

Supporting ELLs in the  
Content Areas-  
Social Studies



OCMBOCES  Instructional Support

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Outcomes:

Participants will:



- Examine the specific challenges ELLs face in social studies class
- Apply and practice strategies for making social studies content more comprehensible for ELLs

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**Good teaching =  
Good teaching for ELLs**

**Not quite**

ELLs have unique needs and challenges regarding instruction and learning

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### ELLs are Unique

- Home culture
- Home language
- Age
- Personality
- Amount of education
- Quality of education
- Literacy skills
- Aptitude
- English language proficiency



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### Build a Student



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### Advantages ELLs have in Social Studies

- **Broader world view**
- **Knowledge and/or experience involving themes/topics covered**
- **Knowledge and/or experience in how geography affects civilization**



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# Social Studies Challenges

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"My dad's GPS says I don't need to learn how to read maps."

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# Evaluating Social Studies Practices

Evaluating Social Studies Practices

Social Studies Skill	Most challenging? (Mark 1-5 based on challenge)	Most important? (Mark 1-5 based on importance)
Gathering/Using Evidence		
Interpreting Evidence		
Change/Continuity		
Causation (Cause/Effect)		
Compare/Contrast		
Contextualization (Time/Place)		
Geographic Reasoning		
Economics and Economic Systems		
Civic Participation		

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# Nation-Centered



- Limited knowledge of people, places and events related to the U.S.

- Alternative viewpoints regarding people, places, and events



Reitz, J. (2005). Teaching content to English language learners: Strategies for secondary school success. Escondido, CA: Pearson Education.

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## Accessing Social Studies Content



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## Scaffolding and Differentiation



**What's the difference?**

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## Scaffolding vs. Differentiation

### Scaffolding

- Does not change content
- Ways of interacting
- Chunking material in smaller bits
- Providing supportive help during instruction

### Differentiation

- Alternate content
- Modified instructional materials and activities
- Simplifying language and reading level
- Alternate activities, objectives, and assessments

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### Scaffolding vs. Differentiation

“Scaffolding does not change the complexity of what is to be learned but breaks it into manageable parts for learners.”

Rojas, Virginia Paulina. Strategies for Success with English Language Learners: An ASCD Action Tool. N.p.: ASCD, n.d. Print.

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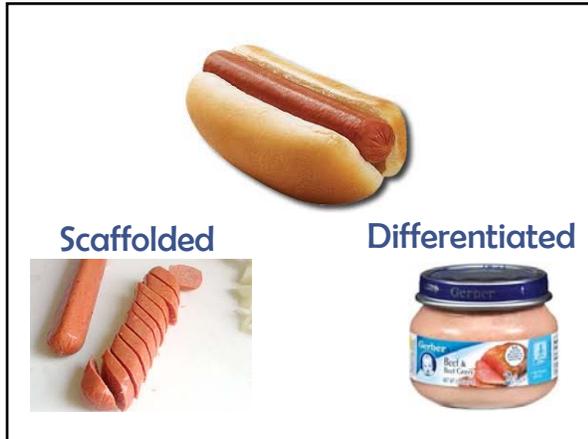
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### Key Components of Scaffolding

- Meet the students where they are
- Push them just beyond what they are capable of on their own

- Temporary
- Gradually release responsibility

- Ways of interacting, as well as a set of structures

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Proficiency Level	Activity
Entering	
Emerging	
Transitioning	
Expanding	
Commanding	

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### Create a Scaffold for your Student

- Get back into your groups from the *Build a Student* activity
- Create a scaffold for your student's proficiency level based on the following task
  - *Write a paragraph describing the changes that took place during the time period using the map below.*

INDUSTRIALIZATION AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHANGE  
Population Density: Great Britain, 1801      Population Density: Great Britain, 1851

Source: World Organization, Science, Images and Illustrations, Wikimedia Commons

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**If a learner is struggling with a task...**



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**Differentiation**

- Differentiated instruction means changing one or more of the following to meet students' needs:
  - The **ENVIRONMENT** the student is working in
  - The **CONTENT** students are working with
  - The **PROCESS** they are getting information through
  - The **PRODUCT** they are creating to show their learning

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**Differentiating Environment**

*The climate and tone of the classroom*

- Student/teacher ratios
- Purposeful groupings
- Safety to make mistakes



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## Differentiating Content

Consider the **true long term** value of what students are being asked to learn and do

# PRIORITIZE



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## Differentiating Process

How students take in and make sense of the content.

Adapted from Moon, T. R., & Tomlinson, C. A. (2013). Assessment and Student Success in a Differentiated Classroom. ASCD.

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## Differentiating Process

### Consider the modalities

How is information being presented

- Alternate materials
- More hands on
- Adjusted reading level
- More individualized attention



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### Differentiating Process

- Printed notes
- Audio or video
- Native language materials
- Choice boards

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### Differentiating Product

How students show what they know, understand, and can do.

Adapted from: Moon, T. R., & Tomlinson, C. A. (2013). *Assessment and Student Success in a Differentiated Classroom*. ASCD.

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### Differentiating Product

Change expectations for the **form** of the product, not the demonstration of learning

- Stems
- Word bank
- Matching
- Pictures



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## Differentiating Product

- Oral response
- Pictorial response
- Performance tasks



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## Scaffolding and Differentiating Assessments

- Fewer questions
- More examples
- Visual supports
- Organizers
- Language Frames
- Oral responses
- Modified language
- Fewer choices
- Word banks
- Pictorial response
- Differentiated rubrics
- Choice boards
- Use of resources
- Translations
- Open book/notes
- Performance tasks

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## Break



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# Strategy Catcher

**ELL Strategy Catcher**

Activity or Strategy	Possible Learning Purposes	I might use this... (in the ____ unit With the entering level ELLs: ...)

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# Background Knowledge/ Pre-Assessment

Knowledge Rating

Directions: Check the column that best describes your knowledge of the words listed.

Vocabulary Words	I know it!	I've heard of it...	I've never seen it before.
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			

Anticipation Guide		
Statement	Yes, I agree 	No, I disagree 

(BY RBERNL 2018)

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# Word Splash

- Vocabulary word is written on paper
- Students add any word or drawing they think of related to the word.



Hernix, S. G. (2015). Teaching reading to English language learners differentiated Retistics. Boston: Pearson.

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## Your Turn!

You will have 5 minutes to complete a word splash

**Word Splash:** Any word or drawing you can think of related to the given vocabulary word.

What are some different configurations you can use with this activity in your class?

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## New Concepts

- When new vocabulary is being introduced it is better to build the concept first and then attach the vocabulary
- To teach a **new concept**, use **known language**.
- To teach **new language**, use a **known concept**.



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## Glossaries



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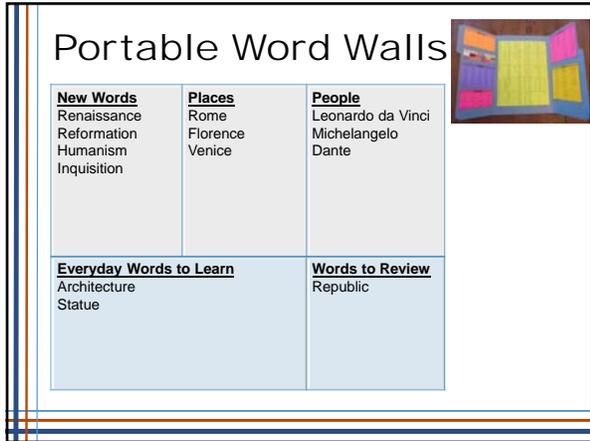
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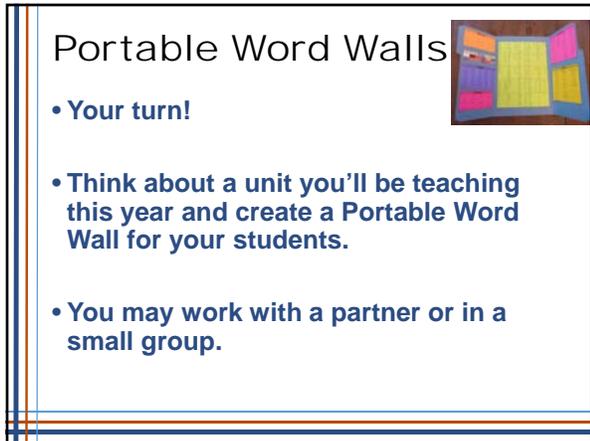
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### Visual Vocabulary

The illustration shows two men in 18th-century attire, labeled 'Delegate', facing each other. They are in a 'Debate' as indicated by an arrow pointing to a speech bubble containing the word 'Compromise'. The man on the left is wearing a red coat, and the man on the right is wearing a blue coat.

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### Visual Vocabulary

The illustration shows two figures representing 'Power'. On the left, a figure is bound by ropes, with an arrow labeled 'Control' pointing to the ropes. On the right, a figure is free, holding scissors and cutting a rope, with an arrow labeled 'Independence' pointing to the scissors.

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### Stickman Activity

- With a partner, decide who will be the artist and who will be the guesser.
- The artist can draw any picture to represent the concept.
- **NO WORDS, NO TALKING!!!!!!**

Topic: The American Revolution

A simple stick figure is shown holding a large pencil, positioned as if about to draw.

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## One Pagers

The collage includes four educational one-pagers:
 

- The Spanish American War:** A flowchart showing causes like 'U.S. support of the Cuban revolution' and 'The sinking of the USS Maine', leading to 'Effects' such as 'Loss of Spain's colonies' and 'U.S. gains overseas territories'.
- Ancient Egypt:** A timeline from 3100 BC to 30 BC, detailing the reigns of major pharaohs like Narmer, Senusert I, Amenhotep III, Akhenaten, Tutankhamun, and Cleopatra.
- European Imperialism in Africa:** A map of Africa showing colonial territories and key events like the Berlin Conference (1884-85) and the Scramble for Africa.
- The Korean War 1950-1953:** A text-based one-pager detailing the conflict between North and South Korea, the role of the UN, and the armistice.

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## Social Studies Graphic Organizers

The collage features several social studies graphic organizers:
 

- The Spanish American War:** A flowchart detailing causes, effects, and key events.
- Colonial vs. Native America:** A Venn diagram comparing the two groups across categories like 'Culture', 'Language', 'Religion', and 'Government'.
- Social Studies Notes:** A template with sections for 'Main Idea/Content', 'Key People', and 'Vocabulary Words'.
- Other Organizers:** A central hub-and-spoke diagram and a circular diagram with icons representing different social studies topics.

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## Thought Processes

- Sort the graphic organizers by which Social Studies Skill you could use it with.
- Draw the graphic organizer into the space next to the skill you chose.

Social Studies Skill	Graphic Organizer	Sentence Frames
Gathering/Using Evidence		
Interpreting Evidence		
Change/Continuity		

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## Sentence Frames

- Sentence frames provide an opportunity for students to use key vocabulary while providing a structure that may be more sophisticated than what they could produce on their own.
- Sentence frames reduce the linguistic complexity of written and spoken output allowing students to focus on content.



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## Sentence Frames

- Useful in all subject areas and grade levels.

<https://www.teachingchannel.org/videos/jumpstart-student-writing>

*sentence/language- frames/stems/starters*

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## Thought Processes

- Now fill out the sentence frame section on your worksheet with one example of a sentence frame you can use with each Social Studies Skill.

Thought Processes Activity

Social Studies Skill	Graphic Organizer	Sentence Frames
Gathering/Using Evidence		
Interpreting Evidence		
Change/Continuity		

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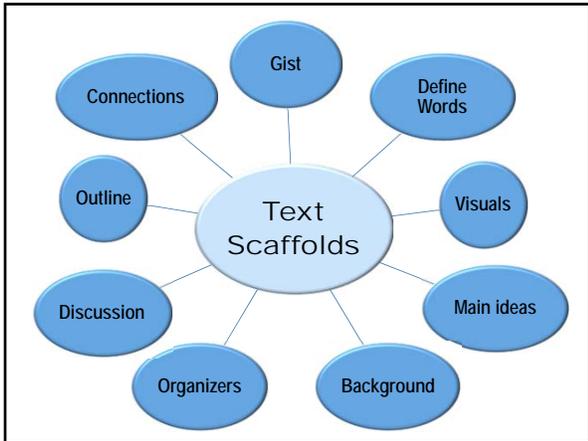
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### Activity

## Scaffolding a text

You will work in groups to add scaffolds to a text

\*\*\*\*\*Remember, scaffolding is the use of strategies to make a text more comprehensible. It does not change the text.

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### Your Turn

- Let's look at your exams.
- How could you add scaffolds and/or create differentiation for your exam?



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## Closure

- Think back to this morning when you discussed your joys, concerns, questions and hopes for ELLs. After today's workshop,
  - What are some takeaways?
  - Is there anything you're still concerned with?
  - Are there any questions that you still have?
- Take 5 minutes to share with a partner or small group

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## Thank you for participating!

Please complete the evaluation form. We appreciate your feedback.

If you would like more information, feel free to contact us:

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# We've Gone Social



<http://bit.ly/iss-social-media>



OCMBOCES  Instructional Support

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