Student: _____ Date: _____

			Linguistic structures and features				EAL curriculum levels	
	Communication Cultural conventions	Text structure	Grammatical features	Vocabulary	Phonology	Strategies	A1, BL, B1, CL, C1	, A2, B2, C2
4	 Talks about a wider range of food items and gives descriptions, with some detail, and reasons for choices Fluently describes new food items and answers more complex questions Can recount when and how the lunch was made and the reasons why. Dialogue moves beyond the immediate context into student's extended experience Can ask a broad range of questions Manages interaction using appropriate interruptions/turn taking Competently uses social formulas to work collaboratively Justifies, explains, clarifies and sugges Appropriately uses social formulas to work collaboratively Justifies, explains, clarifies and sugges Appropriately uses social formulas to work collaboratively Justifies, explains, clarifies and sugges Appropriately uses social formulas to work collaboratively Justifies, explains, clarifies and sugges Appropriately uses social formulas to work collaboratively Justifies, explains, clarifies and sugges Appropriately uses social formulas to work collaboratively Justifies, explains, clarifies and sugges Appropriately uses social formulas to work collaboratively Justifies, explains, clarifies and sugges Appropriately uses social formulas to work collaboratively Justifies, explains, clarifies and sugges Appropriately uses social formulas to work collaboratively Justifies, explains, clarifies and sugges Appropriately uses social formulas to work collaboratively Justifies, explains, clarifies and sugges Appropriately expresses and understands agreement, disagreement humour - she knows I don't like so she probably Conversations 	order –first she asks us, then she so she • Range of techniques to signal turn-taking,	Modals and conditionals, maybe we'll eat, we might have Varied question forms – did you like that, what did you eat next? Using more complex tenses with increasing accuracy – was eating	More complex topic specific vocabulary– flavour, some More specific verbs – cooked dinner, added, bite	Overall confident pronunciation, some individual issues, word endings or problematic sounds — dey for they Successful use of stress and intonation to carry additional meaning, signal agreement encouragement	 Picks up on more precise language from teacher or partner – they are different Argues for own ideas Self-corrects and reformulate Asks for a correct term Asks questions to clarify 		
3	 Talks about a broader range of food items and preferences and can describe them Asks a range of questions of the teacher and/or partner and responds appropriately to the answer Recount when and how the lunch was made Understands more complex questions Fluent when talking about well-known ideas and expressing simple new ideas Compares, explains, clarifies, identifies and describes Describes some cause and effect relationships Uses appropriate social/polite formulas Monitors others' response to what they are saying, and modifies to improve communication 	Longer turns of several extended phrases and sentences Exchanges of questions and answers Dialogue goes beyond the immediate context Asks a range of questions, including follow up questions	Some basic modals and conditionals – we might, maybe I eat Some preposition confusion – at the kitchen Common verb forms with increasing accuracy – eat, we'll eat, ate Uses because to explain cause and effect	Topic specific language around activities not necessarily related to school learning e.g. dinner was late because, it tastes like Concepts such as, time, location	Sounds clear most of the time despite some errors with less well known words Less obvious influence of first language on intonation, stress and rhythm Stress and intonation to reinforce ideas or direct – no not there	Stresses and intonation to reinforce ideas or to direct Uses circumlocution when lacking vocabulary – it's sort of like Uses common social and classroom formulas to facilitate the interaction, and to gain attention – I forgot, I can't say it right		
2	 Talks about common food items and preferences, especially when linked to previous study Takes part more actively in the conversation, but generally limited to answering questions Understands relatively complex questions when in clear context, but limited capacity to question or describe Can say when the lunch happened and who was involved in making it Limited ability to express new ideas Fluent in using well known and formulaic language Routine turn taking, common formulaic expressions to participate in the interaction Attempts explaining, justifying, suggesting or signalling intention Some social formulas – please, can you? Generally allows the discourse to be managed by the teacher 	 Conversation characterised by short interactive turns Dialogue generally confined to the immediate context Simple words and phrases to interact I like, very yummy 	 Formulaic phrases yes , no like, very good Using future and simple past tense with varying accuracy - we did ate Can ask simple questions based on models and simple follow up questions 	 Some topic specific language – names of meals and simple descriptions – hot soup, cold rice Basic verbs – eat, make, have, like Confusion with verb past and future common verb tenses – Tonight I eat, I buy fish 	 Mostly intelligible pronunciation, particularly with well-known words, phrases Some sounds and words difficult to identify Significant first language influence on stress, rhythm and phonology 	Imitates or uses key words or phrases from other speaker Gestures to communicate more complex descriptions Checks ideas with teacher, ask for assistance — Improves pronunciation after listening to another speaker		
1	 Relies on teacher/partner to guide the interaction, suggest, give direction Limited understanding of questions or comments without modelling Takes part in, but doesn't direct the conversation Limited ability to ask questions beyond simple formulas Relies on simple written models as the basis for spoken responses Interaction may be through gestures, facial expression Knows when questions are being asker or suggestions made May agree with partner or teacher, eve when they don't understand May use mime and gesture to signal, agreement, actions, preferences Limited verbal strategies to negotiate, initiate or maintain interaction Minimal verbal interactional skills for clarifying, describing, explaining Limited explanation of choices, opinion 	answers through learned formulas Short utterances question and answer structure – I eat Dialogue relates mostly to the immediate context	Formulaic/borrowed or 'echoed' phrases Simple present tense Some future and simple past tense when previously modelled Can repeat modelled questions after cueing	 Little topic specific language beyond, basic food items, family members Can name some common lunch items – bread, chips, apple Few basic verbs – eat, like, have 	 Generally intelligible, some sounds, words and phrases difficult to identify Marked first language influence on intonation, stress and rhythm May need more than one attempt at pronouncing a new word 	Uses key words used by teacher/partner, or echo what partner says — Yesterday I had Eye contact or gesture to ask for help Waits for the teacher to supply an appropriate word Uses gesture and mime rather than talking Listens to what teacher or partner says and copies		