<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Preface</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curriculum History</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curriculum and Mission</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curriculum Philosophy</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methodology</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESOL Strands</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Integrated Multi-Skills Curriculum</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Learning Styles</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Levels of Study</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Scope and Sequence of Courses</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linked ESOL Course Descriptions and Outcomes</td>
<td>63</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teaching Aids</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Achievement of Program Goals</td>
<td>77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real-Life Activities</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Instructional Technologies and Language Labs</td>
<td>79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language Lab Instructor Responsibilities</td>
<td>81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESOL Placement Measures</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESOL Proficiency Descriptors</td>
<td>83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Student Progress</td>
<td>86</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Final Assessment</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System Common Final Writing Exam</td>
<td>87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Writing Exam Scoring Rubrics</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>System Common Final Reading Exam</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reading Exam Scoring Rubrics</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Professional Development</td>
<td>91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESOL Web Resources</td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Lone Star College-CyFair English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) Program is pleased to present this ESOL Curriculum Guide. The purpose of this Guide is to provide resources that can enhance the learning experience of participants in the ESOL program. The content is compatible with generally accepted principles of language acquisition for adult learners of English. It includes a history of curriculum development at Lone Star College, discusses our curriculum philosophy and methodology, and identifies a variety of instructional resources available to you. Other contents of the guide include sections on learning styles, descriptions and outcomes for our credit and continuing education courses, student progress, and student assessment measures. The section on professional development provides the various activities and opportunities available at the college to enhance the performance and development of our ESOL faculty and instructors. Finally, you will find an annotated list of ESOL Web resources.

As you use the Guide, please make a conscious attempt to critique it and make suggestions for its improvement. Please send all suggestions to the Business, Education, and Transitional Studies Division.

Our challenge to each of you involved in the ESOL program is to do our best in making this a successful and rewarding year.
The present English for Speakers of Other Languages (ESOL) Program has grown out of the varying efforts of the Lone Star College System to provide English instruction to the increasing number of non-native English speakers in its service area. Since the late 1970s, LSC-North Harris has provided ESOL instruction through Continuing Education focusing on grant-supported adult education literacy programs. The curriculum was designed to address basic English and literacy needs through instructor-directed lessons of conversation and written work, with the primary focus on conversation. Students were encouraged to practice aural/oral lessons with the class as a whole and in small groups. Class work built language skills and personal confidence levels.

The Adult Education Program based its curriculum on the Competency-Based Mainstream English Language Training (MELT) Program, which was aligned with the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) goals. The MELT materials, including the Student Performance Levels, the MELT Core Curriculum, and the Basic English Skills Test (BEST), reflect the competency-based ESOL approach to language training and the specific social and economic needs of refugees to learn the English necessary to obtain and maintain a job in the U.S. It is a performance-based process leading to the demonstrated mastery of basic and life skills necessary for an individual to function proficiently in society. In adapting this process to adult ESOL instruction, language concepts and skills are not considered to be ends in themselves but become integrated steps leading to the effective use of language in the performance of a specific life skill competency.

ESOL classes, therefore, were conversation based, and focused on life skills. Grammar was taught in combination with job, community and environment, and home units of study. Interaction with daily living was a primary goal. Level appropriate language skills were presented for practice. Written communication focused on applications and forms.
In 1996, the Adult Education program developed and piloted an English as a Second Language program through Continuing Education. The focus was on professionals, participants preparing to enter careers requiring English proficiency, and those seeking general broad-based English skill development without college entrance as a focus. The program was designed to teach participants how to communicate and function effectively in the world of work. It taught learners the language skills needed to get and keep a job, while also exploring safety issues relevant to the workplace.

The credit ESOL program developed along a similar chronological line emphasizing academic English for the College’s non-native English speakers whose goal was to enroll in one of the College’s associate degree, technical or certificate programs. In the late 1970s, one level of writing was being offered by adjunct faculty. In the mid 1980s, three reading courses and two additional levels of writing were added. Two listening and speaking courses were developed in the early 1990s. The first full-time ESOL faculty was hired in 1985.

In the fall of 1997, the LSC-North Harris Continuing Education Language Center and the academic credit ESOL department designed and implemented a concurrent credit/CE English as a Second Language program. The CE courses consisted of six listening/speaking courses and six grammar/writing ones. The credit courses consisted of two listening/speaking, four grammar/writing, and three reading/vocabulary courses. CE developed three reading/vocabulary courses to parallel the credit ones. However, if credit students scored at a Level 1 on the CELT test, they were placed in the first credit level, which was level 3 of the CE track. Nevertheless, in order to be eligible for financial aid, the students had to register in the credit course although they more than likely would not be successful at this level, and would need to retake the course one or more times. This was one of the main issues influencing the need for changes in the credit curriculum. Another reason was evidenced by the fact that the CE and credit learning outcomes for all of the courses were different.

During FY 97-98, the director of the Language Center participated on a system-wide Developmental Studies Task Force. One of the charges of this task force was to define the relationship of ESOL course outcomes to developmental and/or college-level work. As a result of this task force, in the fall of 1998 the Language Center director was asked to chair a committee composed of ESOL faculty from North Harris, Kingwood, Tomball and Montgomery
Colleges. This was seen as an excellent opportunity to revisit the existing learning outcomes, course descriptions, and the addition of new courses to the credit ESOL inventory in light of the concurrent offerings between credit and CE.

Between September 1998 and January 1999, the ESOL Curriculum Team met eight times over four months to develop the course descriptions and outcomes reflected in the proposal: "Alignment of ESOL Curriculum." The committee’s work was based on TESOL’s ESOL Standards, which highlight the importance ESOL has acquired in the nation, examine the broader context of education for ESOL students, describe the general principles of second language acquisition, and establish the goals and standards for ESOL learners. It was deemed that an understanding of these national standards would help the System design, develop, and implement optimal programs for its ever-increasing ESOL population.

In addition, the committee examined the ESOL Proficiency Levels for the State of California. This document provides a description of ESOL student performance for six levels including the language skill objectives for listening, speaking, reading, and writing; the language forms targeted; and the language functions and competencies. The Committee adopted this document as a basis for a sequential design of the System’s ESOL levels.

The proposed revisions specified the English language competencies students needed to acquire to have unrestricted access to appropriate instruction in challenging academic subjects, and ultimately to lead rich and productive lives. They articulated the developmental English language needs of ESOL learners and highlighted special instructional and assessment considerations that must be given them if they are to benefit from and achieve the high standards proposed for other subjects.

As a result of the curriculum revisions, two lower-level Listening/Speaking and two lower level Grammar/Writing courses were added to the offering as well as an advanced ESOL Language Skills Workshop to refine the use of listening, speaking and reading skills. The recommended curriculum revisions were sent to each college’s Educational Program Council (EPC) for approval, and ultimately to the System’s Council for Education and Student Development (CESD), where they were approved in February 1999.
Since 1997 all credit and CE ESOL courses have been linked. Credit courses were in compliance with the Academic Course Guide Manual (ACGM) and CE with the Workforce Education Course Manual (WECM). Most of the classes offered were collecting state funding as though they were workforce courses. However, in 2005 the Higher Educating Coordinating Board ruled that the linked CE ESOL classes no longer qualified as workforce classes. In addition, the number of courses in the ACGM was determined to be three for each of the three strands, plus three for ESOL Composition.

During 2006-2007, the ESOL curriculum team developed a new curriculum to maximize state funding and meet all THECB compliance issues. The proposal changed the six-level, 18-course program to a four-level, 12-course one. The curriculum revision included three strands: ESOL Reading, ESOL Writing, and ESOL Oral Communication. Contact hours for the Oral Communication and Writing courses were changed from 80 to 96 and the Reading courses went from 48 to 80, with the exception of the fourth level of Reading. ESOL Reading II (Advanced) students register in special ESOL sections of ENGL 0305, which is a 64-hour developmental reading course. In addition, the acronym ESL (English as a Second Language) was replaced by ESOL (English for Speakers of Other Languages) to reflect the preferred term in the field today. The recommended curriculum revisions were sent to each college’s Educational Program Council (EPC) for approval, and ultimately to the System’s Council for Education and Student Development (CESD), where they were approved in September 2007 with an implementation date of spring 2008.

However, after two years of implementation several issues arose that necessitated a restructuring of the program. First of all, beginning ESOL students could not succeed in the High Beginning level, but were required to take it if they were F-1 students. Although there were lower ESOL levels on the Continuing Education side, F-1 international students were not allowed to take CE courses. This concern was also expressed by the recent accreditation site visit made to one of the ESOL programs by the Commission on English Language Program Accreditation (CEA) and could jeopardize the accreditation status of two of the programs. Second, it was difficult for evening students to take all three strands because the courses were too long, and it was unlikely to have students in classes that started before 6 p.m. since most evening ESOL students work till at least 5 p.m. Finally, embedded grammar instruction in
Writing and Oral Communication, though well intended, presented challenges in terms of textbook selection and assessment. The new curriculum has separate Grammar courses offered through the Language Skills Workshop course, ENGL 0308, which was preserved and can be repeated as a separate strand for the Grammar components. The new curriculum allows for a five-level 20-course restructuring that maximizes state funding and meets THECB compliance. The allowable ESOL courses include four levels of ESOL Oral Communication, four levels of ESOL Writing, three levels of ESOL Reading, and a Language Skills Workshop. There are ESOL sections of ENGL 0304 Reading I and ENGL 0305 Reading II, to round out Reading levels four and five. In addition, there are ESOL sections of ENGL 0307 Writing II as the fifth writing level. All courses are 64 contact hours. The recommended curriculum revisions were sent to each college’s Educational Program Council (EPC) for approval, and ultimately to the System’s Council for Education and Student Development (CESD), where they were approved in January 2010 with an implementation date of fall 2010.

In December 2010, the LSCS Curriculum and Instruction Office requested that the ESOL Curriculum Team add two ESOL levels for Reading and one for Writing due to the fact that it was confusing for developmental and ESOL students to share the same course numbers. Since there were not any ESOL courses available in the ACGM, System advised us to use the same approval numbers as those for ENGL 0304, ENGL 0305, and ENGL 0307 to be in compliance with the Coordinating Board. However, the System was able to number these courses so that they would follow the ESOL course numbering system.
The mission of the LSC-CyFair English for Speakers of Other Languages Program is to provide a dynamic learning community, wherein excellence is distinguished by responsiveness and innovation, allowing non-native English speakers to acquire language and cultural adaptation skills necessary to function and succeed in a global society.

To carry out the mission, the goals of the ESOL program are to:

- Prepare learners for academic success in American college settings
- Develop communication skills in global workplace environments
- Enhance intercultural understanding

The curriculum meets the varying needs of non-native English speakers as it addresses the needs of both working professionals and students preparing for college study or vocational programs. Students can enroll in either ESOL for Academic Preparation (CREDIT) or ESOL for Work Skills and Professional Development (CE).

The **Academic track** focuses on academically bound students. It emphasizes preparation for college study while at the same time teaching students about American culture and English for everyday living and communication with Americans. Instruction includes:

- Academic English and practical vocabulary development
- Pronunciation skill development
- Speaking activities: discussions, debates, role plays, oral reports and formal speeches
- Writing skills for academic purposes and practical needs: forms, letters, compositions, summaries, essay exams, and short research papers
- Listening skills for academic purposes and everyday needs: lectures, video and audio tapes
- Reading for academic purposes and everyday needs
- Grammar and usage for college and everyday needs
- TOEFL preparation, test-taking, and academic study skills
- Computer-assisted instruction

The **Professional track** focuses on professionals, participants preparing to enter careers requiring English proficiency, and those seeking general broad-based English skill development without college entrance as a focus. It emphasizes English for everyday living, carrying out informal business transactions, and reading and listening to news sources for information and entertainment.
Instruction includes:

- Practical vocabulary and idioms
- Pronunciation skill development
- Speaking activities: discussions, negotiations, role play, conversation practice and oral presentations
- Reading for everyday needs, entertainment and information
- Writing skills for business and practical purposes: notes, memos, letters, report writing, and editing for grammatical correctness
- Listening skills for professional and everyday needs: video and audio tapes
- Grammar and usage for business and everyday needs
- Activities emphasizing the cultural aspects of business and everyday communication
- Computer-assisted instruction

Instruction is highly individualized to meet learner goals, and group work is planned for maximum relevance to the audience. Skill building activities reinforce basic skills acquired in earlier instruction, and instructors plan programs to assist learners in meeting their goals. Discrete language points are presented by the instructor, followed by student practice and production of material presented. Students are encouraged to work in large and small group situations to foster problem-solving skills and self-confidence. Instruction includes reviews of earlier materials to determine student readiness to progress to additional skills. Some classes are designed as learning labs, using computer-assisted-instruction and other interactive instructional materials. These classes allow the instructor to work with students individually and in small groups to maximize the rate of student progress.

For Advanced ESOL students, academic subject areas serve as the content for English language practice in reading, writing, listening, and speaking activities. Educational skills necessary for passing college-entrance exams are presented, with primary focus on reading and writing skills. Reading skills (literal and inferential comprehension, application of ideas, and analytical skills) and test taking skills are explored. Writing is taught as a combination of grammar skills and writing process.

In addition, although the curriculum is designed to provide a clear and understandable entry into North American culture, it values all the cultures found in the ESOL classroom. Students have constant opportunities to become “culturally fluent” in US culture while they are learning English, but they also have the chance to think about the cultures of their classmates and even understand their home culture from different perspectives.
Finally, the Lone Star College Value Statements are reflected in much of the work and focus of the ESOL faculty and staff participating in designing the curriculum:

- **Learning Communities** - We believe that the LSC-CyFair ESOL Program is a dynamic learning community, distinguished by excellence in teaching, allowing non-native English speakers to develop to the full extent of their ability, to succeed in a competitive work environment, and to be effective life-long learners.

- **Access with Quality** - We believe that the LSC-CyFair ESOL Program provides an enriching learning environment which meets the needs of its non-native English speakers through outreach, access, student support systems and a diverse faculty and staff.

- **Building Communities and Partnerships** - We believe that the LSC-CyFair ESOL Program is a catalyst for promoting a seamless educational journey and for nurturing the intellectual and cultural life of its non-native English speakers.

- **Economic and Workforce Development** - We believe that the LSC-CyFair ESOL Program serves as a critical link for economic and workforce development to improve the prosperity of our region through partnerships with business, government, and community organizations.

- **Human Resources** - We believe that the most important resources of the LSC-CyFair ESOL Program are the individual faculty and staff members, who are entitled to a supportive collegial work environment which rewards excellence, provides opportunities for professional development, encourages meaningful involvement in the decision-making process, and provides excellent compensation.

- **Technology** - We believe that students achieve their learning goals best as the LSC-CyFair ESOL Program provides responsive and effective support services, learning resources, current technologies and information systems.

- **Information** - We believe that the achievement of the mission and purpose of the LSC-CyFair ESOL Program requires an effective system of communication to both internal and external constituencies.

- **Leadership** - We believe that the LSC-CyFair ESOL Program, building on a solid foundation of growth and service, is a recognized leader in English to Speakers of Other Languages instruction, making important contributions to the profession through partnerships, innovation, scholarship, creative services and integrated technologies.

- **Stewardship** - The LSC-CyFair ESOL Program is committed to rigorous stewardship of the resources entrusted to its care to assure maximum benefit for non-native English speakers.

- **Evaluation** - We believe that it is essential that the LSC-CyFair ESOL Program regularly assess the impact and outcomes of its efforts for continuous improvement.
The philosophy underlying the ESOL curriculum is that language, oral and written, is primarily a means of communication used by people in multiple and varied social contexts to express themselves, interact with others, learn about the world, and meet their individual and collective needs. Successful language learning and language teaching emphasize the goal of functional proficiency. It does not view language learning and teaching primarily as mastery of the elements of language, such as grammar and vocabulary, without reference to their functional usefulness. Therefore, what is most important for ESOL learners is to function effectively in English and through English while learning challenging academic, workplace, and social content.

In addition, language acquisition takes place as learners engage in activities of a social nature with opportunities to practice language forms for a variety of communicative purposes. It occurs during activities that are of a cognitive or intellectual nature where learners have opportunities to become skilled in using language for reasoning and mastery of challenging new information. This means that ESOL learners must have multiple opportunities to use English, to interact with others as they study meaningful and intellectually challenging content, and to receive feedback on their language use.

The following principles, therefore, underline the ESOL general curricular design:

- Curriculum and instruction are based on learner outcomes, are consistent with and supportive of adult learning theory, and are supported by research and knowledge of effective practice.
- Curricular and instructional processes reflect learner-centered and participatory approaches that are designed to meet individual learner needs.
- Curricular content and instructional practices are based on functional contexts within a holistic framework.
- Curricula and instructional processes contribute to the development of independent problem solvers and thinkers.
- Curriculum and instruction are adapted according to evaluation information.

The LSC-CyFair ESOL Program provides an introduction to the language and culture of the English-speaking world. By the time the students complete the program, they have acquired a command to the key vocabulary, structures, and functions necessary for personal and business communication as well as an insight into American customs and values. The program features the best of what has come to be known as "communicative language teaching," including creating interactive, learner-centered classrooms. It provides students with natural, meaningful contexts in which to practice the communicative functions of the language.
We have adopted an eclectic approach and have purposely avoided relying on any single theory of language learning. Our guiding principle has been to present the material in a way that will elicit a high level of student participation in the learning process. To this end, we have evaluated a variety of pedagogical techniques and have selected those which have given the best results both inside and outside the formal classroom. This interweaving and integration of techniques is at the heart of the ESOL Program. Teachers can adapt the program to their own teaching styles and to the needs of their students.

The course of study is based on an integrated approach with four levels of oral communication, five levels of reading, five levels of writing, and five levels of grammar. Fluency and accuracy in both spoken and written English are emphasized. Students can also enroll in additional Pronunciation, TOEFL Preparation, and Service Learning courses. Furthermore, depending on their needs and interests, students can choose from a wide variety of materials from our Language Labs for additional language study using computers, videos, and audio-cassettes.

The general curriculum is based on the view that authentic language often entails the simultaneous use of different language modalities, and acquisition of functional language abilities occurs simultaneously and interdependently, rather than sequentially. Thus reading activities may activate the development of speaking abilities, or vice versa. Additionally, listening, speaking, reading, and writing develop as learners engage with and through different modes and technologies, such as computers, music, film, and video. The curriculum, therefore, affords ESOL learners with learning environments that provide demonstrations of the interdependence of listening, speaking, reading, and writing as well as the opportunity to develop all of their language abilities through the use of varied modes and technologies.

Although the ESOL program is divided into classes labeled according to individual skills as dictated by the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board, multi-skill learning is actively encouraged as related activities in several skills provide reinforcement and refresh the student’s memory. A given class may highlight listening and speaking, for example, but all other skills are also included to support and strengthen overall language development. In addition, the curricular design enables students to develop strong grammatical competence, as well as becoming socio-culturally sensitive and knowing what to do when they encounter a “language barrier.”
METHODOLOGY

There is a dominant factor that has influenced our ESOL methodologies over the years. Many principles, theories, and approaches have come and gone, but this factor has remained constant: the Balanced Activities Approach as described by Jeremy Harmer in the Practice of English Language Teaching, Longman, 1987.

“A Balanced Activities Approach sees the job of the teacher as that of ensuring that students get a variety of activities which foster acquisition and learning. The program is planned on the basis of achieving a balance between language input, practice, and communication output. In other words, our program stresses the need for language input and practice while seeing the necessity for an emphasis on communicative activities. The whole teaching process can be seen in the following diagram:

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<th>PRESENTATION</th>
<th>PRACTICE</th>
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<td>· Teacher Control</td>
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<td>· Error Correction</td>
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<td>· Teacher Talking Time (TTT)</td>
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<td>· Teacher/Student Control</td>
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<td>· Teacher/Self-Mutual Error Correction</td>
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<tr>
<td>· Student Talking Time (STT)</td>
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<tr>
<td>· Teacher Is Consultant</td>
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<tr>
<td>· No Error Correction</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>· Language Used for a Purpose</td>
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In the presentation stage, finely-tuned input, that is language that has been selected for conscious learning such as the simple present, the past continuous, the language of invitation, etc., is introduced to the students. During a presentation stage, the teacher acts as controller, selecting the language the students are to repeat and insisting on accurate reproduction of the new item. This means that students’ errors and mistakes will be dealt with when they occur. The teacher will start a presentation stage by trying to elicit the new language from the students. Where this is unsuccessful, she will then introduce the meaning and use of the new language and get students to work with their new knowledge. As soon as possible she will encourage immediate creativity where the students use the grammar they have just learned to create their own original sentences.

The teacher who has engaged students in conscious learning - that is the controlled repetition and practice of language items - will want to ensure that students can use this language and will do this by organizing activities that prompt its use. The aim of such activities will be to get students to use the language they have recently learned in a context that is different from that used for presentation. As far as possible the use of the language will approximate real life and will be as much like genuine communication as the limitations of the activity will permit. The practice stage marks a halfway stage between the presentation and the production stages. It will often be communicative in many ways, but the attempt to ensure that certain specific language is used will give it less communicative potential. In a teaching program, however, there need be no linear relationship between practice and communication output. The latter is not necessarily an end product of input and practice. Indeed, it may often be a starting point for an accurate reproduction stage. Practice output, then, is a way of encouraging students to use specific language they have recently learned in a realistic way, and often in combination with other less recently learned items.
The production stage refers to activities in which students use language as a vehicle of communication, and where the students’ main purpose is to complete some kind of communication task. Because this task is of paramount importance, the language used to complete it takes, as it were, second place. It becomes an instrument of communication rather than being an end in itself. In most communicative activities, the students will be using any and/or all the language that they know. They will be forced to retrieve the English that they have in their language store, and they will gradually develop strategies for communication that an over-concentration on presentation and practice would almost certainly inhibit.

Certain features of communication output will be exactly opposite to those we have mentioned for the presentation of finely-tuned input. Instead of a concentration on accuracy, the focus will be on fluency - that is on the success of communication. The teacher's attitude to error and mistake will therefore be completely different. If, for example, she stops students every time they make a mistake and points this out, then she will be destroying the fluency that she is supposed to be encouraging. Students will find it frustrating and demotivating if the teacher's reaction to their ability to communicate ideas is focused solely on their ability to get the grammar right. This does not mean, of course, that teachers should not be interested in accuracy, but it does imply that there are stages when communicative efficiency (which can occur despite inaccuracy) must be the focus in the classroom. This focus on communication implies, too, that the role of the teacher should change. If she continues to act as a controller, then it is unlikely that any real communication can take place. Students must be allowed to take charge of their learning and their strategies for communication, and an over-dominant teacher will inhibit this. In our methodological approach, then, emphasis is placed on activities in which students use language for communicative purposes since it is felt that this is an integral part of successful language learning.

A balanced activities approach has a more human aspect, however, which is bound up with concerns of intrinsic motivation. By presenting students with a variety of activities we can ensure their continuing interest in the language program. Classes which continually have the same activities are not likely to sustain interest. A program, however, that presents a variety of activities is far more likely continually to engage the students' interest.

A final, but important, component of the balanced activities approach is the teacher's ability to be both adaptable and flexible. Adaptability refers to the teacher's ability to choose and adapt the program on the basis of the different groups she finds herself teaching. Motivational differences should have a powerful influence on the teacher's use and choice of the activities and materials. Flexibility refers to the behavior of the teacher in the class and her ability to be sensitive to the changing needs of the group as the lesson progresses. In simple terms it means that her decisions, before the lesson, about what she is doing are not in some way sacred. She must be prepared to adapt and alter her plan if this proves to be necessary.

The concepts of adaptability and flexibility make the real difference between teaching and learning. The teacher who is flexible and is prepared to adapt is the teacher who carefully assesses her beliefs and plans in the light of the particular situation she is faced with, and whose main concern is that acquisition and learning should take place. The balanced activities approach, then, sees the students' continuing interest and involvement in the learning process as being the dominant factor in language teaching.
ESOL STRANDS

The program has integrated the skills in four strands: oral communication, reading, writing, and grammar. Each strand integrates the study of a grammatical point with related vocabulary and cultural information. Due to this integration of skills, language use inside the classroom more closely mimics language use outside the classroom, thereby motivating students. At the same time, the focus can shift back and forth from what is said to how it is said to the relationship between the two. Students are apt to use more of their senses, more of themselves. The link between the four strands is close enough to allow students to explore the themes and review grammar and reinforce vocabulary, yet it is distinct enough to sustain their interest. Furthermore, the syllabus is carefully graded, with a gradual progression of teaching items and frequent reviews. However, the program has been designed to incorporate the simultaneous use of different language modalities so that the acquisition of functional language abilities also occurs simultaneously and interdependently, rather than sequentially. Listening, speaking, reading, and writing develop throughout the program as learners engage with and through different modes and technologies, such as computers, music, film, video, and the Internet.

Materials are carefully chosen to move students from the basic level to an advanced one. Throughout each level, language is natural and authentic, and contextualized in lively, interesting situations with which students can easily identify. The program challenges students by capitalizing on what they know or have learned, and by encouraging them to stretch just a little beyond their current stage of language development. With each new step, students are given a firm grammatical basis on which to build their communication skills. Grammatical structures are not presented as isolated patterns for analysis and rule memorization but within a functional and communicative context. As students progress through units that are grammatically sequenced, they also actually practice functional language that enables them to accomplish specific communication goals. In this way, students have a chance to use the language at the same time as they learn about its structures and functions. As students move from one level to another, they are presented with a wide range of opportunities for English language practice. This is achieved through student/teacher interaction and a great deal of pair and small group work in which students expand on structural and functional models and thus gradually learn to express themselves creatively in the language. Students are increasingly motivated to grasp the language acquisition process through their own involvement in a meaningful and communicative process, one which necessarily involves risk taking and trial and error.

Each level is guided by a comprehensive scope and sequence. However, underpinning the scope and sequence of the program as a whole is the belief that students need to use target structures many times in many contexts at increasing levels of difficulty. For this reason new language is constantly recycled so that students will feel thoroughly comfortable with it.

Tests, teacher observations, and portfolios throughout the course allow for continual assessment of progress. In addition, diagnostic and final departmental exams provide an ongoing evaluation for each student.
INTEGRATED MULTI-SKILLS CURRICULUM

The courses within the general curriculum have integrated, multi-skills syllabi that link grammar, communicative functions, and topics. The syllabi at each level also contain the four skills of listening, speaking, reading, and writing, as well as pronunciation and vocabulary. Each course is carefully graded, with a gradual progression of teaching items and frequent reviews. Each involves students in real-life communication tasks that cause them to want and need to read, write, speak, and listen to English. The tasks, therefore, are usually arranged around themes relevant to learners such as family relationships, survival in a new country, educational systems, friendships, politics, love and marriage. Grammar is seen as an important component of language competence and is presented communicatively with a focus on both accuracy and fluency, thereby linking grammatical form and communicative function. Fluency is achieved through information-gap tasks, pair work, group work, and role plays. Throughout the program, students have the opportunity to personalize their own world knowledge and to express their ideas and opinions. Information-sharing activities allow for a maximum amount of student-generated communication.

The ESOL Reading courses treat reading as an important way of developing receptive language and vocabulary. At the same time, the reading passages provide stimulating adult content that both students and teachers enjoy. In Level 1, beginning English-language students develop basic reading and vocabulary skills. Materials are vocabulary-controlled and based on concrete topics. Students practice reading and comprehending simple short stories and articles, writing related sentences, and developing basic library skills. Level 2 includes practice in reading and comprehending multi-paragraph descriptive and narrative articles, stories, reports, and dictionary entries. Focus is on literal comprehension, word analysis, vocabulary expansion, dictionary skills, and the use of library resources. Level 3 includes extensive practice in reading and comprehending multi-page articles, narratives, reports, editorials, opinion essays, and reference materials, and writing related responses. Focus is on interpretation of factual material, drawing inferences and conclusions, and paraphrasing and summarizing selected passages. Level 4 is designed to improve reading efficiency through word analysis skills, vocabulary, comprehension, and rate. Sentence/paragraph writing is required to complement extensive and varied reading activities. In Level 5, students learn how to improve their reading by developing global cognitive and metacognitive strategies rather than discrete reading skills. Learning shifts from comprehension of textual language to comprehension of textual ideas. Students move towards becoming independent readers as they engage in instruction that emphasizes critical thinking, promotes task-centered reading, and demands self-monitoring and responsibility.

The ESOL Writing courses focus on different forms of writing from simple lists, recipes, letters, and messages in level 1 to academic-type essays in level 5. The curriculum leads students from the early stages of mechanical writing to the expression of their own ideas on paper. Writing activities in levels 1 and 2 include copying, filling in blanks, dictations, sentence transformations, answering questions, and controlled-to-free paragraph writing. By level 5, students are paraphrasing, quoting, attributing sources, and summarizing. They focus on the stages of the writing process: generating ideas, planning, writing, revising, and editing drafts, and peer and self review. In addition, writing is often used as a basis for other activities, such as information sharing, group work, and discussion.
Listening and speaking skills are a central focus in the program. Grammar, functions, topics, listening, pronunciation, and vocabulary provide support for oral communication. The ESOL Oral Communication courses present students with real English such as those found in recordings of TV programs, telephone information hot lines, interviews and authentic conversations, and from short readings from newspapers, cartoons, nonfiction texts, and other realia like menus, charts, and ads. Even though listening and speaking, which often evolve out of informative readings, are the primary skills focused on, there are also writing tasks, thereby, integrating all four basic language skills. In addition, these courses give students the chance to work not only individually and with the whole class but also cooperatively in pairs and small groups to engage in communicative tasks that encourage realistic language exchanges. In Level 1 students refine listening and speaking skills and increase control of the English sound system to minimize miscommunication due to pronunciation. In Level 2, students communicate with a growing degree of fluency, using newly acquired vocabulary with some degree of accuracy. They master basic language functions and acquire and practice strategies for comprehending statements and short spoken passages. In Level 3, students increase their degree of fluency, accuracy, and comprehension and develop skills at using functional language in a variety of relevant contexts. In Level 4, students are presented with varied opportunities to communicate spontaneously while applying new language. Such communication involves reaction, response, and production. Activities include negotiation, stimulation, debate, role playing, brainstorming, response and feedback, values clarification, reporting and prioritizing among others. The listening tasks make extensive use of extended listening passages and also include materials taken from real-world sources. Both scripted and unscripted conversations with the natural pauses, hesitations, and interruptions that occur in real speech are presented.

The Grammar courses have a graded grammar syllabi. The grammar points are introduced in communicative contexts and through grammar summaries that illustrate the meaning and usage of each item. Level 1 is designed to help students with very little English proficiency understand and use basic English grammar correctly in both written and spoken communication. Students develop control of fundamental structures including basic tenses, parts of speech and simple sentences. Level 2 continues to develop English grammar skills by providing extensive and varied practice that encourages growth in all areas of language use. Emphasis is placed on the use of verb tenses, modal verbs, nouns, adjectives and adverbs. Level 3 develops the existing knowledge of grammatical structures and helps students to acquire new ones. Emphasis is placed on the complex verb tenses, passive voice, and compound sentences. In Level 4, students develop skills in understanding form, meaning and usage of complex grammatical structures including gerunds and infinitives, conditionals and complex sentences with noun, adjective and adverb clauses. Level 5 is designed to increase students’ knowledge and usage of advanced English grammar, to improve grammatical accuracy in writing and to develop strong editing skills. Theme-based grammatical presentation, inductive exercises and common errors related to target structures are presented using authentic academic contexts.
The ESOL program emphasizes the importance of individual differences in abilities, learning styles, and backgrounds of students. Materials are responsive to students of different English proficiency levels and are graded by the difficulty level of the instructional tasks, including content and genre. The easiest content for ESOL students to handle is related to their everyday activities and surroundings. Therefore, at the beginning level, topics such as family, friends, neighborhood, etc. are presented as a basis for language study as well as culturally familiar topics. Props such as photos, slides, handouts, and other realia help students successfully process information presented to them during tasks.

At more advanced levels, unfamiliar topics are introduced and the cognitive demands on the learner to accomplish the task are increased. The number of steps involved in completing the task, the amount of information the learner is expected to process, and the difficulty of the instructions are likewise augmented while the amount of time given to complete the task may be decreased.

Materials used in the program are responsive to differences in students’ broad learning styles. Instructional materials and tasks generate interaction that provides communication opportunities for learners of all styles. We have taken care to utilize and promote both global and analytical styles and to provide opportunities for students to learn from auditory, visual, tactile/kinesthetic experiences. The instructional materials encourage students to develop flexibility in their style and also demonstrate the optimal use of different learning strategies and behaviors for different tasks. The program provides a wide range of classroom activities that cater to a variety of learning styles and that challenge students to try new things. The balanced activities approach underlying our program, therefore, provides variety and change in activities within a steady, consistent, learner-centered, communicative setting.

Learning style has been described as the composite of characteristic cognitive, affective, and physiological factors that serve as relatively stable indicators of how a learner perceives, interacts with, and responds to the learning environment. (Keefe, 1979)

**Modes of Input**

One dimension of language learning style is related to the preferred mode of taking in information, that is, the physical, perceptual learning channels with which students are the most comfortable.

**Auditory** learners, for example, understand and remember words or facts learned by hearing. For these learners, the program integrates the use of audio tapes, television, rote oral practice, lecture, class and group discussion, oral reports, questions and answers, interaction activities or games for groups of two or more.

- Use audio programs, television, oral reports, lectures, group discussions, and questions and answers to convey information.
- Provide for lots of small group and paired learner activities.
- Include credit for verbal classroom response and participation as part of their grade.
**Visual** learners, on the other hand, learn from seeing words in books, on the board, and on charts. Therefore, the program provides for the use of visual aids (graphs, charts, overhead transparencies, video, etc.)

- Reinforce your lectures with visual aids.
- Teach so students can see your mouth as you talk.
- Use gestures as visual cues.
- Write instructions and assignments on the board as well as giving them orally.
- Allow them to doodle as you present information.
- Encourage them to make notes of key points to remember information received orally.

Finally, **tactile/kinesthetic** learners learn best by experience and need a combination of stimuli. They seek to handle, touch, and work with what they are learning. Consequently, activities that involve them with at least one other student and are related to the assignment are provided, for example, accompanying an audio CD with pictures, objects, and an activity such as drawing or writing or following directions with physical involvement.

- Use touchable and moveable resources.
- Reinforce demonstrations and lectures with ‘hands on’ activities and concrete examples of concepts.
- Complete and clarify all instructions before distributing materials.
- Devise learning activities that involve sorting or classification.
- Be tolerant of the tactile learner’s need to move around the classroom.

**Modes of Information Processing**

Another key aspect of learning style refers to the preferred mode of assimilating and processing information. **Innovative/idealistic** learners perceive information concretely and process it reflectively. They learn through experiencing, feeling and reflecting. They enjoy listening and sharing ideas. They value insight thinking, work for harmony and need to be personally involved. They are typically offended by programs that are restrictive, structured in nature, or tell them what must be done. On the other hand, they are receptive to self-paced learning that allows time for discovery and expansion of the learning content. They prefer talking about their experiences and feelings, asking questions, and working in groups. They like to have learning connected to real life problems, be nurtured by their teachers, and be given the answer to "why." Therefore, the ESOL program ensures that there are opportunities for small groups and teams, discussions, cooperative learning, value clarification, talk time, storytelling, personalizing, goal setting, democratic involvement and self-paced study in the language labs.

Activate knowledge and get students interested by using the following activities:

- Brainstorming
- Hook Questions
- Visuals
- Demonstrations
- Mind Maps
- Imagery
Use the following evaluation techniques:

- Group Work
- Group Grading
- Pass/Fail Grading
- Self-Evaluation
- Unobtrusive Observation
- Participation Grading
- Time to Reflect

**Analytic/realistic** learners, on the other hand, perceive information abstractly and process it reflectively. They learn through conceptualizing, reflecting and thinking. They are knowledge-oriented, conceptual & organized. They prefer to learn through lectures, working independently, and discussing ideas. They do well in traditional education that stresses verbal skills. They tend to do well at tests and form theory and concepts by integrating their observations into what is known. They seek continuity and need to know what the experts think. They need details and like to critique information and collect data. This type of learner is very time-efficient and wants fast-paced programs that are void of "warm fuzzy" human-relations activities. They are knowledge-oriented, conceptual & organized. Their favorite question is **What?** For these learners, the program provides programmed instruction, video and computer-assisted instruction, in-class demonstration and practice, ample reading and writing activities, and a wide assortment of visual aids: video, film, pictures, posters, slides, etc.

Help them gain knowledge by teaching factual information through:

- Lecture
- Charts
- Graphs
- Pictures
- Overheads
- Timelines
- Examples

Use the following evaluation techniques:

- Comments on Papers/Tests
- Written Tests/Essays
- Multiple Choice Tests
- Concepts and Ideas
- Collecting Data
Pragmatic/common sense learners perceive information abstractly and process it actively. They learn through applying, thinking and doing. They prefer active problem solving, learning through discovery, touching, manipulating, constructing, and spatial tasks. They like to try things themselves and physically test whatever they are learning about. They are down-to-earth problem solvers who resent being given answers and have limited tolerance for “fuzzy ideas.” They value strategic thinking and are skills-oriented. They like to experiment and tinker with things and need to know how things work. Activities that foster team playing and competition, audience participation, student demonstration, and open discussion are provided for these learners. In addition, problem-solving and decision-making tasks, and improvisation activities such as simulation and role-play are included.

Need to use knowledge and learn by practice through
- Hands-on Activities
- Worksheets
- Puzzles
- Fact Games
- Reading Given Materials
- Testing Theories
- Drills

Use the following evaluation techniques
- Field Trips/Labs
- Hands-on Activities
- Mobility and Concrete Materials
- Skills Oriented Evaluation
- Practical Applications

Finally, dynamic/existentialistic learners perceive information concretely and process it actively. They learn through creating and acting. They integrate experience and application and learn by trial and error. They are believers in self-discovery and enthusiastic about new things. These learners are highly adaptable and relish change. They learn best from teaching experiences that rely on inductive reasoning. They rely heavily on their own intuition, and seek to teach both themselves and others. They are risk-takers who are at ease with people. They appreciate programs that show understanding, sensitivity and respect for others’ ways of doing things. They want to test What if?

For these students, the program provides opportunities for independent work, problem-solving and exploration, intellectual debate and discussion, the use of diagrams and charts and mental games (puzzles, futuristic projections, intellectual dilemmas, games of logic.)
Help them apply knowledge and do something personal with the new knowledge by using the following activities:

- Drawings
- Skits
- Cartoons
- Writing Stories or Poems
- Keeping Journals
- Thinking of How to Use in Real Life

Use the following evaluation techniques:

- Interdisciplinary Approaches
- Open-Ended Questions/Activities
- Flexible Demands
- Looking for Patterns
- Self-Discovery Projects

**Implications for Teaching**

1. Use instructional activities that help students develop every learning style.

2. In developing instruction, consider answering these four questions:

   - **Why** does this need to be known? (Innovative)
   - **What** is the content? (Analytic)
   - **How** will this be used in real life? (Common Sense)
   - **What possibilities** will this create? (Dynamic)
Suggested Planning Process
Following is a process for delivering instruction in a way that appeals to all types of learners and engages, informs, and allows for practice and creative use of material learned within each lesson. A very important component of this approach is the need for instructors to understand and present their material conceptually, presenting the big picture, and the meaning and relevance of material to be learned. On a continuum that represents how we perceive – how we take in new experience, we all have a preference between sensing-feeling at 12 o’clock and abstracting or “thinking” experience at 6 o’clock. Some of us tend to stay in feeling and experience more; others prefer to move to the naming and thinking about experience. The second dimension is how we process experience, what we do with it once it is received. Again, we all have a preference that goes between reflective processing and active. This dimension gives the cycle momentum. The overlay of these two dimensions is based on decades of learning theory research and results in both a cycle for delivering instruction and a method for appealing to different “learner types”. The cycle asks instructors to first engage learners (to not begin conversations in the middle), then inform, offer a chance to try out new learning and use it in some creative way.¹

THE CYCLE OF LEARNING

1 http://www.aboutlearning.com/all-about-4mat.htm
PROGRESSION THROUGH THE CYCLE

Lastly, have your students **PERFORM**: Here the content takes a new shape, as it is formed through the learners. Look for originality, relevance, new questions, connections to larger ideas, skills that are immediately useful, values confirmed or questioned anew.

Establish a relationship between your learners and the content **CONNECTING** it to their lives. The experience must encompass the heart of the content.

Your students must **PRACTICE** what they have learned. Create work practice that is fun, yet demanding. Facilitate the moving through the activities, the centers you create to help them achieve mastery.

Now they are ready to receive and examine the expert knowledge. Here is where you **INFORM** them of the content they need to understand.

http://www.aboutlearning.com/all-about-4mat.htm
LEVELS OF STUDY

**Level 1** provides students with coping skills and cultural information to help them understand the contexts of language use. Students are taught how to function in a limited way in English to meet their immediate needs. They perform basic language functions, such as naming and asking for things, using polite expressions, expressing personal information, and giving directions. They acquire the most common vocabulary for everyday life, understand short conversations containing common words and phrases, picking out and responding to elements important to the meaning. They read and understand simplified versions of common material, such as signs, application forms, instructions on mailboxes and telephones, and medicine labels. Students are able to comprehend and use the basic structures of English including the simple tenses, nouns, adjectives, and the like. They perform simple writing functions, such as filling out a form, and learn paragraph structure and organization.

In **Level 2** students move beyond a limited number of learned phrases, and begin to function with some independence and creativity. They increase passive knowledge of vocabulary and understand fluent (though greatly simplified) speech with some tolerance for ambiguity. Students speak with less hesitation, attempting to use newly acquired vocabulary and sentence structures, and perform some basic language functions, such as making requests politely, describing problems, and asking for directions. They improve pronunciation - especially the clarity of vowel and consonant sounds. Students read simplified practical materials, with common vocabulary, scanning for useful information. Students master the use of the fundamental structures of the language, such as the verb **be**, the simple present, **there is/there are**, and nouns and pronouns, and begin to comprehend and use some of the other basic ones, such as the past tense, future and continuous forms, and modal verbs. They also perform simple writing tasks, with some guidance, such as filling out forms, writing invitations, and communicating with short notes, and can write a well organized paragraph.

**Level 3** students master the use of the basic structures of the language, such as the present, past, and future tenses, infinitives after verbs, and comparative forms; and gain familiarity with some of the more sophisticated ones, such as simple clauses and the present perfect. They increase their knowledge of passive vocabulary and understand fluent (though clear and simple) speech with some tolerance for ambiguity. Students speak with growing degree of fluency, using newly acquired vocabulary with some degree of accuracy, and master basic language functions, such as making appointments, accepting or refusing invitations, and giving excuses. They improve their pronunciation -especially sounds, intonation, and blending. It further provides exercises that teach reading skills through the use of "realia" -forms, newspaper ads, signs, and other examples of the reading materials that everyone encounters daily, and offers practice in the kinds of writing tasks that students encounter in everyday life such as forms, invitations, and short notes. At this level students can also write well organized, short essays.
At the end of **Level 4**, students can get along well in everyday life, are comfortable in most social situations in English, are employed if they want to be, and may be trying to "move up" in the world of work. They master the use of the major structures of the language, such as the simple, continuous, and present perfect tenses (including tense contrasts); the modal verb system; articles; and gerunds and infinitives; and gain familiarity with some of the more sophisticated ones, such as the conditional, indirect questions, and the passive voice. They increase their knowledge of passive vocabulary and understand fluent (though clear) speech with a tolerance for ambiguity. Students can understand everyday speech and carry on conversations at a normal rate of speed with fluency. At this level, students understand the "culture" of language use, learning how to "use" language effectively in various situations. Students can read practical materials, including many that are not simplified without hesitation and are ready to scan and read materials written for native speakers, such as portions of newspapers and magazines. They incorporate increasingly sophisticated grammar and vocabulary into longer pieces of writing using process writing techniques and write short essays in such rhetorical modes as narration, description, and opinion.

In **Level 5**, students attempt using sophisticated grammar structures and rules of the language- such as the verb system in contrast: gerunds, infinitives, and verb complements; the passive voice; and noun, adjective, and adverb clauses-concentrating on self- and peer-correction of errors. They can understand the main ideas, the important details, and the organization of fluent native-speaker speech with a tolerance for ambiguity when necessary; concentrate on "getting the point" of a story; make inferences and recognize some of the implications and subtleties of the language. They listen for and extract practical information from typical everyday conversations; speak fairly fluently and make appropriate use of language notions and functions, such as making small talk, requesting and giving advice, and giving opinions. Students improve their pronunciation by concentrating on the more sophisticated points of the sound and sentence system of English, such as stress, rhythm, sound linking, and sentence focus. Students use language effectively to complete communication tasks such as group problem solving and speech making, and express themselves accurately and effectively in different forms of writing, including letters and academic essays.
Level 1 oral communication focuses on students’ valuing both formal and informal classroom discourse as an important means of learning. Through group presentations and spoken interactions with teachers and classmates, students develop fluency and accuracy in speaking and apply strategies for comprehending and processing short spoken passages on familiar topics.

- Participate in small and large group verbal interactions
- Plan and deliver short formal presentations
- Study effective listening and speaking

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organizing Topic</th>
<th>Essential Knowledge, Skills, or Processes</th>
<th>Related Learning Outcomes</th>
<th>Sample Classroom Assessment Methods</th>
<th>Sample Resources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Participate in small and large group verbal interactions | Raise questions, participate in large and small group discussions, and offer feedback.                    | - Understand and use common reductions and contractions.  
- Ask and answer questions based on simple oral passages.  
- Demonstrate understanding of basic spoken commands and instructions, routine questions and answers, statements, and face-to-face conversations containing familiar vocabulary. | Assignments  
Rubrics  
Teacher observation  
Group discussion | World English Intro  
Student Site  
| Plan and deliver short formal presentations   | Give short presentations based on personal topics, and research.                                          | - Speak about familiar topics.                                                                                                                                                                                             | Assignments  
Writing logs  
Rubrics | American English Pronunciation  
http://eleaston.com/pronunciation/ |
| Study effective listening and speaking       | - Respond clearly and informatively to audience questions about oral presentations.  
- Take notes for both formal and informal presentations and discussions. | - Ask and answer questions based on simple oral passages.  
- Demonstrate understanding of basic spoken commands and instructions, routine questions and answers, statements, and face-to-face conversations containing familiar vocabulary. | Assignments  
Rubrics  
Feedback forms | Pronunciation Pair  
Pronunciation Power  
Rosetta Stone  
Tell Me More |
ESOL Reading Level 1

Level 1 Reading students develop basic reading skills. Materials are based on concrete topics.

- Apply literal comprehension reading skills
- Read a variety of informational texts
- Connect reading across contents and experiences

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<th>Sample Resources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Apply literal comprehension reading skills</td>
<td>Interpret ideas from articles, simple short stories and articles to enhance meaning and understanding.</td>
<td>• Demonstrate literal comprehension of short texts based on concrete topics.</td>
<td>Discussion Quizzes Tests</td>
<td>Reading Explorer Intro CD, DVD, video</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Read a variety of informational texts</td>
<td>Read information texts, focusing on key vocabulary, purpose, format, main idea, and detail.</td>
<td>• Identify the stated main idea of a short passage on a familiar topic.</td>
<td>Writing assignments Discussions Quizzes Tests</td>
<td>[The Key: <a href="http://www.keynews.org/">http://www.keynews.org/</a>]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connect reading across contents and experiences</td>
<td>Relate ideas from experience, other classes, personal knowledge, and media to texts read in class.</td>
<td>• Write a response to a reading by conveying an idea, opinion, feeling or experience.</td>
<td>Reading Journals Writing assignments</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
ESOL Vocabulary Level 1

Level 1 vocabulary focuses on students’ reviewing the basic structures of words and learning language associated with their texts.

- Use vocabulary structures to increase knowledge (synonyms, antonyms, derivatives)
- Expand use of vocabulary through readings
- Build basic vocabulary and dictionary skills

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organizing Topic</th>
<th>Essential Knowledge, Skills, or Processes</th>
<th>Related Learning Outcomes</th>
<th>Sample Classroom Assessment Methods</th>
<th>Sample Resources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Use vocabulary structures to increase knowledge</td>
<td>Study the structure of words, i.e., root words, prefixes, and suffixes, especially in relation to texts</td>
<td>• Guess the meaning of unfamiliar vocabulary by using simple word clues.</td>
<td>Quizzes, Tests, Teacher Observation, Oral presentations, Writing assignments</td>
<td>Oxford Picture Dictionary, transparencies, CD-Rom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expand use of vocabulary through readings</td>
<td>Recognize and comprehend idioms, analogies, synonyms and antonyms, and context clues.</td>
<td>• Guess the meaning of unfamiliar vocabulary by using simple word clues.</td>
<td>Vocabulary logs, Quizzes, Tests</td>
<td>[The] Key: <a href="http://www.keynews.org/">http://www.keynews.org/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Build basic vocabulary and dictionary skills</td>
<td>Use a dictionary to find the correct spelling, pronunciation, part of speech, and definition of a word.</td>
<td>• Use a monolingual ESL learner’s or picture dictionary to develop basic dictionary skills and build basic vocabulary, including common sight words.</td>
<td>Quizzes, Tests, Teacher Observation, Oral presentations, Writing assignments</td>
<td>[The] Internet Picture Dictionary <a href="http://www.pdictionary.com/">http://www.pdictionary.com/</a></td>
</tr>
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</table>
ESOL Writing Level 1
Level 1 writing focuses on students’ developing, practicing and applying the basic structures of English to perform simple writing tasks.

- Use rhetorical modes
- Use a process for writing

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<tr>
<th>Organizing Topic</th>
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<th>Related Learning Outcomes</th>
<th>Sample Classroom Assessment Methods</th>
<th>Sample Resources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Use rhetorical modes</td>
<td>Select a topic and write a short paragraph using the descriptive and narrative rhetorical modes.</td>
<td>- Write simple descriptions and narrations about familiar topics.</td>
<td>Writing assignments Discussions Quizzes Teacher observation Rubrics</td>
<td>Great Writing 1 Student Site <a href="http://elt.heinle.com/cgi-telt/course_products_wp.pl?f">http://elt.heinle.com/cgi-telt/course_products_wp.pl?f</a> id=M20H&amp;product_isbn_iss n=142404989X&amp;discipline_number=301&amp;from_series_id=100002023&amp;subject_code=</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use a process for writing</td>
<td>Keep a writing journal to record ideas and write summaries.</td>
<td>- Write simple (Subject/Verb/Object) sentences using the simple tenses of common verbs and the verb “to be”.</td>
<td>Writing assignments Writing journals Discussions Quizzes Teacher observation Rubrics</td>
<td>Tell Me More Rosetta Stone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use conventions of language</td>
<td>Use a variety of sentences for rhetorical effect.</td>
<td>- Follow basic punctuation conventions indicating understanding of sentence boundaries.</td>
<td>Writing assignments Discussions Quizzes Tests</td>
<td>English Zone <a href="http://www.english-zone.com/">http://www.english-zone.com/</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ESOL Grammar Level 1

In Level 1 grammar students focus on understanding and using basic English grammar correctly in both written and spoken communication. They develop control of fundamental structures including basic tenses, parts of speech and simple sentences.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grammar Conventions</th>
<th>Related Learning Outcomes</th>
<th>Sample Classroom Assessment Methods</th>
<th>Sample Resources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Students are expected to know and use:</td>
<td>Quizzes</td>
<td>Grammar in Context 1 Student Site</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Present, past and future of the verb TO BE</td>
<td>- Form and use the present, past and future of the verb TO BE.</td>
<td>Tests</td>
<td><a href="http://elt.heinle.com/cgi-telt/course_products_wp.pl?fid=M20H&amp;product_isbn_issn=1413007368&amp;discipline_number=301&amp;from_series_id=1000000421&amp;subject_code=">http://elt.heinle.com/cgi-telt/course_products_wp.pl?fid=M20H&amp;product_isbn_issn=1413007368&amp;discipline_number=301&amp;from_series_id=1000000421&amp;subject_code=</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>- Verbs in present, past and future</td>
<td>- Use common verbs in present, past and future.</td>
<td>Writing assignments</td>
<td>English Grammar on the Web</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- YES/NO and WH-questions</td>
<td>- Form YES/NO and WH-questions.</td>
<td>Oral Presentations</td>
<td><a href="http://www.gsu.edu/~wwwesl/egw/index1.htm">http://www.gsu.edu/~wwwesl/egw/index1.htm</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Imperatives</td>
<td>- Use imperatives.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Count and non-count nouns</td>
<td>- Identify and use common count and non-count nouns.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Articles</td>
<td>- Use articles and basic expressions of quantity with nouns correctly.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Expressions of quantity</td>
<td>- Identify and use: subject pronouns, object pronouns, demonstrative pronouns, possessive adjectives and possessive nouns.</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Subject pronouns</td>
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<td>- Object pronouns</td>
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<td>- Demonstrative pronouns</td>
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<td>- Possessive adjectives</td>
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<tr>
<td>- Possessive nouns</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
**ESOL Research and Technology Level 1**

Level 1 research and technology focuses on students’ learning the concept of plagiarism and using search engines to access information.

- Understand the concept of plagiarism.
- Use search engines to access information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organizing Topic</th>
<th>Essential Knowledge, Skills, or Processes</th>
<th>Related Learning Outcomes</th>
<th>Sample Classroom Assessment Methods</th>
<th>Sample Resources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Understand the concept of plagiarism</td>
<td>Study the laws and ethics of plagiarism.</td>
<td>• Write simple descriptions and narrations about familiar topics.</td>
<td>Writing assignments</td>
<td><em>Research Basics</em> <a href="http://cyfair.lonestar.edu/134031.pdf">http://cyfair.lonestar.edu/134031.pdf</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use search engines to access information</td>
<td>Use search engines, CD-ROMS, and Web-based databases to access information.</td>
<td>• Write simple descriptions and narrations about familiar topics.</td>
<td>Writing assignments</td>
<td><em>Search for Articles Online</em> <a href="http://cyfair.lonestar.edu/134593.pdf">http://cyfair.lonestar.edu/134593.pdf</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Teacher observation</td>
<td><em>Plagiarism and Copyright Facts for Students</em> <a href="http://cyfair.lonestar.edu/29196/">http://cyfair.lonestar.edu/29196/</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## ESOL Oral Communication Level 2

Level 2 oral communication focuses on students’ valuing both formal and informal classroom discourse as an important means of learning. Through group presentations and spoken interactions with teachers and classmates, students develop fluency and accuracy in speaking and apply strategies for comprehending and processing short spoken passages on familiar topics.

- Participate in small and large group verbal interactions
- Plan and deliver short formal presentations
- Study effective listening and speaking

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organizing Topic</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Participate in small and large group verbal interactions | Raise questions, participate in large and small group discussions, and offer feedback.                    | • Demonstrate understanding of spoken conversations using familiar material in unpredictable contexts.  
  • Recognize the main ideas in short listening tasks.  
  • Respond to open-ended questions.  
  • Ask and answer questions about short oral texts using basic question and statement intonation patterns. | Teacher observation  
  Group discussion | Interactions 1 ecourse  
  http://elt.mcgraw-hill.com/interactions/ecourse/                                                        |
| Plan and deliver short formal presentations            | Give short presentations based on personal topics, and research. Respond clearly and informatively to audience questions about oral presentations. | • Give a short presentation on a familiar topic.  
  • Use correct pronunciation with specific words and word endings with increasing accuracy.  
  • Use level-appropriate grammatical accuracy when speaking.  
  • Understand and use reductions and contractions. | Rubrics  
  Teacher observation  
  Group discussion | Phonetics: The Sounds of English and Spanish  
  http://www.uiowa.edu/~acadtech/phonetics/english/frameset.html |
| Study effective listening and speaking                 | Take notes for both formal and informal presentations and discussions.                                  | • Express basic functions such as giving instructions, making requests and asking for clarification in a clear, organized way.  
  • Demonstrate ability through completed assignments or tasks to ask and answer simple questions specific to students’ immediate environment, e.g. at the book store, or at the cafeteria. | Assignments  
  Teacher observation  
  Group discussion | Randall’s ESL Cyber Listening Lab  
  http://esl-lab.com/ |
ESOL Reading Level 2

Level 2 reading focuses on students’ developing pre-reading strategies, identifying the main idea and using strategies to help them improve their literal comprehension.

- Plan before reading
- Develop vocabulary from the reading
- Monitor comprehension while reading

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organizing Topic</th>
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<th>Sample Classroom Assessment Methods</th>
<th>Sample Resources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plan before reading</td>
<td>Discuss purpose for reading. Discuss characteristics of the selections for oral presentations.</td>
<td>- Apply a variety of pre-reading strategies such as previewing, skimming, scanning, and predicting to set a purpose for reading and to increase reading comprehension.</td>
<td>Teacher observation Reading logs Quizzes Tests</td>
<td>Reading Explorer 1 ecourse access [The] Key: <a href="http://www.keynews.org/">http://www.keynews.org/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monitor comprehension while reading</td>
<td>Make predictions about purpose and content of reading, using the title, the opening paragraph, the type of genre, etc. Write summaries, graphics, and charts to monitor comprehension, focusing on characters, plot structures, themes, etc. Determine main ideas and supporting details related to the genre, supporting all inferences with textual evidence.</td>
<td>- Identify the stated main idea of a paragraph or simple passage. - Locate major and supporting ideas in multi-paragraph texts. - Extract literal information from charts, graphs, photographs, and other illustrations.</td>
<td>Reading logs Discussion Quizzes Tests Writing assignments</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**ESOL Vocabulary Level 2**

Level 2 vocabulary focuses on students’ reviewing the basic structures of words, learning language associated with their texts, and developing a useful and personally relevant vocabulary base,

- Develop vocabulary from the reading
- Build basic vocabulary and dictionary skills

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Sample Resources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Develop vocabulary from the reading</td>
<td>Use context clues and word parts to determine the meaning of unfamiliar words in a textbook selection</td>
<td>• Guess the meaning of unfamiliar vocabulary and phrases from context.</td>
<td>Quizzes&lt;br&gt;Tests&lt;br&gt;Teacher Observation&lt;br&gt;Oral presentations&lt;br&gt;Writing assignments</td>
<td><a href="http://www.vocabula.com/index.asp">Vocabula Review</a>&lt;br&gt;<a href="http://www.vocabulary.com/">Vocabulary.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Build basic vocabulary and dictionary skills</td>
<td>Use a dictionary to find the correct spelling, pronunciation, part of speech, and definition of a word.</td>
<td>• Use a monolingual ESL learner's dictionary to identify pronunciation, meaning, and part of speech of new vocabulary items.</td>
<td>Quizzes&lt;br&gt;Tests&lt;br&gt;Teacher Observation&lt;br&gt;Oral presentations&lt;br&gt;Writing assignments</td>
<td><a href="http://www.pdictionary.com/">The Internet Picture Dictionary</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**ESOL Writing Level 2**

**Level 2** writing focuses on students’ developing, practicing, and applying the basic structures of English to perform simple writing tasks.

- Use rhetorical modes.
- Use a process for writing.
- Use English grammatical constructions, punctuation and spelling conventions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organizing Topic</th>
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<th>Sample Classroom Assessment Methods</th>
<th>Sample Resources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Use rhetorical modes | Select a topic and write a short paragraph using various rhetorical modes. | • Write short, well-organized paragraphs with topic sentence, support, and conclusion in several rhetorical modes such as descriptive, narrative, and process, using simple and compound sentences. | Writing assignments Writing logs | Great Writing 2 Student Site  
http://elt.heinle.com/cgi-telt/course_products_wp.pl?fid=M20H&product_isbn_issn=1424051002&discipline_number=301&from_series_id=1000002023&subject_code=WRG01 |
| Use a process for writing | Keep a writing journal to record ideas and write summaries. | • Use pre-writing devices (e.g., brainstorming, outlining, drafting) to compose paragraphs with topic sentences and sufficient support. | Quizzes Discussions Writing log | Pizzaz!  
http://darkwing.uoregon.edu/~leslieob/pizzaz.html |
| Use English grammatical constructions, punctuation, and spelling conventions. | Capitalize words at the beginning of sentences.  
Use periods or question marks at the end of sentences or questions.  
Edit own and peer work. | • Write sentences using conjunctions and the progressive tenses.  
• Check paragraphs for beginning, middle, and end; relevant topic sentences; and no irrelevant sentences.  
• Check for and correct subject-verb agreement, basic punctuation, and sentence fragments. | Teacher observation Writing assignments |  |
ESOL Grammar Level 2

Level 2 grammar develop English grammar skills by providing extensive and varied practice that encourages growth in all areas of language use. Focus is on the use of verb tenses, modal verbs, nouns, adjectives and adverbs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grammar Conventions</th>
<th>Related Learning Outcomes</th>
<th>Sample Classroom Assessment Methods</th>
<th>Sample Resources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Students are expected to know and use:</td>
<td>Use verbs in simple present, present progressive, simple past and past progressive.</td>
<td>Quizzes</td>
<td>Grammar in Context 2 Student <a href="http://elt.heinle.com/cgi-">http://elt.heinle.com/cgi-</a> telt/course_products_wp.p l?fid=M20H&amp;product_isb n_issn=1413007422&amp;disc ipline_number=301&amp;subj ect_code=GMM01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simple present</td>
<td>Form and use present perfect.</td>
<td>Tests</td>
<td>ESLgold <a href="http://www.eslgold.com">http://www.eslgold.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present progressive</td>
<td>Use simple modal verbs.</td>
<td>Writing assignments</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simple past</td>
<td>Form and use comparative and superlative adjectives.</td>
<td>Oral presentations</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Present perfect.</td>
<td>Use articles and quantifiers with nouns and pronouns correctly.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Modal verbs.</td>
<td>Differentiate between simple and compound sentences.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Level 2 research and technology focuses on students’ learning the concept of plagiarism and using search engines to access information.

- Understand the concept of plagiarism.
- Use search engines to access information.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Understand the concept of plagiarism</td>
<td>Study the laws and ethics of plagiarism.</td>
<td>Write short, well-organized paragraphs with topic sentence, support, and conclusion in several rhetorical modes such as descriptive, narrative, and process, using simple and compound sentences.</td>
<td>Writing assignments</td>
<td>Research Basics <a href="http://cyfair.lonestar.edu/134031.pdf">http://cyfair.lonestar.edu/134031.pdf</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Use search engines to access information</td>
<td>Use search engines, CD-ROMS, and Web-based databases to access information.</td>
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<td>Writing assignments</td>
<td>Search for Articles Online <a href="http://cyfair.lonestar.edu/134593.pdf">http://cyfair.lonestar.edu/134593.pdf</a></td>
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<td>Plagiarism and Copyright Facts for Students <a href="http://cyfair.lonestar.edu/29196/">http://cyfair.lonestar.edu/29196/</a></td>
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</table>
ESOL Oral Communication Level 3

Level 3 oral communication focuses on students’ increasing proficiency in the spoken language and acquiring and practicing strategies for comprehending statements and short spoken passages. They develop a more critical stance toward their own oral interactions and those of their classmates, and apply evaluative criteria to individual and group presentations.

- Participate in group presentations and discussions
- Use feedback to revise presentations and discussions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organizing Topic</th>
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<th>Related Learning Outcomes</th>
<th>Sample Classroom Assessment Methods</th>
<th>Sample Resources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Participate in group presentations and discussions | Serve as group members to research, prepare, and present information as part of a group presentation or discussion. | - Give a short presentation on an assigned topic.  
  - Recognize and summarize the main ideas and details in short audio listening segments.  
  - Use correct intonation and pronunciation with specific words, word endings, phrases, and sentences with increasing accuracy.  
  - Demonstrate level-appropriate grammatical accuracy when communicating orally.  
  - Demonstrate discourse that is connected [and, but, first, next, then, because] and reasonably fluent, with few hesitations and pauses.  
  - Develop and use vocabulary related to listening and speaking tasks. | Teacher observation  
Participation in group discussions | North Star 3  
http://www.pearsonlongman.com/ae/nortstar3e/index.html  
Activities for ESL Students  
http://a4esl.org/  
ESL Activities Online  
http://www.cita.on.ca/EAOnline/http://www.cita.on.ca/EAOnline/AmericanStories/index.html |
| Use feedback to revise presentations and discussions | Revise presentations and plan future presentations based on formal and informal evaluations from teacher and students. | - Provide evidence of oral fluency competence through assignments requiring feedback from person(s) outside the classroom, such as short interviews with campus personnel.  
  - Express functions of the language such as describing, narrating, making requests, giving advice, agreeing and disagreeing, expressing ability and possibility, and making predictions. | Rubrics  
Peer Feedback  
Teacher observation |
ESOL Oral Communication Level 3

Level 3 oral communication focuses on students’ increasing proficiency in the spoken language and acquiring and practicing strategies for comprehending statements and short spoken passages. They develop a more critical stance toward their own oral interactions and those of their classmates, and apply evaluative criteria to individual and group presentations.

- Critique oral presentations and discussions

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<th>Related Learning Outcomes</th>
<th>Sample Classroom Assessment Methods</th>
<th>Sample Resources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Critique oral presentations and discussions | Provide formal and informal evaluations of class presentations and discussions. | • Develop and use vocabulary related to listening and speaking tasks.  
• Respond to questions and comments and elaborate on the topic by summarizing ideas, giving examples, or defining.  
• Participate in and demonstrate understanding in face-to-face conversations of routine questions, answers, and statements in familiar or unfamiliar contexts containing some unfamiliar vocabulary. | Teacher observation Rubrics | North Star 3  
[http://www.pearsonlongman.com/ae/northstar3e/index.html](http://www.pearsonlongman.com/ae/northstar3e/index.html)  
Activities for ESL Students  
[http://a4esl.org/](http://a4esl.org/)  
ESL Activities Online  
[http://www.clta.on.ca/EAOntime/](http://www.clta.on.ca/EAOntime/)  
ESOL Reading Level 3

Level 3 reading focuses on extensive practice in reading and comprehending multi-page articles, narratives, reports, editorials, opinion essays, and reference materials, and writing related responses. Focus is on interpretation of factual material, drawing inferences and conclusions, and paraphrasing and summarizing selected passages.

- Interpret and analyze readings
- Apply strategies to aid reading

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<th>Sample Classroom Assessment Methods</th>
<th>Sample Resources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Interpret and analyze readings          | Respond to readings by conveying an idea, opinion, feeling or experience.                                | • Identify stated or implied main ideas and supporting details in moderately demanding texts.  
• Differentiate between fact and opinion.  
• Write a response to a reading by conveying an idea, opinion, feeling or experience. | Reading logs  
Writing logs                          | **Reading Explorer 2 Audio CD, DVD, CD-ROM**  
**ESL Independent Study Lab**  
http://www.lclark.edu/~krauss/toppicks/toppicks.html |
| Apply strategies to aid reading comprehension | Use before-reading strategies, such as discussions, brainstorming predictions, mapping, and prior knowledge.  
Use during-reading strategies, such as re-reading, tracking main ideas and supporting details, using text structures and formats, writing to learn, interpreting images and ideas.  
Use after-reading strategies, such as summary, connecting ideas with experience, comparing other texts and art forms. | • Use paraphrasing, and summarizing skills to respond to readings.  
• Extract literal and inferential information from graphs, charts, diagrams, flowcharts, photographs, and other illustrations. | Teacher observation  
Reading logs  
Teacher observation  
Teacher observation  
Discussions | **Reading Comprehension Lessons**  
http://www.readingcomprehensionconnection.com  
**The Key:**  
http://www.keynews.org/ |
**ESOL Vocabulary Level 3**

Level 3 vocabulary focuses on students’ learning to use a monolingual English dictionary and appropriate use of unfamiliar vocabulary.

- Use a monolingual dictionary
- Use meaning clues and language structure to learn new vocabulary

<table>
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<th>Sample Classroom Assessment Methods</th>
<th>Sample Resources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Use a monolingual dictionary</td>
<td>Study vocabulary unique to each discipline, e.g., reading, writing, oral communication</td>
<td>• Use a monolingual English dictionary to identify meanings, pronunciation, grammatical forms, and appropriate use of unfamiliar vocabulary.</td>
<td>Writing assignments Rubrics Oral presentations</td>
<td>Reading Explorer 2 Audio CD, DVD, CD-ROM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use meaning clues and language structure to learn new vocabulary</td>
<td>Use pictures, knowledge of the story and topic, and knowledge of structure to expand vocabulary when reading.</td>
<td>• Apply vocabulary learning strategies such as identifying word families, common prefixes and suffixes, and synonyms and antonyms.</td>
<td>Teacher observation Assignments Quizzes Tests</td>
<td>Vocabula Review <a href="http://www.vocabula.com/index.asp">http://www.vocabula.com/index.asp</a> Vocabulary.com <a href="http://www.vocabulary.com/">http://www.vocabulary.com/</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**ESOL Writing Level 3**

Intermediate writing focuses on students’ using process writing techniques to write simple paragraphs and gain mastery in the use of the basic structures of the language.

- Use a process for writing
- Use writing to learn strategies

<table>
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<th>Sample Classroom Assessment Methods</th>
<th>Sample Resources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Use a process for writing        | Pre-write, draft, revise, and edit writing in relation to purpose, audience, form, and degree of formality required. Conference with peers and teacher throughout the writing process. | - Use pre-writing techniques including brainstorming and outlining.  
- Revise writing for content and organization.  
- Edit writing for mistakes in paragraph formation plus mistakes in subject-verb agreement, verb tenses, fragments, run-ons, comma splices, spelling and punctuation. | Teacher observation  
Writing assignments  
Rubrics  
Writing Journals | Guide to Grammar and Writing  
[http://webster.commnet.edu/grammar/index.htm](http://webster.commnet.edu/grammar/index.htm) |
| Use writing to learn strategies  | Study and apply conventional organizational patterns, such as description, narration, and example. Analyze the writing of self and peers. | - Demonstrate understanding of dependent and independent clauses by writing sentences with appropriate connectors and correct punctuation.  
- Write paragraphs that are well organized and developed with adequate support in a variety of rhetorical modes such as classification, comparison/contrast, cause/effect, and opinion. | Writing assignments  
Rubrics  
Portfolios  
Writing Journals  
Teacher observation  
Discussion |
ESOL Grammar Level 3

Level 3 grammar continues to develop the existing knowledge of grammatical structures and helps students to acquire new ones. Emphasis is placed on the complex verb tenses, passive voice, and compound sentences. Students apply grammatical accuracy to their writing and speaking.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grammar Conventions</th>
<th>Related Learning Outcomes</th>
<th>Sample Classroom Assessment Methods</th>
<th>Sample Resources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Students are expected to know and use:</td>
<td>• Discriminate between the uses of simple present, present progressive, present perfect progressive, present perfect and simple past.</td>
<td>Quizzes Tests Writing assignments Oral presentations Teacher observation</td>
<td>Fundamentals of English Grammar PowerPoint CD-ROM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Simple present</td>
<td>• Use basic infinitives and gerunds.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Grammar Speaks <a href="http://www.azargrammar.com/grammarSpeaks/grammarSpeaksFEGi_TOC.html">http://www.azargrammar.com/grammarSpeaks/grammarSpeaksFEGi_TOC.html</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Present progressive</td>
<td>• Use present and past participles.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Grammar Bites <a href="http://www.chompchomp.com/menu.htm">www.chompchomp.com/menu.htm</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Present perfect progressive</td>
<td>• Identify and use verbs in the passive voice.</td>
<td></td>
<td>HyperGrammar: <a href="http://www.uottawaca/academic/arts/writcent/hypergrammar/grammar.html">http://www.uottawaca/academic/arts/writcent/hypergrammar/grammar.html</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Present perfect</td>
<td>• Form sentences with simple time and conditional clauses.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Simple past.</td>
<td>• Identify and write compound and simple complex sentences.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Infinitives</td>
<td>• Identify and use selected phrasal verbs.</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Gerunds.</td>
<td>• Form tag questions.</td>
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</table>
Intermediate research and technology focuses on students’ applying the conventions of documenting primary and secondary sources.

- Access, organize, and present information as part of a class presentation
- Apply standards for documenting sources

<table>
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<th>Related Learning Outcomes</th>
<th>Sample Classroom Assessment Methods</th>
<th>Sample Resources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Access, organize, and present information as part of a class presentation</td>
<td>Research a topic, organize information, and prepare a presentation for the class using available technology. Select and organize information from a variety of sources.</td>
<td>• Write paragraphs that are well organized and developed with adequate support in a variety of rhetorical modes such as classification, comparison/contrast, cause/effect, and opinion.</td>
<td>Oral presentations Writing assignments Rubrics</td>
<td>Research Basics <a href="http://cyfair.lonestar.edu/134031.pdf">http://cyfair.lonestar.edu/134031.pdf</a> Summarize, Paraphrase, and Quote <a href="http://cyfair.lonestar.edu/37128.pdf">http://cyfair.lonestar.edu/37128.pdf</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apply standards for documenting sources</td>
<td>Use appropriate documentation to cite sources.</td>
<td>• Revise writing for content and organization. • Edit writing for mistakes in paragraph formation plus mistakes in subject-verb agreement, verb tenses, fragments, run-ons, comma splices, spelling and punctuation.</td>
<td>Oral presentations Writing assignments Rubrics</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

45
ESOL Oral Communication Level 4

Level 4 oral communication focuses on students’ using sophisticated grammar structures and precise vocabulary in speaking and comprehending short lectures or presentations on a variety of academic, business, or social topics.

- Deliver persuasive speech
- Incorporate research and documentation into formal speech
- Analyze and evaluate oral presentations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organizing Topic</th>
<th>Essential Knowledge, Skills, or Processes</th>
<th>Related Learning Outcomes</th>
<th>Sample Classroom Assessment Methods</th>
<th>Sample Resources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deliver persuasive speech</td>
<td>Deliver an individual persuasive speech on a teacher-approved topic, using elements of effective oral presentations, such as clarity, documentation, nonverbal cues, and audience awareness.</td>
<td>• Give a clear oral presentation on an assigned topic.</td>
<td>Assignments Rubrics</td>
<td>Phonetics: The Sounds of English and Spanish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Use clear pronunciation and intonation in extended speech.</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="http://www.uiowa.edu/~acadtech/phonetics/english/frameset.html">http://www.uiowa.edu/~acadtech/phonetics/english/frameset.html</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Understand and use reductions, elisions, and blends in the spoken language.</td>
<td></td>
<td>ESL Independent Study Lab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>• Demonstrate grammatical accuracy as well as fluency when speaking.</td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="http://www.lclark.edu/~krauss/toppicks/toppicks.html">http://www.lclark.edu/~krauss/toppicks/toppicks.html</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incorporate research and documentation into formal speech</td>
<td>Research information for a persuasive speech and organize a presentation, using appropriate structures and technology.</td>
<td>• Create an outline of and summarize a short lecture.</td>
<td>Assignments Writing logs Rubrics</td>
<td>Englishpage.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><a href="http://www.englishpage.com">http://www.englishpage.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Analyze and evaluate oral presentations</td>
<td>Critique oral presentations using a rubric developed in class, including focus on the speaker’s control of language, volume, poise, enunciation, organization, and emotional appeal.</td>
<td>• Understand and answer questions based on short lectures that contain increasingly sophisticated vocabulary and structures.</td>
<td>Assignments Rubrics Feedback forms</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ESOL Reading Level 4

Level 4 reading focuses on students’ reading and comprehending multi-page articles, narratives, reports, editorials, opinion essays, and reference materials, and writing related responses.

- Apply interpretive reading skills
- Read a variety of informational and technical texts
- Connect reading across contents and experiences

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organizing Topic</th>
<th>Essential Knowledge, Skills, or Processes</th>
<th>Related Learning Outcomes</th>
<th>Sample Classroom Assessment Methods</th>
<th>Sample Resources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Apply interpretive reading skills     | Interpret ideas from articles, narratives, reports, editorials, opinion essays, and reference materials, to enhance meaning and understanding. | • Identify the stated main ideas in a variety of course-appropriate written texts.  
• Identify implied main ideas in a variety of course-appropriate written texts.  
• Recognize patterns of organization used in a variety of course-appropriate written texts.  
• Use main idea and details from a variety of course-appropriate written texts to develop short responses, summaries, maps, and outlines. | Discussion  
Quizzes  
Tests                                                                 | Reading Comprehension Lessons  
http://www.readingcomprehensionconnection.com                                                                                                                   |
| Read a variety of informational and technical texts | Read information and technical texts, focusing on key vocabulary, purpose, format, main idea, and detail. | • Read a variety of course-appropriate texts for comprehension.  
• Identify major and minor details in a variety of course-appropriate written texts. | Writing assignments  
Discussions  
Quizzes  
Tests                                                                 | BBC’s learning English area  
http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/index.shtml                                                                                                                                                                |
| Connect reading across contents and experiences | Relate ideas from experience, other classes, personal knowledge, and media to texts read in class. | • Make connections between the content of reading materials and prior knowledge.  
• Use active reading, self-monitoring, and self-correcting strategies. | Reading Journals  
Writing assignments                                                                                       |                                                                                                    |
ESOL Vocabulary Level 4

Level 4 vocabulary focuses on students’ improving reading efficiency through word analysis skills, vocabulary, comprehension and rate.

- Expand use of vocabulary through readings
- Use precise and vivid word choice

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organizing Topic</th>
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<th>Related Learning Outcomes</th>
<th>Sample Classroom Assessment Methods</th>
<th>Sample Resources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Expand use of vocabulary through readings | Use specific terminology to discuss, critique, and evaluate texts. | • Determine the meaning of unfamiliar words and phrases by using vocabulary strategies such as context clues and word parts. | Writing assignments | World English 3 Instructor Site http://elt.heinle.com/cgi-telt/course_products_wp.pl?fid=M20IH&product_isbn_issn=1424063388&discipline_number=301&from_series_id=1000002002&subject_code=  
Vocabulary.com http://www.vocabulary.com/ |
| Use precise and vivid word choice | Use precise language for rhetorical and stylistic effect. | • Use authoritative dictionaries to determine the appropriate meaning, parts of speech, pronunciation, and usage of unfamiliar words. | Writing assignments | |
|                               |                                         |                           | Discussions         |                  |
|                               |                                         |                           | Quizzes             |                  |
|                               |                                         |                           | Tests               |                  |
**ESOL Writing Level 4**

Level 4 writing focuses on students’ using sophisticated grammar structures in writing short essays using process writing techniques and various rhetorical modes.

- Use rhetorical modes
- Use a process for writing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organizing Topic</th>
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<th>Related Learning Outcomes</th>
<th>Sample Classroom Assessment Methods</th>
<th>Sample Resources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Use rhetorical modes</td>
<td>Select a topic and write a short essay using various rhetorical modes.</td>
<td>• Write a well-organized short essay in such rhetorical modes as cause and effect, comparison and contrast, definition, and opinion with a thesis statement and sufficient support.</td>
<td>Writing assignments Discussions Quizzes Teacher observation Rubrics</td>
<td>Great Writing 4 Student Site [<a href="http://elt.heinle.com/cgi-telt/course_products_wp.pl?fid=M20H&amp;product_isbn_issn=142405">http://elt.heinle.com/cgi-telt/course_products_wp.pl?fid=M20H&amp;product_isbn_issn=142405</a> 1010&amp;discipline_number=301&amp;from_series_id=100002023&amp;subject_code=]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use a process for writing</td>
<td>Keep logs and notebooks to record ideas and write summaries. Pre-write, draft, revise, and edit writing in relation to purpose, audience, form, and degree of formality required.</td>
<td>• Use prewriting devices (e.g. brainstorming, outlining, drafting) to compose short essays.</td>
<td>Writing assignments Writing logs Discussions Quizzes Teacher observation Rubrics</td>
<td>How the Language Really Works: The Fundamentals of Critical Reading and Effective Writing [<a href="http://www.criticalreading.com/">http://www.criticalreading.com/</a>]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ESOL Writing Level 4

Level 4 writing focuses on students’ using sophisticated grammar structures in writing short essays using process writing techniques and various rhetorical modes.

- Use a process for writing
- Use conventions of language

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organizing Topic</th>
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<th>Related Learning Outcomes</th>
<th>Sample Classroom Assessment Methods</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Use a process for writing (continued) | Focus on the domains of composing, written expression, and usage/mechanics while revising writing. Edit writing for correct use of language, spelling, punctuation, and capitalization. Choose form and organization patterns to match audience, purpose, and desired effect. | - Revise and edit their own work for such errors as subject-verb agreement, fragments, run-ons, comma splices, spelling, capitalization, and punctuation  
- Employ structures such as the past perfect, modals, conditionals, the passive voice, and different types of clauses.  
- Use conjunctions and transition words. | Quizzes  
Teacher observation  
Rubrics  
Tests  
Writing assignments  
Discussions |
| Use conventions of language | Use a variety of sentences for rhetorical effect. Use parallel structure for rhetorical effect. Vary word order and syntax for stylistic effect. Use voice, tone, diction, and modification for effect. | - Write a well-organized short essay in such rhetorical modes as cause and effect, comparison and contrast, definition, and opinion with a thesis statement and sufficient support.  
- Use conjunctions and transition words.  
- Revise and edit their own work for such errors as subject-verb agreement, fragments, run-ons, comma splices, spelling, capitalization, and punctuation. | Writing assignments  
Discussions  
Quizzes  
Tests |

Sample links for classroom assessment methods:
- Online Technical Writing: http://www.io.com/~hexres/textbook/
- [The] Purdue University Online Writing Lab [OWL]: http://owl.english.purdue.edu/
- Writer's Web: http://writing2.richmond.edu/writing/wweb.html
ESOL Grammar Level 4

In Level 4 grammar, students continue the study of grammatical structures required for quality oral and written academic communication. They develop skills in understanding form, meaning and usage of complex grammatical structures including gerunds and infinitives, conditionals and complex sentences with noun, adjective and adverb clauses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grammar Conventions</th>
<th>Related Learning Outcomes</th>
<th>Sample Classroom Assessment Methods</th>
<th>Sample Resources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Students are expected to know and use:</td>
<td>• Discriminate between the use of the past perfect, past progressive, and past perfect progressive.</td>
<td>Quizzes, Tests, Writing assignments, Oral Presentations</td>
<td>Electronic English as A Second Language <a href="http://esl.lbcc.cc.ca.us/mmcportal.htm">http://esl.lbcc.cc.ca.us/mmcportal.htm</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Past perfect</td>
<td>• Use modal auxiliaries in present, past, progressive and passive.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Past progressive</td>
<td>• Identify and use verbals: participles, gerunds and infinitives.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Past perfect progressive.</td>
<td>• Identify and use causative verbs.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Modal auxiliaries in present</td>
<td>• Express complex relationship through the appropriate use of adjective, noun and adverb clauses.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Modal auxiliaries in past.</td>
<td>• Use conditionals and the subjunctive.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Modal auxiliaries in progressive</td>
<td>• Use direct and indirect speech.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Modal auxiliaries in passive.</td>
<td>• Construct sentences using coordination, subordination and transitions (conjunctive adverbs)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Participles</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>English Grammar on the Web <a href="http://www.gsu.edu/~wwwesl/egw/index1.htm">http://www.gsu.edu/~wwwesl/egw/index1.htm</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Infinitives</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>ESLgold <a href="http://www.eslgold.com">http://www.eslgold.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Causative verbs.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Grammar Bites <a href="http://www.chompchomp.com/menu.htm">www.chompchomp.com/menu.htm</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## ESOL Grammar Level 4

In Level 4 grammar, students continue the study of grammatical structures required for quality oral and written academic communication. They develop skills in understanding form, meaning and usage of complex grammatical structures including gerunds and infinitives, conditionals and complex sentences with noun, adjective and adverb clauses.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Students are expected to know and use:</td>
<td>• Discriminate between the use of the past perfect, past progressive, and past perfect progressive.</td>
<td>Quizzes</td>
<td>Electronic English as A Second Language <a href="http://esl.lbcc.cc.ca.us/mmcportal.htm">http://esl.lbcc.cc.ca.us/mmcportal.htm</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Use modal auxiliaries in present, past, progressive and passive.</td>
<td>Tests</td>
<td>English Grammar on the Web <a href="http://www.gsu.edu/~wwwesl/egw/index1.htm">http://www.gsu.edu/~wwwesl/egw/index1.htm</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Identify and use verbals: participles, gerunds and infinitives.</td>
<td>Writing assignments</td>
<td>ESL Flow <a href="http://www.eslflow.com/readinglessonplans.html">http://www.eslflow.com/readinglessonplans.html</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Identify and use causative verbs.</td>
<td>Oral Presentations</td>
<td>ESLgold <a href="http://www.eslgold.com">http://www.eslgold.com</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Express complex relationship through the appropriate use of adjective, noun and adverb clauses.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Grammar Bites <a href="http://www.chompchomp.com/menu.htm">www.chompchomp.com/menu.htm</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Use conditionals and the subjunctive.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Use direct and indirect speech.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Construct sentences using coordination, subordination and transitions (conjunctive adverbs)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Coordination</td>
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<tr>
<td>Subordination</td>
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<tr>
<td>Transitions</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reduction of adjective, adverb clauses to adjective, adverb phrases.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Restrictive and nonrestrictive clauses and phrases</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phrasal verbs.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
ESOL Research and Technology Level 4

Level 4 research and technology focuses on students’ using the conventions of documenting primary and secondary sources to support a research paper.

- Use technology to access, organize, and present information in a research paper.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organizing Topic</th>
<th>Essential Knowledge, Skills, or Processes</th>
<th>Related SOL</th>
<th>Sample Classroom Assessment Methods</th>
<th>Sample Resources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Use technology to access, organize, and present information in a research paper | Use technology to access, organize, and present information in a research paper, incorporating appropriate documentation. Use a writing process and teacher and peer conferencing to gain feedback for revision of research paper. | • Use annotating, paraphrasing, and summarizing skills to respond to readings.  
• Revise and edit their own work for such errors as subject-verb agreement, fragments, run-ons, comma splices, spelling, capitalization, and punctuation  
• Write a well-organized short essay in such rhetorical modes as cause and effect, comparison and contrast, definition, and opinion with a thesis statement and sufficient support. | Writing assignments  
Discussions Rubrics | Research Basics  
http://cyfair.lonestar.edu/134031.pdf  
Search for Articles Online  
http://cyfair.lonestar.edu/134593.pdf  
Summarize, Paraphrase, and Quote  
http://cyfair.lonestar.edu/37128.pdf |
ESOL Language Skills Workshop Integrated Skills Level 5

Level 5 integrated skills focuses on students’ refining the use of communication skills necessary for personal, academic, and business communication. It incorporates negotiated student/instructor-generated content and accommodates individual goals in a workshop format.

- Make extended oral presentations
- Evaluate oral presentations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Related Learning Outcomes</th>
<th>Sample Classroom Assessment Methods</th>
<th>Sample Resources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Make extended oral presentations | Develop a presentation of extended length (5-10 minutes) that uses appropriate technology to access, organize, and package an oral presentation. Use appropriate presentational techniques, such as establishing a purpose for the presentation, developing a relationship with the audience, and using appropriate rhetorical devices. | • Create an outline from a spoken text.  
• Understand authentic spoken text such as radio or news broadcasts.  
• Give a well-supported presentation on a specific topic.  
• Use correct structures in extended speech about the past, present, or hypothetical situations.  
• Use increasingly specific vocabulary to describe or explain ideas.  
• Self-correct errors or adjust speech to be more comprehensible to the listener, including pitch, rhythm, and intonation.  
• Rephrase in speaking the main ideas of a spoken text. | Writing assignments  
Discussions  
Quizzes  
Teacher observation | American Ways: An Introduction to American Culture  
Tell Me More  
Pronunciation Power |
| Evaluate oral presentations | Critique formal presentations using an established rubric, focusing on delivery, verbal and nonverbal cues, effective content and organization, and appropriate technology. | • Be understood in most situations and take part in spontaneous conversations.  
• Respond appropriately and at length to questions and comments including those that require synthesis of statements made in immediate conversational contexts.  
• Understand exchanges that occur at a normal conversational rate. | Feedback form  
Rubric | |
ESOL Reading Level 5
Level 5 reading focuses on refining students’ academic reading and vocabulary skills. Emphasis is on learning higher level reading skills required for college reading assignments. Short paragraph writing is required to complement some reading activities.

- Perform comparative analyses of texts
- Apply interpretive reading skills

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organizing Topic</th>
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<th>Related Learning Outcomes</th>
<th>Sample Classroom Assessment Methods</th>
<th>Sample Resources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Perform comparative analyses of texts | Determine purpose for reading any text and employ appropriate before-, during-, and after-reading strategies to monitor and enhance comprehension. Connect a variety of texts through personal experience and knowledge of genres and literary elements. | • Use study aids available in college texts such as the preface, table of contents, objectives, glossaries, appendices, and indices to preview and study texts.  
• Demonstrate comprehension by connecting new information across texts with students’ prior knowledge.  
• Identify stated main ideas in texts from various academic disciplines.  
• Identify major and minor details.  
• Apply active reading, self-monitoring, and self-correcting strategies. | Reading logs  
Discussion  
System Common Final | Ten Steps to Advancing College Reading Companion Website  
http://www.townsendpress.net/apps/ipexercises/home.php  
Englishpage.com  
http://www.englishpage.com/ |
| Apply interpretive reading skills | Interpret ideas from articles, narratives, reports, editorials, opinion essays, and reference materials, to enhance meaning and understanding. | • State implied main ideas in texts from various academic disciplines.  
• Make inferences about author’s purpose, tone, bias, figurative language, and intended meaning. | Discussion  
Quizzes  
System Common Final | |
**ESOL Reading Level 5**

Level 5 reading focuses on refining students’ academic reading and vocabulary skills. It includes work on reading speed development, pre-reading techniques, fact finding, word form, vocabulary in context, and extracting literal and inferential information from text as well as from charts, graphs, illustrations, and photographs.

- Read a variety of informational and technical texts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Related Learning Outcomes</th>
<th>Sample Classroom Assessment Methods</th>
<th>Sample Resources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Read a variety of informational and technical texts | Analyze and evaluate information based on a careful analysis of text, organization, and graphics. | • Identify patterns of organization to improve comprehension and retention.  
• Apply critical reading skills to respond, to summarize, and to paraphrase reading material.  
• Evaluate the credibility of the author and the information.  
• Use appropriate strategies such as outlining, annotating, note-taking, and mapping to organize and retain material.  
• Apply test-taking strategies. | Writing assignments  
Discussions  
Quizzes  
Teacher observation  
Tests  
System Common Final | How the Language Really Works: The Fundamentals of Critical Reading and Effective Writing  
http://www.criticalreading.com/  
Reading Comprehension Lessons  
http://www.readingcomprehensionconnection.com  
Selected Links for Students of English as a Second Language  
http://iteslj.org/ESL.html |
ESOL Vocabulary Level 5
Advanced vocabulary focuses on students’ learning specialized language associated with college texts and developing their personal and reading vocabularies.

- Use academic vocabulary to write about texts
- Use precise and vivid word choice

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organizing Topic</th>
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<th>Related Learning Outcomes</th>
<th>Sample Classroom Assessment Methods</th>
<th>Sample Resources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Use academic vocabulary to write about texts</td>
<td>Use standard academic terminology to discuss, critique, and evaluate texts. Study language of technical and business texts to analyze purpose and effect.</td>
<td>• Determine the meaning of unfamiliar words and phrases by using vocabulary strategies such as context clues and word parts. • Use vocabulary strategies to understand the denotative and connotative language in college reading materials.</td>
<td>Writing assignments Discussions Quizzes/tests Teacher observation System Common Final</td>
<td>Vocabula Review <a href="http://www.vocabulary.com/index.asp">http://www.vocabulary.com/index.asp</a> Vocabulary.com <a href="http://www.vocabulary.com/">http://www.vocabulary.com/</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use precise and vivid word choice</td>
<td>Use precise language for rhetorical and stylistic effect.</td>
<td>• Use a variety of tools to recognize and edit for the correct spelling of common words and commonly confused words.</td>
<td>Writing assignments Discussions Quizzes/tests Teacher observation System Common Final</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**ESOL Writing Level 5**

Level 5 writing focuses on students’ writing academic essays such as comparison and contrast, classification, cause and effect, and argument. Students use a writing process to draft and revise writing and review basic grammar conventions related to formal documentation.

- Write academic essays and informational texts
- Use precise and vivid word choice and academic vocabulary to write about texts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organizing Topic</th>
<th>Essential Knowledge and Skills</th>
<th>Related Learning Outcomes</th>
<th>Sample Classroom Assessment Methods</th>
<th>Sample Resources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Write academic essays and informational texts</td>
<td>Write analytically in response to texts, supporting interpretations with knowledge both within and beyond the text. Chose appropriate organizational and rhetorical elements to create a desired effect. Write informational texts, using appropriate formats and style.</td>
<td>Focus on a topic appropriate to the audience, purpose, situation, and length of assignment. Write thesis statements which advance the writer’s purpose. Begin an essay with a paragraph that functions to introduce the main idea and end the essay with a paragraph that creates a sense of closure. Acknowledge borrowed ideas if external sources are used. Provide adequate support for statements.</td>
<td>Writing assignments Discussions Quizzes Teacher observation Rubrics System Common Final</td>
<td>Great Writing 5 Student Site [The] Purdue University Online Writing Lab [OWL] Writer’s Web</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use precise and vivid word choice and academic vocabulary to write about texts</td>
<td>Use precise language for rhetorical and stylistic effect. Use standard academic terminology to discuss, critique, and evaluate texts.</td>
<td>Use a variety of tools to recognize and edit for the correct spelling of common words and commonly confused words.</td>
<td>Writing assignments Discussions Quizzes Teacher observation Rubrics System Common Final</td>
<td><a href="http://elt.heinle.com/cgi-telt/course_products_w">http://elt.heinle.com/cgi-telt/course_products_w</a> p.pl?tid=M20H&amp;product_isbn_issn=142406 211X&amp;discipline_number=301&amp;from_series_id=1000002023&amp;subject_code=WRG01 <a href="http://owl.english.purdue.edu/">http://owl.english.purdue.edu/</a> <a href="http://writing2.rich">http://writing2.rich</a> mond.edu/writing/wweb.html</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ESOL Writing Level 5

Level 5 writing focuses on students' writing academic essays such as comparison and contrast, classification, cause and effect, and argument. Students use a writing process to draft and revise writing and review basic grammar conventions related to formal documentation.

- Use a process for writing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organizing Topic</th>
<th>Essential Knowledge, Skills, or Processes</th>
<th>Related Learning Outcomes</th>
<th>Sample Classroom Assessment Methods</th>
<th>Sample Resources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Use a process for writing</td>
<td>Keep logs and notebooks to record ideas, write summaries, free-write, draft ideas, etc. Pre-write, draft, revise, and edit writing in relation to purpose, audience, form, and degree of formality required. Focus on the domains of composing, written expression, and usage/mechanics while revising writing. Edit writing for correct use of language, spelling, punctuation, and capitalization. Conference with peers and teacher throughout the writing process.</td>
<td>- Use appropriate organizing principles to govern the structure of the essay and of individual paragraphs, such as logical chronological, spatial, and emphatic. - Recognize and edit for mechanical errors such as subject-verb agreement; pronoun reference; illogical shifts in person, point of view, and tense; and punctuation errors such as commas and apostrophes. - Edit irrelevant material from sentences, paragraphs, and essays. - Edit to avoid major errors in sentence structure: fragment, comma splice, run-on.</td>
<td>Writing assignments Discussions Quizzes Teacher observation Rubrics System Common Final</td>
<td>A Guide for Writing Research Papers <a href="http://webster.commnet.edu/mla/index.shtml">http://webster.commnet.edu/mla/index.shtml</a> Guide to Grammar and Style <a href="http://andromeda.rutgers.edu/~jlynch/Writing/">http://andromeda.rutgers.edu/~jlynch/Writing/</a> Guide to Grammar and Writing <a href="http://webster.commnet.edu/grammar/index.htm">http://webster.commnet.edu/grammar/index.htm</a> [The] Elements of Style <a href="http://www.bartleby.com/141/">http://www.bartleby.com/141/</a></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ESOL Writing Level 5

Advanced writing focuses on students’ writing academic essays such as comparison and contrast, classification, cause and effect, and argument. Students use a writing process to draft and revise writing and review basic grammar conventions related to formal documentation.

- Use conventions of language
- Use technology to access, organize, and present information in a research paper

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organizing Topic</th>
<th>Essential Knowledge, Skills, or Processes</th>
<th>Related Learning Outcomes</th>
<th>Sample Classroom Assessment Methods</th>
<th>Sample Resources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Use conventions of language | Use a variety of sentences for rhetorical effect. Vary word order and syntax for stylistic effect. Use voice, tone, diction, and modification for effect. Use parallel structure for rhetorical effect. | • Use appropriate devices to achieve coherence throughout the essay, such as transitions or repetition of key words. • Write sentences using varied sentence structures. | Writing assignments Discussions Quizzes Teacher observation System Common Final | Guide to Writing a Basic Essay http://members.tripod.com/%7Elklivingston/essay/index.html
Paradigm: Online Writing Assistant http://www.powa.org/
[The] Nuts and Bolts of College Writing http://nutsandbolts.washtcoll.edu/nb-home.html |
ESOL Grammar Level 5

In Level 5 grammar, students increase their knowledge and usage of advanced English grammar, to improve grammatical accuracy in writing and to develop strong editing skills. Theme-based grammatical presentation, inductive exercises and common errors related to target structures are presented using authentic academic contexts.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grammar Conventions</th>
<th>Related Learning Outcomes</th>
<th>Sample Classroom Assessment Methods</th>
<th>Sample Resources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Students are expected to know and use: | • Use proofreading and editing techniques and apply their understanding of grammar to improve their own writing. | Quizzes | Electronic English as A Second Language  
http://esl.lbcc.cc.ca.us/mmcportal.htm |
| • Proofreading and editing techniques | • Use sophisticated grammar structures and rules of the language such as the verb system in contrast; gerunds, infinitives and verb complements; the passive voice; articles; noun, adjective and adverb clauses. | Tests | English Grammar on the Web  
http://www.gsu.edu/~wwwesl/egw/index1.htm |
| • Verb system in contrast | • Recognize and edit for syntactical errors such as subject-verb agreement, pronoun reference, and tense shifts. | Writing assignments | ESL Flow  
http://www.eslflow.com/  
http://www.eslflow.com/readinglessonplans.html |
| • Gerunds | • Recognize and edit for mechanical errors such as spelling, capitalization and punctuation, including the uses of colons, semicolons, quotations and hyphens. | Oral Presentations | ESLgold  
http://www.eslgold.com |
| • Infinitives | | | |
| • Verb complements | | | |
| • The passive voice | | | |
| • Articles | | | |
| • Adjective clauses. | | | |
| • Noun clauses. | | | |
| • Adverb clauses | | | |
| • Subject-verb agreement | | | |
| • Pronoun reference | | | |
| • Tense shifts. | | | |
| • Spelling | | | |
| • Capitalization | | | |
| • Punctuation, including the uses of colons, semicolons, quotations and hyphens. | | | |

Quizzes  
Tests  
Writing assignments  
Oral Presentations  
Electronic English as A Second Language  
http://esl.lbcc.cc.ca.us/mmcportal.htm  
English Grammar on the Web  
http://www.gsu.edu/~wwwesl/egw/index1.htm  
ESL Flow  
http://www.eslflow.com/  
http://www.eslflow.com/readinglessonplans.html  
ESLgold  
http://www.eslgold.com  
Grammar Bites  
www.chompchomp.com/menu.htm
ESOL Research and Technology Level 5
Level 5 research and technology focuses on students’ using the conventions of documenting primary and secondary sources to support a research paper.

- Use technology to access, organize, and present information in a research paper

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organizing Topic</th>
<th>Essential Knowledge, Skills, or Processes</th>
<th>Related Learning Outcomes</th>
<th>Sample Classroom Assessment Methods</th>
<th>Sample Resources</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Use technology to access, organize, and present information in a research paper | Use technology to access, organize, and present information in a research paper, incorporating appropriate documentation. Use a writing process and teacher and peer conferencing to gain feedback for revision of the research paper. | • Conduct a whole-topic electronic or library search using effective search strategies and tools.  
• Acknowledge borrowed ideas accurately to avoid plagiarism.  
• Edit their own work for errors such as subject-verb agreement, pronoun reference, illogical shifts in person or tense, parallelism, fragments, run-ons, and comma splices. | Writing assignments  
Discussions  
Quizzes  
Tests  
Teacher observation  
System Common Final | Research Basics  
http://cyfair.lonesta r.edu/134031.pdf  
Summarize, Paraphrase, and Quote  
http://cyfair.lonesta r.edu/37128.pdf  
Plagiarism and Copyright Facts for Students  
http://cyfair.lonesta r.edu/29196/ |
Reading

ENGL 0361 ESOL Reading I

Course Description: In this course beginning English-language students develop basic reading and vocabulary skills. Materials are vocabulary-controlled and based on concrete topics. Students practice reading and comprehending simple short stories and articles, writing related sentences, and developing basic library skills. Focus is on literal comprehension and developing a personally relevant vocabulary base. Students who enroll in this course should have basic literacy skills in their native language and be familiar with Roman script. This course carries institutional credit but will not transfer and may not be used to meet degree requirements. Prerequisite: Placement by exam

Learning Outcomes: Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

1. Identify the stated main idea of a short passage on a familiar topic.
2. Distinguish between general ideas and specific information.
3. Extract basic information from simple illustrations such as graphs and charts.
4. Determine the meaning of unfamiliar vocabulary from context.
5. Use a monolingual ESOL learner's or picture dictionary to develop basic dictionary skills and build basic vocabulary.

ENGL 0362 ESOL Reading II

Course Description: In this course English-language students continue to develop the reading and vocabulary skills necessary for personal, academic, and professional purposes using materials based on high interest topics. The course includes practice in reading and comprehending multi-paragraph descriptive and narrative articles, stories, reports, and dictionary entries. Focus is on literal comprehension, word analysis, vocabulary expansion, dictionary skills, and the use of library resources. Writing is required to complement reading activities. This course carries institutional credit but will not transfer and may not be used to meet degree requirements. Prerequisite: ENGL 0361 or placement by exam

Learning Outcomes: Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

1. Apply a variety of pre-reading strategies such as previewing, skimming, scanning, and predicting to set a purpose for reading and to increase reading comprehension.
2. Apply reading skills to identify the stated main idea, locate supporting details, identify a sequence of events, and distinguish between fact and opinion in a paragraph or simple multi-paragraph text.
3. Extract literal information from charts, graphs, photographs, and other illustrations.
4. Determine the meaning of unfamiliar words and phrases using context and word form clues.
5. Use a monolingual ESOL learner's or picture dictionary to identify pronunciation, meaning, and part of speech of new vocabulary items.
ENGL 0363 ESOL Reading III

Course Description: This course continues to develop English-language students’ reading and vocabulary skills for personal, academic and professional purposes using a wide variety of text types and topics. The course includes extensive practice in reading and comprehending multi-page articles, narratives, reports, editorials, opinion essays, and reference materials, and writing related responses. Focus is on interpretation of factual material, drawing inferences and conclusions, and paraphrasing and summarizing selected passages. Writing is required to complement reading activities. This course carries institutional credit but will not transfer and may not be used to meet degree requirements. Prerequisite: ENGL 0362 or placement by exam

Learning Outcomes: Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

1. Identify stated or implied main ideas and supporting details in moderately demanding texts.
2. Outline, summarize, and paraphrase selected sentences or passages orally or in writing.
3. Extract both literal and inferential information from graphs, charts, diagrams, flowcharts, photographs, and other illustrations.
4. Determine the meaning of unfamiliar words or familiar words in new contexts by using context clues and word forms.
5. Use a monolingual English dictionary to identify meanings, pronunciation, grammatical forms, and appropriate use of unfamiliar vocabulary.

ENGL 0364 ESOL Reading IV

Course Description: This course is designed to improve English-language students’ reading efficiency by developing and increasing their passive and active vocabulary, literal and inferential comprehension, and reading rate. Writing is required to complement reading activities. This course carries institutional credit but will not transfer and will not be used to meet degree requirements. Prerequisite: ENGL 0363 or placement by exam

Learning Outcomes: Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

1. Use a variety of textual clues such as sentence connectors, transitions, and pronoun references to comprehend the meaning and structure of a text.
2. Use a monolingual dictionary to determine the appropriate meaning, parts of speech, pronunciation, and usage of unfamiliar words.
3. Determine the meaning of unfamiliar words and phrases by using vocabulary strategies such as context clues and word parts.
4. Use main idea and details from a variety of course-appropriate written texts to develop short responses, summaries, and outlines.
5. Identify logical relations and organization in texts and how they relate to author’s purpose.
ENGL 0365 ESOL Reading V

Course Description: This course continues the instruction and reinforcement of English-language students’ reading efficiency with a focus on higher-level skills required for college reading assignments. Writing is required to complement reading activities. This course carries institutional credit but will not transfer and will not be used to meet degree requirements. Prerequisite: ENGL 0364 or placement by exam.

Learning Outcomes: Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

1. Use appropriate strategies such as outlining, annotating, note-taking, and mapping to organize and retain material.
2. Use vocabulary strategies to understand the denotative and connotative language in college reading materials.
3. Make inferences about author's purpose, tone, bias, credibility, figurative language, and intended meaning.
4. Apply critical reading skills to respond, to summarize, and to paraphrase reading material.
5. Identify stated and implied main ideas, major and minor details, and patterns of organization in texts from various academic disciplines.
**Writing**

**ENGL 0371 ESOL Writing I**

**Course Description:** In this course beginning English-language students develop, practice and apply the basic structures of English to perform simple writing tasks. Students who enroll in this course should have basic literacy skills in their native language and be familiar with Roman script. This course carries institutional credit but will not transfer and may not be used to meet degree requirements. Prerequisite: Placement by exam

1. Write simple sentences.
2. Write simple descriptions and narrations about familiar topics.
3. Write a main idea sentence and several detail sentences about that main idea.
4. Follow basic conventions of capitalization and punctuation to demonstrate understanding of sentence boundaries.
5. Follow basic spelling conventions.

**ENGL 0372 ESOL Writing II**

**Course Description:** In this course English-language students increase proficiency in the writing skills necessary for basic personal, academic, and professional communication. Students use process writing techniques to write simple paragraphs and gain mastery in the use of the basic structures of the language. This course carries institutional credit but will not transfer and may not be used to meet degree requirements. Prerequisite: ENGL 0371 or placement by exam

**Learning Outcomes:** Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

1. Write simple and compound sentences.
2. Use pre-writing techniques (e.g., brainstorming, outlining, mapping) to generate and organize ideas.
3. Write a short, well-organized paragraph with topic sentence, support, and conclusion in several rhetorical modes such as descriptive, narrative, and process.
4. Revise paragraphs for content and organization.
5. Edit for vocabulary and sentence structure.

**ENGL 0373 ESOL Writing III**

**Course Description:** This course continues to develop English-language students' writing skills for personal, academic and professional purposes. Students use more sophisticated grammar structures in writing well-developed paragraphs using process writing techniques. This course carries institutional credit but will not transfer and may not be used to meet degree requirements. Prerequisite: ENGL 0372 or placement by exam

**Learning Outcomes:** Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

1. Write simple, compound, and complex sentences.
2. Use pre-writing techniques to generate and organize ideas.
3. Write paragraphs and short (three-four paragraph) essays that are well organized and developed with adequate support in a variety of rhetorical modes such as comparison/contrast, definition/example, and opinion.
4. Revise writing for content and organization.
5. Edit for vocabulary, sentence structure, and paragraph form.
ENGL 0374 ESOL Writing IV

Course Description: In this course English-language students incorporate increasingly sophisticated grammar and vocabulary into longer pieces of writing using process writing techniques appropriate for personal, academic, and professional written communication. This course carries institutional credit but will not transfer and may not be used to meet degree requirements. Prerequisite: ENGL 0373 or placement by exam

Learning Outcomes: Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

1. Write a well-organized, multi-paragraph essay in a variety of rhetorical modes such as classification, cause/effect, and persuasive.
2. Develop a thesis statement and sufficient support appropriate to the topic and audience.
3. Use coherence devices to connect ideas within and between paragraphs.
4. Revise writing for content, adequate support, unity, coherence, and organization.
5. Edit for vocabulary, sentence structure, and essay form.

ENGL 0375 ESOL Writing V

Course Description: In this course English-language students use process writing techniques to write academic essays selecting appropriate rhetorical modes, or a combination of modes, to defend and support a theses or position. This course carries institutional credit but will not transfer and may not be used to meet degree requirements. Prerequisite: ENGL 0374 or placement by exam

Learning Outcomes: Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

1. Write a well-organized essay containing a thesis and sufficient support.
2. Write thesis statements that advance the writer’s purpose.
3. Edit for mechanical errors such as subject-verb agreement; pronoun reference; illogical shifts in person, point of view, and tense; and punctuation errors such as commas and apostrophes.
4. Acknowledge borrowed ideas accurately to avoid plagiarism.
5. Demonstrate college entry-level control over a variety of rhetorical modes using multi-draft and timed-writing assignments.
Oral Communication

ENGL 0381 ESOL Oral Communication I

Course Description: In this course beginning English-language students learn the key vocabulary and structures necessary for adequate basic oral communication. Students refine listening and speaking skills and increase control of the English sound system to minimize miscommunication due to pronunciation. Students who enroll in this course should have basic literacy skills in their native language and be familiar with Roman script. This course carries institutional credit but will not transfer and may not be used to meet degree requirements. Prerequisite: Placement by exam

Learning Outcomes: Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

1. Respond to basic spoken instructions, questions, and face-to-face conversations containing familiar vocabulary.
2. Speak about familiar topics and daily activities using correct vocabulary, grammar, and pronunciation.
3. Ask and answer questions based on simple oral dialogues and passages or to clarify instructions.
4. Use and respond to common reductions and contractions.
5. Give a short oral presentation on a familiar, concrete topic.

ENGL 0382 ESOL Oral Communication II

Course Description: In this course English-language students increase proficiency in the spoken language necessary for basic personal, academic, and professional communication. Students communicate with a growing degree of fluency, using newly acquired vocabulary with some degree of accuracy, and master basic language functions. Students acquire and practice strategies for comprehending statements and short spoken passages. This course carries institutional credit but will not transfer and may not be used to meet degree requirements. Prerequisite: ENGL 0381 or placement by exam

Learning Outcomes: Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

1. Respond to spoken conversations and short oral texts that use familiar vocabulary in new contexts.
2. Ask and respond to simple questions using basic question and statement intonation patterns.
3. Express possibility and necessity, give instructions, make requests, ask for clarification, and discuss plans.
4. Use level-appropriate grammar, pronunciation, reductions, and contractions.
5. Give a short oral presentation on a familiar topic.
ENGL 0383 ESOL Oral Communication III

Course Description: This course continues to provide dynamic communicative practice for students whose primary language is other than English. Students increase their degree of fluency, accuracy, and comprehension in listening and speaking skills necessary for personal, academic, and professional communication. They develop skills at using functional language in a variety of relevant contexts. This course carries institutional credit but will not transfer and may not be used to meet degree requirements.

Prerequisite: ENGL 0382 or placement by exam

Learning Outcomes: Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

1. Respond to short audio listening segments by summarizing main ideas and details, answering questions, and discussing the topic.
2. Participate in face-to-face conversations of routine questions, answers, and statements in familiar or unfamiliar contexts containing some unfamiliar vocabulary.
3. Express abstract ideas, give advice and opinions, agree and disagree, express ability and possibility, and make comparisons and predictions.
4. Speak with few hesitations and pauses, using level-appropriate grammar, pronunciation, and intonation.
5. Give an oral presentation on an assigned topic.

ENGL 0384 ESOL Oral Communication IV

Course Description: In this course English-language students use sophisticated grammar structures and precise vocabulary in speaking and are able to comprehend short lectures or presentations on a variety of academic, business, or social topics. This course carries institutional credit but will not transfer and may not be used to meet degree requirements.

Prerequisite: ENGL 0383 or placement by exam

Learning Outcomes: Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

1. Answer questions based on video/audio clips and simple lectures that contain sophisticated vocabulary and structures.
2. Complete an outline that distinguishes between main ideas and supporting details of a short lecture.
3. Use and respond to a range of formal and informal language in various social situations.
4. Speak with fluency, level-appropriate grammatical accuracy, and clear pronunciation and intonation.
5. Give a clear, organized oral presentation on an assigned topic.
ESOL Grammar

ENGL 0308 ESOL Grammar Workshop 1

Course Description: This course is designed to help students with very little English proficiency to understand and use basic English grammar correctly in both written and spoken communication. Students develop control of fundamental structures including basic tenses, parts of speech and simple sentences.

Learning Outcomes: Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:
1. Form and use the present, past and future of the verb TO BE.
2. Use common verbs in present, past and future.
3. Form YES/NO and WH-questions.
4. Use imperatives.
5. Identify and use common count and non-count nouns.
6. Use articles and basic expressions of quantity with nouns correctly.
7. Identify and use: subject pronouns, object pronouns, demonstrative pronouns, possessive adjectives and possessive nouns.

ENGL 0308 ESOL Grammar Workshop 2

Course Description: This course continues to develop English grammar skills by providing extensive and varied practice that encourages growth in all areas of language use. Emphasis is placed on the use of verb tenses, modal verbs, nouns, adjectives and adverbs.

Learning Outcomes: Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:
1. Use verbs in simple present, present progressive, simple past and past progressive.
2. Form and use present perfect.
3. Use simple modal verbs.
4. Form and use comparative and superlative adjectives.
5. Use adverbs and expressions of frequency and time.
6. Use articles and quantifiers with nouns and pronouns correctly.
7. Differentiate between simple and compound sentences.

ENGL 0308 ESOL Grammar Workshop 3

Course Description: This course continues to develop the existing knowledge of grammatical structures and helps students to acquire new ones. Emphasis is placed on the complex verb tenses, passive voice, and compound sentences. This course will help students apply grammatical accuracy to their writing and speaking.

Learning Outcomes: Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:
1. Discriminate between the uses of simple present, present progressive, present perfect progressive, present perfect and simple past.
2. Use basic infinitives and gerunds.
3. Use present and past participles.
4. Identify and use verbs in the passive voice.
5. Form sentences with simple time and conditional clauses.
6. Identify and write compound and simple complex sentences.
7. Identify and use selected phrasal verbs.
8. Form tag questions.

ENGL 0308 ESOL Grammar Workshop 4

Course Description: Students continue the study of grammatical structures required for quality oral and written academic communication. They develop skills in understanding form, meaning and usage of complex grammatical structures including gerunds and infinitives, conditionals and complex sentences with noun, adjective and adverb clauses.

Learning Outcomes: Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

1. Discriminate between the use of the past perfect, past progressive, and past perfect progressive.
2. Use modal auxiliaries in present, past, progressive and passive.
3. Identify and use verbals: participles, gerunds and infinitives.
4. Identify and use causative verbs.
5. Express complex relationship through the appropriate use of adjective, noun and adverb clauses.
6. Use conditionals and the subjunctive.
7. Use direct and indirect speech.
8. Construct sentences using coordination, subordination and transitions (conjunctive adverbs)

ENGL 0308 ESOL Grammar Workshop 5 – Advanced Workshop for Writing

Course Description: This course is designed to increase students' knowledge and usage of advanced English grammar, to improve grammatical accuracy in writing and to develop strong editing skills. Theme-based grammatical presentation, inductive exercises and common errors related to target structures are presented using authentic academic contexts.

Learning Outcomes: Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

1. Use proofreading and editing techniques and apply their understanding of grammar to improve their own writing.
2. Use sophisticated grammar structures and rules of the language such as the verb system in contrast; gerunds, infinitives and verb complements; the passive voice; articles; noun, adjective and adverb clauses.
3. Recognize and edit for syntactical errors such as subject-verb agreement, pronoun reference, and tense shifts.
4. Recognize and edit for mechanical errors such as spelling, capitalization and punctuation, including the uses of colons, semicolons, quotations and hyphens.
ENGL 0308 ESOL Language Skills Workshop

Course Description: This course refines the use of communication skills necessary for personal, academic, and business communication. It incorporates negotiated student/instructor-generated content and accommodates individual goals in a workshop format. Open lab available. This course carries institutional credit but will not transfer and may not be used to meet degree requirements.

Learning Outcomes: Upon successful completion of this course, students will be able to:

1. Students will comprehend and produce oral and written language.
2. Students will respond to written and spoken language in various formats.
3. Students will improve specific language skills or a set of skills for use in various social, academic, and workplace settings.
TEACHING AIDS

Instructional materials include texts, audio and video cassettes, flash cards, learning cards, wall charts, overhead transparencies, and computer-assisted instruction such as E-mail, Netscape, Bibilocite, Choice 95, Typing Tutor, Word Perfect, and subject specific programs. Attention is given to selecting texts that combine a variety of teaching resources. Most of the instructional materials used in the classroom are texts, CDs, videos, and the Internet. Instructors are encouraged to use other instructional materials at least 20% of the time.

Level 1

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>TEXTS</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>ORAL COMMUNICATION</strong></td>
<td>Q: Skills for Success-Listening &amp; Speaking online supplement</td>
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<tr>
<td>Q: Skills for Success-Listening &amp; Speaking Intro w/ online supplement</td>
<td>Reading Explorer Intro CD, DVD, video</td>
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<td><strong>READING</strong></td>
<td>Oxford Picture Dictionary</td>
<td>Grammar in Context 1 Student Site</td>
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<td>Grammar in Context 1 Interactive (online)</td>
<td>Grammar in Context 1 Instructor Site</td>
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<td>Pronunciation Pair</td>
<td>Oxford Picture Dictionary</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Pronunciation Power</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Rosetta Stone</td>
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## Level 2

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<td>Interactions 1 ecourse&lt;br&gt;<a href="http://elt.mcgraw-hill.com/interactions/ecourse/">http://elt.mcgraw-hill.com/interactions/ecourse/</a></td>
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## Level 3

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<td>North Star 3</td>
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<td>Speaking, w/ MyNorthStarLab</td>
<td>Reading Explorer 2 Audio CD, DVD, CD-ROM</td>
<td>Grammar Speaks</td>
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<td>Pronunciation Pair</td>
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<tr>
<td>Reading Explorer 2</td>
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<td>Pronunciation Power</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>WRITING</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>Rosetta Stone</td>
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<tr>
<td>Writing to Communicate 2:</td>
<td></td>
<td>Tell Me More</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paragraphs and Essays</td>
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### Level 4

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<td>Great Writing 4 - Assessment CD-ROM</td>
<td><a href="http://www.pearsonlongman.com/ae/northstar4e/index.html">http://www.pearsonlongman.com/ae/northstar4e/index.html</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>Speaking, w/ MyNorthStarLab</td>
<td>with ExamView®</td>
<td>Great Writing 4 Student Site</td>
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<td><strong>READING</strong></td>
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<td>Great Writing 4 Instructor Site</td>
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<td>Breaking Through</td>
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<td>Grammar Form and Function 3 Student Site</td>
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<td>Grammar Form and Function 3 Instructor Site</td>
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# Level 5

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<td>Great Writing 5 Student Site</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>READING</strong></td>
<td>Clear Speech, CD</td>
<td>Great Writing 5 Instructor Site</td>
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<td>Ten Steps to Advancing College Reading</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Great Writing 5</td>
<td>Pronunciation Pair</td>
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<td><strong>LANGUAGE SKILLS WKSH</strong></td>
<td>Clear Speech</td>
<td>Pronunciation Power</td>
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<tr>
<td>The Complete Guide to the TOEFL Test</td>
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<td>Rosetta Stone</td>
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<td>Tell Me More</td>
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ACHIEVEMENT OF PROGRAM GOALS

The different types of instructional materials used in our program have one element in common— they are all highly communicative in nature creating opportunities for the students to use the language in the classroom, as a sort of halfway house before using it in real life. The selected textbooks emphasize the communicative functions of language – the jobs people do using the language – not just the forms. They try to reflect the students’ needs and interests. They emphasize skills in using the language, not just the forms of language, and they are, therefore, activity-based. They usually have a good balance among the four language skills, although one or more may be emphasized. They tend to be very specific in their definition of aims so that students always know what is expected of them at every stage of study. Both content and methods reflect the authentic language of everyday life. They encourage work in groups and pairs, thereby teaching students team work and how to get along with people. Finally, they emphasize both fluency and accuracy.

However, in an attempt to provide both fluency and accuracy activities, not all of the language-learning activities in the program are real-life. Some obviously non-communicative class activities have been found to be very useful for language learners. For example, many students find exercises which require them to imitate sounds and structure of the language very helpful. Drills, therefore, are often used at a presentation stage. Consequently, we have attempted to balance our program between communicative activities such as listening to a recording of an airport announcement, finding information from a newspaper article, or writing a postcard to a pen pal together with more traditional exercises – dictation, grammatical explanations, and accuracy exercises such as blank-filling and sentence-completion. By combining both types of activities, the program is able to address different students’ learning styles— and also teachers’ teaching styles. Also many of the non-communicative activities are necessary because of examination styles: many examinations test both the students’ ability to carry out various functions in the language, and their knowledge of the language as a system.

The use of visual aids is a vital part of our language program. Much of our learning outside the classroom is through visual media (TV, movies, billboards, magazines, etc.); therefore, we can capitalize on our students’ ability to learn with the help of visual aids. A well-chosen visual cue demonstrates how and why a student should use a particular type of language, and because the cue is visual, it stays in the students' minds longer than a lengthy explanation. In addition, showing visuals focuses attention on meaning, and helps to make the language used in class more real and alive. Besides, having something to look at keeps the students’ attention and makes the class more interesting. Finally, visuals can be used at any stage of the lesson – to help in presenting new language or introducing a topic, as part of language practice, and when reviewing language that has been presented earlier.
Audio programs have also proven to be invaluable aids to the language learner and teacher. They allow students to listen to a variety of different accents and varieties of English as well as conversations and dialogues involving more than two speakers. Students can do pronunciation work by imitating a model. Audio programs introduce an element of variety and liven up non-communicative activities such as drilling. Finally, they permit students to listen to “authentic” material.

Video develops comprehension skills by modeling new language. It affords students the chance to see as well as hear language in context, thereby bringing slices of living language into the classroom. Students can analyze body language, gestures, and emotions and see the impact they have on the communication process. By hearing a variety of authentic speakers, students are given more exposure to the English language and culture and the many different ways it is used to communicate meaning. Video is also a powerful tool for introducing idiomatic phrases and expressions. Furthermore, video is used to give students the opportunity to put their own language into practice in a genuine effort to communicate. It provides situations where our learners really have something they want to say to each other. The vivid presentation of settings and characters can be used to set the scene for role play. Since we all make our own interpretations of what we see, video stimulates genuine communication in the classroom by bringing out different opinions within the group. Finally, video helps us provide a richer and more varied language environment within which learning can take place. The combination of variety, interest, and entertainment students derive from video makes it an aid which helps develop motivation in learners.

REAL-LIFE ACTIVITIES

Through the use of DVDs, CDs, computer software, the internet and live classes, students are presented with slices of American life in which they can observe a more realistic view of social and work interaction and learn cultural concepts which facilitate their adjustment and satisfaction in their new cultural environment. Subsequently, by gaining more cultural language competence and confidence, students are more willing to extend themselves in their regular ESOL classes and community.
INSTRUCTIONAL TECHNOLOGIES AND LANGUAGE LABS

The evidence for the existence of psychological, personality, and motivational differences between students is overwhelming and it is this, perhaps, more than anything which provides one of the strongest reasons for introducing some measures of individualized instruction in order to cater for, and indeed exploit, these differences. Students, therefore, are motivated to work in our Learning Commons and Language Labs, where they can choose from a wide variety of materials for additional language study using computers, videos, and audiocassettes.

The primary aim of a self-access study facility is to enable learning to take place independently of teaching. Students are able to choose and use self-access material on their own and the material gives them the ability to correct or assess their own performance. By using such a self-access facility, students are able to direct their own learning.

The LSC-CyFair Language Laboratories promote the benefits of learning other languages and facilitates the teaching, acquisition, and maintenance of foreign language skills through the exploitation of technology. The labs also:

- allow students to practice auditory, oral, visual, gesticular, and written language skills,
- supplement classroom instruction,
- allow instructor guided language classes requiring technology, and
- serve as an open lab for independent practice.

The Language Labs (LRNC-210 and LRNC 212) provide students and teachers of LSC-CyFair the hardware, software, and other relevant technology tools (webcams, training, Angel support, A/V in many forms, etc.) to enhance and supplement acquisition and teaching of various languages. The lab is not designed to be the sole source of learning a foreign language, but a special supplement for regular in-class work. During open lab hours, the lab should be regarded as an independent study facility which consists of individual multimedia computer work stations frequented by students between classes. All students currently enrolled in an ESOL class are encouraged to visit the lab during open lab hours to hone skills presented in the classroom, and they are always welcome during Open Lab hours. All reservations and inquiries can be directed to http://www.lonestar.edu/13668.htm or 281.290.5975.

Instructed & Open Lab

The Language Labs offer Instructed Lab and Open Lab formats. Instructed Labs are designed for instructors to supplement and expand upon the student’s classroom experience through scheduled, reserved class time in the lab or supplemental instruction. Instructed Labs, during which the instructor must be present in the lab with students from a particular course section, are a normal (and often required) part of language courses at LSC-CyFair. Open Lab consists of the remainder of the regular
work hours of the lab coordinator or other lab workers during which time all language students are encouraged to visit, practicing language skills independently via the unique technology available in the lab. During Open Lab a tutor will provide guidance about the level and subject(s) to practice, maintaining a record of the student’s progress.

**Hours of Operation**

While lab hours will vary from semester to semester, they also follow, as closely as possible, the operational hours of the library. Check the hours at [http://cyfair.lonestar.edu/36448/](http://cyfair.lonestar.edu/36448/) or contact the Lab Coordinator at 281.290.5975 for the most recent hours. A typical semester may see **Open Lab Hours** of 8am – 8pm on Monday through Thursday and 8am – 4:30pm on Friday. **Instructed Labs** will meet at various one-hour blocks within these open hours.

The following services and features are available to language instructors:

- 50 flat-screen Dell student PCs with DVD-Rom drive, 3.5" floppy drive, & USB ports
- 25 Speco Technologies bullet cameras
- HP LaserJet printers
- NEC ‘smart classroom’ projectors
- Sony Virtuoso Major (LRNC-212) & Minor (LRNC-210) networked language lab software with multi-function teacher terminals & Sony Soloist digital student audio & video comparative recorders
- DVD, audiocassette, & videocassette projection, sharing, & digitization
- DVD Writers with Roxio Easy Media Creator Suite 8 and Nero Burning Rom‡
- Audacity
- Hot Potatoes
- Macromedia Studio 8‡
- Phonetik
- Auralog’s Tell Me More, American English (beginner, intermediate, advanced & business English)
- Grammar Sense Interactive
- Idioms
- Introductory Grammar & Vocabulary
- Oxford Picture Dictionary Interactive‡
- Pronunciation Power (levels 1 & 2);‡
- Rosetta Stone for American English (levels 1 & 2)
- Video & Audio for all ESL Textbooks

*Language Lab Multimedia Library Collection item (available for in-lab check out & use only by presenting your CyFair College Student or Faculty ID card)
‡Available at certain stations only
**LANGUAGE LABS**
**INSTRUCTOR RESPONSIBILITIES**

- During scheduled Instructed Lab, instructors should be present at all times to answer questions from students.
- Instructed Lab may only be reserved for ASL, ESL & world language classes.
- Instructors seeking space for class meetings not requiring the specific language technology found in the lab (for example, basic computer classrooms or standard-load 'smart' classrooms) are asked to reserve classrooms through their divisional office coordinator, Technology Services, or the campus room scheduler, as several such computer labs exist on campus and our space is often tight, especially at popular class times.
- Please provide at least 24 hours notice for any cancellations in order to free up times to that would otherwise be considered unavailable to your colleagues.
- Instructors are to provide students with technology instructions to complete any Open Lab assignments given.
- Instructors are asked to encourage students to visit the labs as often as possible, informing them of our location, open lab hours, software, and policies.
- To communicate lab reservations, please use the online form. Shortly after communicating your request(s), you will be sent a confirmation notifying you of all reserved dates and times, including any conflicts with current lab scheduling. Please note that confirmations for reservations are sent to LONE STAR COLLEGE e-mail addresses ONLY. No exceptions. We use the features of Outlook (including the 'accept' or 'decline' buttons, and outside e-mail services don't always recognize these special portions of your message).
- Individual training on laboratory equipment (including the Sony systems) is available by reservation with the lab coordinator, georges.j.detiveaux@LoneStar.edu. A variety of training sessions are offered through MyWorkshops.
- Please notify the lab coordinator of any additional hardware or software needs you may have, and these needs will be communicated to the appropriate purchasing authority.
- Please send the lab coordinator any language-learning related web links you want bookmarked or included on the lab web page, as it is a touchstone resource for all language learning at CyFair College.
- Instructors who do not attend the faculty lab introduction and the training session on the Sony equipment will not be allowed to use the labs. No exceptions. Consult MyWorkshops or the ‘CALL Training’ section of this page for upcoming training opportunities.

For a complete list of Language Labs resources, consult the ESOL Language Labs Guide at http://www.lonestar.edu/13668.htm.
The computer-adaptive COMPASS/ESL Placement Testing Program is based on the concept of linking specifically developed ESOL test scores and measurements to specific skill proficiency statements describing what the individual can currently do in each of these areas. Armed with this information, the college can then efficiently and effectively guide the placement of the student into the appropriate ESOL courses related to student's needs, as indicated by the proficiencies demonstrated by the individual student.

The Testing program includes the following services:

- Measures in **Reading, Grammar Usage, and Listening** (the college can add local Speaking and Writing scores).
- Computer-delivered assessment system with instant, computerized scoring.
- Immediate printing of the individualized **ESL Student Advising Report**.
- Report includes campus-based and controlled course placement advice, program information, and academic support services messages prepared by the college and printed on the individual student report.
- System also includes a **data base management system** which allows us to generate additional instant, local reports, such as lists of students scoring low on the Listening test, mailing labels for students requesting math help or career planning assistance, summaries of the placement recommendations given to various groups of students, and other information for use by the faculty.
- Test information can also be instantly and automatically uploaded to the campus Student Information Systems records
- Easy to use, follow-up research services provide campus and national summaries of the educational background and demographic characteristics, needs, plans, and skills of ESOL students entering two and four year colleges, universities, and ESOL programs across the country.

The following proficiency descriptors illustrate the skills a typical student can do at different proficiency levels. The levels are cumulative for each test. These descriptors will enable us to more accurately determine student capabilities and make informed placement decisions.
## ESOL PROFICIENCY DESCRIPTORS

### COMPASS/ESOL Grammar/Usage Proficiency Descriptors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre-Level 1</td>
<td>Although students scoring at Pre-Level 1 may have some limited knowledge of English grammar and usage, they have provided insufficient evidence that they possess the skills typical of Level 1 students.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 1</td>
<td>Students at Level 1 typically recognize simple present tense, plurals, correct word order in simple sentences and simple pronominal references.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 2</td>
<td>Students at Level 2 typically recognize correct structuring of simple sentences using a variety of tenses including simple past and present, future, past and present continuous, and high-frequency irregular verbs. The also typically recognize correct word order in statements, imperatives, simple yes-no questions, some Wh-questions, and sentences with simple relative clauses. Level 2 students know many of the conventions of capitalization and punctuation. They recognize correct uses of the basic auxiliary system, time markers, and appropriate end-of-sentence punctuation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 3</td>
<td>Students at Level 3 typically recognize high-frequency uses of the present perfect and past perfect tenses and correct uses of most regular and irregular verbs, simple modal verbs, passive verbs, and participal adjectives. They can select both correctly structured compound sentences and complex sentences that use subordinating conjunctions. They can correct the punctuation in many run-on sentences or sentence fragments within a context. They often recognize correct uses of gerunds, infinitives, and conditional clauses. Level 3 students can select appropriate transition words to join clauses and sentences, and they can recognize unnecessary shifts in construction and lack of parallelism at the word and phrase level. They can select correct uses of subordinate clauses, and they can recognize and correct some errors in more abstract kinds of writing, including prose intended for academic or occupational needs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 4</td>
<td>Students at level 4 typically can select correct uses of nearly all the verb forms of English. They can recognize unnecessary shifts in construction at the clause level. They can recognize accurate relationships among clauses and correctly formed interactions among verb tenses in related clauses. They can recognize correct word order, agreement, and the complex relationships between and among clauses at a near-native speaker level, including correct uses of coordinating, subordinating, and correlative conjunctions, appropriate transition words, and various other cohesive devices at the level of discourse, not just at the clause or sentence level. They can select correct punctuation related to meaning. Level 4 students recognize formal and informal registers, know when language is appropriate for a given context or situation, and understand how meaning can change with context. Low-frequency uses of language may still cause problems even for these advanced students.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### COMPASS/ESOL Reading Proficiency Descriptors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Pre–Level 1</strong></td>
<td>Although students scoring at Pre-Level 1 may have some limited reading skills in English, they have provided insufficient evidence that they possess the skills typical of Level 1 students.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Level 1</strong></td>
<td>Students at Level 1 typically recognize most letters of the English alphabet and a few sight words, especially those from the environment, such as common signs and words, phrases, or short sentences supported by pictures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Level 2</strong></td>
<td>Students at Level 2 typically can read brief prose comprised of short, simple sentences related to everyday needs (e.g. numbers, street signs, short informational signs, simple instructions). They can understand high-frequency structures, such as present, simple past, and simple future tenses. They usually understand some of the more common idioms and colloquial expressions. Level 2 students can compare facts to make choices (e.g. making a purchase), and they can draw simple conclusions from their reading.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Level 3</strong></td>
<td>Students at Level 3 typically can comprehend prose of several paragraphs on subjects within a familiar framework and with a clear underlying structure, and they can understand some main ideas in limited occupational or academic materials. Level 3 students can read news items, basic business letters, simple technical materials, classified ads, school bulletins, and academic text excerpts, and they can comprehend multi-step directions. They can use the reading strategies of skimming, scanning, and predicting to locate information and to help structure their reading for a variety of purposes. They can also use a variety of textual clues such as sentence connectors, transitions, and pronoun references to comprehend the meaning and structure of a text. At times Level 3 students can comprehend the meanings of new words from context, distinguish between main and supporting ideas, and understand some common cultural references. They can make some inferences and generalizations from what they read, though complex inferences may still be difficult for them to make. They can often read texts equal in difficulty to those at a more advanced level, but with less consistent comprehension. They possess some awareness of style and register.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Level 4</strong></td>
<td>Students at level 4 typically can read for many purposes at a relatively normal rate with greater comprehension, and they can read increasingly abstract and grammatically complex materials. They understand some use of hypotheses, arguments, and opinions in a piece of writing and can differentiate between fact and opinion in academic as well as general materials; they can interpret, make inferences and generalizations, relate ideas, and identify an author’s biases, tone, or mood. They can paraphrase an author’s implicit meaning or main points. Level 4 students have an emerging awareness of literacy style. Materials they can accurately read may include more complex newspaper articles as well as some periodicals, academic texts, technical documents, and library reference materials. Their reading exhibits a near-native speaker proficiency, but with less flexibility and at a slower rate of comprehension. Even these advanced students will experience some difficulty with unusually complex structures, low-frequency idioms or colloquial language, and obscure cultural references.</td>
</tr>
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</table>
## COMPASS/ESOL Listening Proficiency Descriptors

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Level</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre–Level 1</td>
<td>Although students scoring at Pre-Level 1 may have some limited listening skills in English, they have provided insufficient evidence that they possess the skills typical of Level 1 students.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 1</td>
<td>The understanding of students at Level 1 typically is limited to simple common words and learned phrases related to immediate needs (e.g. greetings). The students have little ability to comprehend even short utterances.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 2</td>
<td>Students at Level 2 typically understand brief questions and answers relating to personal information, the immediate setting, or predictable aspects of everyday need. They understand short conversations supported by context but usually require careful or slowed speech, repetition, or rephrasing. Their comprehension of main ideas and details is still incomplete. They can distinguish common time forms, some question forms (Wh-, yes-no, tag questions), most common word-order patterns, and most simple contractions, but the students may have difficulty with tense shifts and more complex sentence structures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 3</td>
<td>Students at Level 3 typically understand most discourse about personal situations and other everyday experiences, including conversations with basic academic and/or occupational subject matter. Students at Level 3 typically can understand most exchanges that occur at a near-normal to normal conversational rate; main ideas and details are generally grasped, although comprehension is sometimes affected by length, topic familiarity, or cultural knowledge. Students understand different time frames, and usually understand utterances that use the perfect tenses, conditionals, modals, passives; students are aware of cohesive devices but may be unable to use them to enhance comprehension. Colloquial speech may cause difficulty. The student is able to detect emotional overtones, but cannot interpret mood, tone, or intent reliably.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Level 4</td>
<td>Students at Level 4 typically understand linguistically complex discussions, including academic lectures and factual reports. Though the students may have occasional problems with colloquialisms, idiomatic language, or rapid native speech, they are able to use context clues to aid comprehension and also can understand most discourse markers. They have acquired the ability to comprehend implications, inferences, emotional overtones, differences in style, and shifts in register. Students understand almost all reductions, elisions, and blends in the spoken language.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The academic standards of Lone Star College are based on a philosophy of maximizing student progress toward successful course and program completion. The academic standards criteria are designed to monitor student progress and to allow college staff to intervene and provide assistance to students who have difficulty meeting minimum requirements for successful course or program completion.

Course goals are observed and measured in various ways. Credit students are assessed by tests, classroom observation, assignments, presentations, projects, and/or portfolios. Course outcomes are provided in the faculty member’s course syllabus to students at the beginning of each course. The evaluation of student course progress and the final grade is based on the degree of mastery of course outcomes. A final examination or evaluation activity is given in each course at the end of each session during the scheduled examination period. The grading system for credit students is determined by the following designations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GRADE</th>
<th>INTERPRETATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>Excellent Performance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>Good performance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>Acceptable Performance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>Passing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>Failing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>Incomplete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W</td>
<td>Withdrawal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IP</td>
<td>Course in Progress</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please note that students in the ESOL program are not given D’s.

For the CE student, at the beginning of each course, instructors are provided with a State Reporting Roster, which contains a Learning Outcomes Worksheet. The numbers across the top of the Worksheet correspond to the numbers of the learning outcomes on the Course Syllabus. As each student satisfies one of the learning outcomes, the teacher checks the box for completion. At the end of the course, in the last column, the teacher records a grade for each student of S (Satisfactory Completion) or N (Not Complete). A student must successfully complete all outcomes to qualify for Satisfactory Completion. A teacher can measure satisfaction of the learning outcome through classroom observations, formal tests, assignments, oral quizzes, or portfolios. Successful completion of the Oral Communication and Writing courses awards 9.6 Continuing Education Units (CEUs) and 8.0 for the Reading track. Since the outcomes for each level are sequenced, it is assured that students who successfully complete one level are prepared for the next one.

Academic readiness is measured by students’ success on the CyFair Common Finals, which permits them to register for English 1301: Composition and Rhetoric, by passing the THEA (Texas Academic Skills Program) test, which measures students’ readiness to enter college-level English and math courses. International students must score 530 or higher on the paper version of TOEFL or 197 or higher on the computerized version or 71 on the internet-based version to enter college-transfer courses.
FINAL ASSESSMENT

Final exams are given the last week of class or as designated by the ESOL department. Exams for the credit classes are departmental to test language and skills set forth in the Curriculum Guide, and to cover material that the teacher has taught during the semester. Final exams are usually scheduled during Finals Week. It is imperative that the exams be graded before Friday of that week. The results of the final exam should be one of the factors used in determining the teacher evaluation score. The teacher has the responsibility of letting the students know how much of the final exam will figure into the teacher’s final recommendation concerning the students’ next level. Graded final exams and a copy of the final exam should be turned in to the Division office in CASA 114 for our files.

If a teacher recommends that a student repeat a level, there should be sufficient documentation to support the decision, and the student’s grades should indicate that the work is unsatisfactory. The student’s lack of progress should be noted early on and the teacher should inform him or her that there is a danger of having to repeat the level. The teacher should likewise advise the student concerning what should be done in order to improve, complete the level successfully, and progress to the next level.

CYFAIR COMMON FINAL WRITING EXAM

In addition to the final exam, college-bound students must take and pass the CyFair Common Final exam to predict their success in English 1301. The test is for students exiting ENGL 0365/ENGLC 3000701 ESOL Writing V. The examinees should produce an essay which shows competency in the structure and conventions of standard English.

The writing test is a 70-minute test administered on the last class day in the assigned classroom. Essays are holistically scored on a 1-5 point scale by a minimum of 2 graders with a third rater to resolve discrepancies. Calibration sessions are scheduled each semester for scoring consistency. With instructor recommendation, a student may retake the test one time only within one week of the original administration.

Readers assign scores based on the following scoring guide. Though examinees are asked to write on a specific topic, parts of the topic may be treated by implication. Readers focus on what the examinee does well.
LSC-CyFair Common Final Five-Point Rubric

The ‘A’ Essay: Score ‘5’

- Addresses the given topic, audience and purpose of the assignment; develops a clearly-stated thesis; each argument in support of the thesis is controlled by a clearly-stated controlling idea; Includes relevant and well-developed evidence; has reasonable proportionality among/between arguments
- Clearly includes introductory, body and concluding elements; has sequenced each part of the essay logically and smoothly; Uses clear transition elements to connect ideas effectively.
- Has accurate and effective word choice for the essay’s topic, audience and purpose; word forms are used correctly
- Uses a variety of correct sentence patterns, showing clear and consistent control over sentence-boundary rules (comma splices and run-on sentences)
- Shows clear control over conventions regarding agreement, shifts, and punctuation rules. There are few grammatical/mechanical errors of any sort in the essay.

The ‘B’ Essay: Score ‘4’

The ‘B’ essay is similar to the ‘A’ essay but contains several of the following qualities that detract from its overall effectiveness:

- The thesis may be too broad or narrow, while remaining on-topic; some more evidence may be needed but it is sufficient enough to support the thesis; there may be minor overlap or repetitiveness among/between arguments in support of the thesis.
- The writer may not have developed the introduction or conclusion completely; the essay may include minor flaws in the clear and logical sequencing of ideas; an argument’s thesis may be implied instead of directly stated; the writer may have occasionally omitted transition elements that would improve the flow of ideas through the essay
- There may be occasional vague, inaccurate or inappropriate word choice and/or a few errors in word form in the essay.
- The essay may contain occasional sentence boundary errors, while still providing strong evidence that the writer recognizes sentence boundaries.
- The writer may have committed several mistakes regarding agreement, shifts, and/or punctuation rules, but there remains strong evidence that the writer usually applies such rules correctly. The preponderance of sentences is grammatically and mechanically correct.

The ‘C’ Essay: Score ‘3’

The ‘C’ essay is similar to the ‘B’ essay but its flaws are of greater degree or significance, while the writer still gives the overall impression of basic competence regarding the conventions of academic writing.

- The thesis may clearly be drawn too broadly or narrowly, while remaining on-topic; some evidence may clearly lack adequate development; there may be significant overlap or repetitiveness among/between arguments in support of the thesis; at least one argument may have been developed significantly more than other(s). Despite these flaws, the reader can clearly follow the writer’s argument.
- The introduction may be little more than the thesis, and the conclusion little more than its restatement; the essay may include gaps in the flow sequencing of ideas, such that, while the writer’s logical “train of thought” can be followed, the reader must provide connections between ideas for the writer; an argument’s controlling idea may be implied instead of directly stated; the writer doesn’t use enough transition elements, or may occasionally use them inappropriately; Despite these flaws, there is sufficient evidence that the writer understands conventions regarding the logical organization and sequencing of ideas in academic writing.
- There may be occasional vague, inaccurate or inappropriate word choice and/or several minor errors in word form in the essay. Despite these flaws, the reader can clearly understand the writer’s ideas and follow them through the essay.
- The essay may contain several sentence boundary errors, while still providing sufficient evidence that the writer recognizes sentence boundaries.
• The writer may have committed several minor errors regarding agreement, and/or punctuation rules, but there remains sufficient evidence that the writer usually applies such rules correctly. Most sentences are grammatically and mechanically correct.

The ‘D’ Essay: Score ‘2’
While there may be indications of developing competence in this writing, the ‘D’ essay provides sufficient evidence that the writer has not demonstrated the competence in academic writing to succeed in credit courses.

• The thesis may not be clearly relevant to the topic, audience and purpose; the reader may struggle to find a thesis; while arguments in support of the thesis are present, they are clearly underdeveloped and/or lack clear relevance.
• There is some, but minimal, evidence of planning in the essay, thus there are significant parts of the essay that may pass for freewriting. The reader may have difficulty following the writer’s train of thought. There is insufficient use or a complete lack of transitions.
• While many words are used correctly, vague, inaccurate or inappropriate word choice and/or errors in word form appear frequently in the essay. Because of poor word choice, a reader may not be able to understand this or that sentence.
• The essay may be marked by a significant number of fragments, comma splices and/or fused sentences. The essay may be marred by the lack of sentence variety.
• While many sentences may be correct, the writer’s control over one or more elements of grammar is a hit-or-miss affair. The writer commits some major errors.

The ‘F’ Essay: Score ‘1’
This essay demonstrates little of the learning that is supposed to take place in English 0307; it might be fairly compared to that of a poor writer in the first weeks of the semester.

• There may be no thesis, or the thesis may not be clearly relevant to the topic, audience and purpose, or the thesis (and the entire essay) may be off topic. The essay may not be sufficient (or developed) enough to evaluate.
• There is little or no evidence of planning in the essay: most or all of the essay may pass for freewriting.
• While many words are used correctly, vague, inaccurate or inappropriate word choice and/or errors in word form can be found throughout the essay. Errors may garble individual sentences, so that the reader doesn’t understand the writer’s meaning.
• The essay may not contain sufficient evidence that the writer recognizes sentence boundaries. The essay may be marred by the lack of sentence variety.
• The writer may have committed several major errors regarding agreement, and/or punctuation rules, such that the writer’s control over these conventions is questionable.

CONVERSION CHART

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Raw Score</th>
<th>Converted Score</th>
<th>Letter Grade</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>A-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>B-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>D+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>D-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>F-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The CyFair Common Final Reading Exam has been designed to align with the weighted course objectives of ENGL 0365/CENGL 3000501 ESOL Reading V. The Reading final is composed of 22 questions that are administered on paper (except for DL classes). Instructors provide students with the CCF, including the answer sheet. No other materials are needed.

Reading Assessment Study Guide
The chart below is a study guide that was created to align the ENGL 0365/CENGL 3000501 objectives with the assessment. In addition, the text chapters from Bridging the Gap (used at CyFair) are linked to the rubric.

### READING EXIT EXAM SCORING RUBRICS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reading Process</th>
<th>Reading Comprehension</th>
<th>Critical Thinking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20% Emphasis</td>
<td>50% Emphasis</td>
<td>30% Emphasis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Objectives</td>
<td>Objectives</td>
<td>Objectives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use Pre-Reading Strategies</td>
<td>Draw Inferences</td>
<td>Apply Knowledge from Text</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activate Schema</td>
<td>Determine Main Ideas (implicit/explicit)</td>
<td>Analyze Text</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use Graphic Organizers</td>
<td>Use Vocabulary Strategies</td>
<td>Synthesize Knowledge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Use Recall Techniques</td>
<td>Summarize</td>
<td>Evaluate/Assess the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Distinguish Major/Minor Details</td>
<td>Credibility or Objectivity of the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Recognize Author’s Purpose</td>
<td>Author/Source/Evidence or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Recognize Organizational Structure</td>
<td>Argument</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Bridging the Gap Chapters to Focus On:**
- Chapter 3: Reading & Study Strategies
- Chapter 6: Organizing Textbook Information
- Chapter 1: Active Learning
- Chapter 5: Patterns of Organization

**Bridging the Gap Chapters to Focus On:**
- Chapter 7: Inferences
- Chapter 4: Main Idea
- Chapter 2: Vocabulary
- Chapter 8: Point of View
- Chapter 5: Patterns of Organization

**Test Format Notes:**
- 2 questions
- 10 multiple choice questions
- 4 essay/short answer questions

**Test Format Notes:**
- 10 multiple choice questions
- 4 essay/short answer questions

### III. Scoring Guide for Essay/Short Answer Questions
- Score 5: The student response is correct and written clearly in a complete sentence.
- Score 3: The student response deserves partial credit but it is lacking a complete answer or the response is not entirely clear.
- Score 1: The student attempted to answer the question correctly but the response is incomplete.
- Score 0: The student responded with an incorrect answer (regardless of how well written or detailed) or the question was left blank.

NOTE: The only time that a student will get credit for copying the text directly is for a main idea question or providing the text quote as an indicated reference. Students are encouraged to number the paragraphs and to use the paragraph numbers as references in order to avoid this. Direct quotes should only support the students’ response written in their own words.

**PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

Lone Star College System provides a variety of professional development offerings to its faculty and staff. Professional Development strives to provide employee training for excellence in current positions and development opportunities for professional and personal growth. The College encourages those activities and opportunities which enhance the performance and development of employees and provides support for professional development programs. All personnel are encouraged to participate in these programs and to be members of and take an active role in professional organizations.

Since the Lone Star College System encourages employees to further their educational, professional and vocational development, it reimburses eligible employees for allowable courses taken in the System pursuant to this policy. All full-time employees are eligible. Part-time employees who have completed a full twelve-month employment with the System are also eligible.

All Lone Star College for-credit courses are reimbursable under this policy. Continuing Education classes that have been approved by the employee’s supervisor may also be reimbursed. The System will reimburse 100% of the tuition and up to $35 for required related fees for eligible courses taken at Lone Star Colleges, up to a maximum reimbursement of six (6) credit hours per term, not to exceed 18 hours in any year.

The ongoing professional development of all ESOL faculty and staff receives the highest priority. The overall goal of staff development is to encourage the personal and professional growth of all staff members. The purpose of this growth for faculty is to improve teaching effectiveness and student learning through the delivery of student-centered instruction by professionals who know how to integrate the indicators of program quality and set realistic goals for themselves and their students in order to meet the objectives of this program.

Funding for professional development opportunities are written into the budget for all full-time administrators, faculty, and staff.
Professional Development provides a host of resources, including: information on upcoming workshops, quick reference guides, as well as access to get involved and share your expertise. The goal is to provide exceptional professional development opportunities for success in your job and your career-related goals with Lone Star College System. It offers programs such as The Leadership Academy and the Adjunct Certification Program.

The Academy

The Academy is committed to growing, supporting and celebrating Lone Star College System's current and emerging leaders, The Academy prepares individuals for future service to the college system, its students, and the communities. The Academy provides:

- a relevant and engaging curriculum
- strategic mentoring and coaching
- meaningful opportunities for self discovery, reflection and application; and
- enriching networking experiences aimed at developing the talent found within the Lone Star College System.

Fellows of The Academy will

- broaden their view of the college district and the communities we serve
- make connections across disciplines, departments, colleges, and communities
- enhance critical thinking and systems thinking skills
- strengthen appreciation for the rich diversity within our community
- collaborate with colleagues to address real challenges and opportunities facing Lone Star College System
- develop a framework for ethical leadership
- expand their knowledge of leadership, higher education administration, and organizational development
- understand and cultivate personal leadership strengths and talents
- lead from where they are

The Academy requires that Fellows devote exclusive attention, free of institutional and job commitments, to ten day-long Growth Experiences, a three-day residential retreat and a two-day trip to Austin. In addition, individuals chosen will participate in mentoring and coaching experiences and a group project or activity which can be scheduled at mutually convenient times. Applicants should pay particular attention to the dates indicated on the Schedule Outline when considering their ability to participate fully. Participation in The Academy will require preparation prior to the retreat, the trip to Austin and most Growth Experiences (case studies, readings, individual leadership development plans, readings, etc.); however, Fellows will also find The Academy an opportunity to join in some fun with their Lone Star College System colleagues as we grow, support and celebrate the System's leaders together.

Eligibility

For selection as a Faculty Fellow, applicants should have been teaching full time with Lone Star College System for at least two years as of December 31, 2009. Applicants should have also demonstrated a commitment to professional development and lifelong learning. Prospective Faculty Fellows should discuss their interest in participating with their immediate supervisor who should complete a Supervisor Recommendation Form for the candidate as part of the application packet.
For selection as a Staff Fellow, exempt employees must have worked full time in the Lone Star College System for at least two years as of December 31, 2009. Applicants should have also demonstrated a commitment to professional development and lifelong learning. Prospective Staff Fellows should discuss their interest in participating with their immediate supervisor who should complete a Supervisor Recommendation Form for the candidate as part of the application packet. All Fellows must maintain their eligibility status throughout the program.

**Expectations**

Success as an Academy Fellow will require full participation in the year-long program beginning in January 2011. The program involves a significant investment of both time and energy; therefore applicants must have supervisory support for the commitments required throughout the program. The program will consist of a three day retreat in January, a two day trip to Austin in late April/early May, and day-long Growth Experiences throughout the year. Applicants should review The Academy calendar to plan their availability. In support of their participation, classroom substitutes will be provided for Faculty Fellows according to normal policies and protocol. Finally, Fellows will also be involved in reading, mentoring/coaching, and project activities which can be scheduled at the Fellow's convenience.

**Adjunct Certification Program**

In fall 2007, Lone Star College System initiated an Adjunct Certification Program, which provides professional development opportunities to adjuncts. This certification is designed to provide adjuncts with the skills and knowledge necessary to enhance their classroom instruction.

The purpose of the Adjunct Certification Program is to recognize and reward adjunct faculty who make a commitment to the System and to improve their teaching skills by providing opportunities for adjunct faculty to develop and enhance their teaching effectiveness.

Lone Star College System commits to providing adjunct professional development as a foundation for improving student and adjunct success in the classroom and in the college community.

The goals of the Adjunct Certification Program are:

- To provide support and encouragement for adjuncts.
- To provide an atmosphere of free expression and mutual respect.
- To build on what adjuncts know, understand, and are able to do.
- To encourage the practice and adaptation of new teaching and learning techniques and ideas.

Participants in the program will benefit in the following ways:

- Develop institutional practices which foster a commitment to student learning
- Impact student learning outcomes through improved teaching.
- Improve teaching techniques and classroom interactions
- Develop collaborative and collegial relationships across disciplines.
- Learn Lone Star College philosophy and resources
Applicants must have completed the following core requirements which are also professional development opportunities for them:

- Civil Rights workshop or on-line training
- In-Service
- Department/Division meetings
- College Orientation

The Adjunct Certification Program is structured around four essential concepts of successful instruction:

- Planning for Learning
- Creating a Positive Environment for Learning
- Instructing for Learning - Assessment and Evaluation
- Instructing for Learning - Teaching Strategies

The program is designed to be completed within an eight (8) week period which includes:

- Cohort group
- 24 hours (approximately) of instruction
- 3 face-to-face sessions with the remainder on-line and self study
- Structured discussion boards
- Outcomes showcase
- Reflective journal

Each cohort group is facilitated by a faculty member. Upon successful completion, each participant receives a one time payment in the amount of $500.00

**The Virtual Training Center**

The Virtual Training Center allows faculty and staff to register through MyWorkshops for On-Demand, Instructor-Led, LSC-Online and Webinar offerings throughout the System.

[http://intranet.lonestar.edu/hr/ProDev/vtc/default.aspx](http://intranet.lonestar.edu/hr/ProDev/vtc/default.aspx)

**The Network**

The Network is an innovative way to connect to free, online professional development resources for career and technical education faculty, counselors and administrators. Search easily through hundreds of topics and teaching modules. It's all in one free, easy to use site created by a partnership of community college professionals from across the state. [http://txpod.org/](http://txpod.org/)
**MyWorkshops**

The System has designed an online professional development site for all employees called MyWorkshops. MyWorkshops allows employees and faculty of the Lone Star College System to register for workshops conducted throughout the System and maintains a history of those workshops for their reference. Faculty and Staff can view current offerings with available seats by searching for Available Workshops broken down by date, category, subject, or campus location.

Workshops have been divided into the following main categories:

- Career Development
- Human Resources
- Instructional Strategies
- Instructional Technology
- iStar
- Personal Interest
- Professional development
- Technical Training

All full-time faculty at LSC-CyFair is required to complete online teaching certification during the first year of employment. To facilitate this, both the System and college provide multiple opportunities for training both at the System Center for Teaching and Distance Learning and the CyFair Faculty Staff Excellence Center (FSEC). Adjunct faculty is likewise encouraged to take the online teaching certification program. Both full-time and adjuncts must become certified if they are planning on teaching a distance learning or hybrid course.

**Online Teaching Certification Course**

Teaching online can offer additional challenges because of the mode of delivery. Teaching principles may be in place, but transitioning to teaching online is more than moving notes online. The Online Teaching Certification Program not only covers how to use the Course Management System, but also how to use the tools for effective online instruction.

Online classes have the same learning outcomes as the traditional counterparts and therefore should offer the same opportunities for learning. They are not independent study or self-paced, but conducted on a schedule similar to the traditional delivery following a schedule of activities, participation, and regular attendance or presence in the online classroom. The ultimate goal is for student learning to take place which requires quality teaching and attentiveness to student needs.

**Faculty Development Modules for Online Teaching**

The Faculty Development Modules for Online Teaching Project is the result of a two-year grant awarded to the Lone Star College System from the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board. Its purpose is to provide current strategies and techniques to enhance teaching and learning.
To access the Modules go to http://lonestar.edu/blogs/thecbgrant/modules/. They were developed as stand-alone modules to enhance to assist faculty in developing engaging, successful online classrooms.

Module 1 – Introduction to Online Learning Preview
- Identify the differences between online, face-to-face and hybrid instruction.
- Identify issues related to transitioning from the face-to-face to the online learning classroom.
- Provide an overview of what online instructors need to know about their Course Management System.
- Identify items that help prepare students for your online course.
- Recognize strategies for building community in the online classroom.
- Name strategies that help hybrid instructors get started.
- Identify issues related to managing content in the online classroom.

Module 2 Flexibility and Time Management: Preview
- Identify time management strategies for communicating with online students.
- Identify time management strategies for managing grades.
- Identify time management strategies for students.
- Discuss why it is important for online instructors to be flexible.
- Identify the characteristics of an adult learner.

Module 3 Learning Styles: Preview
- Identify the principals associated with various theoretical perspectives relating to learning styles.
- Recognize Howard Gardner's eight multiple intelligences.
- Identify teaching strategies that address individual learning styles and multiple intelligences.
- Indicate the importance of differentiated instruction in the classroom.

Module 4 Classroom Management and Communication: Preview
- Identify best practice strategies for managing student expectations in an online or hybrid course.
- Recognize the importance of creating a course syllabus.
- Identify ways to engage students at the beginning of a course.
- Outline the importance of netiquette.

Module 5 Cultural and Global Considerations: Preview
- Identify ways to establish clear lines of communication with global audiences.
- Recall reasons why our students need to be able to learn and communicate with anyone, anywhere, anytime.
- Identify theoretical components of Professor Hofstede's 5D Model of Cultural Dimensions and why they are relevant to the online classroom.

Module 6 Legal Issues: Preview
- Match terms associated with the concepts of Fair Use, Creative Commons and Copyright to their correct definitions.
▪ Identify what student information teachers must protect according to the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA).
▪ Identify strategies related to teaching students with disabilities.

Module 7 Collaboration and Community Building: Preview
▪ Recognize the value of collaboration to student learning.
▪ Identify instructional strategies to help foster collaboration and build community in the online classroom.
▪ List various community building technological tools currently available to educators.

Module 8 Trends in Online Learning: Preview
▪ Identify the concept of the Read/Write Web.
▪ Recognize examples of 'open access' to educational content.
▪ Identify various differences between a teacher-centered and student-centered approach to teaching.

Module 9 Assessment: Preview
▪ Identify the five Quality Matters™ standards associated with effective assessment in the online classroom.
▪ Discuss strategies that help mitigate the incidence of plagiarism in the online classroom.
▪ Identify practical assessment strategies in the online classroom.

Module 10 Web Literacy: Preview
▪ Identify domain name extensions
▪ Recognize best practice strategies involved in finding and validating information on the Web
▪ Define the Invisible Web

Module 11 Vertical and Horizontal Alignment: Preview
▪ Identify the definitions of vertical and horizontal alignment
▪ Identify various Texas state vertical alignment initiatives
▪ Explore ways to create horizontal alignments in the classroom

Module 12 Student Retention and Faculty Development: Preview
▪ Identify reasons why students drop out of online courses.
▪ Provide practical strategies on how to keep student retention rates high.
▪ Identify signs that a student is struggling in your online class.
▪ Name professional development communities for online educators.
The ESOL program encourages continuing faculty professional development. Moreover, the college supports professional development with paid leave and budgeted monies to support such activities. Funding for professional development opportunities is written into the departmental budgets for all full-time administrators, faculty, and staff. Faculty may also apply for annual professional development grants offered through the Faculty Senate. As there is little financial support for adjunct instructors’ off-site professional development, the program provides free professional development throughout the year and communicates additional opportunities to faculty. Program administrators and full-time faculty work with adjuncts on an individual basis and organize professional development seminars and workshops on campus.

The full resources of the Teaching and Learning Center (TLC) are available to all full-time and part-time faculty members. The TLC serves as a resource center for instructional support, professional development programs, personal development training, academic training, technology training, leadership training, technology assistance and consulting, software checkout program, and on-line resources. The Center has expanded hours to better serve evening instructors and has developed resources specifically designed to support adjuncts. Online resources and a calendar of training are available at the TLC website: www.tinyurl.com/cyfairtlc

Faculty can maintain records of trainings through the MyWorkshops online registration and tracking program.

The ESOL program collaborates with the GREAT (Getting Results Educating Adults in Texas) Center to expand the opportunities for the professional development of the adjunct faculty and staff. In this collaboration, faculty and administrators from the ESOL program provide training and workshops for ESL Adult Education instructors in the Coastal Region and faculty and staff are invited to attend the training sessions provided by the GREAT Center. Instructors can consult the calendar of events and register online at http://www-tcall.tamu.edu/projectGreat/coastal/index.htm

Finally, the program has designed an ESOL online resource site, Passport, to provide further support for faculty. The intent of these resources is to build a learning repository of handouts, multimedia presentations and active learning strategies online for interested instructors. The resource site contains sample syllabi, tests, and handouts as well as classroom tips, ideas, and links contributed by full-time and part-time instructors. Besides sharing the files, the website also features a discussion board wherein faculty post questions and responses to each other, providing another level of peer support. In addition, the ESOL department chair posts weekly announcements to faculty communicating department news and updates.
ESOL WEB RESOURCES

Prepared by the Humanities Department at Capital Community College. Suggestions on research techniques and patterns of documentation based on the style recommended by the Modern Language Association. There is also an online research guide based on documentation patterns approved by the American Psychological Association.

Activities for ESL Students  http://a4esl.org/
There are over 1,000 activities on the a4esl.org website to help students study English as a Second Language. This project of The Internet TESL Journal has contributions by many teachers.

Contains the Alphabet, Vowel and Consonant Sounds, Teaching pronunciation, quizzes, readings, songs, spelling, and tongue twisters.

CLN's "Ask an Expert" page has about 100 links to specialists in the field who can serve as a valuable source of curricular expertise for both students and teachers. Questions/answers on ESL may be found in the "All Subjects" section at the top of the page, the "English/Language Arts" section, the "English Grammar" section, the "ESL Section", as well as the general "Reference" section.

BBC's learning English area  http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/learningenglish/index.shtml
This site aims to combine language skill practice with current events. It enables users to read simplified texts or listen to broadcast stories, providing vocabulary support along the way. Interactive quizzes are also available.

Bradley's English School
http://search.freefind.com/find.html?id=37468711&pageid=r&mode=ALL&n=0&query=&s=&sitemap=Site+Map
Very interactive online activities to help students with their grammar and vocabulary.

Multiple exercises in grammar, vocabulary, collocations, writing, speed reading, and presentation skills.

Colorful Clothesline  http://hub1.worlded.org/docs/clothing/index.html
Colorful Clothesline is a lesson created to introduce level 1 ESL students to clothing, colors, and color patterns. Students can test their knowledge of colors and clothing. Select a category below to practice vocabulary. Then take a quiz to test what was learned.

Dave's ESL Cafe  http://www.eslcafe.com/
Dave Sperling provides a variety of learning resources for ESL students, including: a series of discussion forums; the ESL Idiom Page; the ESL Quiz Center; the ESL Help Center; the ESL Phrasal Verb Page; and much more.

Discovery Channel's Quiz Center  http://school.discovery.com/quizcenter/quizcenter.html
The Quiz Center allows instructors to create, edit, and manage quizzes, without any necessary web publishing experience.

E.L Easton  http://eleaston.com/
This site provides materials for teaching and learning Business English, grammar, pronunciation, reading, writing, spelling, listening, and speaking.
Electronic English as A Second Language http://esl.lbcc.cc.ca.us/mmcportal.htm
This site contains links to ESL grammar lessons and quizzes from Long Beach City College and many other sources.

English Grammar on the Web http://www.gsu.edu/~wwwesl/egw/index1.htm
This site was planned to give ESL/EFL teachers background information on teaching grammar in ESL/EFL classes as well as material to use in their classes. The site includes grammatical information, course syllabi and lesson plans, and links to other sites. Links are also given to the Journal of English Grammar on the Web and Heinle & Heinle's Inventory of Published Grammar Activities.

Englishpage.com http://www.englishpage.com/
This site contains free online English lessons and ESL resources. The site includes an online newsletter, grammar review, bookstore and 15 English-foreign language dictionaries (including Spanish, Japanese, Chinese and Arabic).

English Zone http://www.english-zone.com/
Excellent material! Some modules are free, and others require a fee. The free modules are definitely worth a look. Material is organized by easy, intermediate, and advanced skill levels.

There are several useful sections for helping learners to improve their grammar and other language skills. This site is especially useful in that the sections offer interactive, online quizzes for learners to do. Instructors are encouraged to work through the site with learners, as the site is not intuitive enough for learners to use independently.

Esllflow is a site using a flowchart metaphor. Grammar concepts are organized into functional patterns for which an impressive variety of linked resources from the Web are employed. Resources are organized both for students and teachers and include grammar, speaking, dialogues, reading handouts and lesson plans.

ESL Games http://iteslj.org/links/ESL/Games/Games_requiring_flash_or_shockwave/
This is a sub-page of The Internet TESL Journal's. Games require Flash or Shockwave.

ESLhome http://home.earthlink.net/~eslhome/sitemap.html
ESLhome is a welcoming place for students and teachers to explore the Internet world of learning English as a Second Language.

ESL Independent Study Lab http://www.lclark.edu/~krauss/toppicks/toppicks.html
Contains over 225 of the best Internet resources for ESL/EFL students!
All Web sites are clearly annotated. Organization is by skill area and language level.

ESLgold http://www.eslgold.com
ESLgold provides hundreds of pages of free English teaching and learning materials for both students and teachers. All resources are organized by skill and level for quick and easy access.

Grammar Bites www.chompchomp.com/menu.htm
Find detailed definitions of common grammar terms, exercises, handouts, tips and rules.

Guide to Grammar and Style http://andromeda.rutgers.edu/~jlynch/Writing/
Put together by Professor Jack Lynch of Rutgers University. Lots of good advice, easy to use (alphabetical listing, hyperlinked), extremely useful.
Guide to Grammar and Writing  http://webster.commnet.edu/grammar/index.htm
Contains definitions, suggestions, over 170 computer-graded quizzes, and a way to submit queries regarding grammar and usage. An award-winning Website from Capital Community College in Hartford

Guide to Writing a Basic Essay  http://members.tripod.com/%7Elklivingston/essay/index.html
This site takes students through a few simple steps for writing an essay.

Handouts Online Index  http://www.handoutonline.com/navigation/contents.htm
Handouts Online has great TEFL materials for use with your lessons. You need Adobe Acrobat Reader v. 5 or 6 to view and print the handouts. It’s free.

No quizzes here - but the info on how to read critically is good (for advanced learners, since it uses advanced vocabulary).

HyperGrammar:  http://www.uottawa.ca/academic/arts/writcent/hypergrammar/grammar.html
HyperGrammar is an electronic grammar course at the University of Ottawa's Writing Centre.

Interesting Things for ESL Students  http://www_manythings.org/
A fun study site for students of English as a Second Language. Word games, puzzles, quizzes, slang, proverbs and much more.

Karin's ESL Partyland: Learning English  www.eslpartyland.com
Karin Cintron's advice for students wishing to learn English is to "practice, practice, practice." With this in mind, she has developed a wide range of ways for students to use her web site for practice. Activities available on her web site (and/or through external links) include: interactive quizzes, real time chats, discussion groups, opportunities to talk about popular themes (e.g., music, movies), and e-pals.

Listening Theme Page  http://www.cln.org/themes/listening.html
This "CLN Theme Page" has links to Internet audio resources that may be used by ESL students and teachers. Most of these use the RealAudio format and generally they will also have a link to a download site for the player. Some of the sites on this page are general in nature (e.g., news) while others are intended for an ESL audience.

Daniel Kies, Department of English, College of DuPage, maintains this complete and easy-to-navigate textbook.

Online English Language (ESL) Quizzes  http://www.usingenglish.com/quizzes/index.php
Students test themselves with free online quizzes.

Online Technical Writing  http://www.io.com/~hcexres/textbook/
A completely online textbook prepared by David A. McMurrey, at Austin Community College (ACC) in Austin, Texas

Paradigm: Online Writing Assistant  http://www.powa.org/
A superb, nicely organized, and extremely helpful guide for Composition. By Chuck Guilford, an English Professor at Boise State University.
Phonetics: The Sounds of English and Spanish
http://www.uiowa.edu/~acadtech/phonetics/english/frameset.html
The English and Spanish Phonetics libraries are web resources that have the following features for each of the consonants and vowels of Spanish and American English. A real-time Flash animated articulatory diagram of each consonant and vowel; An annotated step-by-step description of how the sound is produced; Video and audio of the sound spoken in context; The navigation reflects the classification of consonants by manner, place or voicing and vowels; and Interactive diagram of the articulatory anatomy.

Pizzaz! http://darkwing.uoregon.edu/~leslieob/pizzaz.html
Creator Leslie Opp-Beckman, an ESL instructor, explains this site's purpose: "PIZZAZ! is dedicated to providing creative writing activities and copyable (yes, copyable!) handouts for use in the classroom."

Randall's ESL Cyber Listening Lab http://esl-lab.com/
Provides interactive listening activities at the reach of students worldwide

Reading Comprehension Lessons
http://www.readingcomprehensionconnection.com
These interactive online lessons help to improve students' reading comprehension and build their vocabulary skills.

This meta-list of links to other ESL Web sites is hosted by the Internet TESL Journal and is Intended for ESL students. Links are organized under such categories as "Some of the Best Sites", "Games", "Grammar", "Communicating with Others", "Listening", "Writing" and "Reading.

Sounds of English http://www.soundsofenglish.org/index.html
Sounds of English is a website designed for learners of English and their teachers. It contains links; handouts from presentations; English pronunciation pages - pictures, sounds, and videos to help students with English pronunciation; Activities and exercises for English pronunciation and listening; Tips for teachers; and listening exercises with printable worksheets and teacher guides.

Sentence Sense http://webster.commnet.edu/sensen/index.html
Prepared by Charles Darling, Capital Community College, Hartford, Connecticut
This online textbook in basic writing offers students three approaches to becoming more confident writers. Part One examines how sentences work, giving students a structural understanding of the language they use every day. Part Two focuses on errors that commonly appear in written English. Part Three suggests techniques and topics for developing ideas in writing. Students may move back and forth among parts, using the resources collected in Part Four as support.

[The] Elements of Style http://www.bartleby.com/141/

[The] Internet Picture Dictionary http://www.pdictionary.com/
The Internet Picture Dictionary lets students learn simple vocabulary by matching pictures with words and offers exercises to practice them

[The] Key: http://www.keynews.org/
The Key is a newspaper written for new readers and adults with limited reading skills. All material in The Key and on-line is free of copyright for nonprofit, education purposes only. The Key New Readers Newspaper has been published monthly since 1988.
[The] Nuts and Bolts of College Writing http://nutsandbolts.washcoll.edu/nb-home.html
From Michael Harvey at Washington College, a thorough, readable, and engaging online textbook.

[The] Purdue University Online Writing Lab [OWL] http://owl.english.purdue.edu/
Contains on-line exercises and links to other resources for writing assistance. One of the best academic sites for writing help.

Published on the third Tuesday of each month by Robert Hartwell Fiske, editor and author of The Dictionary of Concise Writing and The Dimwit’s Dictionary.

Vocabulary.com http://www.vocabulary.com/
An almost intimidatingly comprehensive wealth of vocabulary info - includes lessons on identifying word roots, and lots of fun quizzes, games, and puzzles for practice. Intermediate skill level.

Writer’s Web http://writing2.richmond.edu/writing/wweb.html
This site is maintained by the Writing Center at the University of Richmond. The material here on getting started with writing projects and on peer editing is especially helpful. Visit, also, the material in "Focusing & Connecting Ideas."