| English Language Learning | | | Revie | Date w Date | | | | |
|---|---------------|--------------|-------|----------------|-----------------|-----------|-----------------|---------|
| Instructional Support Plan Overview | | 7 | | PEN | | | | |
| Student (Legal) Name | | | | | | | | |
| | Last Name | | | | First Name | | | |
| Preferred Name | | r | | | Born in | | | |
| DOB | Gender | | Grade | | Years in Canada | | | |
| | Dates | Age or Grade | | | Location/School | | | |
| Previous Schooling | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | Oral | | Read | lina | | Writing | 7 |
| Present Overall ELL | Level/Score | Tool | L | evel/Score | Tool | 1 | Level/Score | Tool |
| Proficiency Level | | | | | | | | |
| | La | ıguage | | Speak? | Underst | | Read? | Write? |
| First/Other | | iguuge | | (Y/N) | (Y/N |) | (Y/N) | (Y/N) |
| Language(s) | | | | | | | | |
| Medical Concerns? | | | | | | I | | |
| | | | | | | Level | of Support N | eeded |
| Domain | Stren | gths |] | Needs | | | tached ELL Plan | |
| | | | | | Mil | d/Minimal | Moderate | Complex |
| Background, Prior Learning, Home Lang. | | | | | | | | |
| Oral Language | | | | | | | | |
| Reading | | | | | | | | |
| Writing | | | | | | | | |
| Intercultural Competencies | | | | | | | | |
| Goals Developed to Add | ress Needs Id | entified Abo | ve | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Objectives and Strategies to Address Goals Developed: (Services and Strategies to be Implemented) | | | | | | | | |
| Assessment/Tools to Monitor Achievement of Goals: (Formative, Summative, Anecdotal) | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| Comments | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |

* Include assessment tool used where appropriate (e.g., LOMERA/LOMEERA or variation, DART(s), IPT, ELL Standards, others)

| | | 5 | | 0 | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|--|---|---|---|--|--|--|
| Domain and Sources of Information | | MildModerateMinimal ELL Support NeededModerate ELL Support Needed | | Complex Intensive ELL Support Needed | | | | |
| | | The student's background, prior learning and home language competency : The student | | | | | | |
| E COMPETENCY | The background, prior learning and home language competency provides information for student's adjustment to school. Please note that this needs to be completed with a | has opportunities to speak and listen to some English at home has age appropriate literacy skills in first language has had consistent formal education in the home country has opportunities to read books with a member of the home community has a home community that encourages the | has limited opportunities to speak and listen to English at home is moderately literate in first language has some formal education in home country (extended absences or interruption may have occurred) has limited opportunities to read books with a member of home community has a home community that attempts to | | has minimal or no opportunities to speak and listen to English at home is non-literate or very minimally literate in first language | | | |
| 16 | caregiver and may | development of the student's language | support the student's home | e language | the student's home language | | | |
| U/ | require the assistance of a cultural and/or | used at home | | | | | | |
| S S | language interpreter. | Examples of Settleme | ent and Adjustment Supports | S: According to the stu | ident's needs, the school can | | | |
| R LEARNING and HOME LANGUAGE | Key considerations: What is the student's prior education? What is the student's level of language support at home? What is the student's level of literacy in the language used at home? | connect family to Settlement Workers in Schoreferrals and connections to outside agencies community service organizations, medical infliteracy, public library, computer classes, etc. provide translated information as appropriat network families to share challenges and see encourage students to share what they are le family members identify and respond to immediate needs (i.e. transportation, food, clothing, etc.) | s as needed (i.e., \Box end tervention, adult tele) \Box end tee and k solutions together \Box end arning with their thr \Box cre t, weather, \Box pro | courage families to evision, radio, mov courage families to d sports courage friendship rough activities bey eate an intervention | e maintain first language and culture o listen to and watch multimedia in English (i.e., ries) o enrol their children in extra-curricular activities as that foster English language development yond a school setting n plan and support system Ill group or individual instructional supports as | | | |
|), PRIO | Possible Sources of Information: | | | | | | | |
| BACKGROUND, PRIOR | Language/ background questionnaires Previous school or teachers Settlement Worker Cultural Interpreter Peer tutor File review Educational Assistant | | | | | | | |

| | English Language Learning Planning 1001 | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|---|--|---|--|--|--|--|
| Domain and Sources of Information | | Mild | Moderate | Complex | | | | |
| | | Minimal ELL Support Needed | Moderate ELL Support Needed | Intensive ELL Support Needed | | | | |
| | Students | In using academic English, the student may | | | | | | |
| | develop receptive and expressive communication | speak on a wide range of topics with some degree of fluency and accuracy; share detailed information and discuss points of view and ideas on a range of topics with reasonable accuracy. | with support, communicate main ideas on common topics and course content; use some variety of vocabulary and sentence structures with increasing | participate using simple structures in a simple and direct exchange of information on everyday topics; understand and respond to simple statements on familiar topics if given explicit support. | | | | |
| | through : | | accuracy. | - | | | | |
| | understanding | | The Student's Level of Functioning: The stu | | | | | |
| | and use spoken language as a tool for communication. Can initiate and/or sustain communication. Possible Sources of Information: • File review • Observations | is fluent in informal conversations and discussions is occasionally hesitant in academic language and socio- culturally different topics adapts communication style appropriate to context and social register (e.g., formal/informal style) may pause while searching for a word uses a variety of verb tenses correctly uses a variety of verb tenses correctly uses academic vocabulary close to that of an English first language speaker needs occasional repetition or clarification asks for repetition or clarification makes minor errors in grammar or syntax successfully attempts some complex grammatical structures rarely mispronounces words (does not impede meaning) | converses informally with some ease occasionally mispronounces words (sometimes impedes meaning) attempts to participate in academic discussions in content areas (sometimes with support) rarely adapts communication style appropriate to context/social register (formal/informal style) often pauses, searching for words or expressions needs consistent repetition and/or clarification attempts some complex grammatical structures needs support in understanding main points of class discussions struggles to grasp some humour, puns, clichés and idioms | may be silent or use isolated words, gestures, pictures relies on translator or first language to convey meaning may be difficult to understand because of pronunciation does not adapt communication style appropriate to context/social register (formal/informal style) frequently needs to repeat to be understood asks repeatedly for support misinterprets body language (facial expressions, tone) relies on non-verbal prompts struggles to meet classroom expectations/instructions (arriving on time, handing in work, participation, group work, etc.) uses limited vocabulary makes errors in grammar and syntax that obscure meaning does not grasp most humour, puns, clichés and idioms | | | | |
| UAGE | | □ grasps some humour, puns, clichés and idioms Universal Examples of Support: The teacher can □ provide a classroom rich in visuals and use them and gestures throughout the day □ provide a range of curriculum materials and adaptations | | | | | | |
| ORAL LANGUAGE | | provide a classificitie for invisional discrimination gesture share language and content objectives pre-teach both academic and key vocabulary by using object hands-on activities use buddy system for orientation to school, class routines a make cultural connections among students' backgrounds a use cooperative learning, varying groups to maximize social | Image: state s | es of assessment when possible tunities for oral language rehearsal before presentations themselves for a variety of purposes onaries, translators, first language and ask students to keep a fkey vocabulary and big ideas with students o continue to develop their first language skills | | | | |
| | Consultation | Examples of Support: According to the student's level, the teacher can | | | | | | |
| | with : Regular classroom teacher ELL Teacher Content area specialist Family Settlement Worker Peer tutor Educational Assistant | prepare students for class discussions by pre-assigning roles, scripts, questions, or set phrases use think-alouds and think-pair-shares when asking questions explain how prefixes and suffixes change word meaning (i.e., <u>unhappy, happiness</u>) explore parts of speech and word forms (i.e., <u>describe</u> [v], <u>description</u> [n]) provide multiple opportunities for authentic speaking tasks, such as debates, author's chair, speeches, etc. explain a complex procedure, reviewing key vocabulary in context identify and explain puns, clichés, idioms, slang and colloquialisms in context | provide sentence frames for response assess understanding through multiple modes rather than only grammar, etc. focus on correcting one aspect (or two) at a time, so as not to overwhelm encourage conversation attempts and model correct response use graphic organizers, visuals, scripts, and cues as scaffolds encourage the use of multiple tools and resources to check for understanding be aware and explain homonyms and multiplemeaning words allow extra wait time for processing and response | slow the pace and allow extra wait time for processing and response provide clearly defined content and language objectives in simple language before teaching activate prior knowledge and build background knowledge face learners while giving directions and provide visual support write down key terms so students can see them and make connections to the spoken word start with functional language related to student's immediate needs adapt academic language into accessible conversational English simplify multi-step instructions use "I do-we do-you do" modeling prior to student work use exemplars to show expectations check understanding to guide instruction often aks students to retell instructions provide supportive, meaningful feedback encourage students to extend English skills in social experiences beyond a school setting | | | | |

| | | | 21910112 | Lunguuge | e Learning Planning 1001 | | | |
|--|--|--|---|---|--|--------------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| Domain and Mild | | | Moderate | | | Complex | | |
| | Sources of Information Minimal ELL Support Needed | | | Moderate ELL Support Needed | | | Intensive ELL Support Needed | |
| | | In using academic English, the student car | | | | n | | |
| | Students | read, understand, and respond to | comprehend and respond | | read grade-level texts with basic | | ly straightforward | draw some basic information |
| | develop | more complex texts with some | appropriate content texts | | understanding and response. Response | | lp. May provide some | from simple texts with |
| | reading skills | independence. Response is mostly | complexity. Response is d | | is generally accurate but support is | | ormation for direct, | significant support. May |
| | through: | accurate and includes some specific, | and appropriate. May ne | | needed for communicating details and | , | ks if support is | recognize or read a few words in |
| | decoding, | relevant details. Can make | inferring, critical thinkin | | making inferences and connections. | provided. | -) | English. |
| | phonemic | inferences and communicate critical | interpretation of socio-cu | ultural | 5 , | | | |
| | awareness, sight- word vocabulary, | thinking with some support. | references. | | | | | |
| | comprehension, | | | The Stude | nt's Level of Functioning: The stud | lent | | |
| | response and | may need some support in unders | standing specific academic | c 🗆 ł | has a developing bank of sight-word vocabu | ılary | □ has little to no let | tter recognition |
| | analysis. | vocabulary | 0 1 | | needs reminders to use word attack skills c | | | tter-sound correspondence |
| | | needs minor adaptations to reading materials and instructions | | | equires direct support in reading strategie | S | has little to no signal | ght-word knowledge |
| | | \Box is fairly fluent and expressive whe | | | eads aloud without expression and may be | hesitant | | uctant to read aloud |
| | | usually uses word attack skills ind | | | hares reactions about texts, sometimes wit | | | eness of reading strategies |
| | Possible | often uses reading strategies inde | | | begins to use text features and context clue | | | make a simple prediction or |
| | Sources of | shares reactions and opinions, wi makes thoughtful connections, given the statement of the statemen | | | inderstand main ideas and specialized voca | | connection | in a voir a nisture a labela sinale |
| | Information: | makes thought ut connections, given and a makes logical predictions and/or | 8 | • | needs support in making connections, pred nferences | icuons, | | ing using pictures, labels, single nd sometimes first language |
| | | □ asks relevant questions about the | | - | estates main idea and details in own words | s, but may | | n text direction (left to right) |
| | File review | summarizes the main ideas and d | | | not notice or understand implied information | | | |
| | Observations | not notice or understand implied | | is able to state some of the big ideas with support | | | | |
| Initial Universal Examples of Support: According to the student's level, the teacher can | | | | | | her can | | |
| | Assessment | Pre-Reading Activities | I | - During Readir | ng (Continued) | Overall | Strategies | |
| | Spring Census | | share content and language objectives before teaching model think-aloud point out the conventions of English in text being read | | | e 🗆 allov | w use of dictionaries, tra | anslators, first language |
| | assessmentClassroom or | model think-aloud | | | | | | th students who share same first |
| | District | | | | | | uage at times | |
| 10 | assessment | □ pre-teach vocabulary (include sig | | | | | | visual cues and those that reflect |
| | Year-end ELL | words, remembering that student instruction in these words) | | k-alouds) to increase comprehension | | experiences of the stude | | |
| READING | assessment | □ highlight word families, and how | | use cooper interaction | ative learning, varying groups to increase | | oort comprehension | photos, images, and realia to |
| ΕA | | change meaning | - | | ons that require higher level thinking | | | lifferent styles, genres, interests |
| R | | \Box do a book walk to engage and mal | | | nts refer to word walls and word banks to | | st students in making a | |
| | | reading | F | assist com | | | pendent reading | |
| | Consultation | use anticipation guides | Ε | □ ask studen | ts to analyze word families and determine | □ chec | k understanding inform | nally often to guide instruction |
| | with: | | | | f new words (e.g., looking at root words, | | ide first language books | |
| | | give students practice with new w | | prefixes an | d suffixes) | | | the classroom (e.g., signs, charts, |
| | Regular | students can incorporate new wo | | Deat Deading | A stinition | | ls, word walls and word | |
| | classroom | scaffold comprehension of texts b features (i.e., pictures, bold face w | | Post-Reading | Activities organizers before, during and after reading | | d a story or recount | e sequences/ photographs to |
| | teacher | captions, etc.) | loi us, giossai y, | | ents demonstrate comprehension | | | on strategies, including looking at |
| | • ELL teacher | □ build and activate prior knowledg | e about the topic. | | ts to demonstrate their understanding of | | | pping and going back, looking for |
| | Content area | developing a shared overall know | | | rent ways (i.e., story map, drawings, | - | • • | ord, chunking the text, reading for |
| | specialist(s) | might be about | - | playdough so | cenes, role plays, letters to characters) | | | ns and inferences, etc. |
| | Educational Assistant | During Reading Activities | E | have student | s retell what they read, including only | 🗆 prov | vide exposure and expli | cit instruction on text features, |
| | • Parent | \Box do informal comprehension check | ks often | | formation and key words | | | work and are organized with |
| | Settlement | \square ask students to act out the roles o | | | defined content and language objectives in | | ect to language feature | |
| | Worker | while reading a text | | simple langu | | ⊔ brea | | e organization and language |
| | • Cultural | engage with vocabulary and key is | deas by highlighting \Box | | ities focusing on response to reading to gai derstanding, extract information for other | | ures of different genres | ra wait time for processing and |
| | Interpreter | and making notes while reading | | | itically interpret, analyse and share | resp | | a wait time for processing and |
| | • Peer tutor | engage in Reader's Theatre to dev | elop fluency | personal res | | | olise olify multi-step instruct | ions |
| <u> </u> | | l | | percontaries | r | 5mmp | , mana stop moti det | |

| Domain and | | Mi | ild | Moderate | Complex | | | |
|------------|----------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|---|--|--------------------------------------|--|--|
| Sources of | | Minimal ELL Support Needed | | Moderate ELL Support Needed | Intensive ELL Support Needed | | | |
| | Information | | | | | | | |
| | | | | In English, the student can | | | | |
| | | convey ideas for different | convey ideas in clear, detailed | communicate ideas in paragraphs on common topics | share an idea through a short, | share a basic message using | | |
| | Students | purposes and audiences in a | and connected paragraphs on | and course content using a variety of vocabulary and | simple paragraph on everyday | phrases and simple sentences on | | |
| | develop skills | variety of genres, using | many topics, using a wider | sentence structures | topics with basic details. | everyday topics following a | | |
| | to share ideas | suitable word choice, syntax | range of vocabulary and | | | model. | | |
| | and | and style | sentence complexity | | | | | |
| | information | | | The Student's level of functioning: The student | | | | |
| | through writing | organizes ideas with some s | | organizes ideas with direct support | □ brainstorms basic ideas with s | | | |
| | effectively. | □ with limited guidance, conn | | □ needs support in using transition words to | □ copies single words and phrase | | | |
| | enectively. | transition words (e.g., mean | | connect ideas (e.g., <i>however, then, next, but</i> , etc.) | labels familiar images and objects uses initial letters of words or inventive spelling to communication | | | |
| | | | word but may lack a wide range | □ chooses the correct word often but will need | uses initial letters of words or inventive spelling to communicate ideas | | | |
| | | of synonyms □ needs support with style and writing in different genres as | | support to expand vocabulary | ideas □ combines sentences using "and", "but" with support | | | |
| | Possible | | d writing in different genres as | needs support with writing in different genres as | | | | |
| | Sources of | well as editing skills | warmten among that do not | well as editing skills | □ uses dictionaries or translator | | | |
| | Information: | makes minor grammatical o | r syntax errors that do not | makes grammatical or syntax errors that | needs more time to complete work or assignments | | | |
| 1 | mor mation. | impede meaning | and work tancas somestive | sometimes impede meaning | | | | |
| 1 | File review | uses appropriate word form more often | is and verb tenses correctly | needs some support with choosing correct word forms and verb tense | | | | |
| | Observations | uses most punctuation conv | entions correctly | □ has growing sight vocabulary but still needs | | | | |
| | Initial | makes occasional errors wit | | support with spelling | | | | |
| | Assessment | □ use dictionaries, thesaurus, | | uses punctuation conventions often correctly | | | | |
| | Spring | | giossuries and online tools | Universal Examples of Support: The teacher can | | | | |
| | Census | Pre-Writing Activities | | Writing (Continued) | Overall Strategies | | | |
| | assessment | □ provide opportunities to dis | cuss in English or first | □ provide opportunities for shared writing with | □ share content and clear langua | ge objectives before teaching | | |
| 65 | Classroom/ | | ng mind maps, brainstorming, | partners and in small groups | □ encourage use of multiple reference tools (e.g., dictionary, | | | |
| Z | district | Venn Diagram, etc. | | □ use exemplars to show expectations | thesaurus, translator, internet) | | | |
| WRITING | assessments | S □ use pre-writing strategies to activate prior knowledge (i.e., KWL, Four Corners, Inside/Outside Circles, etc.) □ use shared experiences to generate writing topics | | □ share writing criteria | \Box explicitly teach the alphabet to | | | |
| E | Year-end ELL | | | co-construct editing checklists | uses a different alphabet | 0 0 | | |
| R | assessment | | | \Box model how to revise and edit at all stages of | explicitly teach concepts of prime | nt such as sound-symbol | | |
| 2 | Writing | integrate reading with writi | ng using different genres as | writing process | relationships and directionality | у | | |
| | samples | springboards for writing | | create online dual language books including | act as a scribe to help record st | | | |
| | | □ use picture books, dual language books, stories and articles | | visuals and audio using different software | \Box have students work in teams to | | | |
| | | about home cultures to inspire writing | | applications such as <i>Scribjab, Bookcreator, 30</i> topics that are cultural | | | | |
| | Consultation | □ discuss new words in context, using visuals and realia | | hands, etc. | $\hfill\square$ allow use of both English and first language in journal writing, | | | |
| | with: | whenever possible | | | word lists, brainstorming, Frey | | | |
| | with. | explicitly pre-teach academic | ic vocabulary | Post-Writing Activities | □ allow students to use drawings | | | |
| | Regular | Writing Activities | | refer to word banks and word walls generated by students or teacher | sentences or first language in h | ch as dual language books, picture | | |
| | classroom | □ provide frequent mini-lesso | ne focusing on enocific skille or | encourage students to use an editing checklist | dictionaries, glossaries, interne | | | |
| | teacher | concepts | is locusing on specific skins of | □ have students participate in peer editing | □ use picture books, photos, text | | | |
| | ELL Teacher | □ brainstorm with the whole of | class to generate word banks | □ assign free compositions using dialogue journals | sequenced pictures to inspire of | | | |
| | Content area | and word walls | | encourage students to read aloud what they have | □ focus on the communication of | | | |
| | specialist(s) | □ model use of graphic organi | zers for organizing and | written to check for mistakes | □ provide sentence frames or pa | | | |
| | Peer tutor | developing background kno | | encourage writing for real purposes by | □ use dialogue journals and free | | | |
| | Educational | \Box teach text organization and | | publishing in innovative ways (e.g., writing to an | take risks and experiment with | | | |
| 1 | | Assistant genres ■ Parent □ provide outlines or sentence frames to begin or end a | | author, prominent citizen or pen pals, preparing | ask students to retell instruction | | | |
| 1 | | | | a digital newspaper, blog, or webpage) | | l feedback tied to language criteria | | |
| 1 | Settlement | paragraph, essay or story ar | | encourage and demonstrate student self- | have students maintain a writi | | | |
| 1 | Worker | model writing and thinking | | assessment strategies as a way to review and | ideas, samples, goals and reflec | | | |
| 1 | | □ model word choice, correct | | reflect on their writing and communication | □ play language games and do pu | | | |
| 1 | | combining in meaningful co | | skills, and to identify goals and strategies to | Scrabble, Boggle, crosswords, e | | | |
| 1 | | \Box model writing of detailed de | | further their development | | lf-assessment strategies to further | | |
| | | model taking notes during p | presentations or films | | student development | | | |
| L | | | | | | | | |

| | N 1 1 | English | Language Learning Planning 1001 | | | | | |
|----------------------------|---|--|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| Domain and Sources of | | Mild | Moderate | Complex | | | | |
| Information | | Minimal Support Needed | Moderate Support Needed | Intensive Support Needed | | | | |
| | mormation | The student's level of functioning: | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | Students develop | The student is beginning to feel more comfortable in Canada and may | The student is adjusting to Canadian culture and may | The student is new to Canada or Canadian culture and ways of living and may | | | | |
| INTERCULTURAL COMPETENCIES | intercultural understandings as they learn to value their own culture, language and beliefs, as well as those of others. | be experiencing the final stages of culture shock (adapting and feeling at ease in new home) participate in classroom discussions in content areas make eye contact and generally interpret gestures and tone correctly interact with some confidence in conversations and social situations appear less isolated and have developed a social support network attempt to use humour stull be confused at cultural references or expectations but engage in dialogue and questions to fill in the gaps voluntarily ask and respond to questions in a classroom | be experiencing the mid stages of culture shock (coming to terms with differences, adapting) attempt to participate in classroom discussions in content areas despite differences in expectations for participation in previous school be more comfortable making eye contact and interpret gestures and tone with some success attempt to engage but may still respond inappropriately at times to social situations and conversational topics appear to feel isolated, lonely and not have a strong social support network struggle to comprehend cultural references (e.g., <i>snow day, pep rally, bake sale, hang out)</i> | be experiencing the early stages of culture shock (initial enthusiasm, confusion and withdrawal) hesitate or refuse to speak but may participate with teacher encouragement and prompting be overwhelmed by the cognitive, psychological, and emotional demands of living in a new country misinterpret gestures, body language, eye contact or tone of voice rely on observation to follow classroom expectations (arriving on time, handing in work, participation, group work, routines, etc.) struggle to understand and adapt to typical Canadian classrooms (participating in group work, critical thinking, sharing opinions, valuing original ideas, participation in physical activity) be reluctant to make eye contact engage in inappropriate physical contact for Canadian schools | | | | |
| | Sources of Information: | setting □ accept female leadership and work cooperatively in mixed groups | hesitate to ask questions or volunteer information struggle with female leadership and working in | misunderstand sense of personal space and property ownership struggle to adapt to Canadian school schedule times act out, hit, or grab to seek attention because of inability to | | | | |
| | File reviewObservationsInitial Assessment | | mixed groups) | communicate effectively have parents who have different expectations with regards to independence (parent feeding child at lunch, dressing child, etc. resist female leadership appear uncomfortable working in mixed-groups | | | | |
| | Spring Census District | IIniy | versal Examples of Support: At all levels, the te | | | | | |
| E | assessment | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · | ersur Examples of support in the interes, the te | | | | | |
| | Consultation with: • Classroom teacher • ELL Teacher • Content area specialist(s) • Counsellor • Administration • Family • Settlement Worker • Educational Assistant • Peer tutor | have students reflect on cultural similarities and differences identify shared cultural beliefs and practices use a buddy system for orientation to school and class routines compare Canadian and other cultural greetings, manners, birthdays, celebrations explain the significance of a range of cultural events and celebrations challenge stereotypes and prejudices help students to develop empathy for others through stories of resilience and overcoming challenges involve students' culture and family in school events and projects group students with first language peer(s) at times encourage students to extend English skills in social experiences beyond the school setting | Classroom Environment/Climate: use clear and consistent visual signals and cues celebrate students' first language and culture affirm the importance of pronouncing names correctly post welcome signs in a variety of languages post visuals representative of various cultures post a world map and use it in teaching seat the ELL student near the middle or front of the class, at times with a first language peer follow and visually display predictable routines in order to create an environment of security and stability create an inclusive, respectful classroom learn greetings and a few common expressions in the home languages label classroom objects and materials have students role play different ways to resolve conflict through words or comic books and stories have discussions on knowledge, beliefs and practices of different cultures explore with students the challenges and benefits of living in a culturally diverse society | Resources/Activities: have students listen to a wide range of speakers via TV, movies, radio, and internet bring in guest speakers with various cultural backgrounds read stories, legends, fables from other cultures and discuss common themes and differences embed multicultural education throughout the curriculum, making meaningful cultural connections do virtual exchanges, matching students with pen pals from another school in another province or country use role playing to develop language and cultural understandings create collaborative tasks with mixed groups provide adapted curriculum resources that refer to home cultures explain idioms, slang and colloquialisms, and their cultural significance in context have students share artifacts from their home country have students keep a cultural portfolio in which they set goals and reflect on language and cultural learning encourage the continued development of first language literacy skills | | | | |