Protocol for Review of Instructional Materials for ELLs

WIDA PRIME Correlation Form for Educators
Introduction
The Protocol for Review of Instructional Materials for ELLs (PRIME) has been developed by World-Class Instructional Design and Assessment (WIDA) to assist educators and publishers in examining the representation of key elements of the WIDA English Language Proficiency Standards in their materials.

The intent of this review is for users to identify the ways in which elements of the WIDA English Language Proficiency Standards, 2007 Edition, PreKindergarten through Grade 12 are represented in instructional materials. These materials vary from core or supplemental texts to DVDs to software programs; however, it is assumed that they all seek to provide teachers with standards-based references to use with English language learners in diverse settings across the United States.

The Protocol for Review of Instructional Materials for ELLs (PRIME) is not an evaluative tool aimed to judge the effectiveness of published materials using the WIDA English Language Proficiency (ELP) Standards. The goal of the Protocol for Review of Instructional Materials for ELLs (PRIME) is twofold:

• to assist educators in making informed decisions in selecting instructional materials for programs serving English language learners and
• to aid publishers and correlators in developing materials and communicating how their materials address key elements of the WIDA English Language Proficiency Standards

Organization
The Protocol for Review of Instructional Materials for ELLs (PRIME) is organized into two parts that together are intended to provide information about instructional materials in each of 14 criteria. Part 1 contains information about the materials that are to be reviewed. Part 2 is the protocol used for the review of instructional materials and includes space for page number examples and responses to the questions. An Appendix at the end of the document provides definitions of the categories included in the PRIME correlation.

Please note that the questions contained in this form are identical to those in the completed correlations on our website.

Directions for completing the Protocol for Review of Instructional Materials for ELLs (PRIME) inventory:

STEP 1: Complete information about materials being reviewed.
STEP 2: Respond to the “Yes/No” questions about the presence of the criteria in the materials.
STEP 3: Provide justification to support your “Yes” responses. (Note: If additional explanation for “No” answers is relevant to readers’ understanding of the materials, this may also be included.)
### Organization of the WIDA English Language Proficiency Standards In Relation to the Protocol for Review of Instructional Materials for ELLs

The 14 PRIME criteria are in **bold** below.

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Part 1: Information About Materials

Publication Title(s): English for Success

Publisher: DynEd International

Materials/ Program to be Reviewed:

Tools of Instruction included in this review: English for Success software program and Teacher’s Guide

Intended Teacher Audiences: Classroom teachers, content specialists, language teachers, and resource teachers

Intended Student Audiences: English language learners and newcomer English language learners ages 10-17 years old

WIDA Framework(s) considered: Formative and summative

Language domains addressed in material: Listening, speaking, reading, and writing

WIDA English Language Proficiency Standards addressed: Social and Instructional language, the language of Language Arts, Mathematics, Science, and Social Studies

WIDA language proficiency levels included: Levels 2-5

Most Recently Published Edition or Website: www.dyned.com

In the space below explain the focus or intended use of the materials.
Part 2: PRIME Correlation Tool

I. PERFORMANCE DEFINITIONS

IA. Linguistic Complexity (the amount and quality of speech or writing)

<table>
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A. Do the instructional materials take into account linguistic complexity for language learners?

B. Do the instructional materials address linguistic complexity for all of the targeted proficiency levels?

C. Is linguistic complexity systematically addressed, in multiple lessons, chapters, or units, in the materials?

Justification: In the box below provide examples from materials as evidence to support each “yes” response for this section. Provide descriptions, not just page numbers.

A. English for Success is a multimedia program that addresses linguistic complexity for beginning, developing, expanding, and bridging language learners. The program is comprised of twenty units and each unit has five lessons including warm up, school-life, school-subject, world talk cards & language extension, and speaking up. The lessons and units of English for Success develop in an effective sequence, taking into account the progressing needs of the language learner. The courseware also features “The Shuffler” that adjusts the depth or difficulty of certain lessons accordingly by including additional sentences and comprehension questions based on answered questions and completed activities.

B. Linguistic complexity is addressed for all targeted proficiency levels. Through a placement test, students are placed in the appropriate level of English for Success. The placement test and mastery tests ensure that each language learners needs are met. “The Shuffler” also provides individualization for each learner based on their performance throughout the program.

C. English for Success systematically addresses linguistic complexity throughout the program. Learners are led through the program to build language through themes and situations common for everyday communication in social and academic settings. Language has been carefully sequenced and units develop sequentially.

See demo or complete product for examples of linguistic complexity and format.

Examples provided are indicative of the structure of the entire program:

Teacher’s Guide, Pages 6-10, Scope and Sequence - words, sentences and phrases directly from lessons are shown in scope and sequence. These illustrate the linguistic complexity for each unit

Teacher’s Guide, Pages 17-19, Unit 1 Main Learning Points and Scripts - main learning points and scripts for each unit provide examples of linguistic complexity
### IB. Vocabulary Usage (specificity of words, from general to specific to technical)

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>YES</strong></td>
<td><strong>NO</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td>A. Is vocabulary usage represented as words, phrases, and expressions in context?</td>
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<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td>B. Is vocabulary usage addressed in the materials for all of the targeted levels of proficiency?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td>C. Are general, specific, and technical language usage systematically presented throughout the materials?</td>
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</table>

**Justification:** In the box below provide examples from materials as evidence to support each “yes” response for this section. Provide descriptions, not just page numbers.

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A. English for Success teaches and engages language learners with vocabulary within context. Vocabulary is represented in words, phrases and sentences. Each unit begins with a warm up lesson, followed by school-life, school-subjects, world talk cards & language extension, and speaking up lessons. The warm up lesson introduces and extends vocabulary of daily life. The school-subject lessons focus on key vocabulary for content areas. In the speaking-up lessons learners have a chance to speak the new vocabulary and phrases they have learned and record their voice for replay listening and compare to the native speaker. All vocabulary is used in context and carried throughout other units.

B. The vocabulary in the program is appropriate for the targeted levels of proficiency. Each targeted language level is provided explicit vocabulary instruction in context and customized to the learner’s needs. As learners progress through the units, the level of linguistic complexity increases. “The Shuffler” also caters the program to each learner to ensure instruction matches the level of proficiency of the user.

C. General, specific, and technical vocabulary is scaffolded throughout the materials and systematic in its presentation. Vocabulary is introduced, explicitly taught, practiced and reviewed throughout each lesson and unit.

See demo or complete product for examples of vocabulary and vocabulary section for each unit.

Examples provided are indicative of the structure of the entire program:

- Teacher’s Guide, Pages 6-10, Scope and Sequence - examples of key language and vocabulary provided
- Teacher’s Guide, Pages 17-19, Unit 1 Main Learning Points and Scripts - examples of key language and vocabulary for unit
- English for Success, Unit 2, School Subjects, Matter:
IC. Language Control/Conventions (comprehensibility of language)

YES  NO

A. Are opportunities to demonstrate language control presented in the materials?

☑  ☐

B. Do opportunities to demonstrate language control correspond to all targeted levels of language proficiency?

☑  ☐

C. Are opportunities to demonstrate language control systematically presented in the materials in multiple chapters, lessons, or units?

☑  ☐

Justification: In the box below provide examples from materials as evidence to support each “yes” response for this section. Provide descriptions, not just page numbers.

A. Opportunities to demonstrate language control are presented in appropriate context throughout the materials. Each lesson in every unit explicitly teaches grammar in the context of everyday and school topics. Learners demonstrate language control through various grammar focused exercises which allow them to practice key structures and language rules. Additional exercises are also provided in the teacher’s guide for each unit for grammar and language control practice.

B. Opportunities to demonstrate language control are appropriate for all targeted levels of proficiency.

C. Grammar and language structure are presented systematically throughout the program. As learners progress through the lessons and units, the level of difficulty increases.

See demo or complete product for examples of language control and grammar lessons.

Examples provided are indicative of the structure of the entire program:

Teacher’s Guide, Pages 6-10, Scope and Sequence - examples of language structure included in lessons
Teacher’s Guide, Pages 17-19, Unit 1 Main Learning Points and Scripts - examples of language structure lessons included in unit

English for Success, Unit 2, Warm-Up, Grammar Focus:
II. ENGLISH LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY (ELP) STANDARDS

IIA. Presence of WIDA English Language Proficiency Standards

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</tbody>
</table>

✓   |   |
B. Do the materials systematically integrate Social and Instructional Language and the language of the targeted content area(s)?

Justification: In the box below provide examples from materials as evidence to support each “yes” response for this section. Provide descriptions, not just page numbers.

A. Social and instructional language, as well as the other WIDA standards of language arts, mathematics, social studies, and science is present in First English. Each unit is built around topics and main learning points related to language. The topics include, but are not limited to, family relations, geometrical shapes, matter and energy, Earth, time zones, nouns, and asking about past and future events. Each unit also contains the school-subject lesson that explicitly covers the language of content areas in context. Students are actively engaged in learning the language of these topics through listening, reading, writing, and speaking activities.

B. English for Success systematically integrates social and instructional language, the language of Language Arts, Mathematics, Social Studies, and Science into each learner interaction. The program is interactive and engaging, building language through experiences and exposures to everyday and content based language lessons.

See demo or complete product for examples of WIDA ELPS.

Examples provided are indicative of the structure of the entire program:

Teacher’s Guide, Pages 6-10, Scope and Sequence - includes main learning points and topics covered in units.
IIB. Representation of Language Domains

YES  NO

A. Are the language domains (listening, speaking, reading, and writing) targeted in the materials?

B. Are the targeted language domains presented within the context of language proficiency levels?

C. Are the targeted language domains systematically integrated throughout the materials?

Justification: In the box below provide examples from materials as evidence to support each “yes” response for this section. Provide descriptions, not just page numbers.

A. Language learners engage in listening, speaking, reading, and writing activities throughout English for Success as they build their language proficiency. Language domains are integrated throughout the multimedia program and engage learners to interact with language. The warm up, school-life, school-subjects, world talk cards, and speaking up lessons provide listening experiences. Speaking opportunities are explicitly addressed in the speaking up lesson of each unit, while also being built into other lessons throughout with the use of a microphone and recording. Learners have the opportunity to listen to their own voice with the playback feature. The control bar that is provided at the bottom of the screen allows learners to listen to each sentence as many times as they need when pressing the repeat button. Reading opportunities are presented in each lesson with opportunities to read English by utilizing the text button on the control bar. The Teacher’s Guide also provides extensive listening, speaking, reading and writing opportunities in ‘Teaching Activities’ and ‘Written Exercises’. Printable student exercises are provided for each unit to provide reading and writing practice. Each lesson in each unit provides listening, speaking, reading and writing.

B. The targeted language domains are presented within the context of language proficiency levels. “The Shuffler” provides individualization of content for each level of language proficiency.

C. Listening, speaking, reading, and writing are systematically integrated throughout English for Success.

See demo or complete product for examples of linguistic complexity and format.

Examples provided are indicative of the structure of the entire program:

Teacher’s Guide, Pages 12-15: examples of listening, speaking, reading and writing activities provided for lessons in the teacher’s guide

Teacher’s Guide, Pages 19-25: exercises provided for unit 1 additional study and practice, including writing activities
III. LEVELS OF LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY

IIIA. Differentiation of Language (for ELP levels)

YES NO

✓ ☐ A. Do the materials differentiate between the language proficiency levels?

✓ ☐ B. Is differentiation of language proficiency developmentally and linguistically appropriate for the designated language levels?

✓ ☐ C. Is differentiation of language systematically addressed throughout the materials?

Justification: In the box below provide examples from materials as evidence to support each “yes” response for this section. Provide descriptions, not just page numbers.

A. English for Success targets four language proficiency levels. The program contains 20 units of explicit language instruction. Units 1-10 target beginning and developing levels, while units 11-20 transition from developing through bridging. The language content is catered to the learner based on a placement test and mastery tests. “The Shuffler” adjusts the depth and difficulty of lessons accordingly as learners answer questions and complete activities.

B. The differentiation of language proficiency is developmentally and linguistically appropriate for all targeted levels.

C. Differentiation of language is systematically addressed throughout English for Success. Lessons and units build upon previous lessons and units in a spiral formation, helping students progress to the next level.

See demo or complete product for examples of language proficiency levels and format.
IIIB. Scaffolding Language Development (from ELP level to ELP level)

YES NO

☑️ ☐ A. Do the materials provide scaffolding supports for students to advance within a proficiency level?

☑️ ☐ B. Do the materials provide scaffolding supports for students to progress from one proficiency level to the next?

☑️ ☐ C. Are scaffolding supports presented systematically throughout the materials?

Justification: In the box below provide examples from materials as evidence to support each “yes” response for this section. Provide descriptions, not just page numbers.

A. Scaffolding supports provided throughout English for Success help language learners advance within a proficiency level as well as progress from one level to the next. The spiral structure of the program provides scaffolding as language learners progress through the content. The lessons contained in each unit are scaffolded within the lesson as well as building knowledge for the next lesson and unit. Each unit starts with a warm up which introduces key language and grammar. The school-life and school-subject sections scaffold language through steps including introducing words and phrases with pictures, spoken and written word, then using phrases and sentences with the vocabulary word prior to checking students comprehension. The world talk cards and speaking up sections continue to scaffold language through additional practice and comprehension activities. Each lesson includes practice and review of new language learned. There is also an option for learners to go back for continued practice and understanding using the repeat and rewind buttons on the control bar. The opportunity to review earlier lessons is also always available.

B. Scaffolding supports provided throughout English for Success help language learners advance within a proficiency level as well as progress from one level to the next. The spiral structure of the program provides scaffolding as language learners progress through the content. The lessons contained in each unit are scaffolded within the lesson as well as building knowledge for the next lesson and unit. Each unit starts with a warm up which introduces key language and grammar. The school-life and school-subject sections scaffold language through steps including introducing words and phrases with pictures, spoken and written word, then using phrases and sentences with the vocabulary word prior to checking students comprehension. The world talk cards and speaking up sections continue to scaffold language through additional practice and comprehension activities. Each lesson includes practice and review of new language learned. There is also an option for learners to go back for continued practice and understanding using the repeat and rewind buttons on the control bar. The opportunity to review earlier lessons is also always available.

C. Scaffolding supports are presented systematically throughout English for Success. Each lesson provides language learners with the information they need to be successful for the next, as they master language and progress through language proficiency levels.

See demo or complete product for examples of scaffolding and format.

Examples provided are indicative of the structure of the entire program:

Teacher’s Guide, Pages 6-10, Scope and Se
IV. STRANDS OF MODEL PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

IVA. Language Functions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>YES</th>
<th>NO</th>
<th>Context</th>
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<tr>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td>A. Do the materials include a range of language functions?</td>
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<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td>B. Do the language functions attach to a context (i.e. are they incorporated into a communicative goal or activity)?</td>
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<tr>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td>C. Are language functions presented comprehensively to support the progression of language development?</td>
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Justification: In the box below provide examples from materials as evidence to support each “yes” response for this section. Provide descriptions, not just page numbers.

A. English for Success contains a range of language functions for all targeted language proficiency levels. The Instructor’s Guide for each unit contains goals and main learning points for each unit, lesson scripts, and additional exercises. Language functions are contained in the main learning points as well as the exercise pages. Language functions direct the student on how to engage with the language and include, but are not limited to, define, describe, refer, sequence, and classify. A wide range of language functions are used throughout all lessons.

B. All language functions present in English for Success are attached to a context and activity. Each unit is built around topics and a communicative focus. These are the basis for all lessons and activities within the unit.

C. Language functions throughout English for Success are presented systematically and comprehensively and support the progression of language development in each level and across levels.

See demo or complete product for examples of language functions.

Examples provided are indicative of the structure of the entire program:


Teacher’s Guide, Instructor’s Guide, Unit 8, Page 88: Exercise E, Part 2-lesson focuses on classifying words
Higher Order Thinking

D. Are opportunities to engage in higher order thinking present for students of various levels of English language proficiency?

E. Are opportunities for engaging in higher order thinking systematically addressed in the materials?

Justification: In the box below provide examples from materials as evidence to support each “yes” response for this section. Provide descriptions, not just page numbers.

Opportunities for higher order thinking are present for learners of all targeted levels of language proficiency through extension and teaching activities provided in the Teacher’s Guide. These activities, such as role-playing and summarizing, allow learners to practice learned language, stimulate further thinking, and extends learning.

E. Higher order thinking opportunities are systematically addressed throughout English for Success. Language learners at every level are provided opportunities to extend their learning through these activities.

Examples provided are indicative of the structure of the entire program:

Teacher’s Guide, Pages 12-13: Extension - higher order thinking opportunities provided to go along with the warm up lesson

Teacher’s Guide, Page 13: Role-Play and Personalization- higher order thinking opportunities provided to go along with the school-life lesson
IVB. Content Stem

**Coverage and Specificity of Example Content Topics**

- **A.** Do examples cover a wide range of topics typically found in state and local academic content standards?
  - ☑

- **B.** Are example topics accessible to English language learners of the targeted level(s) of English language proficiency?
  - ☑

- **C.** Are example topics systematically presented throughout the materials?
  - ☑

Justification: In the box below provide examples from materials as evidence to support each “yes” response for this section. Provide descriptions, not just page numbers.

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A. The topics in English for Success cover a wide range of topics that are found in state and local standards. The focus of the program is to teach the English language through listening, speaking, reading and writing activities in the context of topics from the social and instructional, language arts, mathematics, science, and social studies content areas. The topics, skills, and explicit grammar and vocabulary covered are common to local and state standards.

B. Example topics are accessible to learners of all targeted language proficiency levels.

C. Example topics are systematically presented throughout English for Success. Each lesson builds knowledge for the next so learners progress through language levels while building grammar and phonics knowledge and vocabulary.

See demo or complete product for examples of topics covered in English for Success.

Examples provided are indicative of the structure of the entire program:

Teacher’s Guide, Pages 6-10, Scope and Sequence - main learning points and topics are listed for each unit.
YES NO  Accessibility to Grade Level Content

☑ ☐  D.  Is linguistically and developmentally appropriate grade level content present in the materials?

☑ ☐  E.  Is grade level content accessible for the targeted levels of language proficiency?

☑ ☐  F.  Is the grade level content systematically presented throughout the materials?

Justification: In the box below provide examples from materials as evidence to support each “yes” response for this section. Provide descriptions, not just page numbers.

D. English for Success is composed of linguistically and developmentally appropriate grade level content for all of the targeted ages, ages 11-17. The content is specific to building English grammar, vocabulary, and language proficiency at all grade levels and targeted language levels. Explicit instruction in these areas allows learners of all targeted grade and ability levels to master appropriate concepts, as well as review and practice in the context of social and instructional language and content area language.

E. Grade level content is accessible for all targeted proficiency levels. English for Success is user friendly for the targeted grade levels.

F. English for Success presents grade level content systematically. Lessons build knowledge for subsequent lessons and review is provided throughout lessons, units, and levels.

See demo or complete product for examples of grade level content.

Examples provided are indicative of the structure of the entire program:

Teacher's Guide, Pages 6-10, Scope and Sequence - main learning points and topics are listed for each unit.
IVC. INSTRUCTIONAL SUPPORTS

YES  NO  Sensory Support

A. Are sensory supports, which may include visual supports, present and varied in the materials?

B. Are sensory supports relevant to concept attainment and presented in a manner that reinforces communicative goals for the targeted levels of proficiency?

C. Are sensory supports systematically presented throughout the materials?

Justification: In the box below provide examples from materials as evidence to support each “yes” response for this section. Provide descriptions, not just page numbers.

A. Sensory supports are present and varied in English for Success. Each lesson contains full color pictures and illustrations that support the content of the lesson. Animation and audio are used to engage learners and support content throughout each lesson as well.

B. The sensory supports in English for Success are relevant to concept attainment and reinforce communicative goals for all targeted proficiency levels. Supports included in this program scaffold instruction, provide multisensory experiences, and reinforce understanding of concepts for learners on all targeted language levels.

C. Sensory supports are systematically presented throughout English for Success. Pictures and illustrations, animation, and audio are in connection to concept attainment and integrated into the context of the lesson.

See demo or complete product for examples of pictures, illustrations, animation and audio sensory supports.

Examples provided are indicative of the structure of the entire program:

English for Success, Unit 8, School Life, Dialog 1:
### Graphic Support

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| **D.** | Are graphic supports present and varied in the materials?  
☑️ |
| **E.** | Are graphic supports relevant to concept attainment and presented in a manner that reinforces communicative goals for the targeted proficiency levels?  
☑️ |
| **F.** | Are graphic supports systematically presented throughout the materials?  
☑️ |

Justification: In the box below provide examples from materials as evidence to support each “yes” response for this section. Provide descriptions, not just page numbers.

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D-F. English for Success is a student-centered multi-media English language course. It provides teacher managed language instruction through engaging exercises. The nature of the program does not lend itself to graphic supports, though some graphic supports are present through included exercises. Learners practice language through the use of charts in unit exercises. See Teacher's Guide page 20.
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Interactive Support

G. Are interactive supports present and varied in the materials?

H. Are interactive supports present and relevant to concept attainment for the targeted proficiency levels?

I. Are interactive supports varied and systematically presented in the materials?

Justification: In the box below provide examples from materials as evidence to support each “yes” response for this section. Provide descriptions, not just page numbers.

G. The nature of English for Success, a software program, in itself is an interactive support. The activities in each unit provide an interactive support to practice and reinforce concepts. The ‘Control Bar’ provides translation into the learner’s native language with the translation icon button. Classroom support is encouraged in the teacher’s guide by suggesting pairing and grouping students.

H. Interactive supports are relevant to concept attainments for all of the targeted language proficiency levels. The supports included in this program scaffold instruction, provide multisensory experiences, and facilitate access to content for learners of all targeted proficiency levels.

I. Interactive supports are systematically presented throughout English for Success.

See demo or complete product for examples of format, games, and the control bar.

Examples provided are indicative of the structure of the entire program:

Teacher’s Guide, Pages 12-14: suggested activities in pairs, groups, and whole class to practice and extend concepts and lessons
Appendix

I. Performance Definitions – the criteria (linguistic complexity, vocabulary usage, and language control) that shape each of the six levels of English language proficiency that frame the English language proficiency standards.

   IA. Linguistic Complexity – the amount and quality of speech or writing for a given situation
   IB. Vocabulary Usage – the specificity of words (from general to technical) or phrases for a given context
   IC. Language Control/Conventions – the comprehensibility and understandability of the communication for a given context

II. English Language Proficiency Standards – the language expectations of English language learners at the end of their English language acquisition journey across the language domains, the four main subdivisions of language.

   IIA. Five WIDA ELP Standards:
      1. English language learners communicate for Social and Instructional purposes within the school setting.
      2. English language learners communicate information, ideas, and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Language Arts.
      3. English language learners communicate information, ideas, and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Mathematics.
      4. English language learners communicate information, ideas, and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Science.
      5. English language learners communicate information, ideas, and concepts necessary for academic success in the content area of Social Studies.

   IIB. Domains:
      • Listening – process, understand, interpret, and evaluate spoken language in a variety of situations
      • Speaking – engage in oral communication in a variety of situations for a variety of audiences
      • Reading – process, understand, interpret, and evaluate written language, symbols and text with understanding and fluency
      • Writing – engage in written communication in a variety of situations for a variety of audiences

III. Levels of English Language Proficiency - The five language proficiency levels (1-Entering, 2-Beginning, 3-Developing, 4-Expanding, 5- Bridging) outline the progression of language development in the acquisition of English. The organization of the standards into strands of Model Performance Indicators (MPIs) illustrates the continuum of language development.

   IIIA. Differentiation – providing instruction in a variety of ways to meet the educational needs of students at different proficiency levels
   IIIB. Scaffolding – building on already acquired skills and knowledge from level to level of language proficiency based on increased linguistic complexity, vocabulary usage, and language control through the use of supports.
IV. **Strands of Model Performance Indicators** – examples that describe a specific level of English language proficiency for a language domain. Each Model Performance Indicator has three elements: Language Function, Content Stem, and Support

IVA. **Language Functions** – the first of the three elements in model performance indicators indicates how ELLs are to process and use language to demonstrate their English language proficiency.
- Context – the extent to which language functions are presented comprehensively, socially and academically in materials
- Higher Order Thinking – cognitive processing that involves learning complex skills such as critical thinking and problem solving.

IVB. **Content Stem** – the second element relates the context or backdrop for language interaction within the classroom. The language focus for the content may be social, instructional or academic depending on the standard.

IVC. **Instructional Support** – instructional strategies or tools used to assist students in accessing content necessary for classroom understanding or communication and to help construct meaning from oral or written language. Three categories of instructional supports include sensory, graphic and interactive supports.
- Sensory support – A type of scaffold that facilitates students’ deeper understanding of language or access to meaning through the visual or other senses.
- Graphic support – A type of scaffold to help students demonstrate their understanding of ideas and concepts without having to depend on or produce complex and sustained discourse.
- Interactive support – A type of scaffold to help students communicate and facilitate their access to content, such as working in pairs or groups to confirm prior knowledge, using their native language to clarify, or incorporating technology into classroom activities.