Appendix B

The 6 Principles Checklist for Teachers

Do you know your learners? (Principle 1)

	_You gain information about your learners.
	For example, you
	review student records and gather additional information on their backgrounds.
	gather information about new students' language skills from the registration process.
	help students construct a personal profile, using digital tools as available.
	organize and share information about learners.
	_You embrace and leverage the resources your learners bring to the classroom to enhance learning.
	For example, you
	collect resources about your students' home cultures and languages.
	engage with parents or guardians to gain knowledge about students' experiences.
	guide students in an autobiography project.
	act as a cultural mediator for students.
Do	you create conditions for language learning? (Principle 2)
	You promote an emotionally positive and organized classroom.
	For example, you
	ensure that new students receive a warm welcome from classmates.
	design appropriate work spaces.
	organize the physical environment of the classroom to help students learn and use
	the new language.
	organize online learning platforms with the students' access to technology and supports in mind.
	identify a mentor for each student.
	use clear, patterned, and routine language to communicate with new learners.
	invite and support students' home languages and cultures as essential to building rich understanding.
	facilitate social-emotional practices.
	You demonstrate expectations of success for all your learners.
	For example, you
	believe all students will learn language and academic content to a high level.
	praise effort and persistence in order to communicate how success is achieved.
	use a wide variety of instructional approaches for diverse learners.
	promote students' self-efficacy in learning.
	You plan instruction to enhance and support student motivation for language learning.
	For example, you
	prompt students to connect their learning to their own lives.
	build a repertoire of learning tasks that students enjoy and experience.

	use technology applications to craft activities that develop a stronger connection to language learning.
	help students focus on a well-defined project with a future outcome to motivate and structure their behavior.
	expect student ownership and support students' engagement with learning.
Do	you design high-quality lessons for language development? (Principle 3)
	You prepare lessons with clear outcomes and convey them to your students. For example, you
	determine content and language objectives for your lessons.
	communicate learning objectives to students.
	review learning objectives at the end of the lesson.
	You provide and enhance input through varied approaches, techniques, and modalities.
	For example, you
	use comprehensible input to convey information to students.
	adjust your language to enhance input to students.
	use multiple sources of input.
	utilize technology to personalize input to meet students' needs.
	communicate clear instructions for lesson tasks.
	You engage learners in the use and practice of authentic language.
	For example, you
	elicit output from students.
	 create opportunities for learners to be active participants. use techniques to promote active language practice throughout the lesson.
	ase techniques to promote active language practice throughout the lesson encourage language learning beyond the classroom.
	You integrate language and content learning.
	For example, you
	become familiar with the language demands of different subject areas.
	consult with colleagues to support multilingual learners of English in grade-level or content classrooms.
	introduce common academic tasks and provide practice opportunities.
	You design lessons that incorporate culturally responsive teaching practices.
	For example, you
	plan tasks that are culturally relevant and interesting to your students.
	uncover the "funds of knowledge" in students' households.
	select materials that reflect students' backgrounds and interests.
	integrate social-emotional learning and culturally responsive teaching.
	create space for translanguaging.
	You plan differentiated instruction according to your learners' English language proficiency levels, needs, and goals.
	For example, you
	build scaffolding into lessons for different purposes.

	employ grouping patterns designed to promote peer support, engagement, and comprehensibility.
	provide supplemental materials.
	plan for appropriate challenge depending on learners' language proficiency levels.
	You promote the use of learning strategies and critical thinking among your students.
	For example, you
	teach a variety of learning strategies for specific purposes.
	design tasks for students to practice using critical-thinking and learning strategies.
	You promote students' self-regulated learning.
	For example, you
	facilitate students' setting of meaningful goals for themselves and monitoring their own progress.
	provide self-assessment tools that allow students to evaluate their strengths and weaknesses.
	help students develop effective study habits.
Do	you adapt lesson delivery as needed? (Principle 4)
	You check student comprehension frequently and adjust instruction according to learner
	responses. For example, you
	use teaching practices that ensure better auditory comprehension.
	check comprehension with group response techniques.
	gauge individual student comprehension with digital tools and platforms.
	You adjust your talk, the task, or the materials according to learner responses.
	For example, you
	modify your teacher talk as necessary to improve comprehension and scaffold academic language learning.
	use additional instructional supports to revisit or assist students in processing or applying new information.
	turn to procedural scaffolds when students cannot complete a task or perform it well.
	adapt tasks and/or materials to learners' proficiency levels.
	vary student grouping configurations to aid in comprehension and increase productivity.
	prompt students to diversity their learning strategies to problem solve breakdowns in comprehension or processing.
Do	you monitor and assess student language development? (Principle 5)
	You monitor your students' errors.
	For example, you
	take diagnostic notes when students make errors to provide appropriate scaffolding and modeling.
	$__$ reteach when errors indicate students misunderstood the material or learned it incorrectly.
	You strategically provide ongoing, effective feedback.
	For example, you
	use specific feedback.

	give timely and actionable feedback.
	harness technology tools to provide personalized feedback for learners.
	deliver feedback according to the age and proficiency level of the learner.
	use various types of oral corrective feedback.
	use written feedback when appropriate.
	You design varied and valid assessments and supports to assess student learning.
	For example, you
	use classroom-based assessment to inform teaching and improve learning.
	use testing procedures based on principles of assessment.
	rely on various assessment types to determine student achievement.
	blend pedagogy and technology in your assessment practices.
	You analyze and interpret assessment data for multilingual learners of English.
	For example, you
	use what you know about a student's language development process and educational
	background to interpret assessment results.
	share your data analyses and interpretations with colleagues.
	use assessment results to improve assessment practices.
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