

Table of Contents

About <i>Finish Line for ELLs 2.0: English Proficiency Practice</i>	7
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Unit 1 LISTENING 9

Model Lesson	Communities	10
	ACADEMIC SOCIAL STUDIES	
Lesson 1	Safety Rules	13
	CONVERSATIONAL LANGUAGE	
Lesson 2	Phonics	17
	ACADEMIC LANGUAGE ARTS	
Lesson 3	Historical Figures	21
	ACADEMIC SOCIAL STUDIES	
Lesson 4	Living and Nonliving Things	24
	ACADEMIC SCIENCE	
Lesson 5	Quantity	27
	ACADEMIC MATHEMATICS	
Lesson 6	Leisure Activities	31
	CONVERSATIONAL LANGUAGE	
Lesson 7	Poetry	35
	ACADEMIC LANGUAGE ARTS	
Lesson 8	Map Skills	38
	ACADEMIC SOCIAL STUDIES	
Lesson 9	Weather	41
	ACADEMIC SCIENCE	
Lesson 10	Size	45
	ACADEMIC MATHEMATICS	

Unit 2 READING

49

Model Lesson	Communities	50
	ACADEMIC SOCIAL STUDIES	
Lesson 11	Likes and Dislikes	54
	CONVERSATIONAL LANGUAGE	
Lesson 12	Sequence	58
	ACADEMIC LANGUAGE ARTS	
Lesson 13	Money	62
	ACADEMIC MATHEMATICS	
Lesson 14	Organisms and Environment	66
	ACADEMIC SCIENCE	
Lesson 15	Cultural Heritage	70
	ACADEMIC SOCIAL STUDIES	
Lesson 16	Sharing and Cooperation	74
	CONVERSATIONAL LANGUAGE	
Lesson 17	Poetry	78
	ACADEMIC LANGUAGE ARTS	
Lesson 18	Patterns	82
	ACADEMIC MATHEMATICS	
Lesson 19	Animals	86
	ACADEMIC SCIENCE	
Lesson 20	Homes and Habitats	90
	ACADEMIC SOCIAL STUDIES	

Unit 3 WRITING**94**

Model Lesson	Short Task: Community Helpers	95
	ACADEMIC SOCIAL STUDIES	
Model Lesson	Extended Task: Community Helpers	97
	ACADEMIC SOCIAL STUDIES	
Lesson 21	Likes and Dislikes	101
	CONVERSATIONAL LANGUAGE	
Lesson 22	Interpreting Data	103
	ACADEMIC MATHEMATICS	
Lesson 23	Seasons	105
	CONVERSATIONAL LANGUAGE AND ACADEMIC SCIENCE	
Lesson 24	Stages of Growing	109
	ACADEMIC SCIENCE	
Lesson 25	Five Senses	111
	ACADEMIC SCIENCE AND LANGUAGE ARTS	
Lesson 26	Following Directions	113
	CONVERSATIONAL LANGUAGE AND ACADEMIC LANGUAGE ARTS	
Lesson 27	Personal Correspondence	117
	CONVERSATIONAL LANGUAGE	
Lesson 28	Number Sense	119
	ACADEMIC MATHEMATICS	
Lesson 29	Historical Figures	121
	ACADEMIC SOCIAL STUDIES	

Unit 4 SPEAKING

125

Model Lesson **Communities and Neighborhoods** 126

ACADEMIC SOCIAL STUDIES

Lesson 30 **Likes and Dislikes** 132

CONVERSATIONAL LANGUAGE

Lesson 31 **Measurement** 138

ACADEMIC MATHEMATICS AND SCIENCE

Lesson 32 **Citizenship** 144

ACADEMIC LANGUAGE ARTS AND SOCIAL STUDIES

Lesson 33 **Everyday Objects** 150

CONVERSATIONAL LANGUAGE

Lesson 34 **Number Operations** 156

ACADEMIC MATHEMATICS AND SCIENCE

Lesson 35 **Inferences and Conclusions** 162

ACADEMIC LANGUAGE ARTS AND SOCIAL STUDIES

APPENDIX

168

Parent Letter, English 169

Parent Letter, Spanish 171

Parent Letter, Arabic 173

Parent Letter, Chinese 175

Parent Letter, Haitian-Creole 177

Parent Letter, Vietnamese 179

Answer Sheets with Rubrics 181

Comprehensive Scoring Form 187

Connecting Assessment to Instruction 188

4 Living and Nonliving Things



Say: Look at number 2. Take a moment to look at the answer choices.

Pause about 10 seconds while students look at the answer choices.

Say: Now listen to Jeremy.

Jeremy says, "Living things grow. They get energy from their food, and they get bigger. Nonliving things do not eat. They do not use energy from food to get bigger."

Which picture shows something that does not grow?

Pause for students to mark an answer.

Say: Look at number 3. Take a moment to read the answer choices.

Pause about 10 seconds while students read the answer choices.

Say: Now listen to Jeremy.

Jeremy says, "Living things can move by themselves. People and animals walk on their legs. Birds use their wings to fly. Fish use their fins to swim. Nonliving things cannot move by themselves. A ball cannot move by itself. A TV cannot move by itself."

How can you tell that a fish is a living thing?

Pause for students to mark an answer.

Item	Language Level	Performance Objective
2	Intermediate High	Students will classify information related to living and nonliving things from oral descriptions and visuals.

Connection: ELA, RI 1.2: Identify the main topic and retell key details of a text.

Item	Language Level	Performance Objective
3	Advanced	Students will summarize information related to living and nonliving things from oral descriptions and visuals.

Connection: ELA, RI 1.2: Identify the main topic and retell key details of a text.

4 Living and Nonliving Things

ACADEMIC SCIENCE

2.

(A)

(B)

(C)

3. (A) It can see.
 (B) It can fly.
 (C) It can move by itself.

26 Unit 1 LISTENING

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Say: Look at number 3. Take a moment to look at the picture.

Pause about 10 seconds while students look at the picture.

Say: Take a moment now to read the answer choices.

Pause about 10 seconds while students read the answer choices.

Say: Now listen to Lara and David.

Lara says, “Look at these pictures. They show a horse, a cow, and a dog.”

David says, “These animals are different sizes. We can say that one is smaller or larger than another.”

Lara says, “David, what can you tell me about the sizes of the animals?”

David answers Lara correctly. What is a correct answer to Lara’s question?

Pause for students to mark an answer.

Item	Language Level	Performance Objective
3	Advanced	Students will identify statements comparing and contrasting the relative size of an item.

Connection: ELA, RI 1.9: Identify basic similarities in and differences between two texts on the same topic (e.g., in illustrations, descriptions, or procedures).

Extension Activity

- Show students three items of different sizes. Have them arrange the items in size order *small, smaller, smallest* or *large, larger, largest* and then describe them. Provide sentence frames: *The ___ is small, the ___ is smaller, the ___ is the smallest. The ___ is large, the ___ is larger, the ___ is the largest.* [I, IH, A]
- Use the same items as in the first activity. Provide sentence frames for comparisons: *The ___ is larger than the ___ . The ___ is smaller than the ___ . The ___ is smaller than the ___ but larger than the ___ .* [IH, A]

10 Size
ACADEMIC MATHEMATICS

3.

(A) A is larger than a .

(B) A is larger than a .

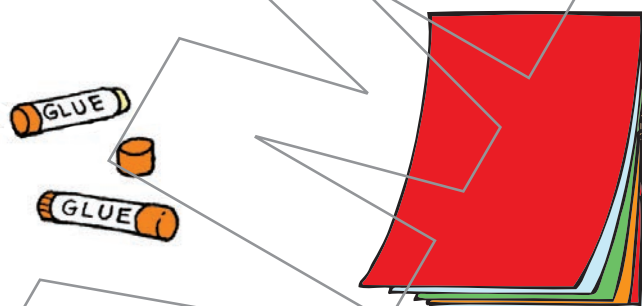
(C) A is larger than a .



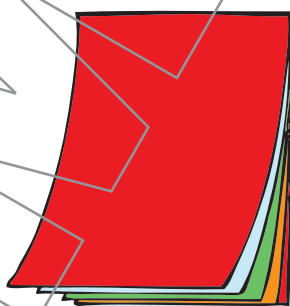
Lien, Emma, and Mila are working on a craft. They share the scissors. They take turns using the glue sticks. There are enough pieces of paper and crayons for everyone. When they share, they can all have fun.



1. Which picture is something the girls share?



A

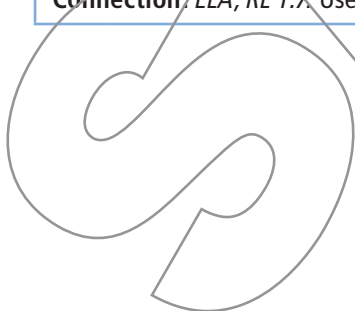


B



C

Item	Language Level	Performance Objective
1	Intermediate	Students will identify objects given a description.
Connection: ELA, RL 1.7: Use illustrations and details in a story to describe its characters, setting, or events.		





Say: Turn to page 101. We are going to do a Writing lesson. You will hear information and then write an answer to a question. Do the best you can to write in English. Follow along while I read.

My Favorite Subject

In school, you learn many subjects. You might like some subjects more than others.

Standard	Language Level	Performance Objective
Conversational Language	Intermediate	Students will use words and phrases to share personal preferences.
Conversational Language	Intermediate High	Students will use complete sentences to share personal preferences.
Conversational Language	Advanced	Students will write sentences with details about their personal preferences.

Connection: *ELA, W 1.1:* Write opinion pieces in which they introduce the topic or name the book they are writing about, state an opinion, supply a reason for the opinion, and provide some sense of closure.

Say: Now turn the page.



My Favorite Subject

In school, you learn many subjects. You might like some subjects more than others.



21 Likes and Dislikes



Say: What is your favorite subject in school? Why do you like this subject the most?
Write 3 to 5 sentences telling about your favorite subject.

Handwriting practice lines consisting of 15 horizontal lines. A large, faint watermark reading "DRAFT" is oriented diagonally across the page.

Score student answers using the rubric on page 184 or a rubric of your choice.

Extension Activity

Point out that sometimes we can tell how someone feels by looking at his or her face. Use facial expressions to show emotions such as *happy, sad, tired, and surprised*. Have students name the emotion you are showing. Then say words for emotions, and have students show that expression. Ask students to draw several faces with different emotions. Have them label the pictures with feeling words [I], use the sentence frames *The boy feels ____.* or *The girl feels ____.* [IH] Write original sentences to tell how the person in the picture feels. [A]





Say: You can buy lunch in the school cafeteria. You pick a meal that has mostly foods you like. Sometimes, a meal may have some foods that you do not like on the tray.

Instruct the student to turn the page.



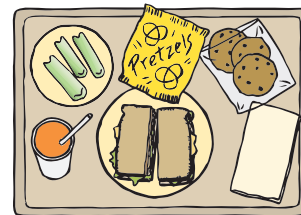
30 Likes and Dislikes



You can buy lunch in the school cafeteria. You pick a meal that has mostly foods you like. Sometimes, a meal may have some foods that you do not like on the tray.



Lunch A



Lunch B



Say: Now listen to the teacher ask Mia another question.

The teacher says, "Mia, which foods do you like in lunch A and which do you not like?"

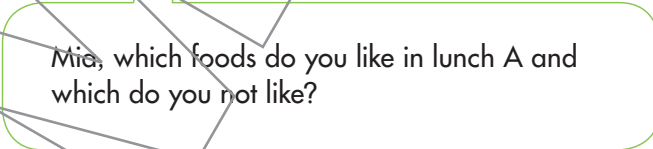

Now listen to how Mia answers the question.

Mia says, "In lunch A, I like the salad, the orange, the muffin, and the milk. Oranges are juicy and sweet. That is why I like them. I do not like tomato soup."

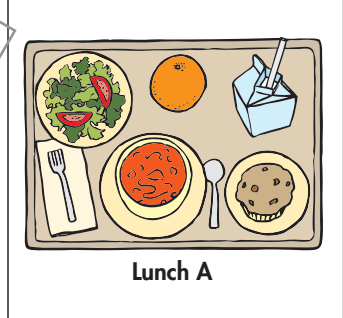
Instruct the student to turn the page.

30 Likes and Dislikes

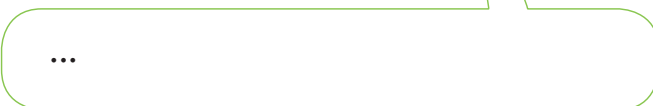
CONVERSATIONAL LANGUAGE



Mia, which foods do you like in lunch A and which do you not like?



Lunch A



...



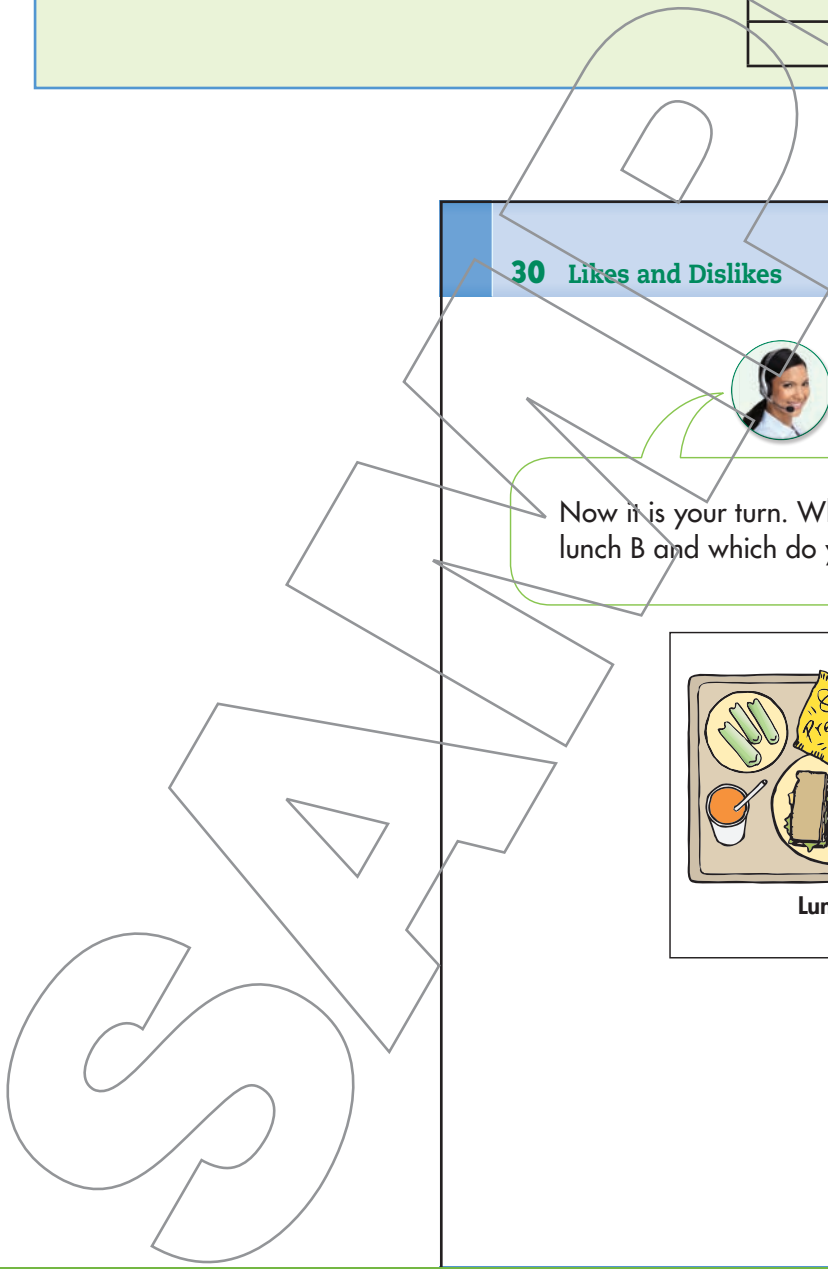
Say: Now it is your turn. Which foods do you like in lunch B and which do you not like?

Pause while the student answers the question. Score the student's answer using the rubric on page 186 or a rubric of your choice.

Extension Activity

Have pairs of students make charts such as the one to the right. Have them list foods of their choice in the left column. Then have each pair survey some classmates to find out which of the foods their classmates like and dislike. Ask students to put the information on their charts. Then have partners tell the group what they found out. [I, IH, A]

Foods	Like	Dislike



30 Likes and Dislikes
CONVERSATIONAL LANGUAGE

Now it is your turn. Which foods do you like in lunch B and which do you not like?

Lunch B