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ABSTRACT

This guide for teaching literacy to adult English-as-a-Second-Language (ESL) students is intended as an aid for regular ESL teachers who must deal with different levels of literacy in the classroom. The guide is not a comprehensive curriculum, but is intended to be incorporated into a "survival" ESL curriculum. Because it contains competency-based literacy objectives, the guide would be most efficiently used along with a competency-based curriculum. For each competency-based topic of the ESL curriculum, the guide lists appropriate literacy objectives and procedures to be taught after the oral/aural objectives of the regular curriculum have been mastered. The guide contains a reference list of published materials used in teaching literacy, outlines a core curriculum, suggests general classroom techniques, and provides information on assessing ESL literacy. The core curriculum consists of skill sets at four levels: preliteracy and levels 1-3. At each level, activities are suggested and instructional materials suitable for copying are provided. For each activity, objectives, texts, supplemental materials, and procedures are outlined. A 52-item bibliography of teacher and classroom resources and a list of national literacy organizations are included. A list of publishers' addresses is appended. (MSE) (Adjunct ERIC Clearinghouse on Literacy Education)

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A Guideline for Teaching Literacy:
A competency-based curriculum for
use with adult ESL students

Edited

by

Dee Ann Holisky

ABRIDGED EDITION

George Mason University

310 Project Virginia Department of Adult Education November 30, 1985

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

PR.FACE	, V
INTRODUCTION	1
PUBLISHED MATERIALS USED IN GUIDELINE	. 2
CORE CURRICULUM	.4
PRELITERACY 1	. 5
LEVEL 1	2
LEVEL 2 3	5
LEVEL 3 4	7
GENERAL TECHNIQUES 6	7
ASSESSING ESL LITERACY 8	3
BIBLIOGRAPHY FOR ADULT ESL LITERACY 8	9
PUBLISHERS' ADDRESSES 9	5
APPENDIX A: HANDWRITING ACTIVITIES BOOKS 1-5*	
APPENDIX B: HANDWRITING ACTIVITIES BOOK 1 and NUMBER	
BOOK 2 - ON TIME*	

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PREFACE

A <u>Guideline for Teaching Literacy</u> was written under a 310 Special Project Grant awarded to George Mason University by the Virginia Department of Education, Division of Vocational and Adult Education. A number of different people contributed to the Guideline, and the editor would like to acknowledge their help.

The first version of the Guideline was written by Jean Lewis (Chesterfield County ESL Program) and Tracy Kyriakeas (then teaching in the Fairfax County Adult ESL Program). They were also responsible for field-testing and did some revision. The editor and Michele Burtoff, as consultant, did extensive revision and re-writing. Other help was given by Don Ranard of the Center for Applied Linguistics, Melissa King of the Arlington Country ESL Program, and Jack Wigfield, Alemany Community College, San Francisco. Rena Baker and Wendy Rahm also offered advice and provided ideas and materials for some of the attachments. Gayle Belcher did the artwork and layout of the numerous attachments to the curriculum pages.

In addition, the editor would like to thank those programs in Virginia that field-tested the first draft of the Guideline, and provided suggestions for revisions: the City of Alexandria Adult ESL Program, Fairfax County Adult ESL Program, Chesterfield County ESL Program, Henrico County Adult ESL Program, Harrisonburg Adult ESL Program, and Virginia Beach Adult ESL Program.

Finally, we would like to express appreciation to the Division of Vocational and Adult Education for funding this Guideline. We are grateful to Maude P. Goldston, Associate Director of Adult Education, and to Horace Webb, area supervisor, for their encouragement, patience, and support.

The editor would very much like to hear from users of this Guideline. Please send comments and suggestions to her, Department of English, George Mason University, Fairfax, Virginia 22030.

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iv

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INTRODUCTION

A. BACKGROUND

Significant numbers of students in adult ESL programs need special literacy instruction. Typically, such students have a number of different profiles. Some do not know how to read and write in their own language. This group may include those who speak languages which are not written at all (preliterates such as the Emong) or who are from societies in which there is little or no use of the written forms of their languages (non-literates such as many from rural Central America).

Other students may have only minimal reading or writing skill in their own language, but none in English. Such students, too, may need special literacy instruction, especially if the written form of their language does not use a Roman-based alphabet (e.g., Chinese, Khmer).

Ideally, an ESL program would offer separate, specialized literacy classes for these students. Those who speak languages written in a Roman alphabet could be taught basic literacy skills in their own language, since research has shown that literacy skills may be transferred. On the other hand, those who are already literate in a non-Roman or non-alphabetic language (e.g. Khmer or Chinese) could be taught the system of the Roman alphabet. And finally, pre-literate students could be given instruction in reading and writing readiness as well as in decoding strategies. Thus, all would have the skills and knowledge necessary to enter and succeed in regular ESL programs.

Unfortunately, however, the number of students requiring such instruction do not justify the cost. Moreover, qualified instructors are rare. As a result, "literacy students" are often placed in regular, beginning-level ESL classes, along with students who have higher levels of literacy (e.g., those who can already read and write in their own language, a language such as Spanish).

This is problematic for a number of reasons. The regular, beginning-level ESL class typically employs text-books; the textbooks are meant to be read and studied at home. Thus, it is assumed that the student can already read in some language. The teacher then proceeds to concentrate on aural/oral skills and does not incorporate the literacy skills needed to interpret the textbook into the curriculum. Even if the teacher is aware of a literacy problem, most adult ESL teachers are not trained to deal with it. Morecover, many soult ESL programs have a definite time frame of

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instruction and a fixed limit on the number of times a student can repeat a given level.

These factors conspire against the ESL "literacy students", and they often do not do well in our ESL programs. They tend to repeat the lower level of instruction until they (1) are pushed ahead to a higher level for which they lack adequate literacy skills; (2) are forced to drop out because of "excessive" time in the program; or (3) drop out voluntarily, frequently because the program is not meeting their needs.

In short, we have to recognize that special literacy classes are a luxury that many adult ESL programs cannot afford, and accept the fact that the literacy students profiled above are grouped in classes with other beginners who have higher level literacy skills. Since this solution is problematic for literacy students, we thus must search for ways to help teachers deal effectively with this new level in their already multi-level classes — the literacy level.*

This Guideline for Teaching Literacy to ESL students is designed as an aid for regular ESL teachers who must deal with different levels of literacy in their classroom. It is not a comprehensive ESL curriculum; it is meant to be incorporated into a "survival" ESL curriculum. The Guideline contains competency-based literacy objectives; therefore, it would be most efficiently used along with a competency-based adult "survival" ESL curriculum, such as the one developed by REEP. ** For each competency-based topic of the ESL curriculum (which concentrates on spoken English), the Guideline lists appropriate literacy objectives and procedures to be taught after the oral/sural objectives have been mastered. The literacy objectives are merely suggestions, to be taught only if they are appropriate for the individual students.

B. APPROACHES TO TEACHING LITERACY

All methods of teaching beginning reading can be classified into two basic approaches: <a href="mailto:synthetic.google.com/synthetic.g

[&]quot;By "literacy level" is meant students who need special instruction in reading and writing. By referring to these students as making up a literacy level, we do not mean, of course, that they are all on the same level; there are in fact many literacy levels. See Section F.

^{**}The REEP Curriculum can be purchased for \$16.50 from The Refugee Education and Employment Program, Wilson School, 1607 Wilson Boulevard, Arlington, VA 22209.

analytic. Synthetic approaches begin with the small parts or pieces of the language (letters and sounds) and build to larger language units (words and phrases). Synthetic approaches are thus code-centered approaches which focus on teaching decoding skills with little emp sis on meaning. A prime example of this approach is, of course, the phonics method, which focuses on sound-symbol correspondence (i.e. "sounding out") as the key to reading. Another code-centered approach is the linguistic method, named for its originator, Blocmfield (a famous linguist). This method focuses on the recognition of frequently-occurring patterns in words, e.g. Cat, bat, fat, rat, sat, hat. Again, meaning is not emphasized.

Analytic approaches on the other hand, begin with the whole language in context (words and sentences) in order to derive meaning. Analytic approaches are thus meaning—centered, and are therefore considered most appropriate for adult learners. One example of this approach is the wholeword, or sightword method, in which each word is taught in reference to its meaning. The words are most often presented on flashcards which are then used as labels for objects, if possible. Word shapes are also taught as an aid to recognition, and the learner practices both reading and writing the word. Another example of a meaning—centered approach is the use of language experience stories, which employ the learner's own words and ideas, thus allowing the learner an active role in the literacy process.

Then, how does a teacher decide which of these two major approaches is best to achieve success in literacy? The debate is as yet unresolved by teachers of reading, although current theory and practice tend to favor the meaning-centered approach. However, most practitioners of ESL literacy, facing the special challenge of teaching beginning reading to non-native speakers, have opted for an eclectic approach which can take advantage of the strategies of both approaches. Thus, in keeping with the state-of-the-art, this Guideline reflects an eclectic approach. It employs a basically meaning-centered approach which is supported by the teaching of selective decoding skills (i.e. phonics).

C. GOALS AND ASSUMPTIONS OF ESL LITERACY

What do teachers do whey they teach literacy or literacy skills? A common definition of literacy is the ability to read, but reading ability can be found in varying degrees. Teachers need to be more specific, and above all, more realistic in defining their goals. A good goal for ESL literacy students may be the attainment of knowledge and skills needed to enter, and succeed in, a "regular" ESL

class, i.e. a class that uses a textbook. In other words, one goal may be to teach students those skills necessary to continue to learn. When dealing with adult learners, it may be useful to keep in mind the adult educators' view of literacy. It is defined in functional terms—the ability to function in today's society. Functionally literate adults should be able to fill in all kinds of forms, read notices and advertisements, read and pay bills, find and perform jobs, etc.

Adult ESL students learning to read for the first time (in a second language, no less!) have the same needs and responsibilities as all adults in this society. Therefore, a functional definition for literacy is a practical and useful one for them. However, teachers must always be aware that adult learners are decision-making individuals who have different sets of priorities, and they should address these priorities as best as they can. Adults, unlike children, are not a captive audience. Thus, effective teachers of adults define, and re-define, their goals for every class, and inasmuch as possible, for every individual they face.

In setting goals, teachers must also have realistic expectations. Neither too much nor too little should be assumed. Adult learners may really want to learn to read, but they rarely have the luxury of time to accomplish their goal quickly and easily, if ever. They have jobs, families, and other adult responsibilities.

In addition, older ESL students often have poor physical health, including poor eyesight, which may greatly impede their progress. Therefore, progress must be measured on a different scale than usual. A lot of patience, repetition and practice are necessary, but at the same time, adult relations between teachers and students must always be maintained.

Unfortunately, though, most available print materials relevant to the skill level of the adult ESL student have been designed for children; they are generally inappropriate for adults. ESL teachers should take extreme care in selecting materials to use with "literacy level" students, as well as in setting realistic goals for them. Only then will "success" be possible.

D THE CORE CURRICULUM OF THE GUIDELINE

As the title of this work indicates, it is a literacy curriculum <u>quideline</u>. It is not meant to be a step-by-step guide to teaching literacy skills, but merely to serve as a guideline and a supplement to regular competency-based ESL



instruction. It should be most useful to teachers of multilevel classes where students are at various stages in their reading and writing development.

Because it is a quideline, this work is also not intended to be used from cover to cover. Nor is it necessary that all objectives at a given level be taught. The Guideline is designed to be flexible to facilitate coordination with the specific topics and objectives in the regular ESL curriculum, and their order of presentation. Where there is no established competency-based ESL curriculum for the class, teachers may pick and choose topics/objectives depending on the time available in their programs and the needs or interests of their students.

The heart of the Guideline is the Core Curriculum. This consists of a Pre-literacy level and Levels 1, 2 and 3. (See below for discussion of levels.)

Levels 1 - 3 are similar. Each level contains a number of topics (e.g., clothing, transportation) for which there is a number of competency-based objectives. Each topic is presented on a separate page, following this format:

TOPIC:

OBJECTIVES:

TEXTS:

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS:

PROCEDURES:

PHONICS ITEM:

OBJECTIVES: For each topic a number of learning objectives are listed. An attempt has been made to develop specific literacy objectives which are relevant to the topic and level, and which meet the needs and interests of adult students.

Remembering that this is not a comprehensive ESL curriculum, it is important to emphasize that www.new.aural_est. objectives relevant to the topic and level should have been taught first, before preceding to reading and writing skills. As Wayne Haverson has said, "In ESL literacy, the learner should read and write only the language that he or she comprehends."

It is impossible to say how long it will take to teach a particular literacy objective of a particular topic at a

particular level. The length of time involved depends crucially on the individuals being taught (their backgrounds, emotional readiness, previous contact with concepts and vocabulary involved in the topic, degree of oral control of the material, how fast they learn, and so on). A suggested time frame is two to four hours per week per topic, per objective. The acquisition of literacy is a slow process, and constant review of previous material needs to be worked in with new material.

TEXTS: The list of objectives for each topic is followed by a list of commercially available texts which can be used to help teach the objectives. Specific page numbers are indicated for the teacher's convenience.

For most topics, where possible, more than one published text is given, so that teachers can use the text or texts available to them. The texts listed in the Guideline are the ones most commonly found in adult ESL classrooms where teachers employ a competency-based approach to instruction. Some are not literacy texts, but can be adapted for teaching literacy. (A complete list of published texts referred to in the Guideline can be found on pg. 12-13.)

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS: Each curriculum page includes a list of supplemental materials which may be needed to teach the objectives. Supplemental materials may include supplies, pictures, readily-available forms (e.g., change of address forms from the post office), coins, and so on.

PROCEDURES: This section contains suggested procedures which can be employed to teach the objectives. The procedures listed in this section are referred to as "General Techniques" or "Specific Techniques". General Techniques are described and explained in a separate section near the end of the Guideline. Specific Techniques are explained on the curriculum page, and are employed to teach/practic; specific objectives.

PHONICS ITEMS: This section of the curriculum page has been left blank, so that teachers can choose the specific phonics item they wish to teach with particular topics/objectives. A step-by-step procedure for teaching phonics is given in the General Techniques section of this Guideline.

Specific phonics items have not been included here for several reasons. First of all, there is no inherent order for presentation of the topics/objectives. Teachers are free to select topics/objectiver in any order to meet the needs of their students. Although the ordering of competency-based objectives may not affect the student's ultimate success, the

ordering of phonics items may. Phonics instruction needs to be presented in an orderly manner over a period of time.

Secondly, some teachers are better prepared to teach phonics than others. Teachers with no background in reading or phonics instruction might best ignore phonics at the earliest levels.

Thirdly, it is not clear that the extensive use of phonics instruction within the ESL literacy class is advisable anyway. To quote Donald Ranard ("Teaching Literacy to Adult Non-Native Speakers of English" in Haverson and Haynes):

Phonics instruction teaches the student to sound out new words. For non-literate students with little or no oral knowledge of English, this skill is of limited value. Reading, it must be remembered, is not merely to sound out written material. Reading is the ability to make the correct connections between written symbol and meaning.

It might be added that many successful native and non-native readers of English do not rely upon their ability to sound out words. In fact, studies have shown that it is only poor readers who rely heavily upon such a reading strategy.

Still, depending on considerations of class and teacher preparation, some emphasis on phonics may be helpful to the ESL learner. To quote Ranard again:

English, after all, uses an alphabet, which means its symbols stand for sounds ... Moreover, while phonics instruction may be of limited value in teaching non-English speaker to read new words, it can help them to visualize the written forms of words they learn to speak outside the classroom. I teach phonics in the form of short drills and exercises, lasting about fifteen minutes, but not until some of the words that are used as examples of the generalizations being taught, are words that the students already recognize.

ATTACHMENTS: For many of the topics, we have included "attachments" — other materials which can be used in teaching the objectives. These attachments include simplified forms, enlarged labels, and so on.

SIGHTWORDS: Following the curriculum page, which contains the five sections described above, and ettachments, is a list

of suggested sightwords relevant to the particular learning objectives. This "list" of suggested sightwords appears as a group of "flashcards" (i.e., they can be duplicated and cut up for use as flashcards). Please note that they are only suggestions; the teacher should not attempt to teach all of them (or at least, not all of them at one time), since students are only able to retain a few sightwords at one time. In addition, if teachers prefer to select words which are not listed, blank "flashcard" sheets have been provided here so teachers can make their own cards.

The sightwords of Level 1 are all given in capital letters. The sight words of Levels 2 and 3 are given in small letters. It is assumed that sightwords at a lower level will also be taught (or reinforced) at the higher levels.

NOTE OW PAGINATION: It should be noted that the sightwords and attachments are not paginated. This is to facilitate adding new material or sightwords, deleting, or re-ordering, to meet the needs of individual teachers.

The Pre-Literacy level follows a format similar to that of Levels 1-3, except for the fact that the units of this level re not topics, but skills. For that reason, phonics items and sightwords have been omitted.

It should be emphasized, that the four skills presented in the Pre-literacy level represent a minimum of reading readiness work for the pre-literate learner. Pre-literate learners, those from cultures in which literacy is rare or non-existent, may need considerable work and time to develop concepts such as same-different and top-to-bottom and 'aft-to-right directionality.

Additional activities for working with such students can be found in Entry to English (Beal) or Breakthrough to Literacy (Mackay). (Complete references are given in the bibliography.)

E. GUIDELINE CONTENTS

In addition to this Introduction the Guideline contains the following sections:

- Core curriculum: Pre-literacy Level, Levels 1, 2, and 3 (discussed above).
- 2. General Techniques: This section contains step-by-step procedures of general techniques which can be used to teach literacy skills. Teachers may refer to this

1

section when teaching particular objectives. This is not an all inclusive list of teaching techniques, and teachers should feel free to use and develop their own.

This section contains descriptions for teaching/presenting: ALPHABET, NUMBERS, DICTATION, PHONICS, SIGHTWORDS, MATCHING, CLOZE, CONTENT QUESTIONS, LANGUAGE EXPERIENCE STORIES. In addition to these general techniques, some specific techniques are described within the curriculum, and should be used for teaching particular objectives.

- derations and techniques for assessing ESL literacy skills. It also contains descriptions of three ESL literacy tests, as well as a complete copy of one literacy test.
- 4. Bibliography: The bibliography lists some of the known ESL adult literacy materials available and is divided into 3 sections teacher resources, classroom materials, and addresses of major national literacy organizations.
- 5. Publishers' Addresses: The addresses of publishers of materials used in the Guideline or listed in the bibliography are given here.

6. Appendices

Appendix A contains <u>Handwriting Activities Books 1-5</u>, developed by the Center for Applied Linguistics. These are included in the unabridged edition of the Guideline only and are reproduced with permission of the Center for Applied Linguistics, Washington, D.C.

Appendix B contains Handwriting Activities Number Book 1 and Number Book 2 - On Time, developed by the Center for Applied Linguistics. These are included in the unabridged edition of the Guideline only and are reproduced with permission of the Center for Applied Linguistics, Washington, D.C.

F. LEVELS

The four levels of the literacy curriculum (i.e. Pre-literacy and Levels 1 - 3) are described below.

Pre-Literacy: This level is designed for students who are totally non-literate, or who possess literacy skilis in a non-Roman alphabet. At this level they will learn such literacy skills as identifying same or different, and

distinguishing directionality (e.g. top-bottom, left-right). They will also learn to recognize, copy, and write the letters of the Roman alphabet as well as the numbers 1-100. In addition, they will be able to sign their name.

Level 1: This level is designed for students who possess minimal literacy skills in some language. Students at this level have mastered the skills described for the Pre-literacy level. At Level 1 they will learn to fill out the simplest of forms and read common sightwords which appear on basic signs and labels. They will learn to read the most common words contained in their (spoken) survival vocabulary. They will also learn to tell time, read and understand calendars, and read and understand price tags. They will be able to match visuals with appropriate sightwords. They will understand the concept of sound-symbol correspondence (i.e. phonics).

Level 2: Students at this level have mastered the skills and objectives described for the Pre-Literacy level and Level 1. At Level 2 students will learn to fill out more complex forms, as well as read more and different signs and labels. They will learn to read simple schedules and instructions as well as find major headings in the newspaper and yellow pages. When this level is mastered, students should be able to follow along in a simple textbook.

Level 3: Students at this level have mastered all the skills and objectives described for the Pre-literacy level, Level 1 and Level 2. At Level 3 students will extend their literacy abilities. They will learn to fill out all kinds of forms (including a medical history form and an employment application), use phone books and newspapers to get information, open and use a checking account, use and understand maps to give and follow directions, and even write short notes. When this level is mastered, the student should feel comfortable using a textbook.

G. USING THE GUIDELINE

As the title suggests, this Guideline is designed to quide the teacher in presenting and teaching literacy skills to adult learners in the context of an ESL class. In other words, it is not written as step-by-step procedures which must be followed to achieve "success." Each page of the core curriculum provides the teacher with well-defined literacy objectives and suggested materials and procedures for teaching those objectives. However, it is up to the individual teacher to decide when to introduce particular objectives and how best to teach them. To use this Guideline most

1

effectively, however, the teacher should keep in mind the following:

- Always be sure that the students have oral/aural control over the material before introducing the literacy objective. In other words, integrate the literacy objectives into the ESL class; do not attempt to teach oral and written meanings at the same time. Literacy objectives should be taught only after the students can understand the material (or topic) aurally.
- <u>Always</u> stick to the objective. The literacy objectives have been carefully defined so that it is clear what is to be taught. In turn, it will then be clear to the students what is to be learned. In other words, do not go off on tangents, which will confuse students. The teacher will discover that the more precise the objective, the easier it is to teach it and evaluate whether or not it has been learned.
- Never think that the curriculum must be followed page by page, or that every single objective must be taught. The curriculum is written in terms of competency-based objectives which are not necessarily ordered. The teacher must decide when and what to teach, based on the needs and desires of the individual students.
- Always plan the literacy lesson in advance so that all the materials and texts needed to teach and reinforce particular objectives are on hand when needed. To plan in advance the teacher should carefully read the objective(s), consult the text(s), and consider the procedures. Good planning will avoid unnecessary confusion and misunderstanding on the part of the students.
- Do not expect immediate mastery of the objectives after they are introduced. The time needed for mastery will vary depending on the particular objective and the individual student. Repetition and re-cycling of material will be necessary.

PUBLISHED MATERIALS USED IN THE GUIDELINE

- This is a complete list of the published materials referred to in this Guideline. Publishers addresses are given at the end of the Guideline.
- BASIC VOCABULARY BUILDER, D. G. Liebowitz. National Textbook Company, 1983.
- BASIC ENGLISH FOR ADULT COMPETENCY, Autumn Keltner, et. al. Prentice-Hall, 1983.
- BEFORE BOOK 1, John and Mary Ann Boyd. Regents Publishing Company, 1982.
- ENGLISH FOR ADULT COMPETENCY, Autumn Keltner, et. al. Prentice Hall, 1981, Books I and II.
- & Conversation Book: ENGLISH IN EVERYDAY LIFE, Tina Carver and Sandra Fotinos. Prentice-Hall, 1977. Book 1.
- ENGLISH SPOKEN HERE: Getting Started, Jerry Messic and Roger Kranich. Cambridge Book Co., 1982.
- ENGLISH THAT WORKS, K. Savage, et. al. Scott-Foresman, 1982.
 Books 1 and 2, Visuals.
- ENTRY TO ENGLISH, Kathleen Kelley Beal. Steck-Vaughn Company, 1982. Book 1.
- EVERYDAY ENGLISH, Johnnie Prather, et. al. Alemany Press, 1980. Books 1, 2A and 2B, Visuals.
- HANDWRITING ACTIVITIES BOOK 1 5. Washington, D.C.: The Center for Applied Linguistics. (These books are reproduced with permission of the Center as Appendix A of the unabridged edition of this Guideline.)
- HANDWRITING ACTIVITIES NUMBER 200K 1. Washington, D.C.: The Center for Applied Linguistics. (This book is reproduced with permission from the Center as part of Appendix B in the unabridged edition of this Guideline.)
- H. Pomann. Regents, 1982. Books 1-4.
- IMPACT, Janice C. Motta and Rathryn L. Riley. Addison-Wesley, 1982. Books 1 and 2.

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- PUBLISHED MATERIALS USED IN THE GUIDELINE, p. 2
- A NEW START a Functional Course in Basic Spoken English and Survival Literacy, Linda Mrowicki and Peter Furnborough. Heinmann Educational Books, Inc., 1982. Student Book, Literacy Workbooks 1 and 2.
- NUMBER BOOK 2 ON TIME. Washington, D.C.: The Center for Applied Linguistics. (This book is reproduced with permission from the Center as part of Appendix B in the unabridged edition of this Guideline.)
- OXFORD PICTURE DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN ENGLISH,
 E. C. Parnwell. Oxford University Press, 1978. Book
 and accompanying Wall Charts.
- PASSAGE TO EST LITERACY, Diane M. Longfield. Delta Systems, 1982.
- PICTURE IT! Sequences for Conversation, Consultant: John Dumicich. Regents, 1981.
- PRACTICAL VOCABULARY BUILDER, D. G. Liebowitz. National Textbook Company, 1983.

ORE CIRRICULUM



PRE-LITERACY

SKILLS:

SAME-DIFFERENT	16
DIRECTIONALITY	19
numbers	20
Alphabet	21

Note: The skills presented in this level represent a minimum of reading readiness work for the pre-literate learner. Pre-literate learners, those from cultures in which literacy is rare or non-existent, will need further work on concepts such as same-different and top-to-bottom and left-to-right directionality. For additional activities for working with such students, the teacher is referred to Entry to English or Breakthrough to Literacy. (Complete references are given in the bibliography.)

- 15 -

PRE-LITERACY

SKILL:

SAME-DIFFERENT

OBJECTIVES:

- Students will understand the concepts of "same" and "different".
- 2. Students will be able to identify shapes that are the same or different from other shapes.

TEXTS:

A New Start Literacy Workbook 1, pp. 1-8 A New Start Literacy Workbook 2, pp. 1-4 Entry to English Book 2, pp. 1-3 Passage to ESL Literacy, pp. 10-22

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS: A number of objects that can be used to show the concept of the same or different, e.g. 2 pencils, 2 pens, 2 books, etc.

Teacher-made worksheets (see attachments for samples)

PROCEDURES:

- - b. Teacher holds up 2 different objects and says "different". Repeat this with other objects until the students understand the concept.
- 2. Specific Technique Identifying Same or Different Shapes (see pp. 17-18)

Instructions for Procedure 2 (Pre-Literacy Skill: Same-Different)

IDENTIFYING SAME OR DIFFERENT SHAPES

The pre-reading activities on the following sample worksheets are used to help the learner with visual discrimination. Note that the tasks become more difficult in each successive sample worksheet, forcing the learner to make finer distinctions. Once the learner can discriminate geometric shapes, letters of the alphabet are used to test discrimination. Please note that the objective is to teach "same-different"—not to teach the names of the letters of the alphabet. However, using the letters of the alphabet to practice visual discrimination passively introduces the letters which the students will soon learn.

The lines in chese activities should be called "sentences" by the teacher or aide to acquaint the learner with the vocabulary which will be used in class later. It is not necessary to explain the concept of sentence at this time.

In working through these activities, the learner not only learns visual discrimination, but is also exposed to the concept of directionality. With the help of the teacher or aide, the learner will learn to "read" the symbols from left to right and from top to bottom. (Note: Make sure that the students are holding the worksheet right side up before you begin the activity:)

The directions for each sample worksheet change slightly, sometimes directing the students to put an X, others telling the students to CIRCLE or UNDERLINE, etc. Make sure the students follow the directions, since they are the most common directions given in filling out forms as well as in textbooks, and thus are a good preparation for the students.

Note that each worksheet asks for other information that adult learners need to know, such as NAME, ADDRESS, and TEL. NO. Not all pre-literate students will be able to fill in this information, but some will. If a learner shows interest in trying to fill in this information, the teacher or aide should help him/her. These requests for information passively introduce the learners to words to come (see Level 1, Topic 1).



A teacher or aide should lead these worksheet activities at the beginning until the learners are sure what is required of them. An overhead projector could be useful in this.

(These activities and worksheets are adapted from those designed by Judith Haynes, and are taken from "Teaching ESL to Illiterate Adults," a booklet produced in the series of Indochinese Refugee Education Guides, Adult Education Series 49, by the Center tor Applied Linguistics. This booklet is currently available from the ERIC system. For complete reference, see the bibliography.)

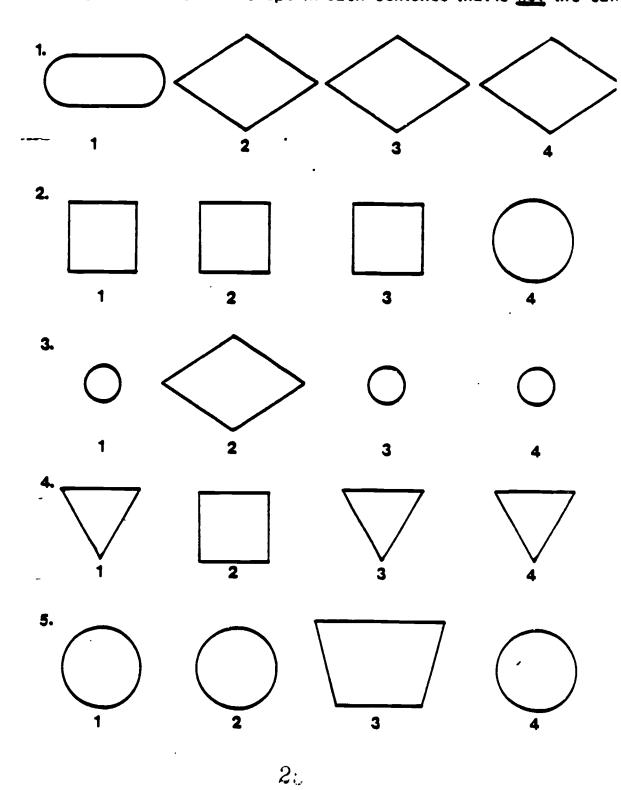
Same - Different

DIRECTIONS: Put an X on the shape that is not the same in each sentence

1	2		4	5
2.	2	3	4	5
3.	2	3	4	5
4.	2	3	4	5
5.	2			5

NAME		 	
4000E	66		

DIRECTIONS: Put an X on the shape in each sentence that is not the san



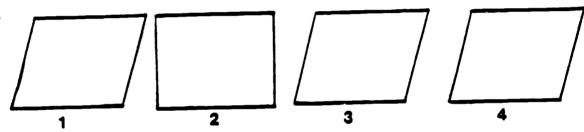
TELEPHONE NUMBER____

DIRECTIONS Put an X on the shape in each sentence that is not the sa

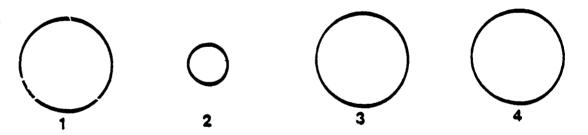
1.



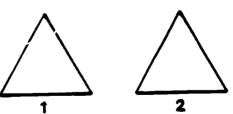
2.



3.



4.



 \triangle



1

NAME	
_	

ZIP CODE____

DIRECTIONS: Circle the shape that is not the same in the sentence.

1.

۸

A

1 3.

V

2.

C

C

G

C

3.

Ņ

V

V

V

4.

P

P

P

H

NAME_____

SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER

DIRECTIONS: Circle the shape that is not the same in the sentence.

1

0

0

0

C

1

2

3

4

2.

d

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0

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1

2

3

4

3.

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Q

4

			٨	IAME			
DIRECTIO	NS: Circle	the lette	er in the s	entence	that is th	ne same,	
EXAMPLE	S C	L	S	0	T	S	D
1. A	C	G	ı	A	E	Α	A
^{2.} m	0	m 2	3 r ·	V	m	h	n
r	r	n	3 r 3	m .	h	ľ	t
4 k		h	k	K	5 O	ľ	k
5. g	p	g	b	g	q	d	7 g
a b	b	g	q	p	d	b	b
⁷ e [0	C	e	a	<u> </u>	e	C
w [X	W	V	U	j	W	7 V
^a a [d	b	3 a	g	a	p	q
a f [t	1.	f f	h	f f	f	k
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7

1

FIRST	NAME
LAST	NAME _

DIRECTIONS: Put an X on the letter in the sentence that is the same.

EXAMPLE: a

m a s a m

- 1. m amasam
- 2. s s m a s a s
- 3. a msasam
- 4. S M A S A M S
- 5. A S M A A M A
- 6. M M S M A S M
- 7. s S s m M a s
- 8. A M a A S s a
- 9. m s S M a m A
- 10, a AsmaAa

PRE-LITERACY

SKILL:

DIRECTIONALITY

OBJECTIVES:

 Students will be able to distinguish between left-right and top-bottom orientation.

TEXTS:

A New Start Literacy Workbook 1, pp. 1-8 A New Start Literacy Workbook 2, pp. 1-4 Entry to English Book 2, pp. 1-3 Passage to ESL Literacy, pp. 10-22

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS: Teacher-made worksheets (see attachments for samples)

PROCEDURES: 1. Specific Technique - Identifying Same or Different Shapes (see p. 17-18)

Directionality

DIRECTIONS: Place an X on the shape that is not the same.

1.	$ \begin{array}{c c} & & \\$
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	1 2 3 4

DIRECTIONS: Circle the letter in each sentence that is not the same.

1.

b

h

d

b

2.

b

מ

b

b

3.

u

u

U

n

4.

У

y

Y

y

5.

h

d

h

h

6.

9

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G

30

Q

DIRECTIONS: Circle the shape in each sentence that is not the same.

1.

M

W

M

M

2.

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3.

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4,

V

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V

V

5.

Z

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Z

Z

PRE-LITERACY

SKILL:

NUMBERS

OBJECTIVES:

- *1. Students will be able to read and write
 - independently 0-50.
- *2. Students will be able to read and copy 51-100.

TEXTS:

Passage to ESL Literacy, pp. 2-4

A New Start Literacy Workbook 1, pp. 18-30 A New Start Student Book, pp. 4-5

Before Book Che, pp. 1-4

Entry to English Book 2, pp. 25-31 Handwriting Activities Book 1 (included in

unabridged edition of Guideline)

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS: Number flash cards

Pencils

Anything available that can be

counted, ex. beans, paper clips,

1

buttons

Game of Bingo (for oral number

recognition)

PROCEDURES:

1

1. General Technique - Numbers

2. Specific Technique - Put pile of objects to be counted on students' desks and have students count them, group them by 5's, by 10's, etc., and write the numbers on paper.

3. Specific Technique - Write a number on board and have students read it and then count out correct number of objects.

^{*}These numbers should be taught in smaller sets (0-10, 10-20, etc.); tb'- literacy activity should be taught only after the students have learned the concept of these numbers.

PRE-LITERACY

SKILL:

ALPHABET

OBJECTIVES:

- 1. Students will be able to read letters of alphabet both in sequence and out of sequence.
- 2. Students will be able to copy and then write independently capital letters in manuscript.
- 3. Students will be able to read, copy, and then write independently small letters in manuscript.
- 4. Students will be able to sign their names (i.e. in cursive).

TEXTS:

Passage to ESL Literacy, pp. 73-75, 12-27

Entry to English Book 2, pp. 4-5

Before Book One, pp. 5-10

A New Start Literacy Workbook 1, pp. 5-12 Handwriting Activities Books 1-3 (included in unabridged edition of Guideline)

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS: Alphabet flash cards

Lined writing paper (large-ruled)

Tactile letters Tracing paper

PROCEDURES:

- 1. General Technique Alphabet
- Specific Technique Write student's name in cursive on lined paper. Distribute tracing paper and have students practice tracing their signatures. Students should then practice copying their signatures without tracing paper.

TOPICS:

PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION	2
CLASSROOM	2
FAMILY	2
TIME/CALENDAR	26
MONEY	27
FOOD	29
CLOTHING	30
TRANSPORTATION	32
HEALTH	22

- 22 -

TOPIC:

PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION

OBJECTIVES:

- 1. Students will be able to read sightwords
- requesting personal information.

 2. Students will be able to fill out simple forms requesting personal information.

TEXTS:

Passage to ESL Literacy, p. 1; pp. 5-9 Entry to English Book 1, pp. 7-14

A New Start Literacy Workbook 1, pp. 13-17

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS:

Top part of almost any application

(e.g. bank, job)
Social Security Cards
Alien Registration Cards

Drivers Licenses

Magazine Subscription Forms Teacher-made worksheets (see

attached samples)

PROCEDURES:

- 1. General Technique Sightwords
- 2. Specific Technique Filling out forms (attached). Please note that the samples included here vary in difficulty. Some students will need to first practice copying on lined paper; others will be able to write on a single line. During this activity, the teacher or aide should be circulating to check the students' progress.

3. General Technique - Matching Have students match the sightwords with specific information (e.g. city - Arlington, address - 1220 Wilson Blvd., etc.) Use specific information that the students

know.

L1

Personal ID

	<u>-</u>
-NAM	
NAME	
NAME	

-Nan	e	 		
- Corr	ē	 		
Name		 		
			100	

NAME			
	LAST	FIRST	MIDDLE
NAME.			
	LAST	FIRST	MIDDLE
			<u></u>
		-	
N.I			
Name	Last	First	Middle
— and and			,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
Name			
	Last	First	Middle
· -			
NAME			
, ,	LAST	FIRST	MIDDLE
Name .			
	Last	First	Middle



ERIC Full flax Provided by ERIC

4,

Name First Mide **ADDRESS** STREET No. APT. NO CITY STATE ZIPCODE Address_ Street No. Apt. No. City State Zip Code



NAME
TELEPHONE NUMBER
Telephone Number
Telephone No.
Phone No.
HOME PHONE
Home Phone

City		
Home Phone	Work Phone	



NAME _____LAST FIRST MIDDLE .

NAME _______
ADDRESS ______

CITY ______STATE ______ZIP ______

Personal ID



NAME			
ADDRESS			

NAME	irst	Middle	Last
ADDRESS	City	State	Zip
BIRTHDATE_			
AGE			



L1	FIRST	CITY
Personal ID - 1	MIDDLE	STATE
	LAST	ZIP CODE
	NAME	AGE
ERIC	ADDRESS	BIRTHDATE

Personal ID-2

TELEPHONE NUMBER

TEL. NO.

APARTMENT

APT. NO

TEL. #

PHONE #



L1 **5**.

TOP IC:

CLASSROOM

OBJECTIVES:

- *1. Students will learn to read simple questions words (e.g. who, what, where) and certain words for commands (e.g. listen, read, write).
- *2. Students will learn to read the words for simple classroom objects.

TEXTS:

Passage to ESL Literacy, pp. 79-84

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS: Various classroom objects and

materials, e.g. desk, chair,

pencil, book, etc.

Labels and flash cards for classroom objects

PROCEDURES:

- General Technique Sightwords
 General Technique Matching
- 3. Specific Technique Play 20 Questions
 - a. All students have their own "pack" of sightword cards on desk top.
 - b. One student holds a classroom object/ picture behind back.
 - c. Other students ask yes/no questions to identify.
 - d. Students hold up correct sight-word card when they know the answer.

^{*}The commands and classroom objects you choose to teach as sightwords should come from your classroom text, or a basic text that is used in your school. (Remember: Everything taught as a sightword should already have meaning and be in the students' aural/oral vocabulary.)

WHAT

TEACHER

Classroom - 1

HOW MANY

STUDENT

YES

DESK

NO

CHAIR

REPEAT

CLASS

ERIC Full Text Provided by ERIC

/

50

L1 BOOK DOOR Classroom - 2 PAPER OPEN PENCIL CLOSE PEN LISTEN WINDOW READ

L1	WRITE	WHO
€lassroom-3	WHERE	WHEN
	·	
ERIC.		5:

L1 5.

TOPIC:

FAMILY

OBJECTIVES:

- 1. Students will be able to read and write family relationships (e.g., father, son).
- 2. Students will be able to spell their family
 - патез.
- 3. Students will be able to fill out forms asking about family relationships.

TEXTS:

A New Start Literacy Workbook 2, pp. 99 A New Start Student Book, pp. 130-131 Passage to ESL Literacy, pp. 185-190 Oxford Picture Dictionary, p. 71

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS:

Pictures of your family Pictures of students' families Pictures of families from magazines Teacher-made worksheets (see attached sample)

PROCEDURES:

- 1. General Technique Sightwords
- 2. General Technique Matching Students bring in pictures of their families and match sightwords to members of their family.
- 3. General Technique Cloze
- 4. Specific Technique
 - a. Pass sightwords for family relationships out at random.
 - b. Make various family groupings by calling out relationships and having students with appropriate cards group themselves. E.g. teacher says 'father', 'mother', 'son', and students with those sightwords stand up and move together.
- 5. Specific Technique Filling Out Forms (Sample Attached)

Last	First	Middle
fe's Name		
band's Name	<u>. </u>	
		Circle
es of children:		M or F
	· 	M or F
		Mor F
her's Maiden Name	9	



L1	HUSBAND	CHILDREN
Family - 1	WIFE	MOTHER
	MALE	FATHER
,	FEMALE	SON
ERIC Partition provided by ERIC	CHILD	DAUGHTER 5.

L1

SISTER

GRANDMOTHER

Family - 2

BROTHER

GRANDFATHER

AUNT

BROTHER-IN-LAW

UNCLE

FAMILY

SISTER-IN-LAW

MAIDEN

 $\boldsymbol{\ell}_{\boldsymbol{b}}$



L1	SPOUSE	
Family - 3		
·		
ERIC.		6

TOPIC:

TIME/CALENDAR

OBJECTIVES:

- 1. Students will be able to read and write the days of the week.
- Students will be able to read and write the months of the year.
- months of the year.

 3. Students will be able to read basic sightwords about time.
- 4. Students will be able to read and write the numbers for clock time, including digital clocks.

TEXTS:

Before Book One, pp. 17-23
Passage to ESL Literacy, pp. 90-97
A New Start Literacy Workbook 1, pp. 41-53
A New Start Student Book, pp. 13-14

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS: Large clock, watch Calendar Bean bag, ball, or other object for throwing

PROCEDURES:

- 1. General Technique Sightwords
- 2. Specific Technique Bean Bay Toss
 - a. Teacher says the name of a day of the week.
 - b. Teacher tosses bean bag to a student, who must then say the next day and hold up the appropriate sightword card.
 - c. That student tosses the beambag to another student, etc., and follows instruction in "b".
 - d. Teacher may also follow this method for teaching the months.
- 3. Specific Techniques Calendar Students will write in days of week on blank calendar form (attached).
- 4. General Technique Dictation
 Have students write down (digital) clock
 time as you say it.

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						
				ı		

L1	TIME	MORNING
Time/Calendar - 1	DAY	O' CLOCK
·	MONTH	AFTERNOON
·	WEEK	EVENING
	YEAR	NIGHT
ERIC.		

L1	CALENDAR	FRIDAY
Time/Calendar - 2	MONDAY	SATURDAY
	TUESDAY	SUNDAY
	WEDNESDAY	JANUARY
ERIC	THURSDAY	FEBRUAR \

L1	PENNY	CENT
Money - 1	NICKEL	CENTS
	DIME	CHANGE
ļ	QUARTER	. \$
ERIC	DOLLAR	· ¢

L1 MARCH AUGUST Time/Calendar - 3 APRIL SEPTEMBER MAY OCTOBER NOVEMBEF JUNE JULY DECEMBEF 6.



L1			
·			
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SUC"		/	

TOPIC:

MONEY

OBJECTIVES:

1. Students will be able to recognize sightwords relating to common denominations of money (both coins and bills).

)

- *2. Students will be able to recognize and write common money symbols (in conjunction With numbers).
- 3. Students will identify equivalent amounts of money (Example: 2 nickels = 1 dime).
- 4. Students will count coins to a given amount.

TEXTS:

Basic English for Adult Competency, pp. 30-32 Before Book One, pp. 13-16 Entry to English Book 2, pp. 32-50 A New Start Student Book, pp. 7-12 A New Start Literacy Workbook 1, pp. 29-40 Passage to ESL Literacy, pp. 137-143

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS: Money

Sales tags and stickers Cash register receipts

Newspaper ads for food, clothing,

Copies of common signs relating to money found on vending machines (e.g. no pennies, quarters only)

PROCEDURES:

- General Technique Sightwords
 General Technique Dictation
- 3. General Technique Matching Have students match (visuals of) coins and bills with sightwords
- 4. Specific Technique Writing Amounts of Money
 - a. Give students an amount of money.
 - b. Students will count and write correct amount in numbers with correct symbols on chalkboard or paper.

*Note: This objective is to be taught only after students can count and manipulate American money.

TOPIC:

MONEY, p. 2

- 5. Specific Technique
 - a. Hand out various sales tags and/or receipts to students.

 - b. Write a price on the board.c. Student who has that price stands up and reads price.
- 6. Specific Technique
 - a. Hand out food and clothing ads from newspaper.
 - b. Write several prices on board.
 - c. Students locate and circle those prices that are in their ads.
 - d. Walk around room to check answers.

No pennies

Quarters, dimes, and nickels only

Quarters only

Coins only

No Bills

Exact change only



L1	PENNY	CENT
Money - 1	NICKEL	CENTS
	DIME	CHANGE
·	QUARTER	\$
•	DOLLAR	C
ERIC.		7

L1	COINS	
Money - 2	BILLS	
ERIC.		,

TOPIC:

FOOD

OBJECTIVES:

- 1. Students will identify common group names of food used in their local supermarkets, e.g. dairy, produce.
- *2. Students will be able to read words for some common foods.
- 3. Students will be able to read prices and units of measurement, as well as abbreviations for units of measure.

TEXTS:

Basic English for Adult Competency, pp. 33-35 Everyday English (Alemany) Student Book 1, FOOD pp. 1-4

A New Start Literacy Workbook 1, pp. 69-76 Passage to ESL Literacy, pp. 144-145; 149-163 Oxford Picture Dictionary, p. 20

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS: Real or artificial foods or pictures of foods Supermarket ads Photos/pictures of supermarket interiors

PROCEDUKES:

- 1. General Technique Sightwords
- 2. Specific Technique Food Group Names
 - a. Place food group name signs around the room.
 - b. Have students place visuals or foods (or empty containers) and food word cards in the corresponding food groups.



^{*}These words should be chosen on the basis of the students' preferences; i.e. what foods do students eat/buy? Do not overload them with sightwords!

L1 BANANA TOMATO Food - | POTATO APPLE ORANGE LETTUCE GRAPES BEANS MILK CUCUMBERS

L1	DAIRY	RICE
Food - 2	FRUITS	POUND (1b.)
	VEGETABLES	OUNCE (oz.)
	MEAT	GALLÓN (gal.)
ER Î C	BAKERY	PINT (pt.)

L1	QUART (qt.)	BEEF
Food - 3		CHICKEN
·		
ERIC MAINTENANCE FOR EXECUTION OF THE PROJECT OF TH	ડ	

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TOPIC:

CLOTHING

OBJECTIVES:

*1. Students will be able to read words for colors, sizes, and articles of clothing. 2. Students will match sightwords to actual

articles of clothing (or visuals of

clothing).

TEXTS:

A New Start Literacy Workbook 1, pp. 83-92

A New Start Student Book, pp. 25-26

Before Book One, pp. 25-28

Everyday English (Alemany) Student Book 1,

CLOTHES pp. 1-8

Oxford Picture Dictionary, pp. 10-13

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS: Clothing tags and labels for different sizes

Catalogues

PROCEDURES:

- 1. General Technique Sightwords
- 2. General Technique Matching 3. General Technique Language Experience Story (see p. 31)
- 4. Specific Technique: Newspaper Ads a. Hand out newspaper ads for clothing.
 - b. Students circle words from ads as teacher calls them out or writes them on

the board.

^{*}Remember: This objective is to be taught only after the students have mastered these words orally/aurally; i.e. Do they understand them? Can they talk about or describe the different articles of clothing?

Instructions for Procedure 2 (Level 1: Clothing)

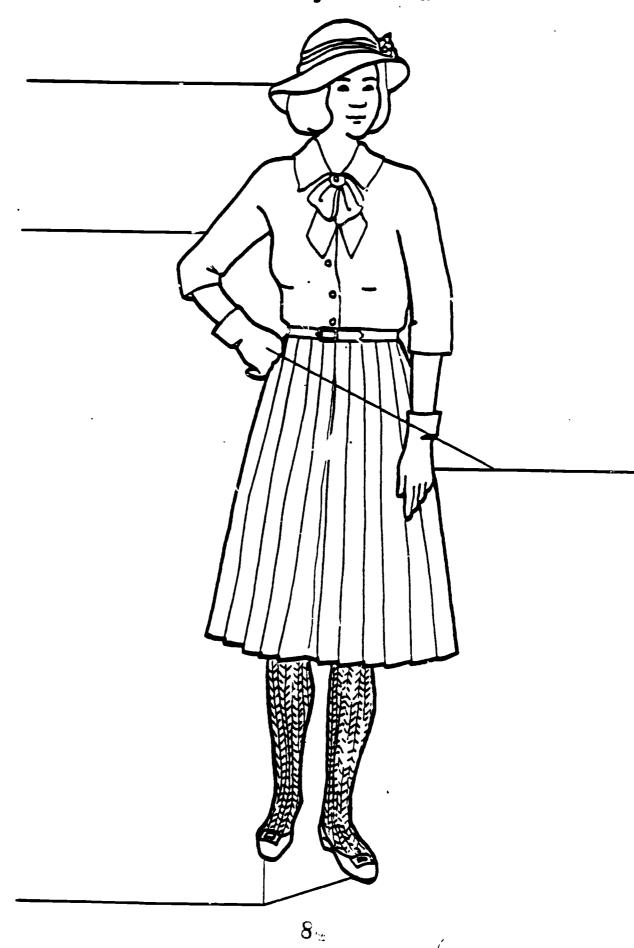
LEA: MY FRIEND

- 1. Pass out the picture of the girl (attached; however, you can use any picture).
- 2. Give the students colored crayons, pencils, or markers.
- Review the names of the colors, using the crayons or markers themselves, or pieces of colored paper.
- 4. Have the students color the articles of clothing with colors of their choice.
- 5. Introduce or review the names for the articles of clothing, using the sightwords and the General Technique for teaching sightwords.
- 6. Have the students label the articles of clothing in the picture (students may need help).
- 7. Pass out the worksheet with numbered sentences (attached). Read the sentences about the picture out loud. Have the students repeat each sentence. (They will not be the same for all students, as students will not necessarily have chosen the same color for each article of clothing.)
- 8. Have students fill in the blanks. Use the blackboard or flashcards to indicate the correct words.
- 9. Pass out the "paragraph" worksheet (attached). Have the students fill in the cloze exercises.
- 10. Have the students copy the paragraph about their picture.

(This activity was developed by Tracy Kyriakeas.)

1

My Friend





	Name
1. This is my friend.	
2. She has a	hat.
3. She has a	dress.
	·
4. She has new	\
5. She has	shoes.
6. She is pretty.	
7. I like her.	
	8:,

1. ,

Clothing

Name

My Friend

This is my friend. She has a hat. She has a dress. She has
new She has
shoes. She is pretty. I like her.
My Friend
·

L1	DRESS	SOCKS
Clothing - 1	SHIRT	COAT
	SKIRT	HAT
	PANTS	GLOVES
0	SHOES	BOOTS 8,
ERIC *Full Treat Provided by EBIC		/

L1	RED	ORANGE
Clothing - 2	BLUE	BLACK
	YELLOW	WHITE
	PURPLE	GRAY
RIC.	GREEN	BROWN

ERIC Fruit Text Provided by ERIC

L1		LARGE (L)
Clothing - 3	PRICE	SALE
·	SIZE	
·	SMALL (S)	BIG
ERIC	MEDIUM (M)	8:

L1 SWEATER Clothing-4 **JACKET** PINK **EXTRA** LARGE (XL) 5:

TOPIC:

TRANSPORTATION

OBJECTIVES:

- 1. Students will be able to read simple
- traffic and pedestrian signs.
 2. Students will be able to read simple bus or train schedules.
- 3. Students will be able to read and write terms for directions (e.g. right, left, up, straight, etc.).

TEXTS:

A New Start Lite:acy Workbook 1, pp. 77-84 Everycar English (Alemany) Student Book 1, TRAISPORTATION, pp. 1-12 Entry to English Book 2, pp. 55-59 Basic English for Adult Competency, pp. 52-54

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS: Road signs or pictures of signs (see attached samples) Local bus or train schedules (see attached sample)

PROCEDURES:

- 1. General Technique Sightwords
- 2. General Technique Matching Have students match traffic signs (symbols) with words.
- 3. Specific Technique Role Play Using a simple bus or train schedule, have students ask each other what time the ous leaves, arrives, etc.
- 4. General Technique Dictation
 - a. Give students simple directions to a
 - nearby place (e.g. grocery store).

 b. Have students take notes (i.e., write down pertinent terms for directions).
 - c. Ask students to read their notes to give the same directions.









TAXI STAND

BUS STOP















Call 1-800-USA-RAIL for reservations and information



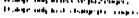
Northeast Corridor Business Service Northbound Ellective October 27 1985



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0102	'Ex Sa Su	700 a .		8 21 a	841a		8 42 a	8 55 a	
0104	PEx Su	800a.		9 21 a	_		9 42 a	9 55 a	
0282	ZEx Sa Su	9 00 a			9 41 a		10 42 a	10 55 a	
0288	_		9 32 a	10 17 a	10 37 a		11 36 a	1149a	
	⁴ Ex Sa Su	12 00 n	12 32 ρ	1 17 ρ	i 37 p		2 36 p	2 49 թ	•
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0116	·Ex S.i	2 00 ρ	2 32 p	3 18 p	3 38 p	•	•	3 55 μ	
0290	"Ex Sa Su	2 55 p	3 27 p	4 12 p		4 27 ρ	4 42 ρ	4 55 μ	
0284	12 St. Orlly	2 55 μ	•	•	4 32 ρ		5 31 թ	5 44 թ	
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0122	'Ex Sa	5 00 p	5 32 թ	6 18 p	638p i	h	7 42 p	7 55 p	
0 124	🏗 🖍 Sii Sii	6 00 p	6 32 p	7 18 p	7 38 p	8 27 p	8 42 p	•	
0126	PFI Su Chily	7 00 p	7 35 p	8 21 p	8 41 p	9 30 p	•	8 55 p	
₩ 866	Daily .	10 30 ρ	11 15 ρ		Executive Ste		9 45 թ	9 59 p (8 00 a) 39	

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L1	CAR	
Transportation - 1	BUS	
	TAXI	
	TRAIN	FARE
Θ.	AIRPLANE	TRANSFEF
ERIC " Profiles Provided by UTC:		9:

L I	LEFT	WALK
Transportation - 2	RIGHT	DON'T WALK
	STRAIGHT	YIELD
•	STOP	ONE WAY
\	GO	RAILROAD CROSSING
ERIC .	9.	/

L1 **LEAVE** SUBWAY (LV) Transportation-3 SCHEDULE DEPART (DP) **ARRIVE** TICKET -(AR) 9.

L1		
- .		
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C STATE OF THE STA	${oldsymbol G}$.	/

TOPIC:

HEALTH

OBJECTIVES:

- 1. Students will be able to read, and write names for different parts of the body.
- 2. Students will read a medical appointment card.
- 3. Students will be able to recognize sightwords for common over-the-counter medications.

TEXTS:

Everyday English (Alemany) Student Book 1,
HEALTH, pp. 1-8, 12-13
Before Book One, pp. 40-43
L New Start Literacy Workbook 2, pp. 65-73
Oxford Picture Dictionary, Wall chart for bodyparts, p. 8 (in book)

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS:

Parts of own body
Medical appointment cards
Pictures of parts of body and flashcards
Labeled diagram of body (sample
attached)
Unlabeled diagram of body
Boxes/Packages of common over-thecounter medications

PROCEDURES:

- 1. General Technique Sightwords
- 2. Specific Technique Total Physical Response

(Use TPR to reinforce names of body parts.)

- a. Teacher holds up sightword card and
- students point to appropriate body part.
- b. Teacher points to body part and students hold up corresponding sightword card.
- 3. Specific Technique Students read a medical appointment card (attached) by answering teacher-posed questions.
- 4. Specific Technique Labelling Parts of the Body
 - a. Teacher holds up sightword for a part of the body and models name.

1

- b. Students say name.
- c. Students label correct body part by writing word in appropriate place on unlabelled picture.

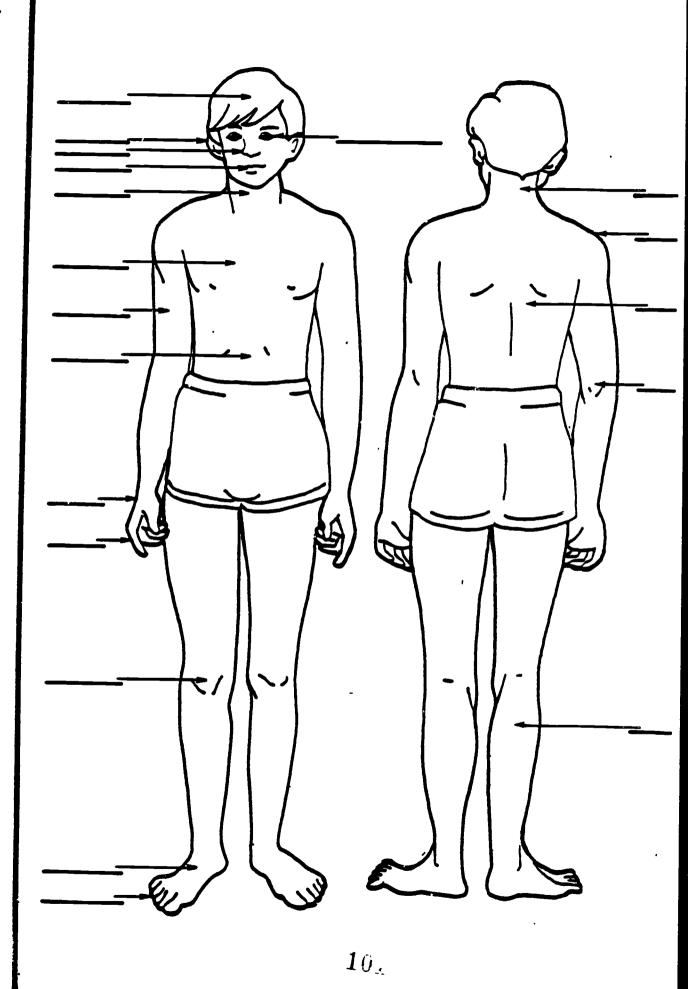
TOPIC:

HEALTH, p. 2

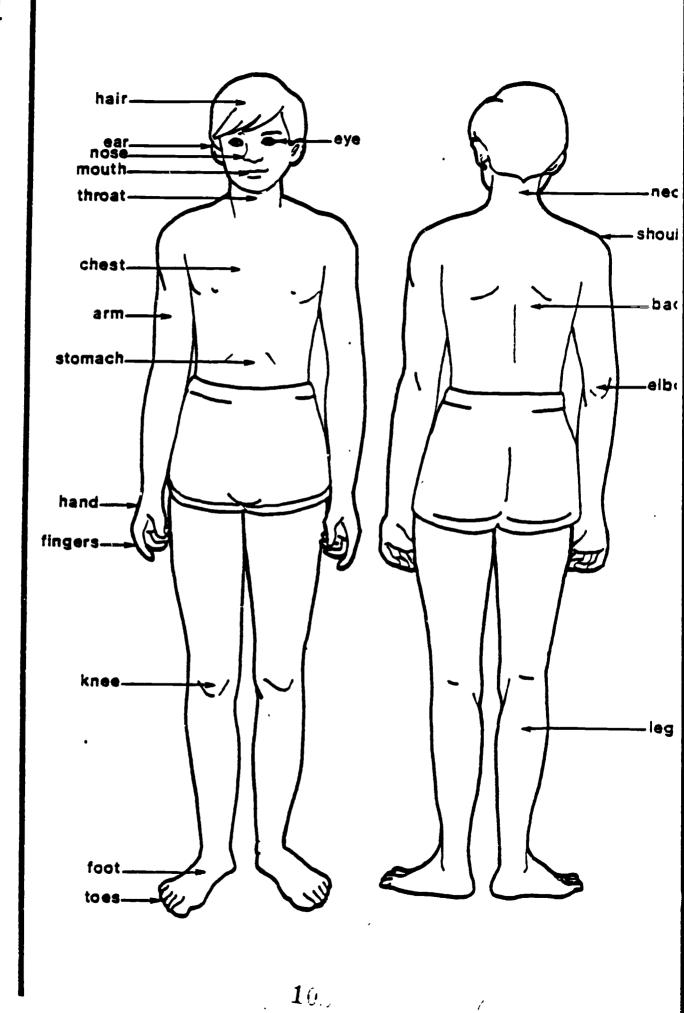
- d. Students correct own work by looking at labelled picture of the body.
 5. General Technique Matching

 a. Teacher gives students a "symptom"
 (e.g. "You have a headache").

 b. Students choose appropriate over-the-counter medication (from number of packages of medication).









ARTHUR A. RUBIN, M.D.
INTERNAL MEDICINE
1715 NORTH GEORGE MASON DRIVE
SUITE 204

ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22205 THEPHONE 525-8863

Mc Colo	HASAN APPOINTMENT ON	
Turs-law	Dien.	1/14/86
DAY	MONTH	DATE
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Pable A. Fale, M.O.	Maureen C'Regan, M.D.	Gustave A. Rossi, M.D
1715 M. Gee. M. Suns 207 Artingien, VA 2 (703) 528-6:	22206	1760 Reston Avenue ,Suste 515 Reston, VA 22080 (703) 437-8080
Mz.	adela R	Lvera
_ · '	HAS AN APPOINTMENT ON	
Freday	april	4/26/86
DAY	NONTH	CATE
AT		30

STEPHEN I. BARSKY, D.D.S.

1925 K STREET, N.W.
SUITE SO7

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006

TELEPHONE 202-331-1644

M.C. LO KIM

DAY DATE TIME

THUS DAY 2/10/86 1:45 2 m.

IF UNARILE TO KEEP APPOINTMENT KINDLY GIVE 24 HOURS NOTICE
THERE WILL SE A CHARGE MADE FOR BROKEN APPOINTMENTS.

MAS AN APPOINTMENT WITH

K. M. HAGGERTY, D.D.S.,
F.I.C.D., P.C.

4500 OLD DOMINION DRIVE
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA 22207

TELEPHONE 527-5495

FOR

MON. AT.

TUES. AT.

THURS. AT.

FRI. AT.

IF UNASLE TO KEEP THIS APPOINTMENT KINOLY GIVE 24 HOURS NOTICE

10.

L1	THROAT	ELBOW
Health - 1	NOSE	MOUTH
	EYE	TEETH
	EAR	TOOTH
-	HEAD	NECK
ERIC POUNTS PRODUCTION OF THE	10.	,

L1 TOES Health - 3 HEADACHE MEDICINE ASPIFIN STOMACHACHE 10

L1	HAIR	COUGH MEDICINE
Health-4	DRUG STORE	
;	COLD REMEDY	
	ANTACID	
ERIC.	VITAMINS	

_	-	•		
***		T 1	~~	

PERSONAL ID	
TELEPHONE	36
TELEPHONE	37
CLASSROOM PROCEDURE AND SIGNS	38
TIME/CALENDAR/WEATHER	7.0
MONEY	33
FOOD	40
	41
CLOTHING	42
TRANSPORTATION	43
FARTS OF THE BODY/HEALTH EMERGENCIES	
OCCUPATIONS	44
EMPLOYMENT: WANT ADS	45
WANT ADS	16

TOP IC:

PERSONAL ID

OBJECTIVES:

- 1. Students will be able to read sightwords relating to personal ID.
- 2. Students will be able to fill in personal information on simple forms.

TEXTS:

English for Adult Competency Book I, pp. :-8,

p. 22

Lifelines Book 1, pp. 11-18

Passage to ESL Literacy, pp. 85-80 Fnglish That Works Book 1, pp. 2-32

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS:

Magazine subscription forms

Registration forms Application forms

Teacher-made worksheets (see

attached samples)

Scale Yardstick

PROCEDURES:

1. General Technique - Sightwords

- 2. Specific Technique Total Physical Response (TPR)
 - a. Bring a scale and yardstick to class.
 - b. Give students oral commands to weigh and measure themselves and/or each other.
 - c. Ask them to record this information on a worksheet. (See attached sample.)
- 3. General Technique Language Experience Story (LEA)

Develop a "story" with students using some vocabulary relating to personal ID.

4. Specific Technique - Filling Out Forms
Distribute simple forms for students to
fill out. (See attached samples.) This
can be repeated on a daily basis during
study of this topic and as a periodic
review. Teacher should be available to
help individual students during this
activity.

•			,		Telephone Nu	mber	
٠.	PRINT NA	AME _					
	PRINT N	AME _					
				-			
2.	Print						_
		Name	First		Middle	Last	-
		Name _	First				
1	1		PLESE		Middle	Last	
1				<u> </u>			_
۱ ۱	Please pr	rint					_
• [Please pr	rint	Name	Last			
• [Please p	rint		-	First	Middle	
	Please p	rint	Name	Last		Middle	
			Name	Last	First	Middle Middle	
	Signature		Name	Last	First	Middle	
	Signature		Name	Last	First	Middle	
3.	Signature Signature Sign here		Name	Last	First	Middle	
	Signature Sign here Sign here		Name	Last	First	Middle	



1	Name
	Telephone No.
SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER:	TY NO
Social Security	No
Social Security No.	
	•
SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER	
	•



Name	First		Middle		Last
		٠.			
Address	No	Street			
•		orrest			Apt. No.
	Clty			State	Zip Code
Celephone No.	•				



Application Form				
Last Name	_ First Nam	ie	Middle Name	
Home Address				
			Zip	
Marital Status :	Single		Married .	
	Widowed		Divorced	
Height		We	ight	
Birthdate			Sex	
Telephone ()				



Personal ID

11.

Please Print Name	
Address	
	Apt
City	
State	
Zip	
Name	Age
Street	Apt
CityState	Zip
Nationality	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
Employed Yes	No 🗆



No \square

Married _____ Yes

Signature ____

L2	-	
	telephone number	single
Personal ID-1	height (ht.)	married
· Se	weight (wt.)	widowed
See Sightwords for L1 Personal 1D	social security number	divorced
FRIC	marital status	nationality 115
ERIC.		

L2		
	male	#
	(M)	
Personal ID-2	female (F)	no.
,	signațure	
	street	Št.
ERIC Public Production by UTC	1.1	

L2 11..

TOPIC:

TELEPHONE

OBJECTIVES:

- *1. Students will read sightwords related to telephone use, such as instructions on pay phones.
- 2. Given selected major headings, students will be able to locate the appropriate section in the Yellow Pages (using alphabetical order).

TEXTS:

Everyday English (Alemany) Book 1, TELEPHONE

pp. 1-3

English for Adult Competency Book II,

pp. 18-22

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS: Visuals for Everyday English

(Alemany) Yellow Pages

Teacher-made worksheet (see

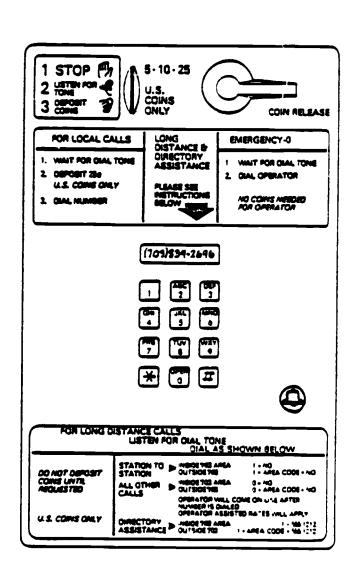
attached)

PROCEDURES:

- 1. General Technique Sightwords
- 2. Specific Technique Alphabetical Order
 - a. Write 4 or 5 major headings from the Yellow Pages on the blackboard. Use headings that begin with different letters.
 - b. Ask students to alphabetize them.
 - c. Write a new heading on the board.
 - d. Ask students to put it in the list, in alphabetical order.
- Specific Technique Yellow Pages
 Give students the Yellow Pages

 - b. Ask them to find some particular heading. Time them. (Students may work in pairs.)
 - c. Continue this activity with other headings.

^{*}Remember: This objective should be taught only after students have practiced telephone use orally.



L2	long distance	automobile
Telephone -1	operator	plumbing
,	local	hotels
	dial	physicians
ERIC	taxi 12	dentists

TOP IC:

CLASSROOM PROCEDURE AND SIGNS

OBJECTIVES:

- 1. Students will be able to read sightwords and symbols for signs commonly found in buildings (e.g. exit, men, women).
- 2. Students will be able to read and respond to classroom commands (often found in textbooks).

TEXTS:

Basic English for Adult Competency pp. 70-71 English Spoken Here: Getting Started, pp. 64 Entry to English Book 1 A New Start Literacy Workbook 2, pp. 60-64,

Supplemental materials:

Signs . Pictures of symbols (see attached Sheet) Textbooks/worksheets with simple directions

PROCEDURES:

- General Technique Sight ords
 General Technique Match_nj
- - a. All students have their own "pack" of sightword cards on desk top.
 - b. One student holds up "symbol" picture. c. Students hold up correct sightword card.
- 3. Specific Technique Total Physical Response
 - a. Teacher holds up a sightword card which gives a particular command.
 - b. Student(s) must act it out appropriately after reading the card. (e.g. Teacher holds up "Open" - students open book or dear.)

EXIT















L1

Personal ID

-NAME	
NAME	
N T	
-Name	
-Name	<u> </u>
Name	
	_



L2	begin	сору
Classroom Procedure-1	start	danger
	finish	caution
See Sightwords for Level 1-Classroom	read	no smoking
ERIC	write 12:	enter

L2		
Cla	exit	out of order
Classroom Procedure-2	push	information
- -2	pull	open
	m e n	closed
	women	in 127
ERIC.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

1 .4	push	
Classroom Procedure-3	pull	·
lare-3	out	
	down	
ERIC PARTIES PRODUCTIVE INC.	u p	

L2 129

TOPIC:

TIME/CALENDAR/WEATHER

OBJECTIVES:

- 1. Students will be able to read and record (i.e. write) clock time.
- Students will be able to read and write months of the year and days of the week, including abbreviations.
- 3. Students will be able to read the names of the seasons and various basic weather terms (as found in weather reports).

TEXTS:

English for Adult Competency Book I, pp. 15, 19

English in Everyday Life Book 1, pp. 62-63, 69, 72-75

Impact Book 1, pp. 107-113

Basic Vocabulary Builder ("Calendar", "Time", "Seasons")

Number Book 2 - On Time (included in unabridged edition of Guideline)
Oxford Picture Dictionary, p. 70

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS: Clocks, watches

Calendar

Pictures illustrating different kinds of weather (from magazines or teacher drawn)

PROCEDURES:

- 1. General Technique Sightwords
- 2. General Technique Cloze Exercises
- 3. Specific Technique Show various clock times and have students write down clock
- 4. Specific Technique Have students read days of week/months of year from calendar.
- 5. General Technique Matching Use basic weather terms and visuals.
- 6. General Technique Language Experience (LEA)

Have students talk about the weather for that week (i.e. yesterday, today, tomorrow) or have students talk about the weather of particular seasons.

SUN.	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THURS.	FRI.	SAT.
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
31						

ERIC

FULL PROVIDED BY ERIC

L2	yesterday	fall
Tim		•
Time/Calendar/Weather-I	today	spring
,	i c y	summer
See Sightwords for L1 Time/Calendar	tomorrow	winter
ERIC	foggy 133	rainy
Full Text Provided by ERIC		/

L2 Time	snowy	cloudy
Time/Calendar/Weather-2	warm	windy
er-2	c o o l	sunny
	h o t	a.m.
,	c o l d	p.m. 13
ERIC.		/

L2	Jan.	Feb.	
Time/Calendar/Weather-3	Aug.	Sept.	
her-3	Oct.	Nov.	
	Dec.	Mar.	
ERIC PRITHER PROMOBILITY FOR	135		

L2	Apr.	Tues.
Time/Calendar/Weather -4		Wed.
ler -4		Thurs.
	Mon.	Fri.
ERIC PROJECT PROJECT P	Sat.	Sun. 136

)L2	meat	dairy
Food-2	spinach	soup
	cereal	corn flakes
	fruit	poultry
ERIC Positives reconsists for size	138	

L2		
		·
	•	
·	•	
		•
	-	•
JC RO by ERIC	13,	/

TOPIC:

MONEY

OBJECTIVES:

- 1. Students will be able to read price tags and write prices from dictation.
- 2. Students will be able to write numbers (1-50) in words.
- 3. Students will fill out and sign checks.

TEXTS:

Before Book One pp. 11-16

English for Adult Competency Book I, p. 39,

p. 144.

A New Start Literacy Workbook 1, pp. 29-42

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS: Real money

Play money

Sales tags and stickers

Register receipts

PROCEDURES:

- General Technique Sightwords (given with Level 1 sightwords)
- General Technique Dictation
 Read prices to students and have them write
 down the price in numbers. (You can also
 ask them to fill out a check with a price
 that is dictated.)
- 3. Specific Technique Ads and Receipts # a. Give students sample receipts or price lists from the newspaper ads.
 - b. Ask students to read the prices of various items.
- 4. Specific Technique Pass out sample check forms for students to fill in and sign (attached).

	<u>NO</u>	129
_	19	00-6789/0000
PAY TO THE OADER OF	\$	
	·	DOLLARS
THE BANK OF YOUR CITY YOUR CITY, USA 12346		
ммо ———————————————————————————————————		
:000067894: 12345678#	SAMPLE VOID	



Γ		
		94
	19	<u>-68-7279</u> 2560
i	PAY TO THE ORDER OF	
	PERPETUAL AMERICAN BANK, VIRGINIA, MARYLAND, WASHINGTON, D.C.	DOLLARS
	FOR OOS62684# OO94	



CHECK NO 9			CHECK NUMBER	Pirst National Bar Arlington, Virginia	
70				Date	19
/01	POLLARS	C8M10	D AY		
BALANCE			PAY THE CAPE		•
94P081T					, Dollang
ITAL AN F THIĞ ENGCA			\$PEGIMED ::0213-0264:		JULIANO
BALANCE					

1.1	o n e	six
Money-1	t w o	seven
•	three	eight
	four	nine
ERIC	five	ten 14:

L2		
	eleven	twenty
Money -2	twelve	thirty
	thirteen	forty
	fourteen	
ERIC	fifteen	

		·
	· ·	\$
		•
ERIC.		147

TOPIC:

FOOD

OBJECTIVES:

- 1. Students will be able to read names for different food groups from supermarkets.
- 2. Students will be able to read selected food labels.
- 3. Students will be able to find and read the quantity on food labels.

TEXTS:

English for Adult Competency Book I, pp. 32-38 English for Everyday Living Book 1, pp. 80-83

Lifelines Book 1, pp. 41-44 Everyday English (Alemany) Student Book 2A,

FOOD, pp 1-25

Impact Book 1, pp. 47-53

Oxford Picture Dictionary, p. 20 (also see accompanying wall chart)

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS: Signs of food groups (teacher-made) Newspaper ads Pictures of food Cans, boxes, cartons, jars, tubes,

packages of different food items

PROCEDURES:

- 1. General Technique Sightwords
- 2. Specific Technique Containers/Quantities a. Teacher gives students various types of food containers.
 - b. Students read the quantities listed on the containers.
- 3. Specific Technique Food Group Names
 - a. Place signs for food groups around the room.
 - b. Have students place food or pictures of foods, food containers, and finally sightcards for food words in the corresponding food groups.
- 4. Specific Technique Total Physical Response (TPR) - Reading Food Labels
 - a. Teacher places several food containers/ jars at front of room.
 - b. Teacher asks students to bring the spinach, or vegetable soup, etc.
 - c. Students must read label to select the correct item.

L2	aisle	gram
Food-1	produce	ounces (oz.)
	liter (l.)	fish
See Sightwords for Ll Food	supermarket	rice
ERIC.	lb.	bread 149

L2	n	eat	dairy
Food-2	spi	ıach	soup
	ce	'eal	corn flakes
	fr	uit	poultry
ERIC.		1.0	

L2	aisle	gram
Food-1	produce	ounces (oz.)
	liter (1.)	fish
See Sightwords for LI Food	supermarket	rice
ERIC.	lb.	bread 15.

TOPIC:

CLOTH ING

OBJECTIVES:

- 1. Students will be able to read signs for common clothing items.
- 2. Students will be able to read price tags. 3. Students will show an understanding of care instructions found on clothing labels.

TEXTS:

English for Adult Competency Book I,

pp. 109-110, 115-116

English for Everyday Living Book 1, pp. 86-89

Impact Book 1, pp. 63-69

Everyday English (Alemany) Book 1, CLOTHES

pp. 11, 14

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS:

Items of clothing Ads form local stores

Price tags/stickers

Clothing labels and washing instruc-

tions (see attached sample)

PROCEDURES:

- General Technique Sightwords
 General Technique Matching

Match items of clothing with the "depart-

ments they belong in.

- 3. Specific Technique Price Tags
 - a. Teacher gives students various price tags.
 - b. Students identify size and price.
- 4. Specific Technique
 - a. Teacher hands out ads from newspaper or local stores dealing with clothing.
 - b. Teacher writes words for clothing on board.
 - c. Students locate these words in their ads and circle them.
- 5. Specific Technique Labels
 - a. Teacher holds up article of clothing/ visual and gives oral care instructions (i.e. "You should not wash this. Send it to the cleaners.")
 - b. Students must find appropriate "label" see attached sample.

PHONICS ITEM:

DO NOT DRY CLEAN

DRY CLEAN ONLY

HAND, WASH ONLY DRIP DRY

USE COOL IRON

HAND WASH LINE DRY

MACHINE WASH COLD

MACHINE WASH WARM

HAND WASH SEPARATELY

WASH DARK COLORS SEPARATELY

L2	children's clothing	lingerie
Clothing - 1	dresses	sheet
	glasses	b l a n k e t
See Sightwords for Ll Clothing	suits	t o w e l
ng	coats	linens
ERIC.	154	; /

L2 156

TOPIC:

TRANSPORTATION

OBJECTIVES:

*1. Students will be able to read various traffic signs and symbols, especially those

related to driving.

Students will be able to read simple schedules. (See Level 1 Transportation.)

TEXTS:

English for Adult Competency Book I, pp. 76-77 English for Adult Competency Book II, pp. 81,

87, 89, 93

English in Everyday Life Book 1, pp. 111-113,

105-107, 108, 109-110 Lifelines Book 1, pp. 33-34

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS:

Traffic signs

Pictures of traffic signs (see

attachments for Transportation,

1

Level 1)

Traffic symbols used for driving

test

Local bus schedules

PROCEDURES:

1. General Technique - Sightwords

2. General Technique - Matching

PHONICS ITEM:

*Note: Only pursue this objective if students drive or are trying to prepare to pass the driver's test.

L2	bus stop	slow
Transportation	no left turn	
7	t o l l	
See Sightwords for L1 Transportation	interstate	
On EDIC	No Parking	

L2 159

TOPIC:

PARTS OF THE BODY/HEALTH EMERGENCIES

OBJECTIVES:

- 1. Students will read the names for the parts of the body when shown a labelled diagram of the body.
- 2. Students will read over-the-counter drug labels for important information such as product and dosage.
- 3. Students will be able to locate and read the emergency numbers for the local police and fire departments, poison control center, as well as the ambulance or hospital emergency numbers. (See front page of phone book.)

TEXTS:

English for Adult Competency Book I, pp. 53-56

English in Everyday Life Book 1, pp. 131-132, 138-139

Rasic Vocabulary Builder ("Parts of the Body",
 "Health")

Everyday English (Alemany) Book 2B, HEALTH pp. 3-4

A New Start Literacy Workbook 2, pp. 65-73

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS:

Over-the-counter __ug packages
Diagram of the body (See attachments to Health, Level 1)
Telephone book for locating emergency numbers

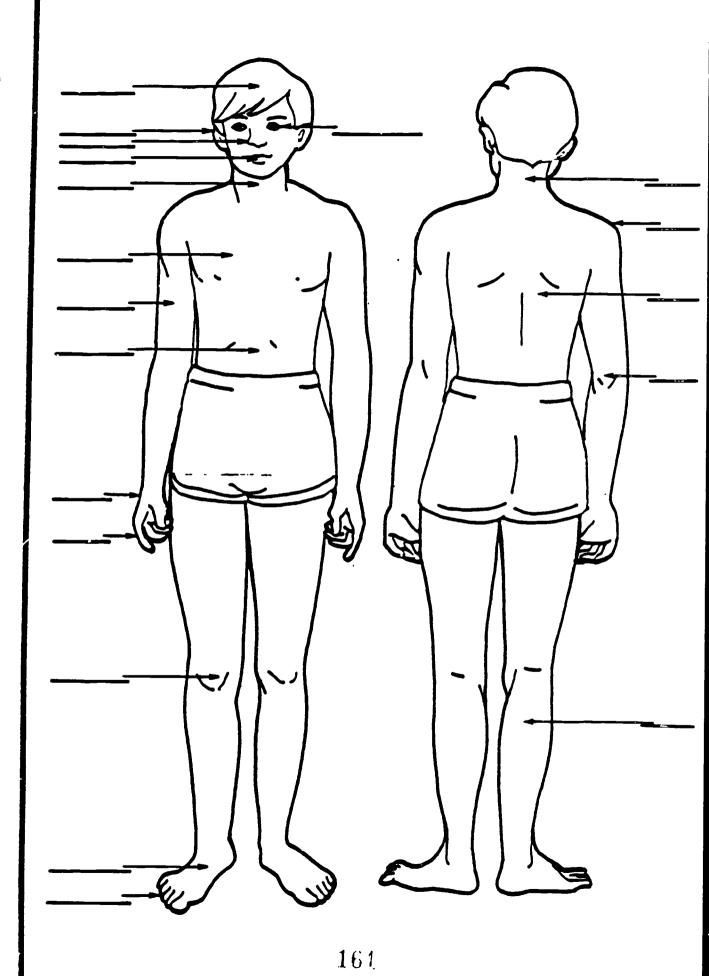
PROCEDURES:

- 1. General Technique Sightwords
- 2. General Technique Matching
- 3. Specific Technique Drugs
 See attached sample worksheet for matching
 over-the-counter drug packages with
 sightwords.
- 4. Specific Technique Finding Emergency Numbers
 Hand out telephone books and ask students to find various emergency numbers.

 (Teacher or aide should provide local ambulance and hospital numbers for students to write down and keep.)

PHONICS ITEM:







L2	hospital	tablet
Body/Health-2	clinic	adult
	ambulance	topical ointment
See Sightwords for LI Health	emergency	police
	fire dept.	
ERIC.	162	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·



300 TABLETS-325 MG (5 GRS.) EACH

DIRECTIONS for ADULTS

HEADACHES...Take 1 or 2 tablets with a glass of water every 4 hours, as necessary, up to 12 tablets a day.

colds-flu... To relieve painful discomforts and reduce the fever, take 1 or 2 tablets with a glass of water (or fruit juice) every 4 hours, as necessary, up to 12 tablets a day.

PAIN... Take 1 or 2 tablets with a glass of water every 4 hours, as necessary, up to 12 tablets a day.



ADULTS: 2 tablets every 4 hours, not to exceed 12 tablets in 24 hours.

Do not give to children under 6.

PROTECTIVE COATING ACTION

Pepto-Bismol

Soothing relief for:

- Indigestion Upset Stomach
- Heartburn Diarrhea Nausea

16 FL 0Z

Sealed Package: Cap sealed. On not accept if broken

DIRECTIONS SHAKE WELL BEFORE USING

Adults...2 tablespoonfuls Children...according to age:

9 to 12 years - 1 tablespoonful

6 to 9 years - 2 teaspoonful

3 to 6 years-1 teaspoonful

16

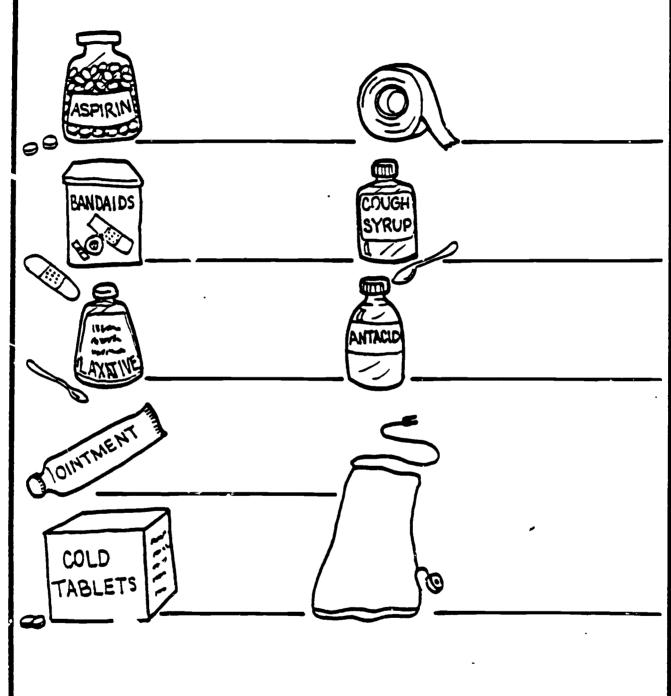
For children under 3 years, consult a physician.

- 1 aspirin 4 Band-aids
- 7 antacid
- 10 thermome

- 2 cold medicine
- 5 ointment
- 8 cough medicine

- 3 adhesive tape
- 6 laxative

9 heating pad





L2 167 ERIC.

TOPIC:

OCCUPATIONS

OBJECTIVES:

- 1. Students will be able to read the names of entry-level jobs/occupations as found in the want ads/classifieds.
- 2. Students will read and fill in information on a simple job application form.

TEXTS:

English for Adult Competency Book I,

pp. 128-29, 135

English for Everyday Living Book 1,

pp. 116-118, 120-122

English That Works Book 1, pp. 67-83

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS: Visuals from English That Works Book 1 (for identifying jobs) *Sample job application forms (samples attached)

PROCEDURES:

- 1. General Techniques Sightwords
- 2. General Techniques Matching Students match words for jobs/occupations with visuals of the jobs.
- 3. Specific Techniques Alphabetical Order a. Write 4-5 jobs/occupations on board. b. Give out sheet of simplified want ads (which are in alphabetical order).
 - c. Ask students to find and circle ads for particular occupations.
- 4. Specific Technique Job Applications Have students fill out simplified job applications. (See attached sample.) Before doing this, be sure to teach the sightwords for occupations of students which are not otherwise covered in this lesson.

PHONICS ITEM:

*The sample forms attached will probably prove too difficult for most of the students. However, they should fill out what they can. The teacher should familiarize them with the unfamiliar parts.

	APPLICATION FO	
Name		Telephone
Address		Social security no.
		Date of birth
Citizen of U.S.A.		
Position applied for:		



APPLICATION FOR EMPLOYMENT					
PERSONAL INFORMAT	NOI	DATE		SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER	
NAME Last	Fhol		Middle	PHONE NO.	
PRESENT ADDRESS					
-	Street		City	State	
PERMANENT ADDRESS				•	
	Street		City	State	
IF RELATED TO ANYONE IN OUR EMPLOY, STATE NAME AND DEPARTMEN.			REFERREI BY	D	
EMPLOYMENT DESIRE	D				
POSITION		DATE YOU CAN START		SALARY Desired	
ARE YOU EMPLOYED NOW?		IF SO, MAY W OF YOUR PRE	E INQUIRE SENT EMPLOYER	1	
EVER APPLIED TO THIS COMPANY BEFORE?	•	WHER	<u> </u>	WHEN	<u>-</u> -



l. FR Monih	OM Year	Month	Yeer O	JOB TITLE		SUPERVISOR'S NAME	8	BALARY Blatting Lat
COMP	ANY			L	LOCATION		REASON FOR LEAV	ING
			•			olishments, and contributions).		
		T(JOB TITLE		SUPERVISOR'S NAME		8ALARY
	Yeer DM	T(Month	Year	JOB TITLE		SUPERVISOR'S NAME	8	SALARY larjing Les
. FROMONIA	Yeer			JOB TITLE	LOCATION		REASON FOR LEAVI	larling Les

Issue Date

		APPLIC	ATION FOR E	EMPLOYM	ENT	
PERSONAL INI	FORMATION					
NAME	(Last)	<u> </u>	(F	irst)		(Initial)
ADDRESS			(1	City)	(State)	(Zip)
HOME TELEPI	ONE	WORK T	ELEPHONE	So	OCIAL SECURITY N	NUMBER
EMPLOYMENT	INFORMATI	ON	37441	time (1		
	•	<u>ON</u>		time (*) time (*)	DATE AVAILABL	E FOR WORK
EMPLOYMENT POSITION DESI	RED .				DATE AVAILABL	E FOR WORK
POSITION DESI	RED MLABLE 1 O	R WORK:		time ()		
POSITION DI SI LIST TIME AVA Monday Lrom	IRED All ABLE 1 Of Tensday From	R WORK: Wednesday	Part Thursday From	fime () Friday I from	Saturday From	Sunday From
POSITION DESI LIST TIME AVA Monday Lrom	IRED All ABLE 1 Of Tensday From	R WORK: Wednesday	Part Thursday From	fime () Friday I from	Saturday	Sunday From
POSITION DESI LIST TIME AVA Monday Lrom Lo	IRED All ABLE 1 Of Tursday From 10	R WORK: Wednesday From	Part Thursday From	fime () Friday From To	Saturday From To	Sunday From
POSITION DESI LIST TIME (AV/ Monday From To Have you ever be	RED All ABLE 1 Of Twesday From To een employed t	R WORK: Wednesday From To by! or applied t	Thursday From To	Friday From Fo ug Corporatio	SaturdayFrom To on before?	Sunday From To
POSITION DESI LIST TIME (AV/ Monday From To Have you ever be	RED All ABLE 1 Of Twesday From To een employed t	R WORK: Wednesday From To by! or applied t	Thursday From To	Friday From Fo ug Corporatio	Saturday From To	Sunday From To

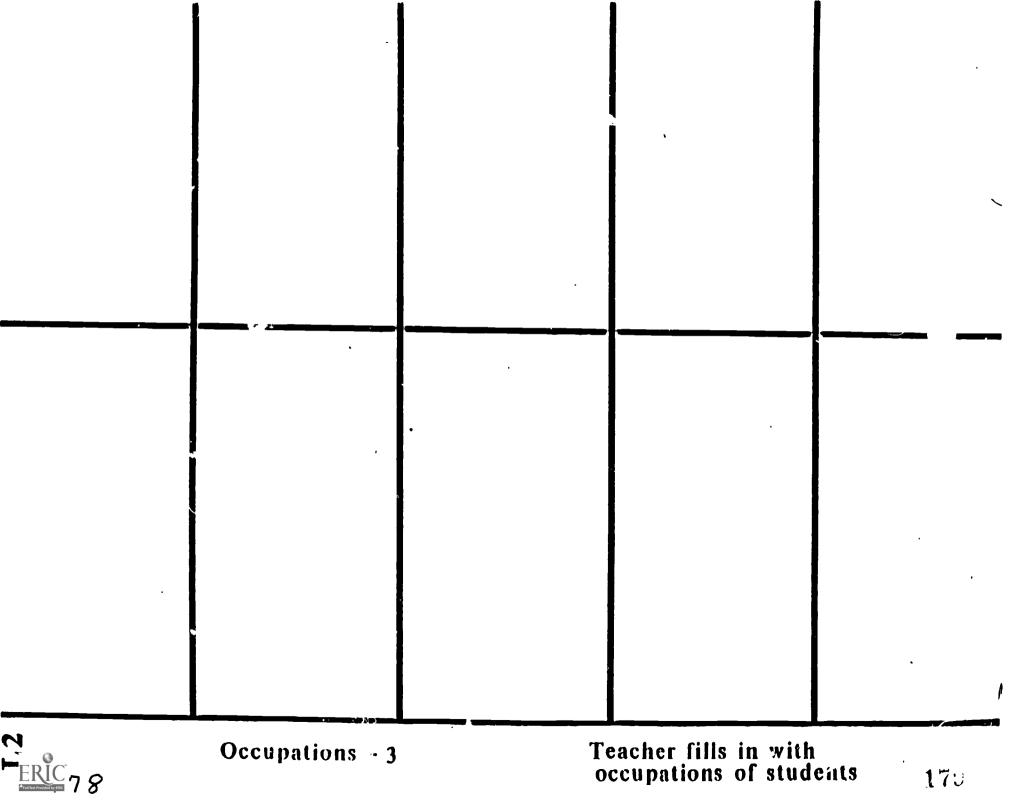
1 94 #

What type of visa do you have?

1-151 #

L2	work	references
Occupations-1	employment	education
	j o b	application
	help wanted	waiter
ERIC	classifieds	mechanic

L2	busboy	dishwasher
Occupations-2	housekeeper	typist
		delivery man
		cashier
ERIC.	janitor 177	child care



TOPIC:

EMPLOYMENT: WANT ADS

OBJECTIVES:

- 1. Students will be able to locate major sections of the newspaper, particularly the classifieds.
- 2. Students will be able to read and demonstrate understanding of standard abbreviations and common terms used in want ads.

TEXTS:

English for Adult Competency Book I, p. 125
English for Adult Competency Book II, p. 135
English for Everyday Living Book 2, p. 88
English That Works Book 1, pp. 168-170, 186,
198

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS: Newspapers

Teacher-made simplified ads for jobs want ads from smaller publications, such as community weeklies

PROCEDURES:

- 1. General Technique Sightwords
- Specific Technique Locating Section of the Newspaper
 - a. Pass out newspapers to each student or group of students.
 - b. Show students sightword for a specific section of the newspaper.
 - C. Students actually locate that section in their newspaper.
 - d. Repeat with different sections of the paper.
- 3. Specific Technique Locating Jobs
 - a. Have students read classified ads to locate and circle specific job titles, hours of ork, days of week, qualifications, ecc.

PHONICS ITEM:

ALEXANORIA Urdu speciang F housekeeper. Live-in. To provide guranic teaching to housewiferchildren, 922-6255. ARLINGTON Every other Mon. Non-amoker. Own trans. \$45/day 3 Refs. 522-3424.

ARLINGTON NOODED 1 daymut for general housework. English speaking & references reg. 243-7293 7-9 pm.

needs live-in housekeeser. Tues-Sat. exper & refer. res... Rockville near metro. 251-0664

CAPE GIVERS for infants & log-ders in child care citic. Fartes City area. FT/FT. Will train. Immed. openings, 273-0808

COMPANION/HOUSE. REEPER Live-in. Looker.g for reliable person to esset em-physems patient. Non-emir. English speaking, General housekeeping, cooking, snop-ping, errands, etc. Car neces-sary. Call 356-4320.

DOMESTIC LIVE-IN COOKING cleaning, froming, care of em-ployer & 2 children, \$3,35/rr. Free rm & bd. 40fr wt. Some OT. M-F. Verifiable refs. Engilen speeking, non-emok Çal 7 - 9pm 366-6366

ORD CAR WANTED

ALEXANDRIA Care for intent. 3 days s w Mr. Non artic Exper and ref reg. 731-5349

ANNANDALE LOVING CERE IN our name for 4 ma. & 4 yr Live-in or 8-6 Man-Fri. Must have car. Reta. 696-1707

ARLINGTON or my name, 7 am-\$:30pm weekstys. Eng. speaking, Light houseworms, & own trans. 528-6738

APLINGTON North (Westerer areal 2 gars, ages \$14, 116, in my norms, Mgs-Th. 8-4, \$48v. my rome. Moreth. 8-4. SARV. 533-0452 ett 4 pm. ARLINGTON TLG needed 2

days per week, for intent, my

days per week, for Infert, my home, Eng. spiring, non-error, refer res., Call 931-4339

ARE, N. Childcare needed in my home infert & 3 yr old, 2-8 daty, excel sets ny, 522-7056

ARE, N. Fri Toti yeater to care by what is of childs home, Mon-Pri, 8:30-4:30. Must be Eng. spiring, non-error, Refer req., Call 237-8328 at Spiring wards

ASPEN K'LL SITTER NEEDED near Wheeton Woods Bernen-tary. Man-Fil 6:30-4:30. Good

psy. 946-1733 efter 5pm BURKIT Care for 12 month old & UMY . Mon-Fri, 7:30-6.00. English speaking. Expenence & references, 250-50-4 eves. BURKE FT childcare in my home, non-emitr, Eng spitg, own trans. Call 250-8102.

THE WANTED FULL TIME

ANIMAL CARETAKER

Modern, active, in-town boarding kennel see ing kennel seeks arima, kil-ers. Will train. Maxible nows. Salary open. Locations in Roceville & Fairfest, Call 983-1136 beart 9-11er & 7-10pm

HELPHANTED RULL TIME

CARPENTER'S APPRENTICE Top salary, year-round work 455-6688.

CARPENTERS, HELPERS. LABORERS, For residential framing in Fartex Cty. Trans. tools & resembly a must. Will train 691-7900.

CARPENTERS HELPER Some exper preferred. Good starting wages, room for acment. Treneportation required. Year round employ-ment Call 631-6950.

CAMPENTER & HELPER Fultime Must have transp & tools for work in Ferfax. Reston & Sometheid, Call 281-7050

CARPENTER Year round. Esper. & own trans. Seleny plus bonus & benefits. Call (301) 429-3190.

CLEANING CAPPETS, Moors, furn, fire restoration, Ferfax. Call 573-2650.

CLERICAL ENTRY LEVEL

General office duries, answer-ing phones, filing, need ener-getic high school graduate. Fairfax, Valiccation Call Joy or Susan at 573-9500

GENERAL OFFICE CLERK

Typing skills of 30-45 worm good main. Previous CRT exnce hereful but not necessary. Available hrs are 45em-30m or 8:45em-40m. Call 495-0435, Wheeton, MO reason. ECE

CLERICAL Large wholesale Glass Co Source person for full time job. Same computer 40y00ers knowledge on IBM-34 helpful. Sanngfleid:Fran-corle area. 971-7900.

COOK wented, 4 g.m. - 7 g.m. 4 evestweek, English speaking Salary regottable, 684-9211.

DELIVERY

No. Va. readent, permanent position, every other Thursday, day work, own vehicle, Call 292-4070

DANCER

Full time. Stening, Va. Deliver-ies in mesoppitan area. Starting salary \$4 50 Call Mrs. Camp 478-0780

DRIVERS NEEDED With mejor car rental co full briegart time flexible flours Cal 471-4107

DRIVER/WAREHOUSE Various dubes in No. Va. ware-house and delivered in Metro 946 CM 352-5533

LOT ATTENDANT . CAR PORTER Must have good anying record. Apply in person at Fair Calls Dodge 10407 Lee they. Feirfax, Va. 385-3500

MAILROOM/YEROX OPERATOR

ill IlmerN. Rockville. Vilned priogine & lem ebutoni eadut Xeroung, some neavy lifting, 35 hour west; good benefits, 55 50 plus per hour Call Glad-ys Hartis 946-962A

HELF WANTED ALL TIME

NURSE

For medical interniet located or Dupont Circle 7/2 hrs Mon-Fn Good benefits, Contact Head Nurse, 785-2400.

NURSES AIDES

Applications being accepted at Greater Laurel Mursing Home, Laurel, Md 3-11pm shift. For internew places contact Personnel Office between Sam-Som. Local 953-7980; or Baromore 792-4717

OFFICE WORK JR. SECRETARY:

For general office want, light typing, data entry For remodeling contractor-falls Church Cal Ciaudio 532-2028

PAINTERS & HELPERS Exper necessary Transporta-tion mandatory Work in No. Va. Call 241-5878, 9-5

PLANT PERSON

Tiree hours on Thursdays in Rosslyn, \$48/month. Clean plants, learn care. 765-1825.

PLUMBERS & HELPERS

Sarvey Plumbing & Heating ing, is accepting applications for plumbers & nelgers, Work for a well established company that offers top wage cellent benefits. Don't miss tills opportunity to become part of a winning team! Call Garvey Mumbing & Heating Inc. to schedule an interview 621-4420. EQE

SEAMSTRESSES NEEDED for sumple but fast, straight sewing. Work in your own home. Jeannette, 320-5135.

SECRETARY Office Management

Public Relations Small non-profit educationa organization. Min. 20 hour week Excellent re-entry. Keyed to school hours.

466-3633

SECRETARY/RECEPT uren in Falls Church area. 25-30 hours per week. Typing & general office skills required. \$6 an hour Call \$60-5275.

TYPIST/GENERAL OFFICE College Park CP4 from has opening for Typist with general office superence Per postion, 345-7310

WARESQUIE PERSON PT. :-Som. Esitsville. Md. 982-0233 to set up appt.

WARL'HOUSE PERSON

OC area transport company seeking responsible warenouse personnel for their Chantilly & Fertax locations. Expenence mandling fine furm-TUTO & DIVA. CAN 631-4545. NAREHOUSE VIORKER For large wholesale grass distribu-tor Alex. Va. 971-7900 ECE

Employment: Want Ads-1

s p o r t s

full-time
ft

entertainment

part-time
pt

f o o d

temporary
temp.

world news

183

experienced
exp.

ERIC Full Yext Provided by ERIC

L2	job duties	apply
Employment: Want Ads-2	nec.	refs.
ds-2	salary (sal.)	previous prev.
	pref.	req.
ERIC Augustroscery (10)	wkly. 18.,	benefits

L3		·
	school	excuse
Community Resources Public Schools-2	parent	permission
urces ls-2	guardian	PTA
	sponsor	meet
ERIC Anatom to the	field trip	have

L3		
Co	junior high	librarian
Community Resources: Public Schools - 1	senior bigh	custodian
S:	elementary	teacher
	principal	counselor
	guidance	homework
ERIC Pratical residual to 100	185	

Community Resources: Public Schools

to go on a field trip to_	_ has my permission
on	(place)
He will leave at	and return at lunderstand that if
anything happens, I release	ease the school from
(signature of parent or guardian)	
(date)	



Oct. 1, 1987

Dear Parent/Guardian,

The PTA is sponsoring a back-to-school night at Wilson
High School on Tuesday, Oct. 10 at 7:00 p.m. On that evening
7.3 will be able to meet and talk with your children's teachers.

Ann Smith, President Wilson High School PTA

Community Resources: Public Schools

	Date	
	•	
Dear	,	
Please excuse		_ for being
absent from school on	(day and/or date)	·•
He/She had		·
	e.g a cold the flu a fever a doctor's appt. a family emergency	
	Signature	



TOPIC:

COMMUNITY RESOURCES: PUBLIC SCHOOLS

CBJECTIVES:

- 1. Students will understand the basic divisions of the American public school system (e.g. Elementary, etc.), and be able to read related sightwords.
- 2. Students will be able to write the titles of principal employees of public schools.
- *3. Students will understand and be able to follow a form for a note of absence for their children from school.
 - 4. Students will be able to understand common school notices send home (e.g. field trip notice, PTA meetings, etc.).

TEXTS:

Nervday English (Alemany) Book 2A, SCHOCLS &
 COMMUNITY SERVICES pp. 23, 57; 9-11; 20-21
English in Everyday Life Book I, pp. 9,
 10-12
English for Adult Competency Book II, p. 166

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS: Teacher-made notices (see attached samples)

FROCEDURES:

- 1. General Technique Sightwords
- General Technique Content Questions
 Use sample notice and forms as "text."
- 3. Specific Technique Note of Absence
 - a. Have students fill out standard form for absence for a child (sample attached).
- 4. Specific Technique Reading Notices
 - a. Divide the students in pairs, and give each pair a different school-related notice. Be sure the notice is simple.
 - b. Ask students to read the notice, and then pose the following questions: -what is the notice about? (e.g. meeting, field trip, change in schedule)
 - -When? (is the meeting, trip, change, (date) etc.)
 - -What time?

PHONICS ITEM:

*This objective includes making the students aware of what is an acceptable excuse for absence from school.

L3 15:

L3	fare	exact chang
Transportation	reservation	leaves (lv.)
<i>(</i> .	arrival (ar.)	
	departure (dep)	one-way
ERIC PRINCET PROGRAM TO FREE	round trip	excursion

Call 1-800-USA-RAIL for reservations and information



ham No	Floquin y	OP Washington	Виминие	Wallengton	Phila 30th St	Maio Pirk (D)	Novak (D)	AA New York	AR New Haven
€ 866	Carly	10 30 ρ	11 15 ρ		Executive Ste	eper Service		(8 00 a) 30	
O 100	¹€x Sù Su	600a.	-	721 a	/41 a		8 42 a	•	
0102	¹Ea Sa Su	700a.	/ 35 a	8 21 a	841 a			8 55 a	
O 104	Ex Su	8004.	8 35 a	9 21 a	941 a		9 42 a	9 55 a	
0 282	2 E # S.1 S.1	9 00 a	9 32 a	10 17 a	10 37 a		10 42 a	10 55 a	
O 288	4E # Sit Sit	12 0 0 n	12 32 p	1 17 ρ	1 37 p		11 36 a	11 49 a	
O 296	18 Su (July	12 00 n	12 32 p	1 17 p	1 37 p		2 36 p	2 49 p	
0114	"E + Sa Sa	1 00 ρ	1 32 μ	2 18 p	2 38 p	201-	2 36 p	2 49 ρ	Δ 4 35 ρ
0116	*Ex Sa	2 00 p	5 35 b	3 18 p	•	3 27 p	3 42 p	3 55 p	
0 290	"Ex S.i Sii	2 55 p	3 27 0	4 12 p	3 38 p	4 27 p	4 42 p	4 55 μ	
0284	4 Su Only	2 55 p	3 27 p	4 12 p	4 32 p		5 31 p	5 44 թ	
O 120	"Ex Sa	4 00 p	4 12 p	5 18 p	4 32 p		5 31 p	5 44 թ	Λ 737 ρ
0 122	'Ex Sa	5 00 p	5 J2 p	•	5.18 p	6 27 p	6 42 p	6 55 p	
0 124	*Ex Sa Su	6 00 p	6 32 p	6 18 p	6.38 p		7 42 p	7 55 p	
0 126	"I's Su Only	7 00 p		7 18 p	7.38 p	8 27 p	8 42 p	8 55 p	
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TOPIC:

TRANSPORTATION

OBJECTIVES:

 Students will be able to read bus/train schedules and record (i.e. write) pertinent information, such as destinations, times, and fares.

TEXTS:

Lifelines Book 2, pp. 31-33, 35-38
English for Adult Competency Book II,
pp. 79-81
English That Works Book 2, pp. 43-45, 48-50,

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS: Local bus and train schedules

Long distance bus and trains

schedules

52, 65, 71, 73-74

PROCEDURES:

1. General Technique - Sightwords

2. Specific Techniques - Reading Schedules

a. Teacher gives each student (or pair of students) the same bus/train schedule.

b. Teacher poses question based on schedule. E.g. "When does the 5:00 train from Washington arrive in New York?"

c. Students must respond to question in writing.

OR

- b. Teacher describes a specific scenario.
 E.g. "You want to go to Richmond on
 Thursday morning. You need to arrive
 before noon, and want to return by 7
 p.m. Which trains will you take? How
 much will you pay?" etc.
- c. Students must respond in writing.

3. Specific Technique - Role-Play

- a. Give one student a (local) bus/train schedule. This student "works at the information desk."
- b. Have other students ask for information.
- c. Student at "information desk" must respond.
- d. Student who asked question must write down appropriate information.

PHONICS ITEM:

.

L3 194

L3	half	turn go back		
Interpreting Charts and Maps -2	in the middle			
nd (street	g o		
ERIC Product to 1000	195			

ERIC And that Provided by EDIC	Ď	See Sightwords for L1 Transportation		Interpreting Charts and Maps -1	L3
196	right	down	u p	corner	b l o c k
	left	straight ahea	other side	same side	across

Interpreting Charts/Maps

Bar Graph				
Nationalities Number				
0 2 4 6 8 10 12 14 18 or more By. Date.				



TOPIC:

INTERPRETING CHARTS AND MAPS/FOLLOWING DIRECTIONS, P. 2

- 3. Specific Technique Maps
 - a. Teacher hands out simple street maps to groups of students and tapes copy of the same map to board. (An overhead can also be used.)
 - b. Using map at the front of the room, teacher demonstrates how to use cross streets to find a particular location, e.g. the school.
 - C. Teacher asks students to find other locations.

TOPIC:

INTERPRETING CHARTS AND MAPS/FOLLOWING DIRECTIONS

· OBJECTIVES:

- 1. Students will be able to read simple charts of age/temperature and show understanding by providing specific information when it is solicited.
- *2. Students will be able to both give and receive written directions based on simple street maps.

TEXTS:

English That Works Book 1, pp. 115-117, 122-123, 126-127
English for Adult Competency Book II, pp. 168-69
Lifelines Book 1, pp. 71-74

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS: Teacher-made chart of the temperature for one year Simplified maps of the local area

PROCEDURES:

- 1. General Technique Sightwords
- 2. Specific Technique Charts
 - a. Teacher should construct a graph or chart such as the one that follows.
 - b. Hand out copies to the class.
 - C. Using an overhead projector at the front of the room, have the students follow on their own charts as you explain the chart/graph.
 - d. Ask specific questions to individual students to check comprehension.

Example of Chart for Monthly Temperature

70°I 60°I 50°I Jan. Feb. Mar. Apr. May

*Note: This objective assumes that the student can, of course, use a street map to follow oral directions.

L3		·	
, -			
	·		·
			·
		·	
	·		
,			
	•		
ERIC.		20	

L3		long distance
Telephone		day
		evening
See Sightwords for L1 and L2 Telephone	rates	night
Phone ERIC	due . 201	amount

C&P Rates

Rates

This page gives rates for calls within Virginia which are in CaP's nearby long distance serving area.

Lowest rates — dial-direct one-minute rates

Dial-direct calls are those completed from a residence or business telephone without Operator assistance.

Otal-direct rates also apply on calls placed with an Operator from a residence or business phone where dial-direct facilities are not available.

On dial-direct calls you pay only for the minutes you talk. The initial rate period is one minute enytime of day or night.

Additional savings apply evenings/holidays, nights and weekends,

	M_			T			
S A.M.	Trans	\$7320	257.2	-	1.C 1.		<i>11/2:</i>
\$ P.M. 10 11 P.M.						11//	
S A.M.							

			· · ·	}		
Dial- direct	Weeks		* Even	ing Iscount	* Night week disc:	rend 30%
Sample races from Artingson to:	First minute	Each additional minute	Pires menute	Each addrsonel mnues	First menute	Each additional minute
Date City	35	22	21	13	14	09
Heymenet	45	30	27	18	18	12
Managaga	. 35	22	21	13	14	29
	31	20	19	12	12	C8 '
Starford	45	30	27	18	18	.5
	One	COURT FALCE	Lareted :	ere rounded	!	

Rates effective November 12, 1982. Subject to change.



C&P	Telepho	JUL :	28 84	43 7015	876	
		DETAIL OF IT	EMIZED CALLS -		PAGE	1
DATE	TIME	CALLED-PLACE	AREA-NUMBER	RATE	MIN	
7 14 7 16	931AM 1013AM 816PM	TWOHARBORS MN OMAHA NE NASHVILLE TN	. 218 834 2696 402 339 0356 615 352 5364	*N *N	41	6
7 23	1005PM 208PM 1131AM 932PM	CULEBRA TX NASHVILLE TN NASHVILLE MN	512 684 7068 615 352 5364 612 338 2355	*E *E *D	7 22 23 7	87 9
7 28 7 29	735PM 756PM	TWOHARBORS MN MINNEAPOLS MN TWOHARBORS MN	218 834 2696 612 338 2355 218 834 2696	*E *N *E	25 1	6

ATET COMMUNICATIONS TOTAL CHARGE FOR ITEMIZED CALLS

BILLING QUESTIONS - CALL 703 352 6243

5 - Credit Amount

ACCOUNT NUMBER - 703 243 7015 876 DETAIL OF ITEMIZED CALLS

Page

TO SYMBOLS IN "RATE" COLUMN ON PRECEDING PAGES - DIALED (NO SERVICE CHARGE) CALLING CARD DIALED (SERVICE CHARGE APPLIES)
OPERATOR STATION TO STATION (SERVICE CHARGE APPLIES)
PERSON TO PERSON (SERVICE CHARGE APPLIES)

DAY RATE (NO DISCOUNT) EVENING RATE (40% DISCOUNT)

E - EVENING RATE (40% DISCOUNT)

M - MIGHT/WEEKEND RATE (60% DISCOUNT)

M - MULTI-RATED (MORE THAN ONE RATE PERIOD APPLIES)

A - PART OF CALL CONTAINED IN SPEC LONG DISTANCE CALLING SVC

R - OVERSEAS STANDARD RATE (NO DISCOUNT)

T - OVERSEAS DISCOUNT RATE (25% LESS THAN STANDARD)

Y - OVERSEAS ECONOMY RATE (40% LESS THAN STANDARD)

ABOVE SYMBOLS OO NGT APPLY TO CALLS TO OR FROM ALASKA

S - Credit Amount

C&P Telephone	ACCOUNT NUMBER - 70: JUN 28 85	3 243 701	876	
	CURRENT CHARGES		Page	4
Monthly charges	- JUN 28 thru JUL 27		7.82	
Federal subscriber 1	lits - detail enclosed line charge	1	.90 1.00	
Local Surcharge Taxes .60 U.S.			.28 .60	
San Brand Carlot and Arte.				
Changes in servi	CB - NO CHARGE TO CAL	1 703 876	7243	

E!!: ing questions - NO CHARGE to call 703 352 6243

See Back

4 - Credit Amount

	C&P Telephone	ACCOUNT NUMBER - 703 243	7015 876	
•		JUN 28 85 SUMMARY OF CHARGES	Page	2
;	CLP TELEPHONE COMPANY ATLT COMMUNICATIONS		20.60 4.94	
	invaid from last &	Ha Table Control of the Control of t	e 200	00

07

PATOTAL AMOUNT DUE 25.54

170324260158760000 0812000007000000000000000002554 01 3

See Cast

S - Crest Amount



TOPIC:

TEL EPHONE

OBJECTIVES:

- Student will read and understand telephone bills for "Date Due" and "Total Amount Due".
- 2. Students will be able to find a name and number in the white pages of the phone book.
- 3. Students will read and understand the codes for various long-distance rates (e.g. day, evening, night).

TEXTS:

Lifelines Book 1, pp. 95-98

A New Start, Student Book, pp. 126

English for Adult Competency Book II,
pp. 18-19

pp. 18-19
English That Works Book 1, pp. 100-102,
109-113

Everyday English (Alemany) Student Book 2B, TELEPHONE pp. 6-8, 117

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS: Sample telephone bills
Phone books

PROCEDURES:

- 1. General Technique Sightwords
- 2. Specific Technique Using the Phone Book a. Solicit names of students' friends in the area (or, give them a name).
 - b. Student must find the name and phone number in the phone book.
- 3. Specific Technique
 - a. Pass out sample telephone bills.
 - b. Students identify "Date Due" and "Total Amount Due".
 - c. Point out that "Total Amount Due" can be found easily, since it is coded with a different color.

L3 206 1.

L3	furniture	budget
Shopping-2	sportswear	
·	suits and coats	
	dresses	
ERIC Pullbut Productivy IRC	cosmetics 207	

L3	customer service	linens
Shopping-1	ladies' shoes	housewares
S	refund	hardware
See Sightwords for L1 and L2 Clothing	exchanges	· toys
ERIC.	discount 208	appliances

	HIIEY MTHE	ME THIS ORDER OF ATTACHED ENVSL	OPE	3. ONLY dypourson this pro- NAME I first models not	hal, fantj	section (also I	M CI SW SW	2 M	leÑ)		EVOE DUI	NOI WRITE IN II	45 A/KA
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2. MEACOL I	HOME PHONE HANGER TO BE HOME PROME PROME PROME PROME PROMETER &	Bhaipe us speed up your or See also ben (i	- 1	4. FYOLIANAME FORMERMANE) first, metils me	al tout	please lift in i	41 i p : :	aces below		•	8/0 T	
ME AND MADE A	AND BURNISE ON SAME HAME IN ALL OF	MI.		FORMER ADDRESS I CRY/STATE I AMERICODE I F	 	CONE MANGER I		2P I	الننن	Ansa Con	is address	make number of a set time you can be questen about the : : : :; Phane Ho and A P O and I I UNELSE you make (chech proper to lage \$166	Time O are sent
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4	209							0	include any B a province Ca	AL ANCE D	KUE from		or the chart fee thome (let-ong on page \$66



W. B					•	INSTRUC		O	RDER MEMORANDUN
Print last mains, first instead and "op code so space provided	ì		hock meth lynient.		6 0 W	ist the item umber(s) a riel descrip I the item(rish to purc you for yo	nd a tium i) you hase.	4. Turn in your order at information, jewelry, or come a counter	 Your order will be processed promptly and you will be paged when completed.
TWE COLL	- I	ASTR	VAME (PI					SIP CODE	METHOD OF PAYMENT (Check One)
DO NOT USE THIS COLUMN	<u> </u>	/AN111 \		66 676 W Pr Hinder 6 6		VIMIN 4 17		ANSTEL AND BUILDING	16 F EIG SC HIST BOLDEN 18-m, 18-0 in Shinging
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1 (1816) 1500 (119 MAIL)	144							0.54.74	•



TOPIC:

SHOPPING

OBJECTIVES:

- Students will be able to read names for common departments in large stores, and be able to associate appropriate merchandise with the department.
- 2. Students will be able to locate appropriate department to return or exchange an item.
- 3. Students will be able to locate order number for an item in a catalogue and fill out sample order form.

TEXTS:

English for Adult Competency Book II, pp. 121, 123-125

Lifelines Book 2, pp. 51-54, 55-57

Impact Book 2, pp. 69-72

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS: Clothing items

Visuals of clothing items for

different occasions

Catalogues

PROCEDURES:

- 1. General Technique Sightwords
- 2. General Technique Matching
- Specific Technique Total Physical Response (TPR)
 - a. Place signs indicating "departments" in store (include refund/exchanges).
 - b. Give students instructions to buy
 - specific items, or return things. They must go to appropriate "place" in store.
- 4. Specific Technique Catalogues
 Using catalogues or monthly catalogue store circulars, have students select an item to buy and fill out catalogue order form (sample attached).

L3 213 ERIC"

L3	grilled	
Food-2	roast	
` .	ice cream	•
	tea	
ERIC.	coffee 214	

L3		·
.*	drip	pipes
Home Repairs - 3	plumber	landlord
·	toilet	electricity
	bathtub	l e a k
	faucet	l e a k y
ERIC.	215	

L3	living room	o v e n
Home Repairs - 2	dining room	electrician
•	floor	handy man
	makes noise	broken
	ceiling	work (v)
ERIC.	216	

L3		
ſ.	fix	lamp
Home Repairs -	repair	television
1 vec	hole	s i n k
Sightwords L3 Housing	c h a i r	refrigeratos
ERIC	table 217	stove

TCPIC:

HOME PEPAIRS

OBJECTIVES:

- Students will be able to read and write simple common requests for housing repairs.
- Students will be able to locate proper person to contact for repairs.

TEXTS:

English for Adult Competency Book I, pp. 93-95

English for Adult Competency Book II,

pp. 108-111

Lifelines Book 2, pp. 65-66, 69 Lifelines Book 4, pp. 42-45

Everyday English (Alemany) Book 2B, HOUSING pp. 4-12

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS: Visuals for typical household problems
Yellow Pages from the phone book

PROCEDURES:

- 1. General Technique Sightwords
- 2. General Technique 'atching Match visuals of household problems with sightwords.
- 3. Specific Technique
 - a. Teacher writes list of repair people on board (e.g. plumber, electrician, etc.).
 - b. Teacher passes out Yellow Pages to groups of students.
 - c. Teacher holds up visual of typical problem in house.
 - d. Studerts choose correct regain person from list on board.
 - e. Students look up repair person in phone book and write name and phone umber of one near them.
- 4. Specific Technique
 - a. Have students select a household problem that needs repair (e.g. leaky faucet, broker disposal unit or refrigerator, etc.)
 - b. Have student write note for landlord or initor about the repair that is needed.

L3 219

L3	kitchen	
Housing-2	near (nr.)	
(•	
		•
ERIC Arustract Production Say EIRC	220	

L3	house	bedroom
Housing-1	apartment	bathroom
Sec L3	apt.	rent
Sight words for Home Repairs	room	lease
ERIC.	condo 221	basement (bsmt.)

RENTALS

APARTMENTS

ALEX 4 room act turn or uniturn. adults, 8 mo lease, sec cep, refer for appt, 663-3531

ARLINGTON, N. 2 BR condo was to Clorergon Water, fire-class CAC, will, the new foc floor and turns to Clorergon Water, fire-class CAC, will, the new foc floor and turns floor and training the sec to the sec turns at, Art, sec, he see, at the 1915 huttle, 197-228 leave me.

ARL 5-New rew 2 BR cones, we can, Art, sec 198 year for the 1915 huttle, 197-228 leave me.

Excel sec 198 year for 273-472

ARL 5-New rew 2 BR cones, we can, Art, Carn, W.C., and, can, and the 197-1972

ARL 5-New rew 2 BR cones, 1975 and 197-1972

ARL 5-New rew 2 BR cones, 1975 and 197-1972

ARL 5-New rew 2 BR cones, 2 BR, eve ce, CAC/Men, W/O, eve, cer, 197-197, inc. 197-197.

ARL 5-Miner, 1, 2, 1 BRs in 1989

10 1987 inc. unit. 21-197.

ARL 5-Miner, 1, 2, 1 BRs in 1989

10 1987 inc. unit. 21-197.

ARLS CH-1523 units, and 18R, eve, (197-197)

FALLS CH-1524 units, all-destition and 198 leave one new sections of the 1981 leave one new 1981 sections and 1981 leave one new 1981 leave on

KALORAMA English basement APARTMENT, sunny, one bedroom for non-smoker. Wall-to-Wall carpeting, security. \$575, includes utilities, 483-5109.

HOUSES TE

PARPAX Mantue, Furnished 1 level, 2 SR. & den. All utilipri, psyed, \$1800, 7" 3-2523 HERNOON 3 SR, 2½ SA 2 level TH WUD. CAC \$850/mg. Lesse and depoot reg. Avail. Jan. 435-3820.

LAKERIOGE 4 SR.2 SA. detaction, seed and reproving room with. Heat gump, \$665, 765-7195.

MANASSAS 3 SR, 1½ SA TH, www.carbox tyrusus. W/G. CAC, all mg. ""/gis., guset street, walk to., room, very well kept, seed to., reg. avail sher 12/15, Cal. 273-3823 hm 9-39m Tim. 361-0844 art 703-361-0844.

RESTON 48R, 2/76A single larmy home, short term, avail myred. Arts allowed, 5960/mg. Call 471-4082 or 620-5120.

Call 471-4082 or 620-5120.

larry nome, short term, avail mmed. Rets allowed. \$980/mo.
284 471-4082 or 620-5120.
VIENNA 3 8R/2 8A/12m mm.
wiFP 'encell yerd, nr. Nrt. Metno 5850, 281-1572/435-4287.
VIENNA Short term lease.
\$800/mo. 38R, 28A wm. gas.
heat. cat. Gal 973-8083.
E. FOR. RENT - near. W.

HOUSE FOR RENT - near Western Avenue/River Road intersection and Friendship Heights Metro. Cozy 2 bedroom home, living room, dining room, hardwood floors, central air conditioning, separate garage, fenced in backyard, large front porch, full basement with washer/dryer, beautiful shade trees. Available immediately, \$950, Call owner in Annapolis, (301) 268-1058.

200MS

AAFB AREA Fum. pvt 8A & entrance. Amenities \$323-ma Cent. 633-5318 O, 599-9365 M ALEXANDRIA uge 8R F non smoker Retrigurator in mom Kitchen & laundry pr vi \$325-mo Cai 354-9755 eves. ALEXANDRIA S. Rooms in nice Pinewood TH \$500-month - /4 utils. pool, tennia, paris Cai BruceNangy 788-553. ANNANDALE uge mom and bath, non-emoker. \$290 mo. eveluan 1 Cai 941-7159 ANNAPOLIS. Lige mom very igs closet, pvt 8A for pulet resp £ \$250. (301) 263-7610 ARUNGTON NO wid, cos. 101. non-emir. \$200 md. cos. 101. Cuerr, nr Bailston. \$32-7134

PLEASA: I FURNISHED room for in private home: includes utilities (exphone); kitchen and laundry privile located near American University block from N buses); immediate occury, \$300 per month. Call after 6 p. 244-6043).

ROOM for RENT, large, American versity Park, Close to Metro, shopp etc. Call 362-5523 after 5:30 p.m.

ROOM for RENT - private home, pri bathroom, laundry facilities, utilines cluded. Walk to bus. Non-smoker. \$2 Call 229-6367.

Repairs/remodeling landlord agrees to make:
Security deposit receipt: Amount due:
Amount paid:
Balance due:
(This deposit is general monies and may be used by the landlord to cover the costs of damages to apartment by the tenant or his/her guests or as delinquent rent.)
Security deposit paid by:
Security deposit paid for pet:
Signed: (Oste)
(Date)
(Oate)



TENANT INFORMATION SHEET

nare	apartment is rented
Tena	nt's name
Previ	ous address
_eng	h of time at that address
Reas	on for leaving
• • • •	•••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••••
Place	of employment
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COL	e
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lome	phone number
lusin	ass phone number
mer	ency contact:
N	ame
٩	hone
	ddress
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ame	and ages of people who will be living in apartment:
-	·
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efere	nces:
	naracter references
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<u> </u>	







TOPIC:

HOUSING

OBJECTIVES:

- 1. Students will be able to read sightwords for basic types of housing and rooms in
- *2. Students will read simple newspaper ads pertaining to housing.

TEXTS:

Practical Vocabulary Builder, "Housing",

pp. 18-21

English in Everyday Life Book 1, pp. 50,

56, 59, 44-45, 46-48
English for Adult Competency Book I,

pp. 86-89, 100

English for Adult Competency Book II,

pp. 102-106, 112 Lifelines Book 1, pp. 61-64

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS: Visuals for housing (house, apart-

ment, etc.) Visuals for furniture

Newspaper ads for house or apartmen

rental (samples attached)

PROCEDURES:

- 1. General Technique Sightwords
- 2. General Technique Content Questions
- 3. Specific Technique Real Estate Ads
 - a. Pass out real estate ads.
 - b. Have students read and locate specific items, e.g. area, rent, number of

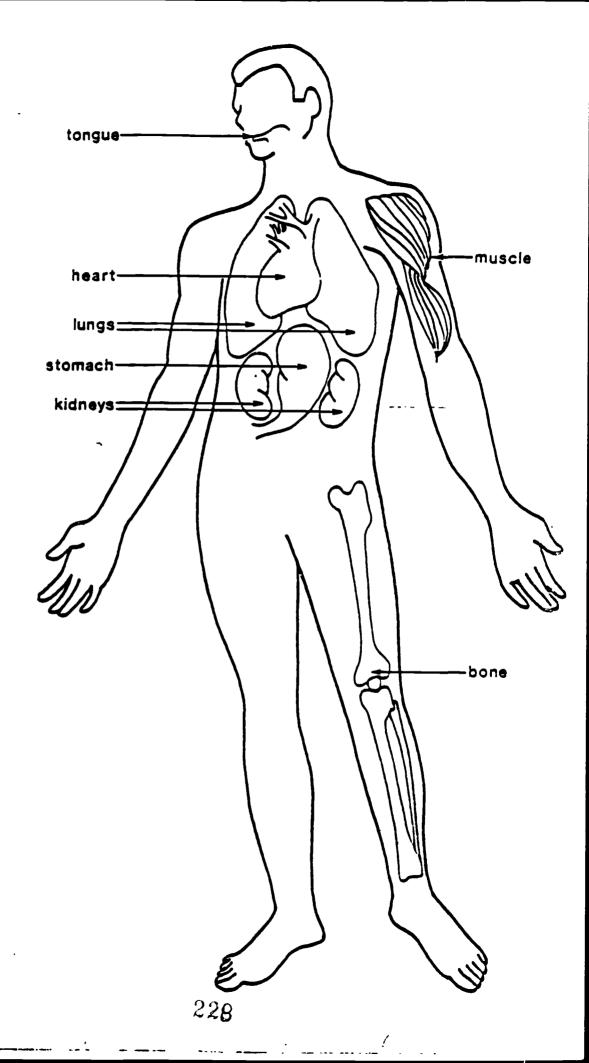
bedrooms.

^{*}Students should be made aware of various types of lease/ rental agreements. Advise students to have any lease or agreement explained to them by a friend before signing anything.

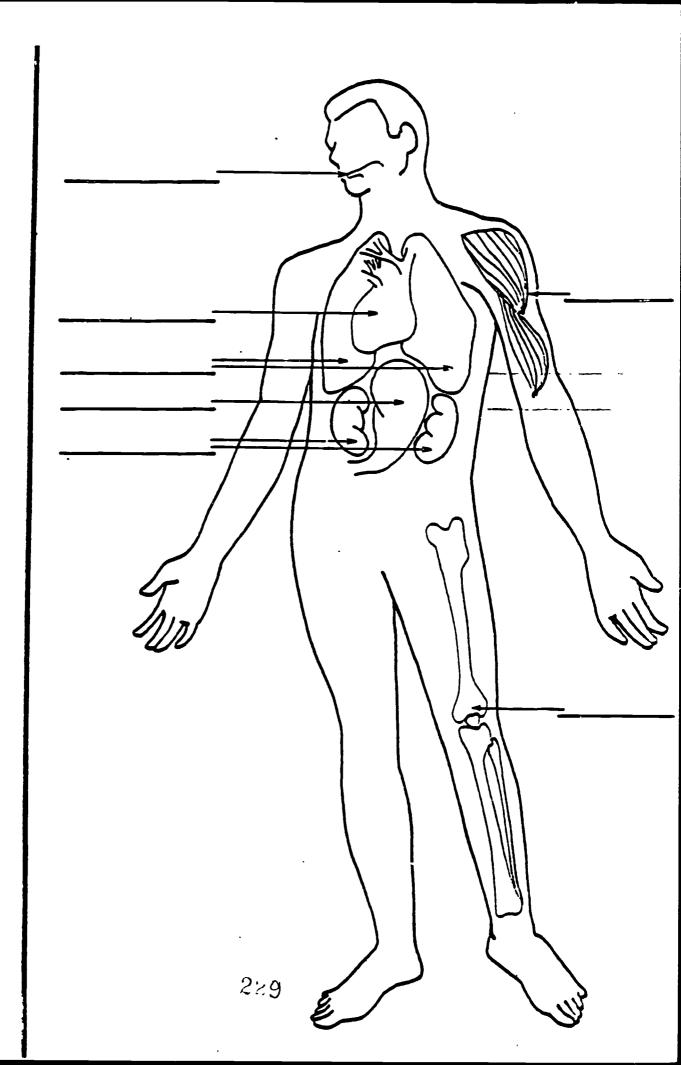
L3 226

ERIC*

	•	lungs	
See Sightwords for L1 and L2 Health	Health 2	heart	pharmacy
		muscle	
		b o n e	dosage
		take	227
ERIC *	·-		



ERIC Full Text Provided by ERIC





Α.	В.
GIANT PHARMACY 2524 S JEFFERSON ST FALLS CHURCH, VA 22041 PHONE: 931-1333	GIANT PHARMAC JS24 S JEFFERSON ST FALLS CHU9CH PHONE: 931-1333
RX 63362961 DR.DALEY GENA KOLIN 05/18/85 RJB ONE TABLET EVERY EIGHT HOURS THREE TIMES A DAY	RX 63345271 DR. FELDMAN MARSHALL KOLIN CL/C3/85 TWO SPRAYS EACH WESTRIE TWICE 4 DAY
AMOXIL 250MG CH 30 EA 08CARD AFTER DATE BELOW 0 REFILLS 05/18/86	NASALIDE 25/1/L 25 ML O REFILLS DISCARGAMENTO
How much?	How much?
How often?	How often?
C.	0.
No. 410 308 OR Acbinson. Alichard Loc. One teaspoonful four times a day. Dennatal Elixir.	PHONE 527-2600 256 N. GLEBE RCAD ARLINGTON. VA 222000 NO. 498 731 DATE 11-12-8 Marshal Kolin one tablet two times a
18° cc. 12 26 85	day Trinlin no. 16 Dr. Feldman
How much?	How much?
How often?	How often?
Looking for Other	Information
MATCH	
4. The array of the	

MATCH	
1. The prescription number is 498 731.	С
2. The doctor is Dr. Robinson.	8
3. The patient is Gena Kolin.	D
4. The medication goes in the nose.	

A	B.
DARRODERUG SEEZESE MUNICIPALITA NO. 187493 PR. Casey Yannos Misitzis:	Ma 155041 DE MoManus Nendy Rahm
Chew one tablet 3 times a day every 8 hours for 10 days (Amoxicillin 250mg Chew #30) 5-6-85-	Take one tables twice daily AFRINGL #20 feb25 1981
How much?	How much?
How often?	How often?
<u>C.</u> .	D.
GIANT PHARMACY 352A S. JEFFERSON ST., FALLS CHURCH, VA 22041 PHONE: 931-1333	DARTO DRUGOS 53128584
RX 63345272 DR.FELDMAN MARSHALL KOLIN 01/03/85 ROB DNE TABLET BY MOUTH. FOUR TIMES A DAY	Nd 409-348 OR Gupta. Ding How. One teaspoonful 3 times a : for 10 days. Tetracycline Syrup 125mg
EMYCIN 250MG 40 EA 0 REFILLS 0000000 17 0 37 58	120 cc 12 26 85
How much?	How much?
How often?	How often?
Looking for Other	r Information
MATCH,	
1. The doctor is Dr. McManus.	A
2. The prescription number is 63345272.	8
3. The dosage is one teaspoonful three	times a day.
4. The patient is Yannos Misitzis.	c



(.

ERIC Full feat Provided by ERIC

A.	В.
GIANT PHARMACY J524 S. JEFFERSON ST. FALLS CHURCH, VA. 22041 PHONE: 931-1333	
EX STAFFIC DR.FELDMAN PASSAGALL ROLIN POB POB FILTE TENES A DAT	NO. 410 308 OR. appinsing kicherd Loo. One temperature four times day. Donnatur Elixir. 18- cu.
How much?	
How often?	How much?
C	D.
NO. 276 COS DATE	GIANT PHARMACY 1924 S. JEFFERSON ST. FALLS CHURCH, VA PHONE: 931-1333
NO. 576-303 DATE 6.11.80	RX 63345271 DF FELDMAN MARSHALL NOTIN 01/03/25 TWO SPRATE SHOW NOTEST TWICE A OAT
Dr. Kiesel.	NASALITIE 25ML 25 ML 0 REFILLS DISCHOLATER DATE R
How much?	How much?
How often?	How often?

TOPIC:

BEALTH 2

· OBJECTIVES:

- 1. Students will be able to read dosages from labels on prescription drugs and demonstrate understanding.
- 2. Students will be able to read names for selected internal body parts, as well as other body parts not previously taught, from a labelled picture.

TEXTS:

Practical Vocabulary Builder, pp. 3, 16
English for Adult Competency Book I,
pp. 53, 60-61
English for Adult Competency Book II,
pp. 56-59
Picture It, pp.131-134
Impact Book 1, pp. 73-77, 79, 99-105

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS: Pictures of human body (See attachments, Level 1 Health)
Prescription labels from bottles

PROCEDURES:

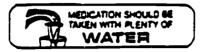
- 1. General Technique Sightwords
- 2. General Technique Matching
- 3. Specific Technique Reading labels
 Practice with worksheets similar to those
 attached.
- 4. Specific Technique Demonstrating comprehension
 - a. Hand out various prescription labels.
 - b. Using a clock at the front of the room, or one drawn in the board, ask students individually to show when they should take the medicine for the prescription label they are holding.

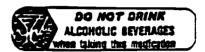
PHONICS ITEM:

L3 234

L3	prescription	
Health 1-2	poison	
	disease	
		•
ERIC Frailbeat Prosides by UTIC	235	

L3	fever	medicaid
Health 1 - 1	diabetes	medicare
. (pain	alcohol
	accident	keep out of reach
	health insurance	cause
ERIC Put ten tradition (IDC)	236	. /























SCHOOL ENTRANCE PHYSICAL EXAMINATION COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA					
NAME:LAST	FIRST	M I	(MCKNAME)	BATH DATE:	MO/DAY/YR
SEX. MAIE FEMALE	AACE:		CHILD'S SOCIAL SEC	URITY #	·
PARENT OR GUARDIAN		FIAST	M.I.	WORK PHONE:	
HOME ADDRESS			ZIP	HOME PHONE:	
CITY/COUNTY SCHOOL DIVISION.					_ GRADE:
)		HEALTH HISTORY			
HAS CHILD HAD ANY SERIOUS ILLNES: [S, ACCIDENTS IF SO, LIST:	, OPERATIONS, NUTRIT	ional, dental, mei	NTAL OR EMOTIONAL!	PROBLEMS OR HANDICA	PPING CONDITIONS?
1. 2. 3.					
IS CHILD RECEIVING CONTINUING MEDICAL CARE, IS CHILD TAKING ANY MEDICATION REGULARLY, IS CHILD USING ANY MEDICAL DEVICE:	YES NO YES NO		·		
, 	SIGNED. PARENT	OR GUARDIAN	M []	DA	16
I WILL NOT PERMIT MY CHILD TO HAVE IMMUNIZA KNOWLEDGE, CHILD IS IN GOOD HEALTH AND FREE FI	TIONS AND/OR PI	WSICAL EXAMINATI DISEASE	ON BECAUSE OF A	MY RELIGIOUS BELIEFS.	TO THE BEST OF MY

ERIC EVILLENT PROVIDENCE

239

PABLO A. FALO, M.D.

MAUREEN O'REGAN, M.D.

Obstatrics and Gynacology
GUSTAVO A. ROSSI, M.D.

715 4 Derry Meeen 30 te 201 4m-qeon 44 0365 703 318 0300

313 Bors 64an4a auta 9 fu a Ciri,mri - A 224 .103.4134 1433

1 /6/3 Partin 4ven Suite 513 Perten /A 22/36 103-437-4086

PATIENT INFORMATION

	DATF:
NAME:	AGE: DATE OF BIRTH:
	DIVORCED: WIDOW:
	PHOME:
	STATE:71?:
	OCCUPATION:
	CITY:
BUSINESS PEONE:	SOCIAL SECURITY NUMBER:
NAME OF SPOUSE:	
	BUSINESS PHONE:
	ID NUMBER:
	CODE:
Medical History (please che	•
	10.Bladder or Kidney Ailmen's
	11. Are you taking any medications
	12. If yes, what medicines
d. Diabetes	13. Drug Allergies
5. Rheumatic Fever	14. Family history of any of the acous
	11. Previous Surgery
	16.Other Diseases
	17. Referred by
0. Liver Diseasts	241



STANDARD HEALTH EXAMINATION RECORD

Date Name _ mo day year Address	•	lirst)	Age	Sex
	MEDICAL	HISTORY		
Have you had any problems with: (check) PAST ILLNESSES	DISE	ASES	IMMUNIZATIO	NS—TESTS
Frequent colds Frequent sore throats Bronchitis Altergies Operations or serious injuries Stomach upsels Kidney trouble Convulsions Tuberculosis Diabetes Blood diseases (anemia, etc)	Chicken pox Measles Mumps Scarlet Fever Poliomyelitis Whooping Cough Other		Diphtheria Whooping Cough Poliomyelitis Tetanus Smallpox Typhoid Tuberculin Other List of Medications	You Are Now
High blood pressure Heart attacks Mental depression Bad headaches or migraines Liver trouble (hepatitis)	SURGERIE		Taking	
(A)				



Allergies to Medications

Medical History

200	Mark Appropriate Itams
	C Arthritis C Rheumatism
	□ Asthma □ Bronchids □ Emphysema
	I Cancer I Tumor
	Clabetes : Hypoglycemia
	Colabetes Control Hypoglycemia Colaziness Control Fairiting
	C Epilepsy C Seizures
	☐ Eye Problem ☐ Claucoma
	C Frequent or Severe Headache
	C Hearing Impairment
	T Heart Condition
	I High Blood Pressure
	□ Jaundice □ Hepatitis
	C Kidney Disease C Hemodialysis
	☐ Low Blood Pressure
	C Mental Retardation
	C Pain or Pressure in Chest
	C Palpitations C Pounding Heart
	□ Paralysis
	C Periods of Unconsciousness
	C Rheumatic Fever
<u> </u>	C Shortness of Breath
	C Smoking (Facis Per Day: No. of Years:)
	Stomach, Liver, or Intestinal Trouble
	C Thyrold Trouble
	☐ Tuberculosis
	☐ Urinary Tract Infection
	I VD I Syphills I Conormea
	□ Other:
	Use of:
	Contacts C Dentures C Hearing Aid
	C Pacemaker C Prostnesis

REGISTRATION SLIP

	TODAY'S DATE
NAME	
ADDRESS	
BIRTHDATE	HOME PHONE
WORK PHONE	EMPLOYER
OCCUPATION	
SOCIAL SECURITY #	
PARENT OR SPOUSE'	S NAME
	·
IN CASE OF EMERGE	ENCY, PLEASE NOTIFY
	Single Married Widowed
	Single Married Widowed
	Single Married Widowed Divorced
Insurance	Single Married Widowed Divorced Female Male



TOPIC:

HEALTH 1

OBJECTIVES:

- 1. Students will be able to fill out a simple medical history form.
- 2. Students will be able to read and understand general warning labels found on

prescription drugs.

TEXTS:

Lifelines Book 2, pp. 81-83 Lifelines, Book 4, p. 68

English for Adult Competency Book II,

pp. 61-63

Impact Book 1, pp. 103-105

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS:

Prescription bottles Simple medical information forms from local physician (samples

attached)

*Warning labels from prescription

drugs

Props for TPR in Procedure 4

PROCEDURES:

- 1. General Technique Sightwords
- 2. General Technique -Content Questions Use text of Medical History forms; also use warning labels as text.
- 3. Specific Technique Medical form
 - a. Have students fill out sample medical forms (attached).
- 4. Specific Technique Total Physical 'Sponse (TPR)
 - .. Apply selected warning labels to prescription bottles which contain "placebos", e.g. candy, water, etc.
 - b. Hand a student a bottle and ask him/her to read the label, act out the warning, "take" the medication, or otherwise domonstrate comprehension.
 - c. Teacher should have other props on hand, such as milk cartons, jar of water, food, empty alcohol bottle, etc.

PHONICS ITEM:

*The teacher may obtain real labels from a local druggist. Having the real labels is helpful since they are in different colors.

L3 246

L3 Other Comm	Library	Church
Other Community Resources	Police	Welfare
·	Fire Department	
	Day Care	•
ERIC	Legal Aid 247	

	CTW CTW	
	SESAME STR M A G A Z I N	
	CREATIVE MAGAZINE WRITTEN TO MAKE LEARNING FOR 2	
CHLUB!		Subscriptions to Canada and other countries add \$6.00 per year. Please remit in U.S.
gTY	STATE ZIP	Currency Allow 6-8 weeks for delivery. Muopet characters 8 1971 1984 Muopets Inc.
MONT	☐ Payment Enclosed ☐ Bill me later	4GWY8

SPA LADY

METRO AREA
Baileys X-roads • Bethesda • Ctriton • Columbia
Faulax • Fiederich • Gaithersburg • Landmark
Marlow Heights • Mt. Vernon • North Wheaton
Rockville • 7 Corners • Salver Spring • Springlield
Tysons Corner • White Oak • Wucdbridge
Sterling • Wash. D.C.: K St • Van Ness

RECEIVE	A	FREE	CNE	WEEK
M	ΕN	IBERS	HIP	

Work Phone	Store Where Coupon Was Obtained
First time visitor	
B unless accompanied by a	guardian. Age
Coupon good for one	person only
	First time visitor 8 unless accompanied by a



TOPIC:

OTHER COMMUNITY RESOURCES

OBJECTIVES:

- 1. Students will locate different government services in blue pages of the phone book.
- Using local community service handbook, students will look for and find specific information.

TEXTS:

English for Adult Competency Book II, pp. 182-186

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS: Phon

Phone books

*Handbook of community services

PROCEDURES:

General Technique - Sightwords

Specific Technique - Finding Specific Agencies

- a. Teacher lists various agencies on the chalkboard (Legal Aid, Welfare, Library, etc.)
- b. Give pairs of students phone book.
- c. Students look up numbers in blue pages.
- d. Students may suggest additional services to look up.
- 3. The same technique can be applied for use of community services handbook.

PHONICS ITEM:

^{*}Call United Way or other community agency to obtain copies of a local community service handbook.

L3 230



L3		hold
Community Resources: Post Office -2		
S.		
·	pick up	
ERIC	foward 251	

L3		
Com	stamps	registered
Community Resources: Post Office-1	money orders	insure
3:	post office	change
-	parcel	air mail
ERIC	package 252	deliver

Community Resources: Post Office

DON'T DELIVER MAIL TEMPORARILY AS

NAME;	
ADDRESS:	STOP
IS GOING TO BE AWAY FOR AWHILE.	M ₂
PLEASE HOLD MAIL STARTING:	—) (2010) ·
GOING TO BE GONE FOR APPROXIMATELY:	
☐ WILL PICK UP MAIL UPON RETURN	
□ START DELIVERY ON:	The state of the s



Community Resources: Post Office

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Community Resources: Post Office

As soon as you know your new address, mail this card to all the people, businesses, and publications who send you mail.

For publications, tape an old address label over name and old address sections and complete new address.

Your name	Print or Type-Last Name, First Name, Misse was			•		
Old	No. and Street		Act Suite No.	PO Box	43	
Address	Post Office State		ZIP Code			
New	Ms. and Street		ARE SING NO.	PO Bos	≠ C 1.a	
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Sign	Syptemie		نده موه عبد	Puss a - wit	Account to	
Here	X					

TOPIC:

*COMMUNITY RESOURCES: POST OFFICE

OBJECTIVES:

- 1. Students will be able to read words
- commonly found on signs in the post office.

 2. Students will be able to read and fill out
- a change of address form.

TEXTS:

Everyday English (Alemany) Book 1, POST OFFICE

pp. 1-3

Lifelines Book 1, pp. 75-78

Everyday English (Alemany) Book 2A, POST

OFFICE pp. 1, 3, 7, 9-12, 15 English for Adult Competency Book 1,

pp. 147-150, 167

English for Adult Competency Book II,

pp. 158-162

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS: Items from Post Office (stamps, aerograms, postcards, change-of address cards, etc.)

PROCEDURES:

- 1. General Technique Sightwords
- 2. Specific Technique Role Play
 - a. Make signs indicating different postal services (e.g. Stamps Only, Registered Mail, Packages, Mail, Pick-up).
 - b. Place signs at the front of the room with a student playing the postal employee.
 - c. Divide the students into groups, making a customer "line" for each service. Students must make an appropriate request based on the "line" they are standing in.
 - 3. Specific Technique Postal forms
 Have students fill out change of address
 forms from the post office.

PHONICS ITEM:

*The objectives in this topic are to be taught only after the students can handle the topic and vocabulary aurally/orally.



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Community Resources Public Schools-3	has	
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TOPICS:

PERSONAL ID	4
FOOD	4
SHOPPING	5
TELEPHONE	5
INTERPRETING CHARTS AND MAPS/FOLLOWING DIRECTIONS	5:
TRANSPORTATION	5 5
COMMUNITY RESOURCES. PUBLIC SCHOOLS	56
COMMUNITY RESOURCES: POST OFFICE	57
OTHER COMMUNITY RESOURCES	58
HEALTH 1	59
HEALTH 2	50
HOUSING	61
HOME REPAIRS	62
BANKING/BUDGET	63
EMPLOYMENT: OCCUPATIONS	54
WORK SCHEDULES AND WAGES	۶ ۶

TOPIC:

PERSONAL ID

OBJECTIVES:

- 1. Students will be able to read (additional) words necessary for answering personal ID questions (e.g. sex, education, etc.).
- 2. Students will be able to fill out a variety of forms.

TEXTS:

Lifelines Book 1, Chapter 1-4

A New Start Literacy Workbooks 1 and 2
(worksheets for all forms of information)

English for Adult Competency Book I, pp. 11-13

English for Adult Competency Book II, p. 91

English in Everyday Life Book 1, p. 4

English That Works Book 1, pp. 22-32

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS: Simple forms (preferably differing in appearance from one another, but requiring the same information)

Forms found in magazines and junk mail (These can require more information than those used at lower levels, including Mr./Mrs., marital status, date of birth.)

PROCEDURES:

- 1. General Technique Sightwords
- 2. Specific Technique Forms
 - a. Have students actually fill out a variety of forms (sample forms attached).

PHONICS ITFM:

*See Levels 1 ands 2 for additional practice, if necessary.



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Send me AMERICAN FILM (10 issues annually) at the special student rate of \$12.97. That's a savings of 35% on the regular \$20 rate and entitles me to full membership privileges in The American Film Institute.

Name					
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Address			-	-	
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2WTSSJ

Clip & Mail Today! NO POSTAGE IS NECESSARY. IT COSTS NOTHING TO TAKE A CHANCE:

Yes, I am a homeowner. Please enter my name in the Sweepstakes and rush me at no obligation on my part your Free Brochure. I understand that returning the card entitles me to Factory Savings until December 31, 1985.

name				
Aadr	e35 _			
City	<u>-</u>		State	
ס:	•	_ Phone:		

Sweepstakes Rules & Exclusions: Any homeowner may enter with no purchase required, All offers limited to window and door sizes we manufacture. Winners must reside within design service area. Void where prohibited. Offer Ends: December 31, 1985.

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SEND SUBSCRIPTION TO: NAME (Please print clearly) STREET __ STATE ____ ZIP ☐ Check here if subscription is for a child. Birthdate __ (Minth Day Year) BILL TO (if different from address above): NAME _ (Pleue print clearly) STREET _ ZIP _ ☐ Payment enclosed (\$14 for 10 issues) Outside U.S.A., please add \$8 per year for surface delivery. Please bill me. Please aile # 6 weeks for delivery. Prices subject to change without notice. 8M20P

Your Signature		
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Name (PLEASE PRINT)		
Street Address	City	
Account Number		



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Personal ID	Lane	date of birth
See Sightwords for Levels 1 and 2 Personal ID	Court	Ave.
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L3 266 LEVEL 3

TOPIC:

FOOD

OBJECTIVES:

- 1. Students will be able to find specific foods, given only food section headings (e.g. fruit--oranges, produce--lettuce).
- 2. Students will be able to read abbreviations for common measurements and locate the quantities on foud packages.
- 3. Students will be able to read food ads and find the better value.
- 4. Students will be able to read representative menus from American fast food restaurants and know the cost of particular items.

TEXY'S:

Lifelines Book 2; pp. 41-43, 45-47 English in Everyday Life Book 2, pp. 20-22 English for Adult Competency Book II, pp. 30-50 Oxford Picture Dictionary, p. 20

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS: Various types of food containers Food ad sections from local papers Menus from local restaurants and fast food chains

PROCEDURES:

- General Technique Sightwords
- 2. General Technique Matching
- 3. Specific Technique Containers/Quantities a. Teacher gives scudents various types of food containers.
 - b. Students read the quantities listed on their containers.
- 4. Specific Technique Food Group Names
 - a. Give students a general shopping list (see attached sample).
 - b. Hold up visuals or flashcards of specific foods and have students write them under the appropriate heading.
- 5. Specific Technique Reading Menus
 - a. Hand out menus to the students.
 - them a limit they can spend.
 b. Teacher (or other student) asks them what they will eat.



LEVEL 3

TOPIC:

FOOD, P. 2

- 6. Specific Technique Price Shopping
 a. Teacher divides students into groups.
 b. Teacher gives each group several food ads from local stores.
 - c. Teacher writes a shopping list on board.
 - d. Each group must find the best price for the items on the shopping list in the ads.

PHONICS ITEM:

L3

		Snopping Li	st
	Meat	•	
Food			
	Vegetables		
	-		
	Fruit		
	Dairy		-



	MENU						
Cold Sandwiches	·	Side Orders	Ÿ				
Tuna Salad	\$3.00	Green Salad	\$1.25				
Chicken Salad	3.00	Potato Salad	85				
Bologna	2.25	Cole Slaw	.85				
Salami	2.50	French Fries	1.10				
Turkey	3.25						
Roast Beef	3 50	Beverages					
Cheese	2.25	Coke, Sprite, Diet Coke	sm. 75 lg. 1.00				
Club	3.50	Iced Tea	sm. 75 lg. 1.00				
Choice of bread:Roll, Rye, White	e, or Whole Wheat	Milk	.75				
‡Cheese or tomato 15¢ extra		Coffee	.50				
		Beer	1.50				
Hot Sandwiches	•						
Hamburger	2,50	<u>Desserts</u>					
Grilled Cheese	2.25	Ice Cream	1 sc∩op .75				
Steak 'n' Cheese	3 75		2 scoops 1.35				
Barbecue O.S.	3 50	Brownie	85				
270		Mixed Fruit Salad	272 106				

L3	liter (1.)	ounce (oz.)
Food -1	menu	sandwich
·	salad	fried
See Sightwords for L1 & L2 Food	dessert	hamburger
ERIC	beverage 272	fish

BUDGET

Ľ	NCOME (PER MONTH):		
1.	Husband's Income:		
2.	Wife's Income:		
3.	Other Income:		
4.	Other Income:		
		Total Income:	
EX	PENSES (PER MONTH):		
1.	Rent:	-	
2.	Utilities: (electricity, water, sewer)		
3.	Telephone:		
4.	Food:		
5.	Transportation: (car payment, gas, oil, bus fare, insurance)		
6.	Clothing:		
7.	Medical.		
8.	Insurance:		
9.	Savings:		
10.	Other:		
		Total Expenses:	

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CHECK CASHING APPLICATION PRIVILEGE CARD (PLEASE PRINT ALL INFORMATION)

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Corporation	AN EQUAL	Application for Employment
LAST NAME	FIRST	MIDDLE INITIAL
HOME ADDRESS		PERMANENT ADURESS (leave blank if same as home address) STREET
CITY STATE TELEPHONE — ALEA CODE NUMBER	ZIP	CITY STATE ZIP TELEPHONE AREA CODE NUMBER
Person to contact NAME in an emergency		TELEPHONE — AREA CODE NUMBER

EDUCATION	AND TRAINING	的数据的					张春世界
Type of School	Name & address of school	Dates at	Illended lo molyr	Grad Yes	Jualed No	Type of Degree Diploma or Certificate	Major/Minor Field of Study
High School							
College or University							
Other Education							
FOREIGN LANGUAG (List livent only)	3ES 1			(L)	EAD EAD	WRITE WRITE	SPEAK SPEAK

PERSONAL REFE	RENCES: Omit relatives, employers a	nd coworkers.	
Name	Address	Phone	Occupation
		(Day) (Night)	
		(Dav) (Night)	

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PHYSICAL RECO					
PERFORMING ANY WO	HYSICAL DEFECTS THAT F JRK FOR WHICH YOU ARE	HECLUDE YOU FRO	M)?		
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LEVEL 3

TOPIC:

WORK SCHEDULES AND WAGES

OBJECTIVES:

- Students will be able to read and understand time sheets and work schedules.
- 2. Students will be able to read information about different wage scales and calculate gross earnings.
- 3. Students will be able to read pay check stub and understand the difference between gross and net earnings.

TEXTS:

English That Works Book 1, pp. 135-143, 147-148, 164-166
English in Everyday Life Book 1, pp. 124-125
English for Adult Competency Book I, p. 134

SUPPLEMENTAL MATERIALS: Teacher-made time schedules, work schedules, and wage scales (samples attached)

*Pay check stubs (samples attached)

PROCEDURES:

- 1. General Technique Sightwords
- 2. General Technique Content Questions
 Use schedules and pay check stub as well as pages indicated in books as "text".
- 3. Specific Technique Time Sheets
 - a. When you begin this topic, distribute copies of empty Time Sheets (sample attached) to students.
 - b. Have them fill in their names, and the "Time In" (i.e. the time class begins) in the appropriate day slot
 - in the appropriate day slot.

 c. Have them fill in "Time Out" at the end of class. Remind them to sign in and out for breaks, lunch, etc.
 - d. At the end of the week or when you have completed this topic, have them calculate the total hours opent in class.

^{*}Books of pay theck stubs may be purchased in any office supply store.

TIME SHEET

Name	Company Pay		
	Time In	Time Out	Total Hours
Monday			
Tuesday			
Wednesday	·		
Thursday			·
· Friday			
Saturday	· ·		
Sunday	287		



Work Schedules/Wages

DEDUCTIONS	EMPLOYEE'S NAME				
	SOCIAL SECURITY NO.	PAY			
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	GROSS EARNINGS	S			
3	OVERTIME				
ζ	CTHEN COMPENSATION		TOTAL		
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OVERTIME			
OTHER COMPENSATION		TOTAL	
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STATE DISABILITY INSURANCE FEDERAL INSURANCE CONTRIBUTIONS ACT			
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FEDERAL INSUFANCE COMPRISE TIONS ACT		TOTAL DEDUCTIONS S	

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Work Schedule and Wages - '2	total	
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	hour	
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GENERAL TECHNIQUES



GENERAL TECHNIQUES

This section of the guideline contains step-by-step procedures for a number of general techniques which are referred to in the core curriculum. These techniques may be useful for teaching certain objectives given in the curriculum. These techniques are only suggestions for teaching; texts and other activities and materials should be used as well.

ALPHABET	69
NOMBERS	71
DICTATION	72
PHONICS	73
SIGHTWORDS	75
MATCHING	77
LANGUAGE EXPERIENCE APPROACH	78
CLOZE	81
CONTENT QUESTIONS	82

General Technique: Alphabet

The following is a procedure for presenting the letters of the alphabet to the students for the first time. Use only one set of letters (i.e. small or capital) initially. The procedure can be repeated for the other set of letters.

- 1. Buy or make a set of alphabet flashcards.
- 2. Starting at the beginning of the alphabet, hold up the flashcard and say the name of the letter.
- 3. Students repeat the name of the letter.
- 4. Say the name of the letter two more times. Students repeat each time.
- 5. Place the flashcard on the chalkboard ledge so students can see it. If there is no ledge, pin or tape the card on or near the board (i.e. the front of the room).
- 6. Hold up the next letter and follow steps #2-5.
- 7. After presenting 4 or 5 letters this way, print the letters (in sequence) and have students identify the letter. If they have difficulty, help them until they can identify the letter without a prompt from you.
- 8. Continue with the next 4 or 5 letters in the same way until the entire alphabet has been presented in sequence.
- 9. Hold up flashcards one by one, in sequence.
- 10. Hold up flashcards in random order to see if students can identify all letters out of sequence. (This will be more difficult).

Note: It may not be possible to present all the letters of the alphabet in one class period. Even if you can, it will probably take the students longer than one class to <u>learn</u> the alphabet. To practice the alphabet you may wish to use one or all of the following activities.

- Place the flashcards, in sequence, on the chalkboard ledge. Say a letter, and ask a student to give it to you.
- Randomly distribute the flashcards to the class. Ask each student to hold up the card(s) he/she has, and identify it (them).



General Technique: Alphabet (continued)

- Using the names of the letters of the alphabet, give the students a dictation exercise. (See General Technique: Dictation.)
- Write a short word (that students have in their oral vocabulary) on the board. Ask a student to identify the individual letters (i.e. spell the word). Repeat with other short words.
- Have student match small letters with capital letters.

As the students learn to identify the letters of the alphabet by name, they will be motivated to write them. Capitalize upon this motivation, by allowing them time to copy the letter at various points in the lesson. Help them to learn to write the letters correctly by providing them with lined worksheets showing the stroke order of each letter. While they are practicing (i.e. writing) the letters, circulate around the classroom to check their stroke order, and to help individual students.



General Technique: Numbers

The following is a step-by-step procedure for presenting number symbols for the first time. Pre nt only small sets of numbers at one time (e.g. 1-10). Repeat the procedure for other sets of numbers.

- Buy or make a set of number flashcards. To reinforce the meaning of the numbers, you may also wish to make a set of "domino" flashcards, consisting of a number of dots.
- 2. Beginning with the numbers 1-10, hold up the first flashcard and say the number. (You can hold up the "domino" card at the same time to reinforce the meaning of the number.)
- 3. Students repeat.
- 4. Say the number two more times. Students repeat each time.
- 5. Place the flashcard on the chalkboard ledge (or at the front of the room) so students can see it. Point to the flashcard and ask students to identify the number.
- 6. Repeat steps #2-5 for each number in sequence.
- 7. After all numbers (in the set) have been presented, ask students to read the numbers in sequence.
- 8. Then, hold up the flashcards in random order and have the students identify the numbers out of sequence.

To practice the numbers, you may wish to use one or all of the following activities:

- Have the students match the "domino" flashcards with the number flashcards.
- Place number flashcards on the blackboard ledge in random order. Say a number and ask a student to give it to you.
- Give the students a dictation of groups of numbers, both in and out of sequence. (See General Techniques: Dictation.)
- Have the students copy the numbers. It would be helpful to provide them with lined worksheets that indicate the stroke order for forming each number.

General Technique: Dictation

Dictation is essentially a writing activity. It is used to check students' comprehension as well as writing/spelling ability. The teacher says something aloud (e.g. a letter, number, word, or sentence) and the students write down what they hear. To give a dictation, follow these steps:

- Ask the students to take out a piece of paper.
- Tell the students to listen. Say the item (i.e. letter, number, word, or sentence).
- Students write what they heard. (Leave time enough for them to write.)
- 4. Repeat the item.
- Continue with the next item, repeating steps #2-4.
 (Remember to tell students to skip lines between items.)
- 6. After you have dictated all the items in the activity, go back to the beginning and repeat each item once so that students can check their answers before the papers are collected (or corrected).



General Technique: Phonics

Phonics is an approach to teaching reading which emphasizes the sound-letter correspondence in words. Therefore, it is only useful to teach students to "sound out" letters which consistently have the same sound. In other words, the vowel latters, which can have a variety of sound values, do not necessarily lend themselves to a phonics approach. Thus, it is recommended that you begin phonics instruction with consonants which have a consistent sound value in initial position. For example, m, n, p, b, s, t all have a consistent sound value in initial position. Of course, if your students find phonics instruction useful, it can be used for "sounding out" letters in medial and final position as well.

There are a variety of ways to teach phonics. One way to teach phonics is outlined in a step-by-step procedure below.

- Hold up a letter flashcard for the sound to be learned, and ask students to identify it by name. OR you may identify the letter by saying, "This is the letter m".
- Then write the letter on the board and say again, "This is the letter m".
- 3. Hold up a visual of a "key" word which begins with that letter. The "key" word should be a word known by the students. For example, hold up a picture of a man, and say "This is a man".
- 4. Students look at the visual and repeat the "key" sentence/word after the teacher. This is done three times.
- 5. Then point to the letter on the board again, and say, "This is the letter m".
- 6. Then say: "The sound of the letter \underline{n} is $/\underline{n}/$ (or $\underline{m}\underline{m}\underline{n}$) as in $\underline{m}\underline{a}\underline{n}$ ".
- 7. Students listen and repeat.
- 8. Say a number of "key" words that begin with m, as you point to the letter on the board. For example, man, mop, miss, much. Be sure to use only words which are already known to the students.
- 9. Students listen and repeat as teacher models each word separately. This is done three times.

General Technique: Phonics (continued)

- 10. Ask students for words they know that begin with the sound of the letter m.
- 11. Write the words on the board, underlining the m.
- 12. Then tape the visual of the man on the board and write the word beneath it. Point to the word, say it, and underline the m.
- 13. Check that the students know the difference between the name of the letter and the sound of the letter by asking the questions: "What is the name of the letter?" "What is the sound of the letter?"

To practice sound-letter correspondences, you may want to use one or all of the following activities.

- Give each student a "flashcard" (or index card) with the letter that was introduced. Say a series of words (all should be a part of the students spoken vocabulary, if possible). Every time the students hear a word beginning with the sound they just learned, they hold up the card.
- Ask students to match letters (sounds) to visuals of words that begin with that sound.
- Have students keep a "log" of key words that begin with a particular letter/sound. For example, one page is devoted to m, another is for n, etc.
- Select a "word family" that appears in a topic you are teaching. For example, right when you are teaching directions. Write <u>-ight</u> on the board. Using the consonants that students have learned to "sound out," make different words and have the students read them.

Example: right might sight light tight fight



General Technique: Sightwords

Sightwords are words which students have in their spoken vocabulary, but which have not yet been presented visually. Sightwords, as the name implies, are meant to be recognized on sight. Therefore, you must not overload the students with too many sightwords at once. Since the sightwords already have meaning (in spoken English) for the students, it is best to capitalize on that meaning as an aid to memory. There are various ways to present sightwords; one way is outlined in a step-by-step procedure below.

- Say the sightword in the context of a meaningful sentence, or "key" sentence, if possible. (For example, if you are teaching what, you may say "What is your name?")
- 2. Students repeat the sentence.
- 3. Hold up a flashcard (large enough for the students to see) with the sightword on it, and say the word.
- 4. Students repeat. This is done two more times.
- 5. Hold up the card, and ask individual students to "read" the word.
- 6. Write the key sentence on the board, underlining the sightword.
- 7. Read the sentence aloud.
- 8. Students repeat. This is done two more times.
- 9. Point to the sightword, and say it aloud.
- 10. Students repeat.
- 11. Ask individual students to "read" the sentence, OR the sightword. (Indicate which one by pointing.)
- 12. Place the sightword card on the chalkboard ledge, or elsewhere at the front of the room.
- 13. Repeat steps #1-12 with other sightwords.
- 14. After all sightwords in that day's lesson have been introduced, call out the words individually in random order, and have a student choose the correct flashcard and give it to you.





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General Technique: Sightwords (continued)

To practice sightwords you may wish to use one or all of the following activities:

- Give each student a set of sightword cards. (A set consists of the words taught that day.) Say a word and have students hold up the correct card.
- Write all "key" sentences on the board. Say a sightword, and have a student come up to the board and circle the correct word.
- Give students a worksheet with all the "key" sentences, but with a blank in the place of the sightword. Write all the sightwords on the board. Now say each "key" sentence (complete) aloud. Students must write/copy the correct sightword in the blank.
- Have students match sightwords with visuals. (This activity can only be done for sightwords whose meanings are easily depictable. e.g. a chair.)
- Have students copy the sightwords from personal sets of flashcards into their notebooks.
- Give the students a dictation, using the sightwords as the items. (See General Technique: Dictation.)



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General Technique: Matching

Matching activities are used to practice students' understanding of relationships, all kinds of relationships. Some types of matching activities are:

- Matching words with pictures (visuals).
- Matching letters with pictures whose words begin with that letter.
- Matching items with categories (e.g. dress--clothing; milk--dairy)

Matching activities may be done individually, using worksheets, or they may be done as a class activity, using flashcards, pictures, etc. General Technique: Language Experience Approach (Modified)

The language experience approach consists of developing a language experience story from the shared experience of the students. Language experience stories constitute a method for teaching reading to native English speakers, but it can be adapted for use with non-native English speakers as well. The basic premise of a language experience story is simple: Since the story is generated from the students (i.e. using the students own words/vocabulary), and it is a story of their own real-life experience, the students not only will be motivated to read the story, but will also be capable of reading the story.

One way of presenting and using a language experience story in the classroom is outlined for you in a step-by-step procedure below. Please note that for maximum effect, it may take more than one class period to do this activity.

DAY 1

- 1. Choose a topic from a shared class experience (e.g. a field trip, a birthday celebrated in class, etc.) OR better yet, have the students choose the topic.
- 2. Encourage the students to tell the story. You may use "prompting" questions such as: "What did we do yester-day?" "Then what happened?" etc.

(Although a language experience story is traditionally done individually, i.e. each student tells his/her own story, it is usually too time-consuming in most classes. Therefore, in this version we are developing a "whole class" story. To maximize participation, go around the room, calling on each student to contribute to the story.)

- 3. Write down what each student says on the blackboard, or on a large pad of butcher paper at the front of the room. You may make corrections, especially structural ones, but take care to use the students' vocabulary, and not your own.
- 4. When the story is finished (it may consist of only 3-4 sentences), read the entire story to the class. Point to each word as you read; precision in pointing is important.
- 5. Re-read the first sentence, pointing to the words.



- 78 -

General Technique: Language Experience Approach (continued)

- 6. Ask a student to read that sentence, as you point to the words.
- 7. Repeat steps \$5-6 with each sentence, until the entire story has been read.
- 8. Pick out the meaningful words in the story, or words that are relevant to the topic you are teaching. Underline them.
- 9. Read the underlined words as you point to them. Have the students look, listen, and repeat after each one.
- 10. Take the story home, type or write it up, and duplicate a copy for each student. Also, make sightword flash-cards with the meaningful words from the story.

DAY 2

- Teach sightwords from the story. (See General Technique: Sightwords)
- 2. Distribute copies of the story to each student.
- 3. Read the story aloud as the students follow along.
- 4. Ask individual students to read the story.
- 5. Ask students to copy the story.

To practice and reinforce the language experience story, you may wish to use one or all of the following activities.

- Distribute individual sets of sightwords from the story to all the students. (You may use 3x5 cards.) Write a sentence from the story on the board, leaving a blank in place of a sightword. Have students "fill in the blank" by holding up the appropriate sightword card. Repeat with other sentences from the story.
- Hold up a sightword flashcard and have students circle that word on their own copies of the story. (This is a type of matching activity.)
- A variation of the above activity: Say a sightword out loud, and have students circle the word on their own copies of the story.



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- 79 -

General Technique: Language Experience Approach (continued)

- Make sentence strips (on large strips of paper or cardboard) for each sentence of the story. Use these strips as "flashcards". Read each sentence in sequence, and have the students repeat after each one. Then read each sentence out of sequence, and have the students repeat after each one. Then hold up each strip and ask the students to arrange the strips in proper sequence.
- Have the students buy a binder or folder in which to keep the story. (This may be a typed copy or one written in their own hand.) As more language experience stories are added, this binder or folder will constitute a "book" of materials that the student will really be able to read!



General Technique: Cloze (modified)

Cloze is a technique used in language teaching to check a student's reading proficiency; more recently it has been used to test a student's overall, or global, language proficiency. In a true cloze exercise, every Nth word (for example, every 5th word) is deleted from a reading passage, and the student is required to supply a correct word (or even the exact word) according to the context. However, in many lower-level ESL classes, modified cloze exercises are used for "fill-in-the-blank" activities. For example, only prepositions may be deleted, or only modal verbs. For the purposes of the literacy class, a cloze exercise may be constructed to practice and check sightwords that have been introduced.

A step-by-step procedure for constructing a cloze exercise for literacy students follows.

- 1. Choose a passage or sentence that is familiar to the students. This means that it is not only under oral control, but that they have seen it before (e.g. from a textbook, from class worksheets, from signs, from a language experience story, etc.).
- Delete the sightwords that are being practiced, leaving blanks in their places.
- 3. Provide a list of sightwords that fit in the blanks. Include a couple of extra words as distractors, if you wish. (A much more difficult and challenging version is not to supply the sightwords at all. Do this only if the students can handle it.)
- 4. Ask the students to write the correct words in the appropriate blanks.

Note: This exercise may be put on worksheets and distributed to the class for students to work on independently. An alternative is to put the exercise on the blackboard and make it a class activity. In this case, ask individuals to come to the board and write the word in the blank.

General Technique: Content Questions

This is a technique to present and check comprehension of any written "text". The text may consist of a reading passage, a form, a schedule, a written dialogue, etc.

- 1. Read the "text" aloud as students listen.
- Leave time for students to look at the text and "read" it to themselves.
- 3. Read the "text" aloud again as students follow along. As you read, stop periodically to ask students questions about the text. Questions may be asked about the meaning of words, general concepts, etc.
- 4. When the reading and questioning is finished, ask the questions again for the class to respond as a whole.
- 5. Direct students having difficulty to the particular part of the "text" that contains the answer.



ASSESSING ESL LITERACY*

ESL Literacy students offer special challenges for testers, because traditional methods of written testing cannot be used and oral testing alone does not reveal needed information. Some means of assessing literacy skills at intake are suggested below.

The most important information is probably to be found on personal information sheets. If these are completed by a bilingual counselor, they should contain information regarding:

educational level in the native language,

2) work experience,

previous specialized training, 3)

previous ESL language and literacy skills 4) training.

Intake testing should begin with an informal, individual oral interview in which the skills being tested increase in difficulty. Testing should be discontinued when the student becomes frustrated and unable to complete the tasks. Give an easy question or two to round out the oral test. Keep in mind that the student is under stress, and that all testing must be done in a friendly, relaxed manner.

During the oral interview, the tester can do some or all.... of the following as a literacy component:

- Give the student a book upside down and check left-to-right directionality by requesting that the student open it.
- 2. If that task is successfully completed, the tester can check the student's knowledge of numbers by requesting s/he turn to a specific page.
- Another test of literacy is to give the student a 3. pencil and take note of how it is held.
- Request that the student write his/her name or some 4. other piece of personal information, and watch for any labored writing technique.



^{*}This section is adapted from An ESL Literacy Resource Guide Jeffrey Bright, et. al., pp. 42-5, which was adapted and expanded from Cheryl Jibodh and Donna Meyer "Testing for ESL Literacy. .

- In check the student's decoding skills, isolate 5. either a word or a letter from a page of writing and request that it be identified. Then write the letter a and say "a". Have the student repeat. Add m, D, t, or d in front of the a and ask the student to read the word. Watch the student's lip movement to see if s/he is at least trying to produce the word.
- Dictation is another method by which literacy can be tested. Point to an object in the room (pencil, book, paper, table), say the name of the object, and have the student write it down. Spell the word if necessary. A more advanced form of this method would be to dictate a simple sentence in the past or present progressive tense. Have the student write it. Another method is to have the student attempt to fill out a form. These activities (dictation and form filling-out) should be only done with students who can at least write some English.

The following types of information may also help to determine the literacy level of ESL learners, and should not be overlooked:

- referrals from bilingual social workers or public aid,
- · self-reports from the students themselves,
- reports from other students.



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ESL Literacy Tests

- 1. The Ann and Ben Listening Test, developed for the Oregon Indochinese Refugee Vocational ESL Program, tests listening comprehension, identification of pictures corresponding to visual cues, and visual discrimination of pre-literate students. The results discriminate several levels of listening comprehension ability. It can be easily administered to a group by one teacher/tester. Copies are \$2.00 each, prepaid, from ESL Clearinghouse, Department of Adult Education, Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR 93331.
- The HELP Test, The Henderson-Moriarty ESL/Literacy Placement Test by Cindy Henderson and Pia Moriarty, is designed to be administered individually to adult learners of English as a Second Language who have minimal or no oral English skills and who fall into one of the following categories:
 - (1) no reading or writing skills in any language,
 - (2) minimal seading and writing skills in the native language (generally, less than 4 years of formal schooling),
 - (3) reading and writing skills in a language that does not use the Roman alphabet.

The HELP Test has three components:

- Intake information/first language assessment,
 Oral English assessment,
- Oral English assessment (including reading and manipulative skills),
- Written English assessment (including reading skills).

A flip chart format and functional reading skills (calendar, clock, appointments) make it easy to use and well-suited for ESL literacy learners. Answer sheets and plenty of supplies are included. This test is available for \$9.95 from The Alemany Press, P.O. Box 5265, San Francisco, CA 94101.

A Literacy Placement Test was developed by Don Ranard for the Fairfax County Virginia Adult ESL Program and revised by the ESL staff of Chesterfield County, Virginia. This simple placement test is an objective test which is designed to give the ESL instructor an idea of the degree of English literacy a student may have. This test is reproduced on pp. 86-88.

*A LITERACY PLACEMENT TEST

NAME	DATE
ADDR ESS	EXAMINER

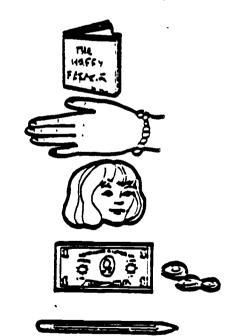
- 1. a. Student points to number (letter) read at random by the examiner
 - b. Student reads the number (letter) indicated at random by the examiner.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

2. Same procedure as 1.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

- 3. Student reads the words then joins the word and picture.
 - _1_pencil ...
 - 2. girl
 - 3. book
 - 4. hand
 - 5. money



*This test was developed by Don Ranard for the Fairfax County Adult ESL Program and modified by the Chesterfield County ESL Program.

A LITERACY PLACEMENT TEST, P. 2

4.	Stude	Student reads and copies.	
	1.	He is a student.	
	2.	They eat rice	
	3.	I go by bus	
	4.	I live in the U.S.	

5. Student reads aloud.

5. This is my book.____

Tom is a student. He studies English. He studies every day. He studies in the morning. He studies from 9:00 to 12:00. He goes home after class. He goes home by bus.



A LITERACY PLACEMENT TEST, P. 3

6. For the student: Read the following paragraph silently and write answers to the questions in complete sentences.

The alarm clock rang. It was seven o'clock. Ann Jones jumped out of bed quickly. Then she washed her face and dressed. She was always late, so she did not have time for breakfast. She ran all the way to the bus stop and got there just in time to catch the bus. Ann never eats anything in the morning. She always says to her friends at school: "It's nice to have breakfast in the morning, but it's nicer to be in bed!"

- 1. What time did Ann Jones get up?
- 2. Was she early, or was she late?
- 3. Did she have time for breakfast?
- 4. Did she run all the way to the bus stop, or did she walk part of the way?
- 5. Did she just catch the bus, or did she miss the bus?
- 6. Does Ann Jones ever eat breakfast in the morning?
- 7. Does she prefer to have breakfast or to lie in bed?



BIBLIOGRAPHY FOR ADULT ESL LITERACY

This bibliography is intended to be a starting place for teachers who wish to learn mo:e about teaching beginning literacy skills to adult ESL students. It is by no means complete.

This bibliography consists of three sections:

- I. Teacher Resources
- II. Classroom Resources
- III. National Literacy ()rganizations

To locate items referred to in this bibliography, the following information may be useful: Commercially published materials may be purchased from the publishers. The addresses of commercial publishers of material included here can be found at the end of this Bibliography. Articles in journals can be located in a local university library. Documents with an ED number can be read on microfiche or in institutions with an ERIC collection, or may be ordered from: ERIC Document Reproduction Service, P.O. Box 190, Arlington, VA 22210. (You need to have the ED number to order the document.) Addresses for obtaining other documents are given within the bibliographic entry itself.

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- *Mrowicki, Linda and Peter Furnborough. A New Start, A functional course in basic spoken English and survival literacy. Exeter, New Hampshire: Heinemann Books, 1982. (The series includes a Student Book, Teacher's Book, 2 Literacy Workbooks, and Cassettes.)
- *Number Book 2 On Time. Washington, D.C.: The Center for Applied Linguistics. (This book is reproduced with permission from the Center as part of Appendix B in the unabridged edition of this Guideline. It is not available for distribution in the U.S. and may not be ordered from the Center for Applied Linguistics.)
- *Parnwell, E.C. Oxford Picture Dictionary of American English. New York: Oxford University Press, 1978. (Accompanying wall charts are available separately.)
- Piltch, Benjamin. Find the Right Letter: Letter

 <u>Discrimination Practice</u>. Phoenix, N.Y.: Frank
 E. Richards Publishing Company, 1972.
- Piltch, Benjamin. Find the Right Number: Number
 Discrimination Practice. Phoenix, N.Y.: Frank
 E. Richards Publishing Company, 1972.
- Piltch, Benjamin. Find the Right Word: Word Discrimination Practice. Phoenix, N.Y.: Frank E. Richards Publishing Company, 1972.
 - This is a workbook which gives practice in word matching. The first 22 pages contain word discrimination activities, and are recommended for ESL students. (The last 14 pages involve discriminating sentence, sequences, and are not recommended for ESL students, since most ESL literacy students will not be able to read the sentences.)
- *Prather, Johnnie, et. al. <u>Everyday English</u>. San Francisco, California: The Alemany Press, 1980. (There are 2 books in this series.)
- *Savage, K. Lynn, Mamie How, and Ellen Lai-shan Yeung.

 English That Works. Glenview, Illinois: Scott,

 Foresman and Company, 1982. (There are 2 books in this
 series.)
- Starkey, Carolyn Morton, and Norginia Wright Penn. <u>Building</u>
 Real Life English Skills. Lincolnwood, Ill.: National
 Textbook Company, 1985.
- Stein, Wendy. Filling Out Forms Skills Practice.
 Syracuse, N.Y.: Néw Readers Press, 1979.
- Walsh, Robert E. <u>Basic Adult Survival English</u>. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1984.

Wigfield, Jack. First steps in reading and writing, Rowley, MA: Newbury House. 1982.

III. NATIONAL LITERACY ORGANIZATIONS

Many of these national organizations have state and/or local chapters which may be able to supply you with information, materials, and volunteers. Some have newsletters to provide teachers with recent information on methods and materials. Call or write the national organization to get the location and number of your local organization.

1. Coalition for Literacy, 50 East Huron Street, Chicago, IL 60611, 312-944-6780.

This is a group of organizations, each of which is committed to literacy problems.

- 2. CONTACT, P.O. Box 81826, Lincoln, NE 68501-1826, 407/464-0602. (Contact s'onsors the Contact Literacy Center, the National Clear aghouse for the Coalition for Literacy.)
- 3. Laubach Literacy International, Peter Waite, Executive Director, 1320 Jamesville Avenue, P.O. Box 131, Syracuse, NY 13210, 315-422-9121.
- 4. Literacy Volunteers of America, Inc., Jinx Crouch, Executive Director, 404 Oak Street Syracuse, NY 13203, 315-474-7039.
- 5. International Reading Association, Ralph C. Staiger, Executive Director, 800 Barksdale Road, P.O. 30x 8139, Newark, Delaware 19711, 301-731-1600.
- 6. U.S. Department of Education, Office of Vocational and Adult Education, Jorie Mark, Branch Chief, 400 Maryland Avenue SW, Washington, D.C. 20202, 202-472-5860.

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