Senior Years Literacy, Academics, and Language (LAL) Literacy Courses

LAL Literacy Phase 1B—Half-Credit Course

LAL Literacy Phase 1B

Introduction

Who are 1B learners? Learners who are entering LAL Phase 1B are beginning EAL learners who have had little prior formal schooling even though they are adolescents or young adults, or they have completed the 1A. They have limited literacy skills in any language and have been developing their basic interpersonal communication skills (BICS) in English. Students will learn to listen, answer, decode, copy, and match, as well as learn some coping strategies to ideas and goals in the classroom setting. The goal of LAL Phase 1B instruction is to help students

- adapt to the classroom, school environment, and the local community
- continue to develop basic interpersonal communication skills (BICS) in English
- develop emergent literacy skills and focus on academic subject-area skills

Some of the general characteristics that may be seen in students entering Phase 1B include demonstrating the ability to make meaning of their world through interactions with others. Our LAL 1B students may have had rich life and cultural experiences or a limited range of experiences and exposure to life beyond their immediate surroundings. Some of our LAL 1B students may also have experienced significant disruptions in life and may or may not have developed strong coping strategies. They will demonstrate a range of oral communication skills in their home/dominant language (ranging from limited to well developed).

The purpose of the LAL 1B course is to focus on curricular outcomes from the Manitoba LAL curriculum, including linguistic competencies, the contextual applications, intercultural awareness, and literacy strategies. In the LAL 1B course, students will be asked to demonstrate their understanding of specific skills related to each strand through vocabulary topics within a theme that are designed to enhance a rich language learning environment for fundamental literacy building.

There will be extensive teacher direction required in Phase 1B for learners to perform basic tasks and to function within and outside the school setting (e.g., changing for gym, crossing the street, navigating the community and services). Teachers will use lots of direct teaching for specific skills and goals in the Phase 1B course. Teacher will use a variety of approaches to enhance language building, such as Total Physical Response (TPR), Language Experience Approach (LEA), hands-on projects, chants, and teacher read-alouds, to help LAL 1B students in the learning environment.

LAL Literacy Courses

All LAL literacy courses will have topics infused throughout each half-credit course.

- Indigenous Knowledge and Perspectives
- Manitoba Global Competencies
- Safe and Caring Schools
- Technology and Social Media

LAL Literacy Phase 1B: Vocabulary Themes

The Vocabulary Themes for the Phase 1A LAL Literacy course are based on the Suggested Topics for Lexicon Development List in the LAL Literacy curriculum document.

Themes	Vocabulary Topics of 1B
Inflused Topics	Indigenous Knowledge and Perspectives • Manitoba Global Competencies Safe and Caring Schools • Technology and Social Media
People	human bodyemotions
Characteristics of People and Places	 community services: 911, hospitals eye doctor, dentist, walk-in clinic animals and plants
Activities	hobbiesleisure activities
Important Dates/ Seasons	 celebrations (how/why) birthdays and official documents variations in calendar (ordinal numbers)
Weather/Geography	 apps/temperature national geography: provinces, weather patterns
Home	 appliances and repairs building: elevator, escalator, floors
Classroom/School	 building and facility classroom furnishings safety and health assignments, assessments, and report cards local school events, community, and extracurricular
Workplace	identify aptitudes and areas for growthcareer options
Community	 public transportation essential shopping pets

Social-Emotional Learning	regulation strategies: asking for needs and wantsself-awareness
Academic Language	core vocabulary: ELA, social studies, science, and math
Technology and Social Media	 media types apps on phones school-based technology and applications
Indigenous Perspectives	Medicine Wheelrelationship to the land

LAL Literacy Phase 1B: Linguistic Strand		Speaking and representing	 produces and responds to common greetings and polite expressions with or without visual aids such as physical movement, realia, and pictures) demonstrates some control in language structures in social interactions produces simple ideas using key words and short phrases in routine and familiar situations answers simple questions with some details
The Linguistic Strand is the domain where students will use English confidently and competently for communication, personal satisfaction, and further learning.			
Learning Targets (from the LAL curriculum)	1B Checklist of Learning Outcomes (literacy skills and LAL content)	representing	 expresses likes and dislikes expresses lack of understanding (e.g., "Speak slower.", "Please rephrase.") Beginning Developing Proficient
Phonological awareness	 uses long and short vowels uses diagraphs and blends uses word families uses rhyme uses intonation of yes/no questions Beginning Developing Proficient 		 understands the relationship between words and sentences demonstrates vocabulary development of repeated patterns within a text comprehends simple sentences scans for specific text features (e.g., command words in instructions, titles, visuals, headings) skims for textual cues on familiar topics with support
	 uses simple wh- questions and responses (affirm./neg.) uses simple yes/no questions and responses uses "there is/there are" contractions uses affirmative and negative statements with "be, do, have" and other high-frequency verbs uses simple present, continuous, and simple past tenses with high-frequency verbs such as "be, do, have" 		 follows directions on a map reads sentences about location using prepositions reads and understands simple instructions that include pictures or modelling identifies main idea and sequencing in texts Beginning Developing Proficient
Grammatical features	 uses modal auxiliary verbs (e.g., can / have to + verb) uses singular/plural (e.g., count/non-count) uses simple conjunctions (e.g., and, or, but) and simple prepositions of time and place (e.g., in, on, at, next to, on the right) uses simple frequency adverbs (e.g., always, sometimes, never) and possessive adjectives (e.g., my, your, her, our) uses subject pronouns 	Writing and responding	 writes basic personal information (e.g., address, phone number, email) conventionally spells simple familiar words (3–5 letters) generates lists (e.g., to-do list, grocery, needs, events, homework, likes and dislikes) completes a sentence using supports such as a sentence starter or cloze sentence Beginning Developing Proficient
	Beginning Developing Proficient		 identifies and uses different levels of formality of language imitates age-appropriate idioms
Mechanical and discourse features (words, sentences—oral and written text)	 writes basic patterned phrases or short sentences (e.g., "I like", "This is"), with/without support uses basic punctuation (e.g., period, question mark) writes simple and familiar words (3–5 letters) labels pictures with assistance uses repertoire of familiar words 	Knowledge of sociocultural and sociolinguistic elements	 experiences a variety of informal voices (e.g., humour, fun, tone, sarcasm) uses basic social expressions appropriate to the classroom (e.g., "Excuse me", "Please") imitates some common non-verbal behaviours used in Canadian culture (e.g., nodding, personal space, eye contact, raising hands) Beginning Developing Proficient
······	Beginning Developing Proficient		orders sequential elements of a simple familiar story, process, or series of events with
Listening and viewing	 recognizes letters of words when spelled or dictated recognizes/responds to simple questions/statements in familiar contexts (e.g., weather, family, employment) follows one-step or two-step directions in a familiar context to complete a simple task recognizes/responds to requests for repetition recognizes/responds to personal information questions identifies and responds to simple expressions indicating lack of understanding 	Knowledge of how discourse is organized	 visual support and modelling (e.g., sequence with sentences) begins to organize, structure, and sequence simple texts with modelling and support (e.g., recognize and respond to school communication, simple letters, and forms) responds using simple social interaction patterns in face-to-face situations (e.g., question-answer, invitation accept/decline) Beginning Developing Proficient
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LAL Literacy Phase 1B: Contextual Applications Strand

The Contextual Application is the domain where students will acquire and use English in a variety of contexts and for a variety of nurnoses

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contexts and for a variety of purposes.			 Indicates basic needs and wants with some details (e.g., asking permission, may i, indicates willing permission, may i, indicates willing permission and basic needs and wants with some details (e.g., asking permission, may i, indicates basic needs and wants with some details (e.g., asking permission, may i, indicates basic needs and wants with some details (e.g., asking permission, may i, indicates basic needs and wants with some details (e.g., asking permission, may i, indicates basic needs and wants with some details (e.g., asking permission, may i, indicates basic needs and wants with some details (e.g., asking permission, may i, indicates basic needs and wants with some details (e.g., asking permission, may i, indicates basic needs and wants with some details (e.g., asking permission, may i, indicates basic needs and wants with some details (e.g., asking permission, may i, indicates basic needs and wants with some details (e.g., asking permission, may i, indicates basic needs and wants with some details (e.g., asking permission, may i, indicates basic needs and wants with some details (e.g., asking permission, may i, indicates basic needs and wants with some details (e.g., asking permission, may i, indicates basic needs and the some details (e.g., asking permission, may indicates basic needs and the some details (e.g., asking permission, may indicates basic needs and the some details (e.g., asking permission, may indicates basic needs and the some details (e.g., asking permission, may indicates basic needs and the some details (e.g., asking permission, may indicates basic needs and the some details (e.g., asking permission, may indicates basic needs and the some details (e.g., asking permission, may indicates basic needs and the some details (e.g., asking permission, may indicates basic needs and the some details (e.g., asking permission, may indicates basic needs and the some details (e.g., asking permission, may indicates basking permission, may in
Learning Targets (from the LAL curriculum)	1B Checklist of Learning Outcomes (literacy skills and LAL content)	Getting things done	 indicates willingness to do something using verbal cues responds appropriately to the rules of turn-taking, and produces statements, questions, and commands responds appropriately to inappropriate behaviour of others using simple expressions (e.g., "Please stop!" "Let's start.")
Expressing	 expresses a simple preference or opinion with a single word or short phrase responds to others, expressing basic emotions and feelings using single words or short 		Beginning Developing Proficient
emotions and personal perspectives	patterned phrases (i.e., with modelling and support verbalizes pleasure, happiness, etc.) (e.g., I am + adjective) Beginning Developing Proficient	Expressing themselves	 uses prior knowledge to build upon new learning in social situations with visuals, realia, and their first language uses build knowledge, concepts, and skills related to the core subject areas with visuals
Using language for imaginative purposes and personal	 joins others in simple group language demonstrates increasingly humorous and creative speech in speaking activities Beginning Developing Proficient 	in a variety of academic contexts	 and realia identifies basic academic tasks that relate to a cross-section of subject areas without support and modelling Beginning Developing Proficient
enjoyment	 identifies simple statements of problems, and begins to negotiate solutions with support in familiar settings interprets the main idea of simple statements of opinion in familiar social and classroom settings 	Expressing themselves in a	 connects basic concepts and skills related to prior learning for everyday communication and participation in the community with visuals, realia, and their first language
Extend their knowledge of the world		variety of non- academic contexts	 uses new knowledge, concepts, and skills for communication and participation in the community with visuals, realia, and their first language Beginning Developing Proficient
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Managing personal relationships	 addresses a new acquaintance and introduces themselves without support exchanges basic personal information without support Beginning Developing Proficient 		
Imparting and receiving information	 shares information with some details (e.g., meaning of their name) identifies familiar people and places, and shares some opinions (e.g., favourite places, family relationships) demonstrates the ability to use the telephone to make an emergency call (e.g., 911, doctor appointment) 		

• gives and responds to simple oral instructions or commands without support (e.g.,

• indicates basic needs and wants with some details (e.g., asking permission, "May I...", "I

"Open your book." "Go to the gym.")

LAL Literacy Phase 1B: Intercultural and Global Citizenship Strand

The Intercultural and Global Citizenship strand is the domain where students will acquire the knowledge, skills, and attitudes that will enable them to participate, communicate, and contribute to an interdependent, multilingual, and multicultural local and global society.

Learning Targets (from the LAL curriculum)	1B Checklist of Learning Outcomes (literacy skills and LAL content)
Affirm and value first language and culture and value diversity	 connects new words to first language to make meaning (e.g., personal dictionary, picture dictionary) identifies important personal cultural celebrations and practices demonstrates willingness to experience and explore activities involving people from diverse backgrounds and cultures Beginning Developing Proficient
Explore personal academics and future opportunities	 uses basic vocabulary to communicate understanding of the educational pathway in Canada (i.e., Early Years, Middle Years, Senior Years, university/college/vocational schools) with support with support, accesses report card and looks for key information with support, generates a list of age-appropriate places to work in the community communicates areas of personal interest surrounding career and job paths Beginning Developing Proficient
Demonstrate knowledge of Canada	 labels capital cities, provinces, and territories in Canada with support labels provincial flag, bison, canoe, inuksuk, and Turtle Island explores the people of the area—specific treaties (Medicine Wheel, Talking Circle) introduces government structure and people (i.e., municipal, provincial, federal, Indigenous government, mayor, premier, prime minister, chief) shares personal holidays and celebrations, and recognizes those of classmates with support Beginning Developing Proficient
Demonstrate global citizenship	 with support, demonstrates a developing understanding of the similarities and differences between self and others as positively contributing to class, school, and community culture attends and demonstrates a basic understanding of various school events Beginning Developing Proficient

LAL Literacy Phase 1B: Learning and Literacy Strategies Strand

The Learning and Literacy Strategies strand is the domain where students will develop and use a repertoire of strategies effectively to manage personal, social, and academic language learning demands, to use Canadian English, and to learn through Canadian English.

Learning Targets (from the LAL curriculum)	1B Checklist of Learning Outcomes (literacy skills and LAL content)	
Language Learning Strategies	 seeks the precise term to express meaning groups together sets of things with similar characteristics (e.g., vocabulary, structures) looks for patterns and relationships finds information using reference materials such as dictionaries, textbooks, and grammar guidebooks seeks opportunities outside of class to practise and observe checks copied writing for accuracy makes choices about how they learn rehearses or role-plays language listens to or reads for keywords participates in shared reading experiences seeks the assistance of a friend to interpret a text works cooperatively with peers in small groups reduces anxiety by using mental techniques, such as positive self-talk or humour works with others to solve problems and get feedback on tasks 	
Language Use Strategies	 assesses their own information needs before listening, viewing, or reading prepares questions or a guide to note information found in the text rereads several times to understand ideas uses various techniques to explore ideas at the planning stage, such as brainstorming or keeping a notebook or log of ideas uses familiar repetitive patterns from stories, songs, rhymes, or media uses illustrations to provide detail when producing their own texts uses familiar sentence patterns to form new sentences takes notes when reading or listening to assist in producing their own texts uses resources to increase vocabulary asks for clarification or repetition when they do not understand (e.g., "Can you say that again?", "Please repeat the question.") 	

• reflects on learning tasks with the guidance of the teacher • chooses from various study techniques • discovers how their own efforts can affect learning • connects what is already known with what is being learned • reflects upon their own thinking processes and how they learn · decides in advance to attend to the learning task • divides an overall learning task into a number of subtasks • makes a plan in advance about how to approach a task **General Learning** · identifies their own needs and interests Strategies • manages their own physical working environment • demonstrates a determination to try, even though mistakes may be made • takes part in group decision-making processes • uses support strategies to help peers persevere at learning tasks (e.g., offers encouragement, praise, ideas) • takes part in group problem-solving processes

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