

Red Clay Consolidated School District

Office of English Language Learners

1502 Spruce Avenue Wilmington, DE 19805

(302) 552-3743 phone (302) 633-7928 fax



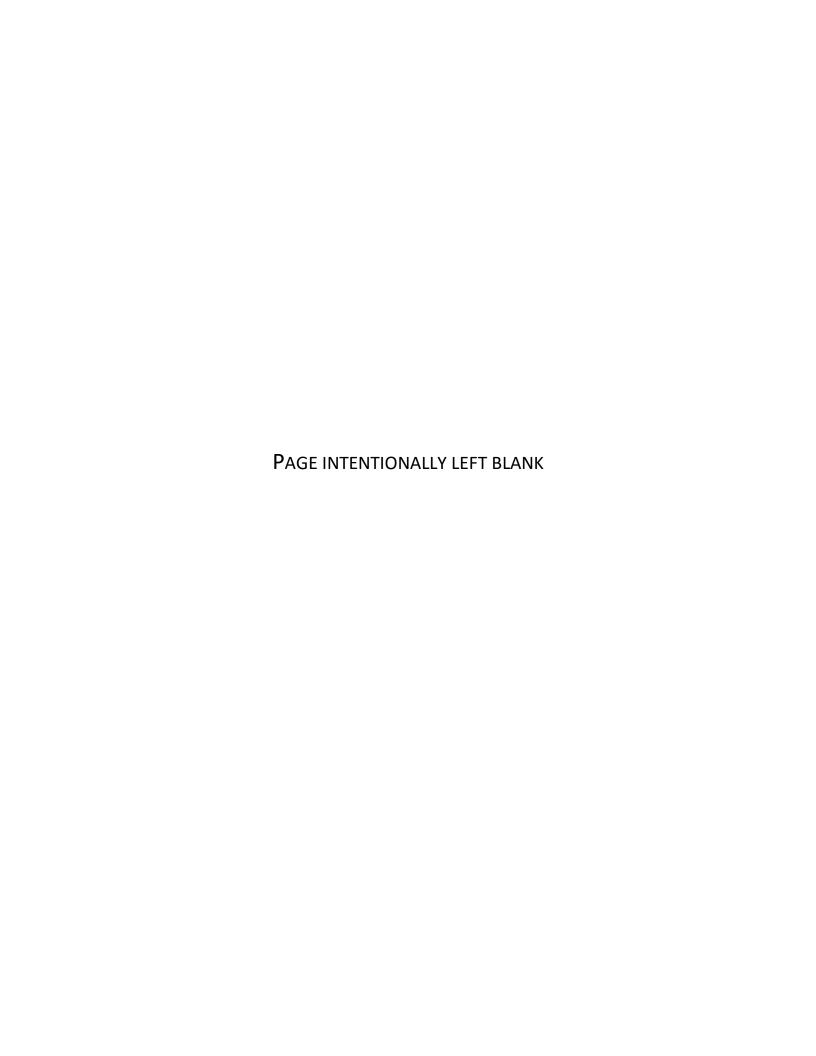


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Introduction

The purpose of this guidebook is to provide Red Clay Consolidated School District staff with an understanding of the Delaware Department of Education policies, guidelines, and recommendations for developing and implementing programs for English language learners.

The Office of English Language Learners is committed to providing supports and services to all English Language Learners (ELs) in order to make their learning experience successful. All Red Clay Consolidated School District schools provide language development support to our ELs. Students who qualify for services will receive the additional support required to increase their English language skills. All ELs have access to the general education curriculum, as well as additional resources that target English language development.

Once a student is registered and there is a language other than English spoken in the home, the information is sent to the Office of English Language Learners in order for the student to be assessed. Based on their results, the level of support and services to be provided is determined. After students are identified as ELs and receiving the appropriate instructional support, they will continue to be assessed annually with the ACCESS for ELs until they meet the exit criteria set by the Delaware Department of Education.

The Office of English Language Learners provides interpreters to families for parent conferences, PTA/PTO meetings, Open House Nights, Family Fun Nights, School Board Meetings, and other school and district events. The Office of English Language Learners also translates documents that are sent home to families. These documents include student data cards, lunch menus, Student Code of Conduct, school newsletters, nurse forms, CHOICE forms, referendum information, transportation forms, website information, school calendars, teacher notes home, etc. Families should inform the school during registration of any interpretation or translation support needed.

EL Contact Information

Office of English Language Learners 1502 Spruce Avenue Wilmington, DE 19805 (302) 552 - 3743 phone (302) 633 - 7928 fax

DISTRICT STAFF

Carolina Beck

Supervisor of English Language Learners carolina.beck@redclay.k12.de.us

Balbina Ventura

Executive Secretary balbina.ventura@redclay.k12.de.us

Carmela Lombardo

Testing Specialist carmela.lombardo@redclay.k12.de.us

Sandra Diaz

Clerk sandra.diaz@redclay.k12.de.us

EL COACHES

Amy S. Klein

EL Coach amy.klein@redclay.k12.de.us

Anne Anastasia

EL Coach anne.anastasia@redclay.k12.de.us

Mabel Saienni

EL Coach mabel.saienni@redclay.k12.de.us

Natasha Diokno

EL Coach natasha.diokno@redclay.k12.de.us

Federal Requirements

The Office of Civil Rights and federal law requires each Delaware district to develop a program for English Language Learners that is based on sound theory, implemented with support, and evaluated and revised regularly. All districts and charters are required to provide services to English language learner students.

The Office of Civil Rights outlines the eight steps below for local education agencies to follow when designing English as Second Language program plans.

Step 1. Educational Approach: The district or charter must select an educational approach based on research and sound theory for providing English language development while ensuring access to grade level academic content based on state standards.

Step 2. Identification: The district or charter is responsible for identifying all English language learners students. The district or charter is responsible for conducting diagnostic testing for all potential English language learners students to determine English language proficiency.

Step 3. Assessment: The district or charter is responsible for conducting the annual assessment of all identified English language learners students

Step 4. Placement into English as a Second Language Program Services: The district or charter is responsible for providing its English language learners students with a consistent program of services.

Step 5. Staffing and Resources: The district or charter is required to provide the necessary resources to implement the program of services, including qualified English as a Second Language staff.

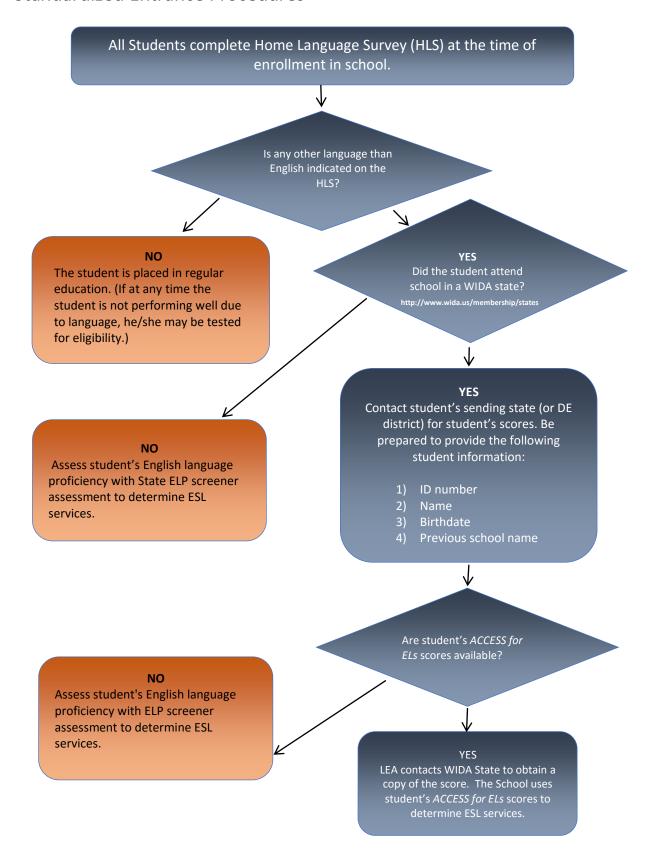
Step 6. Transition from English as Second Language Services: The district or charter is responsible for adhering to state-established criteria to determine when a student has sufficient English language proficiency to exit the program.

Step 7. Monitoring: The district or charter will ensure that students transitioned from the English as a Second Language program are monitored for two full academic years.

Step 8. Program Evaluation: The district or charter will develop evaluation procedures to periodically evaluate and revise, if necessary, its English as a Second Language program.

District or charter schools are required to provide services to English language learner students from the point of identification until they achieve English proficiency, which is established through the State's English language proficiency assessment. This requirement is based upon federal law and applies to district and charter schools regardless of the district or charter school's eligibility to receive Title III federal funding.

Standardized Entrance Procedures



The DDOE has clearly defined entrance criteria and is refining its statewide programmatic procedures for identifying ELs from kindergarten through grade 12.

English Learner Entrance Procedures

Step 1: Delaware Home-Language Survey

- Upon enrollment of any student, the school administers the statewide homelanguage survey.
- If a language other than English or non-US English is indicated on questions 1-3 of the statewide home-language survey, the school initiates the standardized identification screening process.

Step 2: Standardized Identification Screening Process

- A staff member completes the records review process for any student whose native language is not English to distinguish students who are proficient in English and therefor, need no further testing.
- The school implements the EL identification process if the screening process suggestions the student may not be proficient in English.

<u>Step 3:</u> Administer WIDA Screener, Kindergarten MODEL assessment or DE Alternative EL Identification Protocol.

- Within 25 days of enrollment, the school uses the statewide identification criteria as determined by Delaware-approved WIDA language proficiency assessments to confirm a student's classification as an EL.
 - An oral proficiency level below 5.5 on the WIDA MODEL in first semester of Kindergarten or;
 - A composite proficiency level below 5.0 on the WIDA Screener or WIDA MODEL

English Learner Exit Procedures

ACCESS for ELs 2.0: Composite proficiency level (PL) 5.0 or greater

ACCESS-Alt:. Composite proficiency level of A3 Engaging or higher.

The transition or exit of English learners must occur in the statewide EL database prior to September 30th.



DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Townsend Building 401 Federal Street Suite 2 Dover, Delaware 19901-3639 DOE WEBSITE: http://www.doe.k12.de.us Susan S. Bunting, Ed.D. Secretary of Education Voice: (302) 735-4000 FAX: (302) 739-4654

Delaware Department of Education Home Language Survey

		rmatio	<u>///</u>											
Firs	t Name:					Coun	ntry of b	irth:						
Las	t Name:					Date	of entr	y in the	US:					
Birt	hdate:					Date	studen	t first ei	nrolled i	in a US	school:			
Circl	e grades	your cl	hild atte	nded in	US sch	ools								
	PK	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
low	many to	tal mo	nths has	the stu	dent b	een enr	rolled in	a US sc	hool? _					
1.		What	languag	ge did yo	our ch	ild first	t learn?	•						
	Langua		0 0	,					lect:					
2.			languag	ge does	your (child m	ost ofte	en use a	at home	e?				
	Langua								lect:					
3.		What	languag	ges do y	ou ma	st ofte	en spea	k to voi	ur child	?				
	Langua		0 0	,			•	,	lect:					
			languad	e would	d vou	prefer	to rece	ive info	rmatio	n from	vour s	chool?		
4.		vvnat									,			

THE DELAWARE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER. IT DOES NOT DISCRIMINATE ON THE BASIS OF RACE, COLOR, RELIGION, NATIONAL ORIGIN, SEX, SEXUAL ORIENTATION, GENDER IDENTITY, MARITAL STATUS, DISABILITY, AGE, GENETIC INFORMATION, OR VETERAN'S STATUS IN EMPLOYMENT, OR ITS PROGRAMS AND ACTIVITIES.

identification process.)

Delaware English Learner Record Review Process



•	
Student Name:.	District/Charter:
Date of Completion:	EL Screening Required:. Yes No
_	sh Learner Record Review Process ee steps to identify whether or not a student is be eligi
-	or review of available documents by teaching staff, deter icators. Circle the answer for each indicator.
Indicator 1: The student has never been c English-language, U.S. school for three or	lassified as an English learner and has been attending a more consecutive years.
No—Proceed to Indicator 2	
Yes—Identification process is comp	lete. Student is not an EL.
Indicator 2: The student tested proficient	on the English language arts and math Delaware state
Indicator 2: The student tested proficient assessment in English during the most rec	on the English language arts and math Delaware state ent administration.
Indicator 2: The student tested proficient assessment in English during the most reconstruction No—Proceed to Indicator 3 Yes—Identification process is comp	on the English language arts and math Delaware state ent administration.
Indicator 2: The student tested proficient assessment in English during the most reconservation. No—Proceed to Indicator 3 Yes—Identification process is comp Not applicable (student is not in a testing as a student was classified as a student was clas	on the English language arts and math Delaware state tent administration. lete. Student is not an EL. ested grade)—Proceed to Indicator 3 an English learner, but was exited using documented,
Indicator 2: The student tested proficient assessment in English during the most reconservation. No—Proceed to Indicator 3 Yes—Identification process is composed Not applicable (student is not in a test application as a subject of the student was classified as a Delaware measures, and has been attend	on the English language arts and math Delaware state tent administration. lete. Student is not an EL. ested grade)—Proceed to Indicator 3 an English learner, but was exited using documented,

A copy of this form must be kept in student file.

WIDA Screener Online

The WIDA Screener is an assessment designed to provide an initial measure of a student's English language proficiency in Grades 1-12. The purpose of this assessment is to help educators make decisions and identify whether a student is a candidate for English language support services.

The WIDA Screener Online is divided into five grade-level clusters:



Adaptively

The WIDA Screener Online is administered in the following order: Listening, Reading, Speaking and then Writing.

The Listening Test and Reading Test:

- Both contain multiple-choice questions organized in thematic folders.
- Both include one entry folder, which all students will see.
- Both automatically use how a student performs on the entry folder to determine whether the student receives less challenging or more challenging folders for the remainder of that test.

The Speaking Test and Writing Test:

- Both consist of performance tasks, in which students have the opportunity to demonstrate their speaking and writing ability.
- Students' responses to both tests are captured by the testing platform:

- During the Speaking Test, students deliver their responses into a microphone and
 the responses are captured by the test platform. The recordings can be retrieved a
 short time after the test has been completed to be scored locally by a trained rater.
- During the Writing Test, students keyboard their responses and these responses are captured by the test platform. The written responses may be retrieved a short time after the test has been completed to be scored locally by a trained rater.
- Students in grades 1-3 handwrite their responses. This addresses concerns regarding the keyboarding skills of students at this age group.
- The tasks a student sees for both Speaking and Writing are determined by the student's performance on the Listening and Reading tests.

WIDA Screener information obtained from WIDA; www.wida.us





WIDA Screener – Online

Score Report

Test Date: 09/21/2016 Test Administrator/Scorer:

Student Information

First Name: Hermione Last Name: Granger Birthdate: 09/19/1979 Current Grade: 05

State ID: School: DRC Use Only-Sample School

District: DRC Use Only-Sample District WI State: WI

Home Language(s):

This report provides information about the student's scores on the WIDA Screener. The WIDA Screener is designed to provide a snapshot of an English Language Learner's general English language proficiency. This test is based on the WIDA English Language Development Standards and is used as one criterion to determine a student's eligibility for English Language services. Please refer to state policy for making decisions about a student's eligibility for English Language services.

Scores are reported as Language Proficiency Levels. Proficiency Levels (PLs) are reported as whole numbers for the Language Domain Scores and the Composite Scores are reported to the whole PL or half PL.

Language Domain Scores	Proficiency Level
Listening	5.0
Speaking	6.0
Reading	6.0
Writing	6.0
Composite Scores	Proficiency Level
Oral Language	5.5
Literacy	6.0
Overall*	5.5

^{*}Overall Score is calculated only when all four domains have been assessed. NA: Not Available

10/02/2016

Enrollment Services

All programs providing services to English language learners must address both English language development *and* academic content. In addition to the language instructional programs, there are requirements related to parent involvement and student advocacy that must also be fulfilled.

Planning Initial and Continued Instruction for ELs

Planned instruction in the ESL Program must include daily or weekly instruction that supports the program model chosen by the local education agency. Language instruction must be tailored to meet and be commensurate with the student's proficiency level.

For example, EL students at levels 1-3 require a greater amount of language instruction than students at levels 4 and 5. This includes both direct language instruction and adaptations to instruction and assessment in all content areas. The exact hours of direct language instruction according to the student's proficiency level must be determined and based upon both the EL students individual need, as determined by the diagnostic assessment and SIFE form, if applicable. As the student progresses along the continuum of language development, the program services provided in each successive year should be adjusted.

Acquiring academic English proficiency, according to multiple researchers, is a 5-7 year process. Those years are lengthened if ESL services lack consistency, rigor, and a focused attempt to advance a student to the next stage of language acquisition. In order to acquire English, students with limited English proficiency must receive instruction in the same way as they would receive instruction for other curricular areas. In other words, ESL/Bilingual classes must be part of the daily or weekly schedule and thoughtfully planned from the administrative level so that students are not removed from other content classes to receive instruction for English language acquisition.

As the proficiency of a student advances into the upper levels (i.e. Expanding/Bridging), a student will require less instructional time, but still require services to advance specific language domains levels. This support must be planned and structured for each subsequent year that a student is enrolled and eligible to receive ESL/bilingual services.

State Guidelines for Scheduling ESL Instruction with Recommended Minimum Weekly Contact Hours based upon WIDA English Language Development Levels:

Characteristics and definitions of the five limited-English language proficiency levels are:

Level 1- Beginning/Preproduction [WIDA level = Entering]: 2-3 Hours

Student does not understand or speak English with the exception of a few isolated words or expressions.

Level 2-Beginning/Production [WIDA level = Beginning]: 2-3 Hours

The student understands/speaks conversational and academic English with hesitancy and difficulty.

The student understands only parts of lessons with simple directions.

The student is at a pre-emergent or emergent level of reading and writing in English, and is significantly below grade level.

Level 3-Intermediate [WIDA level = Developing]: 1-2 Hours

The student understands and speaks conversational and academic English with decreasing hesitancy and difficulty.

The student is post-emergent, developing reading comprehension and writing skills in English.

The student's English literacy skills allow the student to demonstrate academic knowledge in content areas with assistance.

Level 4-Advanced Intermediate [WIDA level = Expanding]: 1 Hour

The student understands and speaks conversational English without apparent difficulty, but understands and speaks academic English with some hesitancy.

The student continues to acquire reading and writing skills in content areas needed to achieve grade level expectations with assistance.

Level 5-Advanced [WIDA level= Bridging]: Up To 1 Hour Based Upon Student Need

The student understands and speaks conversational and academic English well.

The student may still not be completely proficient in reading, writing, and content area skills needed to meet grade level expectations.

The student still requires occasional support.

Maintaining English Language Learner Student Records

Districts and charters who serve English language learners are required to maintain documentation that demonstrates compliance with both the Office of Civil Rights, Title I, and Title III. EL students' cumulative folders or ESL-specific cumulative folders must ensure that records are easily accessible by teachers and administrators at the school and district levels. The ESL cumulative folder should contain at the minimum:

School Level:

- 1. Completed and signed Home Language Survey (a copy must still be sent to the EL Office)
- 2. Results of State assessments
- 3. Accommodations checklist for assessments (a copy must still be sent to the EL Office)

Provided by the EL Office:

- 1. Completed Immigrant Survey
- 2. Results of diagnostic tests
- 3. All Parental notification letters
- 4. English Language Acquisition Plans
- 5. Monitoring records for all ELs transitioned/exited from the program
- 6. Results of annual language proficiency assessments for each year of enrollment in the program

Note:

EL student records are auditable documents by both the Office of Civil Rights and Title III.

Annual ACCESS English Language Proficiency Test

ACCESS for ELs 2.0 is an English language proficiency assessment administered to Kindergarten through 12th grade students who have been identified as English learners (ELs). It is given annually to monitor students' progress in acquiring academic English.

ACCESS for ELs 2.0 is aligned with the WIDA English Language Development Standards and assesses each of the four language domains of Listening, Speaking, Reading, and Writing.

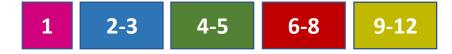
Beginning in the 2015-2016 school year, ACCESS for ELs 2.0 summative assessment was administered online. Some of the benefits of the online assessment include:

- Increased student engagement through a more dynamic testing experience
- Built-in accommodations and accessibility features appropriate for a range of student needs
- Increased ease for test administrators
- Greater logistical flexibility as a result of being able to simultaneously administer multiple grades and proficiency levels
- Group administration for all domains
- Central scoring by Data Recognition Corporation (DRC) for all domains
- Test Administrators will not need to determine tiers

In order to better measure younger students' language development, ACCESS for ELs 2.0 Online includes a separate test form for Grade 1. Grades 2-3 will form a new grade cluster, as will Grades 4-5. The two remaining test forms will assess the proficiency of middle school (Grades 6-8) and high school (Grades 9-12) English language learners.

The new clusters for Grades 1-12 are:

ACCESS for ELs 2.0 Online Grade Clusters



The new online test is adaptive, meaning students will progress through the test based on their performance on previous folders (test items grouped around a common theme) and domains. Based on their performance in an individual folder, the test will determine the appropriate next folder for individual students.

Students must first take the Listening and Reading tests because their performance on those domains determines their placement on the remaining domains (Speaking and Writing). WIDA recommends that the students take the Listening test first, followed by the Reading test; however, this is not a requirement. Listening and Reading can be administered in either order. Then students may take Speaking and Writing in either order.

Due to the updated online ACCESS for ELs 2.0, a new Individual Student Report was developed for both families and educators. It includes scores for each language domain as well as composite scores (See sample rep9ort on following page).

* ACCESS information obtained from WIDA; www.wida.us



Sample Student

District: sample district State: sample state

Individual Student Report 2017

This report provides information about the student's scores on the ACCESS for ELLs 2.0 English language proficiency test. This test is based on the WIDA English Language Development Standards and is used to measure students' progress in learning English. Scores are reported as Language Proficiency Levels and as Scale Scores.

Language Domain	Proficiency Level (Possible 1.0-6.0) 1 2 3 4 5 6	Scale Score (Possible) 00-600 and Confidence Band See Interpretive Guide for Score Reports for definitions 200 300 400 500 600
Listening	4.0	368 W
Speaking	22	320
Reading	3.4	356
Writing	3.5	355
Oral Language 50% Listening + 50% Speaking	3.2	344 ▼
Literacy 50% Reading + 50% Writing	3.5	356
Comprehension 70% Reading + 30% Listening	3.7	360 []
Overall* 35% Reading + 35% Writing + 15% Listening + 15% Speaking	3.4	352 ¥

^{*}Overall score is calculated only when all four domains have been assessed. NA: Not available

Domain	Proficiency Level	Students at this level generally can		
Listening	4	understand oral language in English related to specific top - Exchange information and ideas with others - Connect people and events based on oral information	ics in school and can participate in class discussions, for example: • Apply key information about processes or concepts presented orally • Identify positions or points of view on issues in oral discussions	
Speaking	2	communicate ideas and information orally in English using phrases, for example: - Share about what, when, or where something happened - Compare objects, people, pictures, events	language that contains short sentences and everyday words and Describe steps in cycles or processes Express opinions	
Reading	3	understand written language related to common topics in - Classify main ideas and examples in written information - identify main information that tells who, what, when or where something happened	school and can participate in class discussions, for example: - Identify steps in written processes and procedures - Recognize language related to claims and supporting evidence	
Writing	3	communicate in writing in English using language related Describe familiar issues and events Create stories or short narratives	to common topics in school, for example: Describe processes and procedures with some details Give opinions with reasons in a few short sentences	

For details regarding the scores on this report, refer to the Interpretive Guide for Score Reports at www.cwida.us/scorereport

Transitioning/Exiting EL Students

The transition or exit of EL students into the general education program is an expected part of the ESL program. Premature exit of EL students, however, who have not reached true proficiency may result in a student's failure of general education classes and/or discipline problems.

EL Exit Criteria for grades K-12

• An annual ACCESS Composite Proficiency Level (PL) of 5.0 or higher

Districts are reminded that Kindergarten students are now eligible to exit once they attain a Composite Proficiency Level of 5.0. They are no longer required to remain in the program through first grade.



English Learners with Disabilities Guidance

Delaware English Learners with Disabilities Guidance—

English Learner Entrance Procedures

All students registering in a Delaware public school must follow the same requirements including the Home Language Survey and records review process. If a student has an IEP or 504 plan or is suspected to have a disability the school should refer the student file to educational diagnostician to review IEP/504 accommodations. The student may be assessed in one of three ways as requiring English learner supports. The identification process must be complete within 25 days of enrollment.

- 1. Student can meaningfully participate in the traditional English language proficiency screener without accommodations.
- 2. Student can meaningfully participate in the traditional English language proficiency screener with accommodations. (The educational diagnostician and English learner specialist should complete the applicable WIDA accommodations sheet.)
- 3. If the student is unable to meaningfully participate in the traditional screener with accommodations, the student can be assessed using the DE Alternative English Learner Identification Protocol.

English Learner Supports & Required Documentation for all SWD/ELs

The "English Language Services Discussion for Students who are English Learners with Disabilities" form must be completed for all students that are identified as both having a disability and being an English Learner. The form is meant to drive collaborative planning between special educators, English learner specialists, and additional team members in order to best meet the linguistic needs of the student. This form is to be completed annually in consultation with the team, including the parent(s), an English Learner teacher that has knowledge of the student, the Special Educator, and if appropriate the Speech Language Pathologist.

English Learner services will be decided in collaboration with the parent and all educators working on language and/or communication. The continuum of services include both direct and indirect services.

Direct Services:

- Participates in the regular education LEA English Learner program with accommodations and/or additional supports (two-way immersion, bilingual, ESL pull-out, ESL push-in, etc.)
- Specially designed pull-out support provided by an EL teacher
- Specially designed push-in support provided by an EL teacher

Indirect Services:

- Specialized supports identified to meet language needs designed in consultation with an EL teacher/specialist, including services by a Speech Language Pathologist or additional staff developing language/communication.
- Consultative services provided by the EL teacher/specialist, in partnership with the classroom teacher and
 if appropriate the Speech Language Pathologist *Frequency should be determined based on the student's
 level of English language and necessary supports for academic success.

This choice must be updated annually to ensure that a student can return to a less restrictive placement at any time.



Documentation within the IEP

The following information should be consistently present in the IEP for students identified as English learners. Data Considerations:

- In the "Other Factors to Consider" portion of the IEP, "Language needs for students with Limited English Proficiency" must be checked.
- Box 3: "Multiple Data Sources" should include
 - o Results of the most recent ACCESS assessment (ACCESS for ELs 2.0, WIDA Screener, MODEL, Alt-ACCESS, DE Alt-Placement) at the domain and composite level.
 - Any additional classroom-based assessments used to measure language acquisition

Goals:

• The accommodation section of the goals should include any necessary accommodations or supports based on the English language needs. Having the necessary accommodations to meet English language needs will support the student in meeting their IEP goals.

LEAs should not include additional information regarding English learner supports in the IEP. This includes, but is not limited to the following sections:

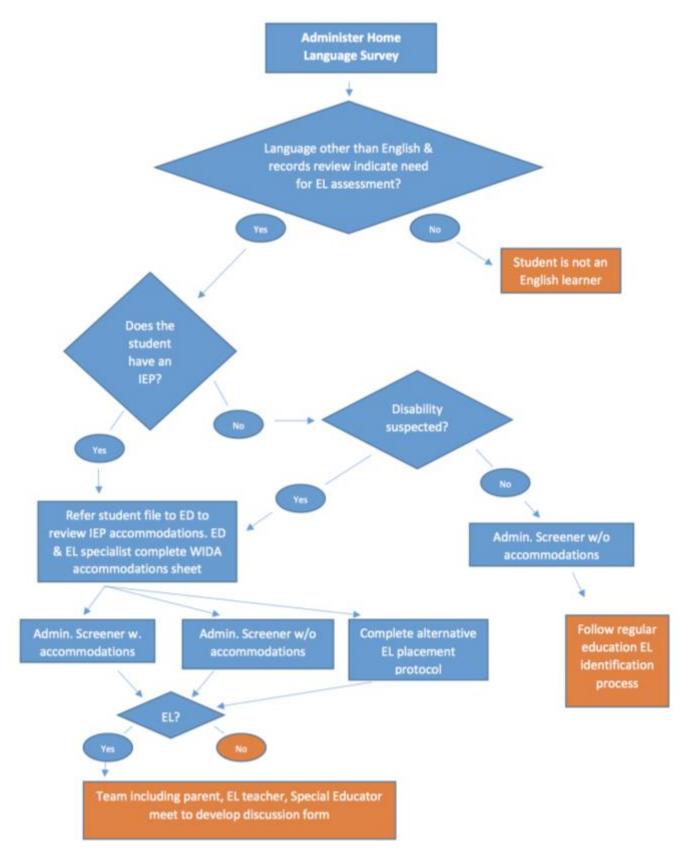
- SAM-Services, Aides and Modifications
- PLEP-Present Level Educational Performance
- Benchmarks and Annual Goals
- ESY-Extended School Year

English Learner Exit Criteria

All students taking the ACCESS for ELs 2.0 assessment with or without accommodations must obtain a 5.0 composite in order to be eligible for exit.

Alternate ACCESS for ELs is an English language proficiency assessment for ELs in grades 1-12 who have significant cognitive disabilities and take the alternate content assessment. A student can be eligible for exit with an Alternate ACCESS proficiency level of A3 Engaging or higher.

English Learner Identification Flow-chart



This discussion must be held annually for students who are identified as English Learners

District/School	Date	_		
Legal Name of Student	Student DOB			
	e Service Discussion			
For English Learn	ers with Disabilities			
The following points should be considered to ensu		l		
educator, parent and a speech/language patholog form and make an English learner service decision		cussio		
educator, parent and a speech/language patholog form and make an English learner service decision	ist, when appropriate, should complete this disc n.	cussio		

2. An explanation of all English Learner educational options available for the student has been provided and the team has considered the appropriateness of each.

Issues considered (i.e. two-way immersion, bilingual, ESL pull-out, ESL push-in, specialized

Issues considered (i.e. two-way immersion, bilingual, ESL pull-out, ESL push-in, specialized support, etc.):

Discussion Summary:

3. The Teachers, interpreters and other specialists developing and overseeing the plan on behalf of the student must have knowledge of the English acquisition and be able to accommodate for, the student's language needs.

Issues considered (i.e. training/mentoring for staff, accommodations utilized for student, specific strategies used by staff)

Discussion Summary:

4. The accessibility of academic instruction, school services and extracurricular activities the student will receive have been identified.

Issues considered (i.e. assistive technology needed for student, access to communication in extension programs (field trips), support personnel available)

Discussion Summary:

English Learner Services Decision

This choice must be updated annually to ensure that a student can return to a less restrictive English learner service at any time.

Direct Services:
Participates in the regular education LEA English Learner program with
accommodations and/or additional supports:
Two-way immersion
Bilingual program
ESL pull-out
ESL push-in
ESL co-teaching
Other
Indicate the required accommodation or support:
☐ Specially designed pull-out support provided by an EL teacher
Specially designed push-in support provided by an EL teacher
direct Services:
Specialized supports identified to meet language needs designed in consultation
with an EL teacher/specialist, including services by a Speech Language
Pathologist or additional staff developing language/communication.
Consultative services provided by the EL teacher/specialist, in partnership with
the classroom teacher and if appropriate the Speech Language Pathologist
Frequency: Duration:
*Frequency should be determined based on the student's level of English language and
necessary supports for academic success.

Delaware Alternative English Learner Identification Protocol

Delaware Alternative English Learner Identification Protocol

Due to the nature of some disabilities, certain students will be unable to participate in the traditional screening process, even with accommodations. When the team has determined that the student cannot meaningfully participate with accommodations, the Alternative English Learner Identification Protocol should be followed.

There are three components to the Delaware Alternative English Learner Identification Protocol.

- 1. Parent Questionnaire
- 2. Observation Protocol
- 3. English Learner Determination Narrative

All components must be completed for students who indicate a language other than English on the Home Language Survey but cannot meaningfully participate in the traditional screeners.

			Date		
egal Name of Student			Student	DOB	
	ole to participate	or suspected disabite in the Kindergarter with accommodener with a contract with a contrac	MODEL asse		
DELAWARE ALTERNA		ARNER IDENTIFICAT		COL: SECTION 1 OI	F <u>2</u>
rections: This form is to	•		_	and EL specialist th	hrough
parent/guardian intervi	_		•		
What language do y	ou use to commi	unicate with your ch	iild?		
2. How often do you us	se a language otl	her than English to s	peak to your	child?	
Never	Sometimes	Always			
3. Which language doe	s your child best	understand?			
	_ English	Both English &		Neither	
3a. If both, does one	language seem	to be preferred?	Yes		No
4. Which language doe	s your child use	to communicate?			
	_ English	Both English &		Non-Verbal	
4a. If your child is no	n-verbal, how do	es vour child comm	unicate at ho	me?	

Additional comments from parent/guardian:

DELAWARE ALTERNATIVE ENGLISH LEARNER IDENTIFICATION PROTOCOL: SECTION 2 OF 2 STUDENT OBSERVATION

Directions: This observation utilizes a team approach. The team includes the parent/guardian, student, EL specialist, and special education teacher.

The parent/guardian will assist in engaging the student using the native language during this observation in order to improve accuracy of response. The special educator will engage the student in English.

"I'm going to ask you some questions in both English and Spanish (native language). Do the best you can and remember to communicate to show us when you understand." (Assessment administrator may refer directly to a communication system used by a student.)

Prompt	Observed Behaviors	Outcome
1a. Special educator speaks in English about a	Responds with sentence	
topic that is highly engaging to the student with	Responds with two words	No response in either language (0)
the object.	Responds with one word	Student response observed only in
	Vocalization	native language (1)
TA Notes: Highly engaging objects vary depending on a student.	Body movement	Student response observed only in
Parents or staff with knowledge of the student may decide on this object. The same object should be used in both English and the	Moves head toward object	English (0)
native language.	Eye gaze	Student response the same in both
	Facial expression	languages (0)
Highly engaging topic should be determined using the provided "Engagement Survey."	No observed response	
Engagement Survey.	·	Comments:
1b. Parent/guardian speaks in native language	Responds with sentence	
about a different topic that is highly engaging to	Responds with two words	
the student with the object.	Responds with one word	
	Vocalization	
	Body movement	
	Moves head toward object	
	Eye gaze	
	Facial expression	
	No observed response	

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Prompt	Observed Behaviors	Outcome
2a. Special educator speaks in English and asks student to follow a different one-step direction. TA Note: (Example) "Pick up the ball." "Raise your hand." Student can use their mode of communication to respond. If student is unable to follow a physical direction, try "Smile" "Look up" "Look down" Use of eye gaze to activate a switch.	 Responds with sentence Responds with two words Responds with one word Follows one step direction Vocalization Body movement Moves head toward object Eye gaze Facial expression No observed response 	 No response in either language (0) Student response observed only in native language (1) Student response observed only in English (0) Student response the same in both languages (0)
2b. Parent/guardian speaks in native language and asks student to follow a one-step direction.	 Responds with sentence Responds with two words Responds with one word Follows one step direction Vocalization Body movement Moves head toward object Eye gaze Facial expression No observed response 	

Prompt	Observed Behaviors	Outcome
3a. Special educator speaks in English and asks student a yes/no question TA Note: Allow student to use any communication system to demonstrate yes/no.	 Responds with sentence Responds with two words Responds with yes/no Vocalization Body movement Moves head toward object Eye gaze Facial expression No observed response 	 No response in either language (0) Student response observed only in native language (1) Student response observed only in English (0) Student response the same in both languages (0) Comments:
3b. Parent/guardian speaks in native language and asks student a yes/no question	 Responds with sentence Responds with two words Responds with yes/no Vocalization Body movement Moves head toward object Eye gaze Facial expression No observed response 	

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Prompt	Observed Behaviors	Outcome
4a. Special educator speaks in English and asks student an open ended question TA Note: Allow student to use any communication system to respond.	 Responds with sentence Responds with two words Responds with one word Vocalization Body movement Moves head toward object Eye gaze Facial expression No observed response 	 No response in either language (0) Student response observed only in native language (1) Student response observed only in English (0) Student response the same in both languages (0)
4b. Parent/guardian speaks in native language and asks student an open ended question	 Responds with sentence Responds with two words Responds with one word Vocalization Body movement Moves head toward object Eye gaze Facial expression No observed response 	Comments:

Total p	oints:
<u>Scale:</u>	0-1= Not likely an English learner 2+ points= Likely English learner

DELAWARE ALTERNATIVE ENGLISH LEARNER IDENTIFICATION PROTOCOL

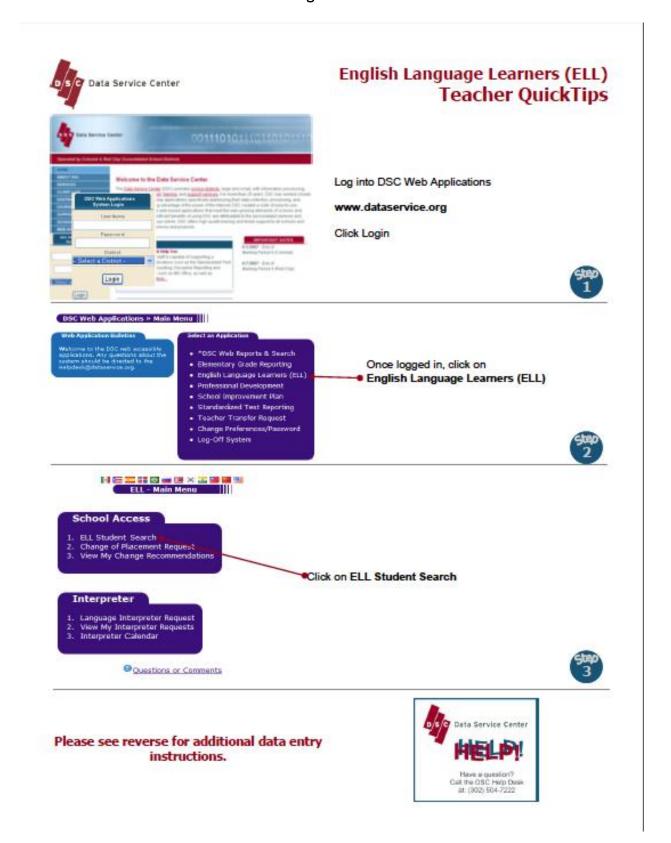
English Learner Determination Narrative

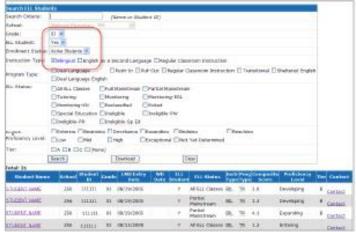
	District/School	Date	
	Legal Name of Student	Student DOB	
nus	t be kept in the student cumulative file. This inding English learner status determination. Using the Delaware Alternative English Leatermined that the above named stude	earner Identification Protocol, the team has nt is identified as an English Learner. Appropriate elopment will be discussed with the team. The sto	dian
	-	earner Identification Protocol, the team has nt is not identified as an English Learner at this tir	ne.
	determined that the above named stude The district/charter will continue to mon	nt is not identified as an English Learner at this tir itor the student's language development. nd in either language, the protocol must be	ne.
	determined that the above named stude The district/charter will continue to mon *If the student consistently did not respo	nt is not identified as an English Learner at this tir itor the student's language development. nd in either language, the protocol must be n develops.	ne.
	determined that the above named stude The district/charter will continue to mon *If the student consistently did not respo administered annually as communication Rationale for determination based on pro Title	nt is not identified as an English Learner at this tir itor the student's language development. nd in either language, the protocol must be n develops.	ne.
-	determined that the above named stude The district/charter will continue to mon *If the student consistently did not respo administered annually as communication Rationale for determination based on pro-	nt is not identified as an English Learner at this tir itor the student's language development. nd in either language, the protocol must be n develops.	ne.
F	determined that the above named stude The district/charter will continue to mon *If the student consistently did not respo administered annually as communication Rationale for determination based on pro Title	nt is not identified as an English Learner at this tir itor the student's language development. nd in either language, the protocol must be n develops.	ne.
F	determined that the above named stude The district/charter will continue to mon *If the student consistently did not respo administered annually as communication Rationale for determination based on pro Title Parent/Guardian:	nt is not identified as an English Learner at this tir itor the student's language development. nd in either language, the protocol must be n develops.	ne.
F	determined that the above named stude The district/charter will continue to mon *If the student consistently did not respo administered annually as communication Rationale for determination based on pro Title Parent/Guardian:	nt is not identified as an English Learner at this tir itor the student's language development. nd in either language, the protocol must be n develops.	ne.
F	determined that the above named stude The district/charter will continue to mon *If the student consistently did not respo administered annually as communication Rationale for determination based on pro Title Parent/Guardian: Parent/Guardian:	nt is not identified as an English Learner at this tir itor the student's language development. nd in either language, the protocol must be n develops.	ne.

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DSC Quick Tips

Finding ELs in DSC



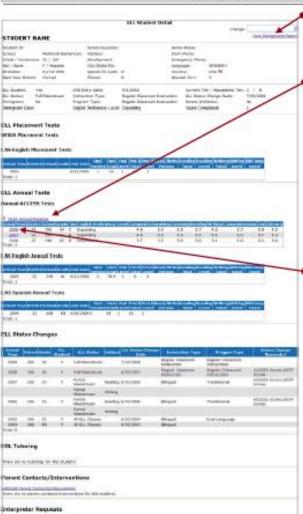


Select the desired criteria for your search then click the Search button.

Note: The search default is to locate student who are ELL Student = YES. If you would like to search for students who were once ELL student but are no longer, change the Ell Student selection to No.

Click on the Student's Name to access the student's ELL Student Detail page.





The View Background Report provides you with the student's Report Card, Attendance, Test Performances, Enrollment History, and Retention information.

The ELL Student Detail Page provides you with a history of the student's assessments and ELL Status's over the years. In addition, you can enter a Parent Contact/Intervention for a student as well as Request an Interpreter.

Chart Annual Progress From this page, you can access a chart of the student's

progress on the Annual ACCESS. To do so, click on the Chart Annual Progress Link from Holos Progress Clash - ACCEST An SALes

Superior Superior

the ELL Annual Test section.

Annual ACCESS Teacher Report

The Annual ACCESS teacher report can be accessed by clicking on the year link for the desired ACCESS

assessment.



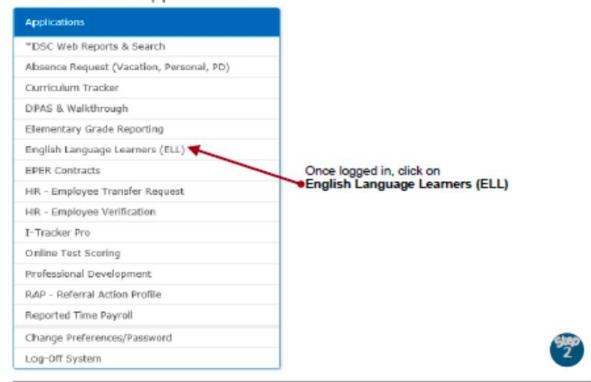
English Language Acquisition Plan







DSC Web Applications



Please see next page for additional data entry instructions.



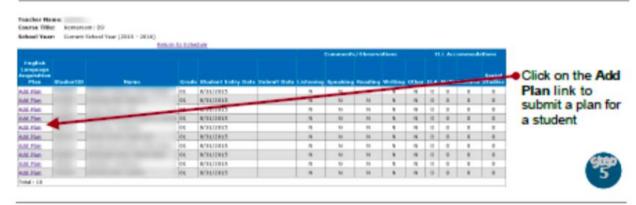
School Access

- 1. ELL Student Search
- 2. ACCESS Tier Assignment
- 3. AMAO Progess Report
- 4. Add/Edit English Language Acquisition Plan
- 5. WIDA Can Do Report





Click on Add/Edit Acquisition Plan



Please see next page for additional data entry instructions.



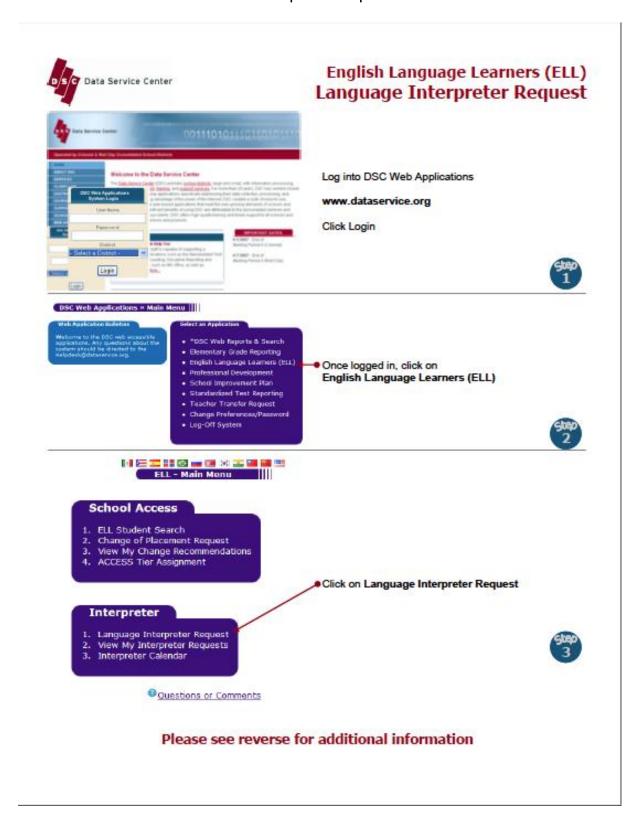
English Language Acquisition Plan

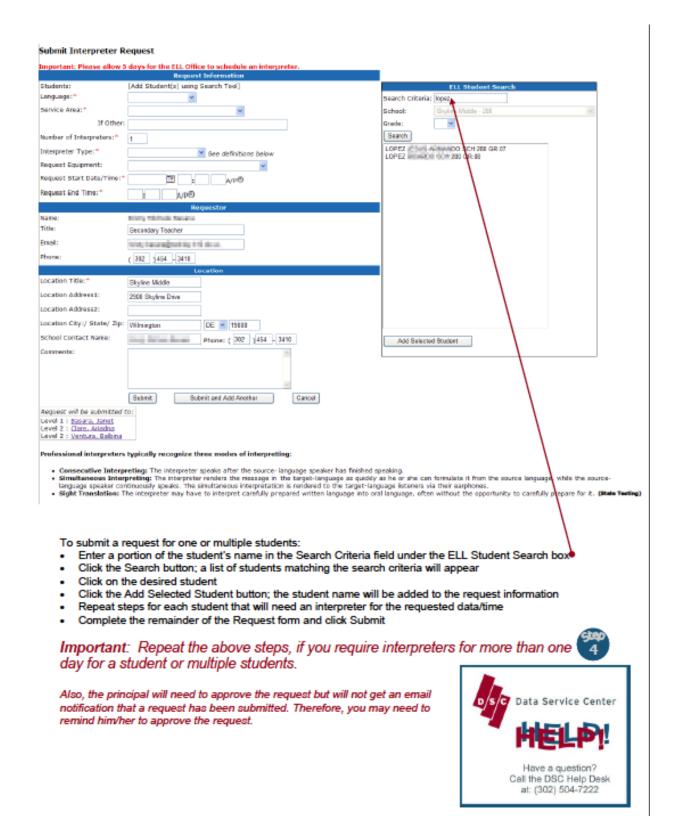
Language Domain	Comments/Observations	Annual Goal
Listening		^
		V
Speaking		^
		~
Reading		^
		V
Writing		^
		~
Other (i.e. work habits,behavior,attendance		^
		~

ELL Supports

Supports	ELA	Math	Science	Social Studies	Check All		
Extra time to complete assignment and projects							
Peer and native language support							
Directions/Instructions given orally and in writing							
Provide multi-sensory hands-on instruction/activities							
Shorten length of assignments							
Divide assignments into steps							
Use manipulatives							
Use visual aids							
Use calculator			Com	all alasso	***		
Provide phrases, sentence stems, or sentence frames	0		Pla		n the pag	ge to enter Acquisition	
Provide alternatives such as oral presentation, illustrations, models			Fla				
Provide a script/notes/study guide of lectures				 Type your Comments/Observations for the Language Domain and Annual Goal Check ELL Accommodations boxes for the Subjects (mark all that apply) 			
Graphic organizers							
Vocabulary list prior to lessons							
Scaffeld writing assignments							
Bilingual word to word dictionary as needed							
Repetition and practice			Mod	M-4 14/6			
Regular feedback and progress check				Note: When an accommodation applies to all subjects, click Check All box.			
Preferential seating			100	ii ouioje	oto, onon	Check All DOX.	
Other Support 1: Other Support 2: Other Support 3:			Not	Accomprovide Click the	d, if neo e Save b	ons in the box essary outton on the page to view	

Interpreter Request







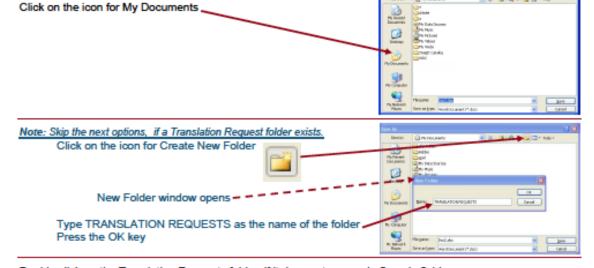
English Language Learners (ELL) Translation Request

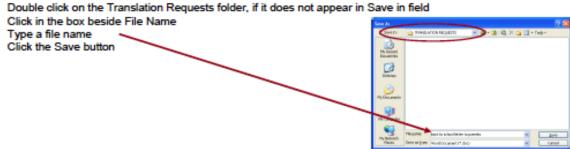
A Summary of the Process

With the file opened, click on File Save As

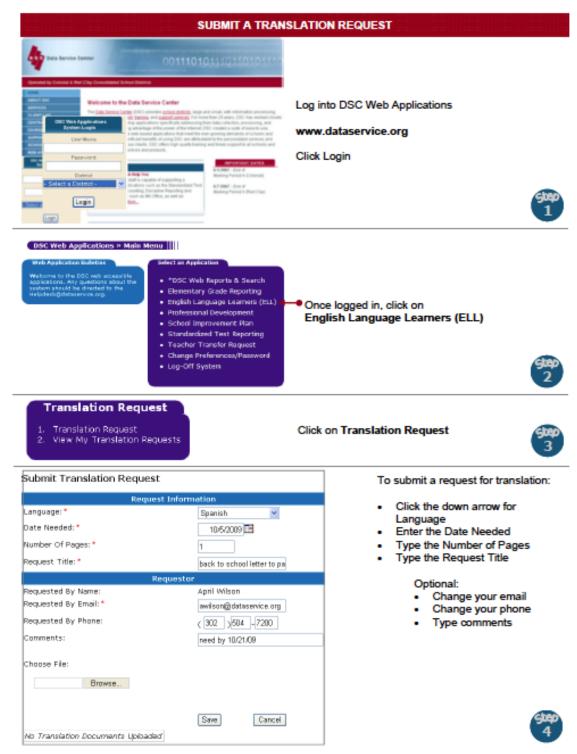
- Use DSC English Language Learners (ELL) system application to request a translation of a document.
- Once you save your request, it will automatically forward to the ELL Office for approval.
- You will receive an e-mail notification once your request is approved or denied.
- You will receive another e-mail notification once your request has been translated and loaded to the ELL system.
- You can access the translated document from the ELL system.

If you are not familiar with File Management, to save your file locally on your computer, please perform the following options, first!

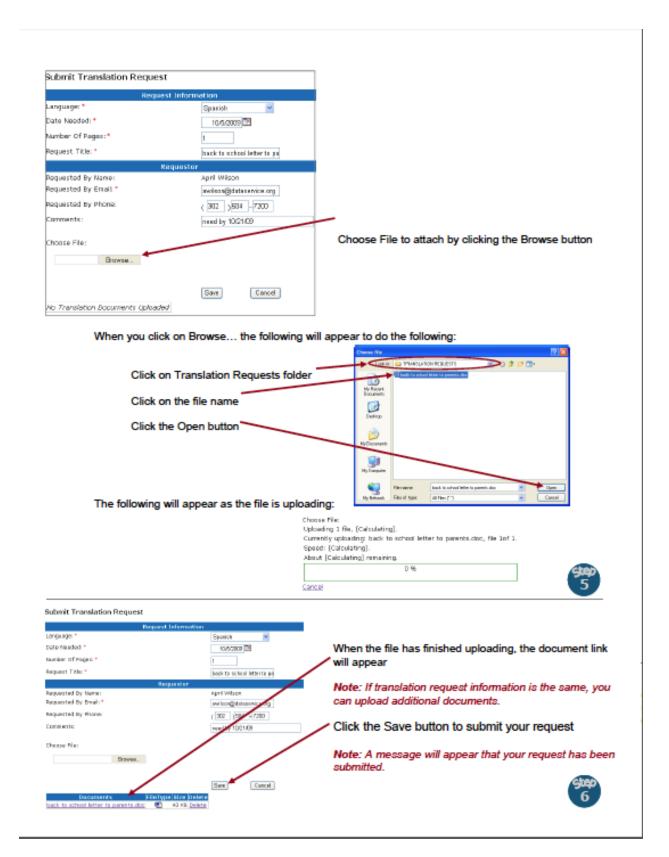




Please see reverse for additional information



Please see next page for details to Choose File



VIEW MY TRANSLATION REQUEST

When you View My Translation Request, you can

- View your request
- Follow the Approval Status of your request
- View and retrieve your translated document

Translation Request

- 1. Translation Request
- 2. View My Translation Requests

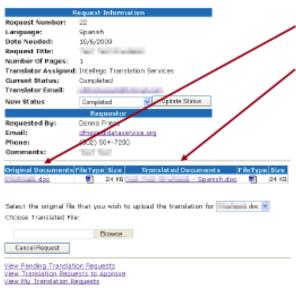
Click on View My Translation Requests

Translation Requests

Add New Translation Request

	Submit Date	Language	Request Title	Date Needed	Approval Status
<u>View Request</u>	04/22/2009	Spanish	back to achool letter to parent	04/22/2009	Approved
<u>View Request</u>	06/25/2009	Spanish	09-10 Student Data Card	07/07/2009	Emailed to Translator
View Request	08/03/2009	5panish	HAC Parent QuickTips	08/10/2009	Emailed to Translator
<u>View Request</u>	10/02/2009	Spanish	Visiting Teacher Letters	10/09/2009	Emailed to Translator
Total: 4					

Translation Request



Click your original document below the Original Documents column

Click your translated document below the Translated Documents column



Suggested English Language Learner Instructional Accommodations

Peer and native language support	☐ Model pronunciation
Gestures for added emphasis	☐ Tiered sentence stems
Simple conversations (words/phrases)	Organize reading in chunks
☐ Visuals and/or verbal cues to reinforce spoken or written words	Adapted texts(s)
Pre-teach vocabulary	☐ Clarification of word(s) or phrase(s)
☐ Short sentences and single words	Oral translation
Provide phrases or simple sentence	Bilingual dictionary or glossary
frames	☐ Clarify directions
Rephrase, repeat, or slow down	Translate word(s) phrase(s), or
☐ Waittime	sentence(s)
Extra time for complex material	Read and model think aloud
and/or assignments	Drawing or pictorial representation
Non-participation in simple conversations	☐ Writing on familiar, concrete topics
─ Word bank of key vocabulary	Scaffold writing assignments



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Standardized Accommodations



SECTION III. ENGLISH LEARNERS (ELS)

This section will guide Delaware educators through the decision-making process for participation in DeSSA for students who are English language learners (EL).

Eligibility

Students who have been formally identified as ELs are eligible to test with accommodations or supports on all or part of the Smarter (ELA/Math) and DCAS (Science), or DeSSA-Alt, or be exempted from the Smarter or DeSSA-Alt ELA tests. See the formal criteria for identifying the EL student below and on the following page.

An EL is a student who:

- Was either born in the United States or outside the United States and whose native language is a language other than English and comes from an environment where a language other than English is dominant; or
- Is a Native American, or Alaska Native, or a native resident of the outlying areas and comes from an environment where a language other than English has had a significant impact on the individual's level of English proficiency; or
- Is migratory and whose native language is other than English and comes from an environment where a language other than English is dominant; and
- Has sufficient difficulty speaking, reading, writing, or understanding the English language, which may interfere with the student's opportunity to learn successfully in classrooms where the language of instruction is English, or to participate fully in society.

Criteria for Identifying the EL Student

The formal process for identification of English learners requires several steps:

Step 1: Delaware Home-Language Survey

- Upon enrollment of any student, the school administers the statewide home-language survey.
- If a language other than English or non-US English is indicted in questions 1-3 on the statewide home-language survey, the school initiates the standardized identification screening process.

Step 2: Standardized Identification Screening Process

- A staff member completes the records review process for any student whose native language is not English to distinguish students who are proficient in English and therefore, need no further testing.
- The school implements the EL identification process if the screening process suggests the student may not be proficient in English.

Step 3: Administer WIDA Screener, Kindergarten MODEL assessment or DE Alternative EL Identification Protocol.

Within 25 days of enrollment, the school uses the statewide identification criteria as
determined by Delaware-approved WIDA language proficiency assessments to confirm a
student's classification as an EL.



- An oral proficiency level below 5.5 on the WIDA MODEL in first semester of Kindergarten or;
- o A composite proficiency level below 5.0 on the WIDA Screener or WIDA MODEL

After these steps are completed, the student is formally identified as EL and will maintain this status until he/she exits/transitions out of the EL program.

EL students are not eligible for exit/transition out of the EL program until student reaches a level of 5.0 on the annual WIDA ACCESS for ELs 2.0 test.

Former EL students who have been exited or transitioned are federally required to have a two-year monitoring period during which time they may be reclassified as active EL and returned to the EL program.

Home Language Survey

The school district must administer the home language survey upon enrollment to <u>all new students</u> entering Delaware schools, regardless of the date or academic term of their arrival. A student who speaks a language other than English as their native language, but who also speaks English, may still have insufficient academic language to be successful without the additional instruction offered through an EL program. A district's enrollment packet must include a home language survey form asking if a language other than English is spoken in the home or by the student.

ACCESS (Assessing Comprehension and Communication in English State-to-State)

The WIDA ACCESS for ELs 2.0 and ACCESS ALT tests are annual English language development assessments administered in the spring to all English Learners who have been identified through the Home Language Survey and WIDA MODEL or WIDA Screener. For more information concerning this assessment, contact Maria Paxson at 302-735-4180.

Transitioned (Former English Learners EL students who reach a performance level of 5.0 or greater on the ACCESS for ELs 2.0 assessment no longer qualify for Level 2 Designated Supports as an EL student. They may not receive Level 2 supports on DeSSA tests unless they are identified as a General Education student receiving supports or are eligible for accommodations related to a disability.

Students who have been exited or transitioned may <u>not</u> receive the exemption for recently arrived EL students. Students who receive an EL exemption are not required to take the Smarter ELA test.

Parent Withdrawals from English as a Second Language or Bilingual Service

Some students are evaluated and have received English learner services but are withdrawn from these services by their parent or guardian. This means that, although these students qualify as an English learner, the parent or guardian chooses not to have the students continue to receive English learner services.



If a student has been identified, but the parent or guardian withdraws the student from services, the student may still receive testing accommodations or supports, including but not limited to the EL exemption (exemption from the Smarter ELA test). Students must meet the criteria on pages 19 and 17 in order to receive an exemption from ELA as a recently arrived EL.

The decisions regarding which accommodations and supports should be given to a student should be made on an individual basis using the information in these Accessibility Guidelines.

Justifiable Rationale for Selection and Deletion of EL Accommodations

Best practice dictates that an accommodation may not be introduced for the first time in a testing situation—it must be introduced during instruction and then only used during assessment after the student is comfortable using the accommodation. For example, the accommodation of using a bilingual dictionary would not be appropriate during testing if the student has not been taught how to use one and has not been practicing using a bilingual dictionary. On the cover page of the Accommodations and Supports Form, there is space to identify any new accommodations being used by the student and what sort of practice the student may need before the accommodation or support may be used on a test.

Accommodations and support decisions for EL students must be made on an individual basis and must be based only on the following:

- information regarding the student's English Language Proficiency
- information regarding any student disabilities
- scores from student evaluations and assessments
- student's formative classroom evaluation information
- documented student observation
- documented student preference

Accommodations and support decisions for EL students must NOT be made based on any of the following:

- a student's membership in a particular demographic group,
- a particular label that applies to a student, or
- concerns external to the student such as
 - o school or district staffing issues,
 - o cost to the district of providing the accommodation or support; or
 - o other logistic or political concerns.

Criteria for Receiving an Exemption from the Smarter ELA/Literacy or DeSSA-Alt Reading

If an EL student receives an exemption, he or she is not required to take the Smarter ELA/Literacy Assessment or the DeSSA-Alt (DLM) Reading assessment. Students receiving an exemption should have the EL exemption for ELA entered into DeSSA TIDE student settings. The following are the criteria for receiving an exemption from these language arts tests:



- 1. The student has not been transitioned or exited;
- 2. It is the student's first year of enrollment in U.S. schools.

An EL student is considered to be in the first year of enrollment in U.S. schools or "recently arrived" if the student's "Immigrant date" (a field in the EL database) is less than 1 year from the last day of the Smarter ELA test window or DeSSA-Alt ELA test window (whichever test the student is to take).

The DDOE defines recently arrived ELs as an EL whose enrollment in any public school in the United States have been less than 12 cumulative moths (not consecutive).

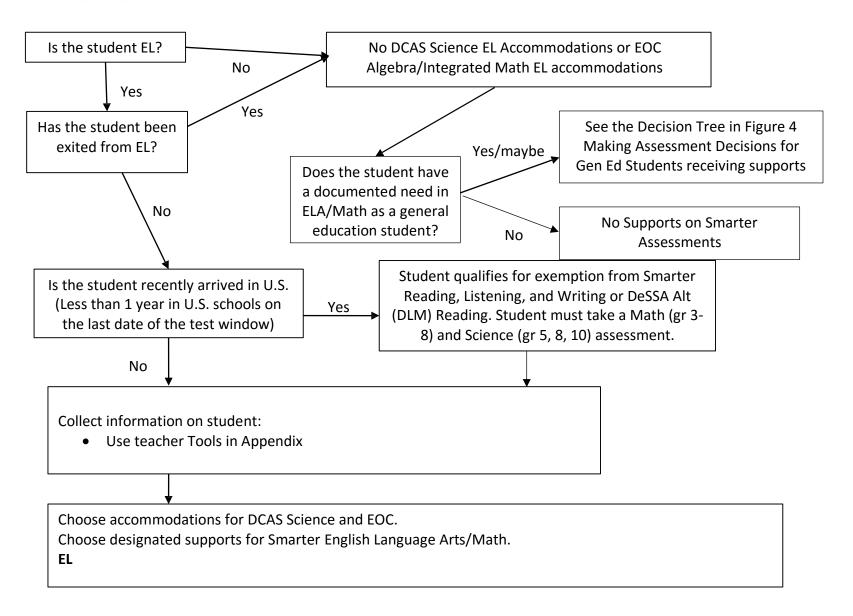
What to enter in the "immigrant date" field in the EL database if the student has entered and withdrawn from U.S. schools to leave the country multiple times: Enter the *most recent* date of enrollment in U.S. schools immediately preceded by at least a 90-day time period out of the U.S. which falls within the academic year (excludes June, July, and August) in the "immigrant date" field in the EL database.

The decision to grant an exemption is made on an individual basis weighing the factors outlined in these Accessibility Guidelines.

The Department of Education expects that a student's accommodations and supports on the Accessibility Form and entered in the TIDE/DLM/SAT database will be available, offered, and provided on the days of testing.



Accessibility Guidelines - DeSSA





SECTION IV. STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES WHO ARE ALSO ENGLISH LEARNERS

This section will inform the participation decision for students who are dually identified as students with disabilities and as English learners (SwD/EL)

Identification of Dually Identified Students (SwD/EL)

It is very important that all new students be screened as potential ELs and that if students qualify for both EL and SwD services, that they be provided <u>both</u> types of service. Students who receive <u>both</u> types of services may receive <u>all</u> three levels of Accessibility Features and supports in the classroom and on state assessments. Educators in many parts of Delaware now frequently encounter students who have learning disabilities and who are also English learners. A smaller but growing group of students is the group of students with significant intellectual disabilities that are also English Learners.

Eligibility for Accommodations

The decision trees on pages 16 and 21 give guidance on the steps in the decision regarding identification of and assessment of students with disabilities and English learners, respectively. Additional guidance may be found in Appendix E-2 and F-3.

Two groups of educators are involved in selecting instructional and testing accommodations for a SwD/EL student—the IEP team or 504 Committee and the EL instructional team. It is recommended that these groups consult each other, stay in contact, and/or meet as one group to ensure the most informed and appropriate testing accommodations for the student. When the two groups meet in isolation, they may make contradictory decisions about accommodations that cause logistical and preparation problems for the student and the instructors.

Students who are dually identified as SwD/EL, but withdrawn from EL services by the parent or guardian, are eligible for EL accommodations despite the parent's withdrawal from services.

Participation and Exemption Decisions

Students who are dually identified must take content area tests in reading, mathematics, and science to measure academic achievement and must also take tests in reading, writing, speaking, and listening to measure English language acquisition.

To measure academic achievement, students take either the general assessments or the alternate assessments. The decision regarding whether to take the general test or the alternate test is made separately for each individual content area. SwD/ELs may be eligible for an exemption from language arts testing iof they are recently arrived (see pages 19 and 17).

The Accessibility Form (found in Appendix A) must be completed for each SwD/EL student and entered into TIDE/DLM/SAT. Copies should be placed in the student, district, or school file prior to the administration of the test.

The Department of Education expects that a student's accommodations and supports on the Accessibility Form and entered in the TIDE/DLM/SAT database will be available, offered, and provided on the days of the testing.



ACCESS For FLs 2.0

Introduction

This document provides information for educators as they guide English Learners (ELs), with and without disabilities, through ACCESS for ELs 2.0, and English language proficiency (ELP) assessment from WIDA. ACCESS for ELs 2.0 allows educators, students, and families to monitor students' progress in acquiring academic English across the four language domains of Listening, Reading, Speaking, and Writing. These guidelines explain recommended accommodations and accessibility support that can help ensure all ELs in grades 1-12 participate fairly and equitably in ACCESS for ELs 2.0.

This document includes information on

- EL participation in ACCESS for ELs 2.0 and the Alternate ACCESS for ELs
- The WIDA Accessibility and Accommodations Framework
- How to determine which ELs are eligible to use the accommodations described in this document
- Decision-making strategies to help schools and districts meet the accommodation needs of ELs through the use of accommodations before and during ACCESS for ELs 2.0 administration

People who should read this document include

- SEA and LEA staff who work with ELs
- School staff who administer ACCESS for ELs 2.0
- Teachers who work with ELs, including those with disabilities

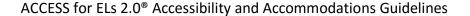
This document is meant to supplement the ACCESS for ELs 2.0 Test Administration Manual, which provides standard test administration procedures for administering the Listening, Reading, Speaking, and Writing tests.

Participation by ELs in ACCESS fort ELs 2.0

State and federal law require that all ELs participate in annual ELP assessments. ¹ These annual tests are designed to measure ELs' proficiency and progress in learning English in the four domains of Listening, Reading, Speaking, and Writing. No students identified as ELs may be exempted from these tests, including students with disabilities.

Red Clay EL Guidebook Updated 10.2017 ask

¹ These guidelines are outlined in Title I and Title III of the Federal No Child Left Behind Act of 2001 and statutes that may exist in individual states.





In addition, the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) requires that states provide appropriate accommodations where needed, in accordance with a student's Individualized Education Program (IEP).2 A student who has a 504 Plan is also eligible to receive accommodations, and in rare cases, a student who does not have an IEP or 504 Plan may be permitted accommodations due to, for example, a recently occurring illness or disability, such as a fractured arm or hand. In such cases, the student would be allowed a scribe for the test, if no other option were available.

Students who are unable to take ACCESS for ELs 2.0, even with accommodations, who are identified with a significant cognitive disability should be considered for Alternate ACCESS for ELs.

Alternate ACCESS for ELs

Alternate ACCESS for ELs is intended primarily to serve the needs of ELs with significant cognitive disabilities. Most students with significant cognitive disabilities have intellectual disabilities and may have additional disabilities such as autism, physical disabilities, or sensory impairments. However, depending on the severity and complexity of the disability, not all students with these disabilities are considered to have a significant cognitive disability. Refer to your state's policy for identification of students with significant cognitive disabilities.

Alternate ACCESS for ELs is intended for ELs who participate in their state's alternate Title I content assessment or who are enrolled in a grade in which the Title I content assessment is not offered (e.g., a student in Grade 2 who would be likely to participate in an alternate content assessment beginning in Grade 3), who would be likely to participate once it was required. The student's IEP team should decide whether the EL student with a disability is unable to participate in the standard ACCESS for ELs 2.0, even with accommodations, due to the severity or complexity of his or her disability, and if so, designate the student for Alternate ACCESS for ELs in order to assess his or her language proficiency appropriately.

Students demonstrating academic difficulties due to learning disabilities, speech–language impairments, and emotional–behavioral disabilities, or other mild to moderate cognitive disabilities may not necessarily qualify for participation in Alternate ACCESS for ELs, and may be served more appropriately by taking ACCESS for ELs 2.0 with accommodations.

The decision regarding which ELP assessment is most appropriate for each student, as well as decisions regarding the accommodations required by the student, either on the ACCESS for ELS 2.0 or the Alternate ACCESS for ELs, are made by the student's IEP team (or 504 Plan

² IDEA guidance is treated in detail in the U.S. Department of Education's July 2014 *Questions* and Answers Regarding Inclusion of English Learners with Disabilities in English Language Proficiency Assessments and Title III Annual Measureable Achievement Objectives.

Updated 10.2017 ask Red Clay EL Guidebook



coordinator), and must be listed either in the student's IEP or 504 Plan, and in the student's EL Plan, if applicable.

Alternate ACCESS for ELs is available in Grades 1–2, 3–5, 6–8, and 9–12. (Note: There is no Kindergarten Alternate ACCESS for ELs at this time.) WIDA-recommended participation criteria for Alternate ACCESS for ELs can be found on the WIDA website at http://www.wida.us/assessment/alternateaccess.aspx. Check with your state education agency for your state's specific participation criteria for this assessment.

The WIDA Accessibility and Accommodations Framework

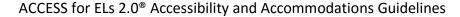
The WIDA Accessibility and Accommodations Framework described in this section consists of the following elements: (a) application of **effective linguistic scaffolding** and **Universal Design principles** to the development of test directions, practice tests, and test items, and (b) provision of **accommodations**, **accessibility tools**, and **test administration procedures** during test administration.

ACCESS for ELs 2.0 was designed to incorporate effective linguistic scaffolding and Universal Design principles in order to provide greater accessibility for all ELs. The transition from the paper ACCESS for ELs to the online ACCESS for ELs 2.0 has afforded WIDA Consortium member states the opportunity to rethink accommodations and accessibility issues, based on what has been learned over the past 10 years about the administration of English language proficiency assessments. In the online administration of ACCESS for ELs 2.0, test directions are provided to all students using embedded recordings of human voices and written text. The test items have been designed using multiple modalities, including supporting prompts with appropriate animations and graphics, embedded scaffolding, tasks broken into "chunks," and modeling using task models and guides. The online version of ACCESS for ELs 2.0 contains an assessment design that will support online delivery and can be supported by a set of appropriate accommodations for ELs with disabilities.

Support Available Only to ELs with IEPs and/or 504 Plans

Accommodations include allowable changes to the test presentation, response method, timing, and setting in which assessments are administered. Accommodations are intended to provide testing conditions that (a) do *not* result in changes in what the test measures, (b) provide comparable test results to those students who do not receive accommodations, and (c) do *not* affect the validity and reliability of the interpretation of the scores for their intended purposes.

Accommodations are available *only* to ELs with disabilities when listed in an approved IEP or 504 Plan, and only when the student requires the accommodation(s) to participate in ACCESS for ELs 2.0 meaningfully and appropriately. Accommodations may be embedded in and delivered within the online test platform, or non-embedded and delivered locally by a Test





Administrator. Although the vast majority of accommodations are available to any EL with a disability at the time of testing, a small number of accommodations will need to be preselected for students prior to testing in the WIDA Assessment Management System, as noted in the ACCESS for ELs 2.0 Accessibility and Accommodations Descriptions.

Support Available to All ELs

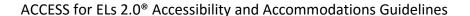
While provision of *accommodations* is required by federal and state laws, additional support is available to all ELs (including those with disabilities); educators may use this support at their own discretion. They include what WIDA calls *accessibility tools* and *test administration* procedures.

Accessibility tools³ are available to *all* ELs taking ACCESS for ELs 2.0. Accessibility tools may either be embedded in the online test or provided to ELs by Test Administrators for online or paper tests. Examples of accessibility tools include highlighter, line guide, magnifier, and color overlay. All accessibility tools are available to *all* ELs during testing, and do not require specific designation prior to testing in order to be made available to the student during testing.

In addition to the accessibility tools, Test Administrators may employ a range of **test** administration procedures to provide flexibility to schools and districts in determining the conditions under which ACCESS for ELs 2.0 can be administered most effectively. These procedures are available to *any* student, as needed, at the discretion of the Test Coordinator (or principal or designee), provided that all security conditions and staffing requirements are met. Examples of test administration procedures include using familiar school personnel to administer the assessment; administering the assessment individually or in a small group, or in a separate room; providing frequent supervised breaks; or allowing students to take the assessment in short segments.

The use of accessibility tools and test administration procedures provide enhanced flexibility when provided in a manner that ensures a secure and appropriate delivery of the assessment. These supports and administration procedures do not change what items are designed to measure, nor the way test scores are interpreted. Educators in WIDA Consortium member states are encouraged to make available, as appropriate, all of the accessibility tools and test administration procedures described in the ACCESS for ELs 2.0 Accessibility and Accommodations Descriptions. The accessibility tools and the test administration procedures are intended to diminish barriers and maximize opportunities for all ELs to demonstrate their English language proficiency. Schools and districts should consider how accessibility tools and test administration procedures can be used to support accessibility to the test for all ELs.

³ Several WIDA Consortium member states refer to *accessibility tools* as *universal tools*. Updated 10.2017 *ask* Red Clay EL Guidebook





A complete list of the allowable accommodations, accessibility tools, and test administration procedures is available in the ACCESS for ELs 2.0 Accessibility and Accommodations Descriptions at http://www.wida.us/accommodations/descriptions.

Maintaining ACCESS for ELs 2.0 Validity

ACCESS for ELs 2.0 is designed to produce valid determinations of English language proficiency when administered using any combination of the approved accommodations, accessibility tools, and test administration procedures listed in the ACCESS for ELs 2.0 Accessibility and Accommodations Descriptions. Modifications or additions to the list of approved accommodations may produce valid test results, but WIDA cannot guarantee this. States and districts that limit or expand the use of the WIDA-recommended accommodations will likely need to conduct their own validity studies to ensure that federal ELP testing requirements are being met.



Appendix E: Accommodation Checklists

The following accommodation checklists may be used by an IEP or 504 plan team in determining appropriate accommodations for the ELP assessment.





ACCESS for ELLs 2.0 Accommodation Selections - Online

(Place an "x" in the empty box below. TA = Test Administrator)

Student:	Student ID:				Date:		
Grade:	Recommended test administration				Team Members:		
School:	District:	(check state policy): Online? Paper? District:			Completed by:		
	ACCES	S for ELLs 2	.0 Test Don	nains	Key Information		
Accommodation	Listening	Reading	Speaking	Writing	Refer to the Accessibility and Accommodations Supplement for complete information		
Extended testing of a test domain multiple days (EM)					Must provide written request and evidence supporting the need due to a student's illness, disability, or extended interruption in testing, to the state assessment office.		
Extended Speaking test response time (ES)	N/A	N/A		N/A	This feature provides twice the programmed time to complete. Must be pre-selected in AMS.		
Extended testing time within the school day (ET)			N/A		Listening, Reading and Writing domains may have until the end of the school day. Speaking domain see ES.		
Human reader for response options (HR)		No	N/A	N/A	The reader must read answer choice text exactly as it appears on screen.		
Human reader for repeat of response options one time (RR)		No	N/A	N/A	Option to repeat 1x only. The reader must read text exactly as it appears on screen.		
Interpreter signs test <u>directions</u> in ASL (SD)					Directions refer to administration logistics, test directions and practice items provided prior to the first test item.		
Manual control of item audio (MC)		No			Allows the play button to be enabled by the student one time but cannot be paused or stopped. Must be pre- selected in AMS.		
Repeat item audio (RA)		No			Listening audio may be repeated only one time. Speaking and Writing audio can be repeated multiple times. Must be pre-selected in AMS.		
Scribed response (SR)			N/A		For students who are unable to write due to a disability. TA types student responses as the student dictates responses directly into the test platform.		
Student responds using a recording device, which is played back and transcribed by the student (RD)					Student uses a recording device to respond; and then the student transcribes the response into the test.		
Test may be administered by school personnel in non-school setting (NS)					For students who are enrolled but unable to attend school due to hospitalization or other extended absence during the testing window. Must be approved by SEA.		
Word processor or similar keyboarding device to respond to test items (WD)			N/A		Responses must be transcribed verbatim onscreen as soon as possible after testing by TA.		

August 18, 2016







ACCESS for ELLs 2.0 Accommodation Selections - Paper

(Place an "x" in the empty box below. TA = Test Administrator)

| Student ID: | Date:

Student:	Student ID:				Date:		
Grade:	Recommended test administration (check state policy): Online? Paper?				Team Members:		
School:	District:				Completed by:		
The state of the s	ACCES	S for ELLs 2	.0 Test Don	nains	Key Information		
Accommodation	Listening	Reading	Speaking	Writing	Refer to the Accessibility and Accommodations Supplement for complete information		
Braille with Tactile Graphics (Braille Writer/Braille Note-taker)			No		Tier B (Grades 1-12) Must be ordered in either contracted or uncontracted UEB.		
Extended testing of a test domain multiple days (EM)					Must provide written request and evidence supporting the need due to a student's illness, disability, or extended interruption in testing, to the state assessment office.		
Extended Speaking test response time (ES)	N/A	N/A		N/A	This feature provides twice the recommended time to complete.		
Extended testing time within the school day (ET)			N/A		Listening, Reading and Writing domains may have until the end of the school day. Speaking domain see ES.		
Human reader for items (HI)		No			The reader must read item text exactly as it appears in the test book. Dialogue in the Listening and Speaking recording scripts may require two trained test administrators.		
Human reader for response options (HR)		No	N/A	N/A	The reader must read answer choice text exactly as it appears in the test booklet.		
Human reader for repeat of test items (RI)		No			Oral repetition of Listening, Speaking, and Writing test items by in- person human reader. Listening items may be repeated only one time.		
Human reader for repeat of response options one time (RR)		No	N/A	N/A	Option to repeat one time only. The reader must read text exactly as it appears in the test booklet.		
Interpreter signs test <u>directions</u> in ASL (SD)					Directions refer to administration logistics, test directions and practice items provided prior to the first test item.		
Large Print (LP)					18 point font. Responses must be transcribed.		
Manual control of item audio (MC)		No			Allows the TA to ask if the student is ready before each item audio is played.		
Repeat item audio (RA)		No	N/A		TA may repeat item audio files. Listening items may be repeated only one time. Speaking items can be repeated multiple times.		
Scribed response (SR)			N/A		For students who are unable to write due to a disability. TA writes student responses as the student dictates responses directly into the test book during testing.		
Student responds using a recording device, which is played back and transcribed by the student (RD)					Student uses a recording device to respond; and then the student transcribes the response into the test.		
Test may be administered by school personnel in non-school setting (NS)					For students who are enrolled but unable to attend school due to hospitalization or other extended absence during the testing window. Must be approved by SEA.		
Word processor or similar keyboarding device to respond to test items (WD)	N/A August 18, 2016				Responses must be transcribed verbatim in test booklet as soon as possible after testing by TA.		







during the testing window. Must be approved by SEA.

Responses must be transcribed verbatim in test booklet

as soon as possible after testing by TA.

Kindergarten ACCESS for ELLs® Accommodation Selections

(Place an "x" in the empty box below. TA = Test Administrator) Student: Student ID: Date: Grade: Team Members: School: District: Completed by: **ACCESS for ELLs Test Domains Key Information** Accommodation Refer to the Accessibility and Accommodations Writing Listening Speaking Supplement for complete information Must provide written request and evidence supporting Extended testing of a test domain multiple the need due to a student's illness, disability, or days (EM) extended interruption in testing, to the state assessment official. N/A Extended Speaking test response time (ES) N/A N/A N/A Untimed. Extended testing time within the school N/A N/A N/A N/A Untimed. day (ET) Directions refer to administration logistics, test Interpreter signs test directions in ASL (SD) directions and practice items provided prior to the first test item. Response options may be enlarged at the local level if Large Print (LP) allowable per state policy. For students who are unable to write due to a disability. Scribed response (SR) N/A N/A N/A TA writes student responses as the student dictates responses directly into the test book during testing. For students who are enrolled but unable to attend Test may be administered by school school due to hospitalization or other extended absence personnel in non-school setting (NS)

June 2, 2016

N/A

Word processor or similar keyboarding

device to respond to test items (WD)







Alternate ACCESS for ELLs® Accommodation Selections

(Place an "x" in the empty box below. TA = Test Administrator)

(Fidu	an x mu	ne empty bo	x below. IA	= rest ac	aministrator)		
Student:	Student ID:				Date:		
Grade:					Team Members:		
School:	District:				Completed by:		
	ACC	ESS for ELLs	Test Doma	ins	Key Information		
Accommodation	Listening	Reading	Speaking	Writing	refer to the Accessibility and Accommodations Supplement for complete information		
Extended testing of a test domain multiple days (EM)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Allowable per administration procedures		
Extended Speaking test response time (ES)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Untimed		
Extended testing time within the school day (ET)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Untimed		
Human reader for items (HI)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Embedded in administration procedures		
Interpreter signs test <u>directions</u> in ASL (SD)					Directions refer to administration logistics, test directions and practice items provided prior to the first test item.		
Large Print (LP)					Response options may be enlarged at the local level if allowable per state policy.		
Scribed response (SR)	N/A	N/A	N/A		For students who produce text by means other than a pencil.		
Test may be administered by school personnel in non-school setting (NS)					For students who are enrolled but unable to attend school due to hospitalization or other extended absence during the testing window. Must be approved by SEA.		
Word processor or similar keyboarding device to respond to test items (WD)			N/A		Responses must be transcribed verbatim in paper test booklet after testing by TA. For Writing test, spell and grammar checker, dictionary/thesaurus, and access to Internet must be turned off. Delete once finished.		

June 2, 2016

References

Selected Terms and Definitions

- ➤ <u>Basic Interpersonal Communication Skills (BICS)</u> refers to a student's social English language skills. Research indicates that a student takes 1-3 years to acquire functional social language skills (Cummins, 1981), but academic content instruction should be provided to ELs still in the process of acquiring BICS.
- ➤ <u>Bilingual Teacher</u> is dually certified in (a) a secondary content area or elementary education and (b) bilingual education. This teacher may provide bilingual or ESL instruction or support services to the ELs.
- Cognitive Academic Language Proficiency (CALP) refers to the English language skills necessary to perform successfully in academic content. Research indicates that it takes a student from 5-7 or more years to acquire such academic language skills (Cummins, 1981), depending on the students' literacy background, native language proficiency, and prior level of education. Instruction in academic language should occur simultaneous to instruction in social language (or BICS) for ELs at beginning levels of English proficiency.
- ➤ <u>Co-Teaching</u> is defined as having an ESL/Bilingual teacher plan and implement instruction for content area classes whenever there is a significant population of ELs in the building. Effective coteaching occurs when both the language and content teacher share responsibilities of a class and requires regular shared planning time.
- > <u>Dually Identified Students</u> refer to students who have been identified as both EL and as having a disability. These students must receive services from both the ESL and the Special Education department.
- English learners (ELS) refer to a student whose first language is not English, and includes students from beginning to advanced English proficiency levels.
- English as a Second Language (ESL) refers to the instruction that is used to teach English language skills in reading, writing, listening, and speaking to ELs.

- ➤ <u>ESL Teacher</u> is certified in ESL. The role of the ESL teacher is to provide language instruction through ESL, sheltered content, co-teaching, or bilingual classes. ESL teachers also provide consultation to general education teachers who serve ELs and former ELs.
- Formerly Limited English Proficient (FLEP) Students have been exited from Title 111/ESL program based on results from the WIDA ACCESS and content assessments
- Transitioned ELs (also known as Monitored ELs) are students who have been exited from ESL services within the past two years. Schools and districts should monitor these students systematically, and districts are required to report these students' content test results as part of the LEP sub-group for accountability purposes.
- ➤ <u>WIDA ACCESS</u> is the annual assessment that measures English language proficiency in listening, speaking, reading, writing and comprehension and it is administered in the spring.
- ➤ <u>WIDA ACCESS-ALT</u> is the version of the WIDA ACCESS designed for students with disabilities. In order to administer students the WIDA ACCESS-alt, schools must adhere to the guidelines listed in WIDA's Alternate ACCESS for ELs: Participation Guidelines.
- ➤ <u>WIDA W-APT</u> is the placement test for identifying students entering grades 1-12 as either English proficient or ELs. The W-APT is provided in four different grade spans (1-2; 3-5; 6-8; 9-12) and includes components for reading, writing, listening and speaking.
- ➤ <u>WIDA MODEL</u> is the placement test for identifying students entering kindergarten as either English proficient or ELs. The MODEL includes components for reading, writing, listening, and speaking. In Delaware, only the oral components (speaking and listening) are administered to incoming kindergarten students during the first semester of school, but all four components (reading, writing, listening, speaking) are administered to incoming kindergarten students during the second semester of school.

- ➤ <u>Migrant student</u> A student may be considered to be a migrant student if either the parent or guardian, or the child or child's spouse, have been employed within the past three years (or are any of the aforementioned currently employed) in some form of temporary or seasonal agricultural or agricultural-related work such as: planting or harvesting crops (vegetables, fruit, cotton, etc.), feeding or processing poultry, beef, or hogs, gathering eggs or working in hatcheries, working on a dairy farm or in the fishing industries(shrimping crabbing or processing fish)
- ➤ <u>Migratory Child (Federal Definition)</u> A child who is, or whose parents, spouse, or guardian is, a migratory agricultural worker, including a migratory dairy worker, or migratory fisher; and who, in the preceding 36 months, accompanies such parent, spouse, or guardian in order to obtain temporary or seasonal employment in agricultural or fishing work and has moved from one school district to another. (From Education of Migratory Children under Title I, Part C of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965)(U.S. Department of Education, 2000)
- ➤ <u>Bi-National student</u> A binational student is an eligible migrant student who has moved between Mexico and the U.S. with his/her parents or as an emancipated youth at least once in the last 36 months. (Retrieved from The Binational Migrant Education Teacher Exchange Program: A Guide for Supporting "Education Without Borders")
- Foreign exchange students A foreign exchange student is a student who is enrolled in a study abroad program in which students travel to another country for a period of academic study. Foreign exchange students who are enrolled in US schools must be screened for English Language Proficiency and if necessary provided services.
- ➤ Refugee Student A refugee student is a student who has fled his/ her home country due to persecution or fear they will be persecuted on account of race, religion, nationality, and/or membership in a particular social group or political opinion and may be in the process of applying for asylum. Refugee student may have been house temporarily in a refugee camp immediately prior to their enrollment in a US School

http://www.uscis.gov/humanitarian/refugees-asylum/refugees

Internet Resources

- U.S. Department of Education: http://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/oela/index.html
- Delaware Department of Education: http://www.doe.k12.de.us
- DDOE Title III webpage: http://www.doe.k12.de.us/Page/1049
- Delaware English Language Learners Teachers & Advocates (DELLTA): http://www.dellta.us
- Official WIDA website: https://www.wida.us/
- Application of the Common Core State Standards for English Language Learners: http://www.corestandards.org/resources
- Preschool English Language Learners: http://www.isbe.state.il.us/earlychi/preschool/preschool_ell.htm
 A resource list from the state of Illinois that has a variety of support resources for preschool English language educators, with scholarships, journals, books, and more.
- What Works Clearinghouse: http://ies.ed.gov/ncee/wwc/ This site has a collections of scholarly publications for effective outcomes in English language learning.
- National Council of Teachers of English: http://www.ncte.org/
 This professional association for educators in English studies, literacy, and language arts offers plenty of benefits for bilingual teachers.
- National Clearinghouse for English Language Acquisition: http://www.ncela.us/publications Find data, grants, even professional development resources for EL educators from the National Clearinghouse for English Language Acquisition
- TOEFL: http://www.ets.org/toefl/ As the official language test for education, the TOEFL website is incredibly useful for sharing test-taking and studying information with students.
- International Reading Association: http://www.reading.org/Resources/ResourcesByTopic/EnglishLearners/Overview.aspx This association of literacy professionals has excellent resources for literacy educators, including journal articles and an educator community.
- Internet TESL Journal: http://iteslj.org/ The Internet TESL Journal website has over 500 articles on teaching ESL and around 200 lesson plans. It offers a useful list of resources regarding food, habits, holidays, sports and more.

Learning Resources

- Culturally Authentic Pictorial Lexicon http://www.pictolang.com/ Offers images demonstrating the true meaning of the word, making it easier for English language learners to understand.
- ESL Basics: http://en.bab.la/games/ site offers free English videos for both students and teachers.
- ESL Gold http://www.eslgold.com/ This site offers learning resources for EL students to practice pronunciation. Student's can also find a book to study, and even talk to someone in English.
- Real English http://www.real-english.com/ This site offers a collection of videos from real English speakers, plus quizzes and community support.
- Repeat After Us http://repeatafterus.com/ This site offers students a collection of English texts and scripted recordings.
- ESL Cyber Listening Lab http://www.esl-lab.com/index.htm This is ESL cyber listening lab with study guides, quizzes, and even teacher features.
- Vocabulix http://www.vocabulix.com/ This online tool is designed to help jumpstart students' vocabulary skills, with more than 90 vocabulary lessons.
- Wordsteps http://wordsteps.com/ This site offers ways for students to build their own vocabulary collection, and even access their vocabulary through a mobile device for English language learning on the go.

Teaching Resources

- Utah Education Network English Language Learner Resources http://www.uen.org/k12educator/eii/ This site has a collection of resources for EL, with teaching ideas, forums, and even news and research.
- www.kizclub.com This site provides activities for pre-reading skills to young children and hands-on activities.
- www.englishgrammar101.com This site includes free grammar exercises and lesson modules.
- http://www.corestandards.org/resources Application of the Common Core State Standards for English Language
- Grammar Bytes http://www.chompchomp.com This site contains grammar rules, handouts, interactive exercises, videos and definitions of common grammar term and offers grammar instruction
- Daily Grammar http://www.dailygrammar.com This site offers a archive of 440 grammar lessons and quizzes. It covers the eight parts of speech, parts of the sentence and the mechanics of grammar.
- ReadWriteThink http://www.readwritethink.org/ This site offers a comprehensive collection of classroom resources for teachers. It includes searchable lesson plans, student interactives, activities and printouts. It allows students to explore elements of books and stories, develop characters, and create poems, comic strips, newspapers, flyers and more.
- <u>www.UsingEnglish.com</u> This site offers a collection of tools and resources for learning and teaching English as a second language, including a grammar glossary, printables, and teacher handouts.
- EverythingESL http://www.everythingesl.net/ This site offers s collection of ESL teaching resources, from lesson plans to teaching tips and resources.
- Colorin Colorado http://www.colorincolorado.org This site contains useful information, activities, and resources for EL teachers, especially those at the Pre-K to third grade level.
- One Stop English http://www.onestopenglish.com/ This site is designed for English language teachers, it has a monthly topics series, news lessons, and even an app for on the go EL teaching.
- Casa Notes http://casanotes.4teachers.org/ This site is designed to allows EL teachers to effectively communicate with non-English speaking parents. in this site, teachers will be able to customize notes that can translate and send home to parents, effectively communicating information about field trips, conduct, homework, and more.
- ESL Party Land https://www.eslpartyland.com/ This site contains lesson plans, strategies, worksheets, flashcards, quizzes, games, and even vocabulary resources to help EL teacher.

- Clip Art Collection https://openclipart.org/collections This site offers a collection of free, language neutral clip art designed to be used for foreign language instruction.
- Activities for ESL Students http://a4esl.org/ This site offers a collection of quizzes, exercises, and tests for teaching English as a second language contributes by thousands of teachers.
- Szoter http://www.szoter.com/#intro This site offers to EL teachers a way to write directly on images to explain their meaning to students.
- Oxford University Press Learning Resources Bank
 https://elt.oup.com/learning_resources/?cc=us&selLanguage=en A service of Oxford University Press which offers learning resources bank for English language teaching has courses, titles, and interactive English reading tools.
- English-Test.net http://www.english-test.net/ This site offers free English tests, grammar exercises, and worksheets and encourage students to self-test
- EduFind English Online Tests and Learning Games http://www.edufind.com/english/englishtests/ This site contains games that offer students way to test and improve their English language skills.

Other References

- www.dictionary.com This site offers a word of the day, games, quotes, translation, and other resources
- <u>www.thesarus.com</u> This site offers references, bringing inspiration and fun in the form of synonyms, fun word facts, and even search trends.
- Common Errors in English Usage http://public.wsu.edu/~brians/errors This website offers an opportunity to read Paul Brian's Common Errors in English Usage on, and visit the links to the book's blog, calendar and entry-a-day
- Play & Learn English http://literacycenter.net/play learn/english-language-games.php Play & Learn English offers resources where teachers can share letters, print shapes, writing and other relevant images for learning the English language.
- Idiom Site http://www.idiomsite.com With the help of this site, English language learners can make sense of common idioms.
- Fonetiks http://www.fonetiks.org/ This site offers to students useful pronunciation tool and guide with instant sound and samples by native speakers.
- <u>www.urdu-english.com</u> This site offers useful vocabulary tool for Urdu EL beginner
- <u>www.grammarbank.com</u> This site offers online and printable grammar exercises, EFL ESL quizzes, lessons, reading comprehension worksheets, essay writing, vocabulary practice.
- www.esltoolbox.com This site offers teaching resources that to get students talking and involved.
- http://www.haitihub.com This site provides the online resources for learning Haitian Creole

Notes:

Notes:			

