WHAT TO LOOK FOR

A Quick Guide for Observing Classroom Content and Practice Content

During an adult education advanced level ESOL class, you should observe the teacher integrating the corresponding level MA English Language Proficiency Standards and students engaging in a variety of standards and practices:

Talk about it	 Adult English Learners engage in communicative, collaborative interactions Participate in collaborative discussions: engage in conversations about complex topics (e.g., social issues, workplace policies); debate and/or come to agreement; refute counterclaims with evidence Practice listening: summarize central ideas in an academic or workplace presentation (e.g., college lecture, complex instructions); listen for implied meanings; compare differing points of view Practice speaking: construct and present a well-organized, logical argument, using multimedia; roleplay formal scenarios (e.g., citizenship interview, training a co-worker); practice new words, forms Attend to accuracy: Use Tier 2 & 3 (domain specific) vocabulary, figurative and nuanced speech, a range of complex sentences (with subordinate phrases), and appropriate stress, tone, and rhythm Use listening/speaking strategies: use socio-cultural knowledge and context to identify implied meanings (e.g., irony, subtlety); pay attention to and adjust to listener's cues (e.g., confusion, distraction, boredom); use full repertoire of communication tools (e.g., definitions, metaphors)
Read about it	 Adult English learners engage with level-appropriate complex texts, both print and digital. Extract meaning from authentic texts: analyze texts for author's point of view, purpose and/or quality of argument, citing evidence; compare and contrast multiple sources of information Practice reading: Ask and answer higher-order questions about a text (e.g., Why did this author write this article?; read aloud for expression, pacing, phrasing; read sections of texts to explain to others (i.e., jigsaw reading) Attend to structure and form: Read and discuss vocabulary and grammatical structures sufficient for college and career readiness; analyze text structure (e.g., paragraphs), voice, theme, word-choice Use reading strategies: make predictions; annotate text; summarize or paraphrase; use text features and search tools to find information; evaluate the reliability, credibility, and accuracy of information
Write about it	 Adult English learners write for a range of purposes and audiences. Write for purposes: write for academic, real-world, technical, and literary contexts; synthesize and share information, advocate, and build thinking skills; construct arguments to support claims Practice writing: use new vocabulary to elaborate ideas and convey nuance; produce varied sentence patterns; paraphrase and quote others' ideas; use digital tools to write, exchange feedback, revise Attend to structure, form, and organization: construct well-developed, coherent essay-length texts (e.g., logical text organization, clear transitions, varied sentence structures); use discipline-specific formats and embedded media; adapt language choices to reflect personal style/voice Use writing strategies: use notetaking to build knowledge prior to writing; use models of rhetorical forms; perform multiple re-readings; integrate feedback; use digital tools for revision and publishing
Think about it	 Adult English learners engage daily in higher-order reasoning and metacognition. Interpret and analyze information: Evaluate the reliability, credibility, and accuracy of information (e.g., identify techniques such as loaded questions) evaluate source reliability and note discrepancies) Research: conduct sustained individual research; synthesize, integrate, and evaluate information from multiple print and digital sources; quote & paraphrase without plagiarizing; cite sources Notice patterns in language: Distinguish shades of meaning (e.g., know, believe, wonder); use context and knowledge of morphology to understand academic, technical, & content-specific words & phrases Develop independent learning strategies: Prepare for class discussions, having read material and formulated questions and contributions; draw on prior knowledge of social, cultural and situational context; read and listen actively by taking notes; reflect on learning strategies/metacognition

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Practices

The examples below feature three Standards from the ESOL Professional Standards. These Standards are just a sampling from the full set of the ESOL Professional Standards and were chosen because they create a sequence: the teacher plans a lesson that sets clear and high expectations, the teacher then delivers high quality instruction, and finally the teacher uses a variety of assessments to see if students understand the material or if re-teaching is necessary. This example highlights teacher and student behaviors aligned to the three Standards that you can expect to see in a rigorous adult education advanced level ESOL class.

PLANNING (Standard 4)

The ESOL teacher designs coherent, rigorous instructional lessons that include measurable learning outcomes, optimize student interaction, support the needs of all learners, are guided by SLA principles, and aligned to the MA ELPS.

What is the teacher doing? What are the students doing? Connecting lesson objectives to relevant, real-world Participating in needs assessments and ongoing dialog with applications of language skills instructor about progress toward goals Contextualizing language skills around complex topic areas Using all language skills (R/W/S/L) to engage with complex texts (e.g., literature, politics, social justice, ethics) that reflect a and discussions Developing content knowledge, language and higher-order diversity of perspectives Challenging learners with rigorous tasks that promote thinking skills, and reasoning abilities metacognition, critical thinking, and digital literacy Using computers and online tools to find, organize, and share Differentiating learning through various activities, information (e.g., Internet research, text analysis, source groupings, and materials verification, presentations) Providing options for students to demonstrate their Participating in design of assessment tools (e.g., rubrics, learning; discussing assessment results with students checklists) including self-assessment

INSTRUCTION (Standa

The ESOL teacher facilitates language learning by using a variety of rigorous instructional methods and relevant materials that optimize student engagement, encourage productive struggle, foster critical

ard 6)	thinking, and address diverse needs, interests, and levels of readiness.				
What	is the teacher doing?	What are the students doing?			

- Providing materials and discussion topics inclusive and affirming of learners' diverse cultures
- Providing activities through which learners engage collaboratively with complex texts
- Facilitating group projects and discussions by asking questions that require higher-order thinking
- Explicitly teaching digital literacy
- Allowing time for learners to work independently and monitoring their engagement and progress
- Inviting students to talk (e.g., explain instructions, answer classmates' questions, elaborate)

- Sharing aspects of their cultures and identities
- Summarizing, paraphrasing texts and expressing analyses and opinions in both speaking and writing
- Working collaboratively to answer questions, solve a problem, create a group project, or evaluate a text
- Using technology to research information, write a report, cite sources, and develop presentations
- Working independently towards their goals, reviewing, practicing, self-assessing, reflecting
- Talking more than the teacher

ASSESSMENT

The ESOL teacher uses a variety of formative and summative assessments to inform and evaluate

	(Standard 5) instruction, develop differentiated learner metacognition.	earnin	g experiences, measure student learning, and promote
	What is the teacher doing?		What are the students doing?
•	accordingly (e.g., repeating, differentiating)		Demonstrating learning through correctly answering questions, using new language, completing tasks
•	Assessing learning objectives through an authentic task (e.g., create a webpage; participate in a debate; role-playing a job interview) with clear criteria		Performing an authentic cumulative task that integrates language and content objectives Self-assessing by using provided tools (e.g., rubrics, checklists,

- Eliciting student input into assessment criteria (e.g., cocreating a rubric to assess a role-play)
- Providing time, tools, and guidance for students to selfcorrect and peer edit writing
- portfolios) and reflecting on own progress and learning Sharing writing with classmates and using provided editing
- tools to self-correct and peer edit