

Planning Tool: Considerations for Developing the Language of Mathematics for English Language Learners (ELLs)

~ Identifying Potential Linguistic Challenges

~ Determining Language Goals

~ Integrating Language Development Supports

Part 1. Essential Questions for Planning and Preparation

Math Lens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is/are the mathematical goal/s for this unit/lesson? What MCCR Standards will they target? • What mathematical concept is being developed/reinforced during this unit? What other concept/s is it built on or connected to? • What meaningful mathematical tasks will help students to develop and/or reinforce conceptual understanding and skills? • What is the purpose of the classroom discourse/discussion that follows the mathematical task?
Language Lens	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What language – vocabulary, grammar features, and language structures – will students need to understand and use when engaging in tasks, communicating ideas, and demonstrating understanding? • What are the language learning goals as based on linguistic challenges of concept-related vocabulary and/or classroom discourse/discussion around the concept? • What language development supports will be implemented to advance English learners' comprehension and communication skills?

Part 2. Anticipating Potential Linguistic Challenges of Concept-Related Vocabulary

	Guiding Questions To Ask Yourself	Notes	Language Development Supports
Concept:	<p>Are ELLs <u>familiar</u> with this concept in real life?</p> <p>What essential mathematical term/s is/are related to this concept?</p> <p>What culturally relevant real life examples will help ELLs of all proficiency levels to access the tasks in order to explore the concept and develop <u>concept-related vocabulary</u>?</p> <p>Are any new math terms of Greek or Latin origin and therefore, might have a <u>cognate</u>? How can the meanings be eventually transferred to English?</p> <p>How might this new mathematical term (for this concept) be related to other words already <u>familiar</u> to students?</p> <p>What other familiar mathematical terms will students be expected to use?</p> <p>Could any math terms be confusing for ELLs because they have corresponding <u>homophones</u> and/or <u>different meanings</u> in contexts other than mathematics?</p> <p>Could a new mathematical term be difficult because it is represented by a <u>combination of words</u> such as <i>GCF (the greatest common factor)</i>?</p> <p>Could <u>pronunciation</u> of some math terms be difficult for ELLs?</p> <p>What basic words associated with this concept will ELLs need to understand and use when developing conceptual understanding?</p> <p>What grammar features are embedded within mathematical terms and/or basic words related to the concept?</p> <p>Might any grammar features require explicit instruction?</p> <p>What operations are students expected to use in relation to this concept?</p> <p>Therefore, what <u>operation-related mathematical terms and basic words/phrases</u> will students need to understand when developing procedural fluency and application of skills around the concept?</p> <p>What language supports – <i>sensory, graphic, interactive, verbal, textual</i> – might be necessary to help ELLs of all language proficiency levels to understand and use vocabulary related to the concept and operations?</p>		

Part 3. Anticipating Potential Linguistic Challenges Related to Mathematical Discussions and Tasks

	Guiding Questions To Ask Yourself	Notes	Language Development Supports									
Meaningful Task/s and Purposeful Discussion/s	<p>What is the purpose for the discussion/discourse as a result of the mathematical task/s? What cognitive and therefore, language functions are embedded in the discourse? Please select from the sample list below.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="170 310 1003 407"> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Identify</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Reason</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Define</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Describe</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Justify</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Argue</td> </tr> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Compare/Contrast</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Evaluate</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>What would exemplar responses sound/look like? What linguistic challenges might ELLs experience when listening to and constructing such responses?</p> <p>What academic* vocabulary, language structures, and grammar features will ELLs need to understand and use?</p> <p>What grammar features and language structures are embedded in language functions of the mathematical discourse/tasks?</p> <p>What conjunctions (connecting and transition words) might require prior introduction and/or explicit instruction to help ELLs to bridge ideas within a sentence AND/OR to link multiple sentences in order to construct logically organized extended responses. (Please see the example below to support the above-mentioned questions.)</p> <p>What engagement prompts and starters might be integrated to support participation of ELLs of all proficiency levels during the task and discourse?</p> <p>What language supports - sensory, graphic, interactive, verbal, textual - are to be prepared and implemented to make the task accessible and discourse comprehensible for ELLs of all language proficiency levels?</p> <p><small>*academic words are generally the words used across content areas</small></p> <p>Example: <i>Mathematical Task: Determining and comparing-contrasting the areas of two rectangular figures.</i> The discourse is built around discussing different strategies for finding areas and then comparing/contrasting the areas. Firstly, in addition to concept-related vocabulary such as <i>area, square units, rectangles</i> students might need to know and use academic words related to the language function of comparing-contrasting such as <i>the same, similar, both, similarly, similarities, different, differences, differ/s</i>. Secondly, as far as grammar features, compare-contrast language function requires the use of comparatives (<i>larger, bigger, more, less, smaller, fewer</i>) and superlatives (<i>largest, biggest, most, least, fewest</i>). When constructing extended responses, ELLs might need help using conjunctions such as <i>both, similarly, although, even though, however, nevertheless</i>. Therefore, an integration and explicit instruction of sentence frames such as <i>Similarly to _____, _____.</i> <i>Even though _____, _____.</i> might be necessary.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> Identify	<input type="checkbox"/> Reason	<input type="checkbox"/> Define	<input type="checkbox"/> Describe	<input type="checkbox"/> Justify	<input type="checkbox"/> Argue	<input type="checkbox"/> Compare/Contrast	<input type="checkbox"/> Evaluate			
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Part 4. Determining Language Goal/s and Supports

What specific linguistic challenge/s must be targeted as the language learning goal/s for this unit/lesson? What specific language development supports will be integrated to build and advance ELLs' comprehension and communication during different stages of the unit/lesson?
