NAME:Ben	Date of assessment.1:	<mark>Feb 2010</mark>	2:	<u>May 2010</u>	3:	4:

ELLP Oral Language n FOUNDATION STAGE	STAGE 1	Best fit: Stage 2 Bo STAGE 2	est fit: Stage 2 Best fit STAGE 3	STAGE 4	
INTERPERSONAL	INTERPERSONAL	INTERPERSONAL	INTERPERSONAL	INTERPERSONAL	
INTERFERSONAL		ner may:	INTERFERSONAL	INTERFERSONAL	
<ul> <li>respond in face- to- face social or curriculum contexts</li> <li>respond with a mixture of their first language and English</li> <li>participate in limited interactions in pair, small-group, and whole-class contexts</li> </ul>	- respond with a mixture of first language and English - participate in limited interactions in pair, small- group, and whole class contexts	<ul> <li>respond in an appropriate or relevant way for the audience and purpose for communicating         <ul> <li>participate in different interactive group situations, such as pairs, groups, and</li> <li>whole class discussions             <ul> <li>use English confidently and appropriately in a range of situations</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>	- speak in a variety of contexts	- choose appropriate language for different audiences, purposes, contexts, and effects (e.g. making distinctions between formal and informal contexts eeds work here.	
CONTENT	CONTENT	CONTENT	CONTENT	CONTENT	
<ul> <li>say a few words in English</li> <li>give a formulaic but</li> <li>appropriate response</li> <li>use a gesture or facial</li> <li>expression to indicate that they</li> <li>do or don't understand</li> <li>remain silent or give an</li> <li>inappropriate response</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>retell the main ideas or messages from their reading or listening and present one or two ideas</li> <li>use a gesture, facial expression, or phrase to indicate that they do or don't understand</li> <li>initiate communication (eg. by making requests or comments or by offering information)</li> </ul>	- ask questions, give instructions, negotiate disagreements, bu something in a sh arrange appointments, or explain a problem	<ul> <li>take turns, initiate</li> <li>conversations, and talk for a</li> <li>long time, both when they have</li> <li>had time to plan what they will</li> <li>say and when they speak</li> <li>spontaneously</li> <li>use language devices (eg. puns</li> <li>and irony) appropriately for</li> <li>effect</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>take turns, initiate</li> <li>conversations, and talk for a</li> <li>long time, both when they hav</li> <li>had time to plan what they will</li> <li>say and when they speak</li> <li>spontaneously</li> <li>use sophisticated language</li> <li>devices, such as irony, satire,</li> <li>and euphemisms, appropriately</li> <li>for effect.</li> </ul>	
DELIVERY	DELIVERY	DELIVERY	DELIVERY	DELIVERY	
<ul> <li>not respond at all or pauses for a long time before responding</li> <li>have pronunciation that is strongly influenced by their first language</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>pause and hesitate when speaking         <ul> <li>make some distinctions between minimal pairs in English (eg. `pin' and `bin' , `ship' and `sheep')</li> <li>have pronunciation that shows features of their first language</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul> <li>use a larger vocabulary and give detailed responses</li> <li>speak fluently, with occasional pauses and hesitation</li> <li>pronounce most words in a way that is usually clear to the listener, although they may retain some features of their first language</li> <li>make distinctions betwy minimal pairs in English eg.</li> <li>pin' and 'bin', 'ship' and 'sheep'</li> </ul>	- pronounce words so that the listener can usually understand them easily (although depending on the speaker's age and other factors, their pronunciation may retain some features of their first language)	- pronounce words clearly and speak accurately and fluently.	
NON-VERBAL	NON-VERBAL	NON-VERBAL	NON-VERBAL RESPONSES	NON-VERBAL RESPONSES	
RESPONSES - respond with a relevant action, gesture or facial expression - respond with silence, which may indicate respect for the speaker, a lack of	RESPONSES - follow an instruction or complete a task - respond with silence, which may indicate respect for the speaker, a lack of	RESPONSES - begin to make use of non- verbal features of the English language	<ul> <li>consciously choose non-verbal features of spoken language such as pauses, changes in pitch or volume and gestures for effect</li> </ul>	-use non-verbal features of spoken language, such as phrases, changes in pitch or volume, and gestures for effec	

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comprehension, or a lack of	comprehension, or a lack of			
confidence	confidence			
LANGUAGE STRUCTURES	LANGUAGE STRUCTURES	LANGUAGE STRUCTURES	LANGUAGE STRUCTURES	LANGUAGE STRUCTURES
<ul> <li>say single words</li> </ul>	- use mostly high-frequency	<ul> <li>include structural</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>use increasingly varied and</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>use increasingly varied and</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>echo phrases that they hear</li> </ul>	words and leave out	vocabulary to produce fairly	complex language structures in	complex standard English
- respond in their first language	structural words	coherent and accurate	standard English, with few	language structures, with few
	- use non-standard	standard English	inaccuracies	inaccuracies.
	vocabulary and sentence	<ul> <li>rely less on formulaic</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>use features of natural spoken</li> </ul>	
	structures	chunks and use more	language (eg. saying 'coming'	
	<ul> <li>use the subject-verb-</li> </ul>	independently generated	instead of 'I am coming')	
	object structure if they have	language structures		
	had a chance to plan what			
	they are going to say			