Comparison of Language Differences Versus Disabilities

Learning Behavior Manifested	Indicators of a Language Difference due to 2 nd Language Acquisition	Indicators of a Possible Learning Disability			
Oral Comprehension/Listening		When Compared to Like Peers			
Student does not respond to verbal directions	Student lacks understanding of vocabulary in English but is demonstrates understanding in L1	Student consistently demonstrates confusion when given verbal directions in L1 and L2; may be due to processing deficit or low cognition			
Student needs frequent repetition of oral directions and input	Student is able to understand verbal directions in L1 but not L2	Student often forgets directions or needs further explanation in L1 and L2 (home & School); may be due to an auditory memory difficulty or low cognition			
Student delays responses to questions	Student may be translating question in mind before responding in L2; gradual improvement seen over time	Student consistently takes a longer time period to respond in L1 & L2 and it does not change over time; may be due to a processing speed deficit			
Speaking / Oral Fluency		When Compared to Like Peers			
Student lacks verbal fluency (pauses, hesitates, omits words)	Student lacks vocabulary, sentence structure, and/or self- confidence	Speech is uncomprehensible in L1 and L2; may be due to hearing or speech impairment			
Student is unable to orally retell a story	Student does not comprehend story due to a lack of understanding and background knowledge in English	Student has difficulty retelling a story or event in L1 and L2; may have memory or sequencing deficits			
Does not orally respond to questions or does not speak much	Lacks expressive language skills in English; it may the silent period in 2nd language acquisition	3. Student speaks little in L1 or L2; student may have a hearing impairment or processing deficit			
Phonemic Awareness/Reading		When Compared to Like Peers			
Student does not remember letters sounds from one day to the next	Student will initially demonstrate difficulty remembering letter sounds in L2 since they differ from the letter sounds in L1, but with repeated practice over time will make progress	Student doesn't remember letters sounds after initial and follow-up instruction (even if they are common between L1/L2); may be due to due a visual/auditory memory or low cognition			
Student is unable to blend letter sounds in order to decode words in reading	2. The letter sound errors may related to L1 (for example, L1 may not have long and short vowel sounds); with direct instruction, student will make progress over time	3. Student makes letter substitutions when decoding not related to L1; student cannot remember vowel sounds; student may be able to decode sounds in isolation, but is unable to blend the sounds to decode whole word; may be due to a processing or memory deficit			

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	Language Differences ver				
Student is unable to decode words correctly	Sound not in L1, so unable to pronounce word once decoded	Student consistently confuses letters/words that look alike; makes letter reversals, substitutions, etc. that are not related to L1; may be processing or memory deficit			
Reading Comprehension & Vocabulary		When Compared to Like Peers			
Student does not understand passage read, although may be able to read w/ fluency and accuracy	1 Lacks understanding and background knowledge of topic in L2; is unable to use contextual clues to assist with meaning; improvement seen over time as L2 proficiency increases	Student doesn't remember or comprehend what was read in L1 or L2 (only applicable if student has received instruction in L1); this does not improve over time; this may be due to a memory or processing deficit			
Does not understand key words/phrases; poor comprehension	Lacks understanding of vocabulary and meaning in English	The student's difficulty with comprehension and vocabulary is seen in L1 and L2			
Writing		When Compared to Like Peers			
Errors made with punctuation/capitalization	The error patterns seen are consistent with the punctuation and capitalization rules for L1; student's work tends to improve with appropriate instruction in English	Student consistently makes capitalization and punctuation errors even after instruction or is inconsistent; this may be due to deficits in organization, memory or processing			
Handwriting		When Compared to Like Peers			
Student is unable to copy words correctly	Lack of experience with writing the English alphabet	Student demonstrates difficulty copying visual material to include shapes, letters, etc. This may be due to a visual/motor or visual memory deficit			
Student has difficulty writing grammatically correct sentences	2. Student's syntax is reflective of writing patterns in L1; typical error patterns seen in 2 nd language learners (verb tense, use of adverbs or adjectives); improves over time	The student makes more random errors such as words omissions, missing punctuation; grammar errors are not correct in L1 or L2; this may be due to a processing or memory deficit			
Student has difficulty generating a paragraph or writing essays but is able to express his or her ideas orally	3. Student is not yet proficient in writing English even though they may have developed verbal skills; student makes progress over time and error patterns are similar to other 2 nd language learners	3. The student seems to have difficulty paying attention or remembering previously learned information; the student may seem to have motor difficulties and avoids writing; student may have attention or memory deficits			
Spelling		When Compared to Like Peers			
Student misspells words	Student will "borrows" sounds from L1; progress seen over time as L2 proficiency increases	Student makes errors such as writing the correct beginning sour of words and then random letters correct beginning or ending			

Comparison of Language Differences Versus Disabilities

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					sounds; may be due to a visual memory or processing deficit
2.	Student spells words incorrectly; letters are sequenced incorrectly	2.	Writing of words if reflective of English fluency level or cultural thought patterns; words may align to letter sounds or patterns of L1 (sight words may be spelled phonetically based on L1)	2.	The student makes letter sequencing errors such as letter reversals that are not consistent with L1 spelling patterns; may be due to a processing deficit
Ма	athematics				
1.	Student manifests difficulty learning math facts and/or math operations	1.	Student lacks comprehension of oral instruction in English; student shows marked improvement with visual input or instructions in L1	1.	Student has difficulty memorizing math facts from one day to the next and requires manipulatives or devices to complete math problems; may have visual memory or processing deficits
4.	Student has difficulty completing multiple-step math computations	2.	Student lacks comprehension of oral instruction in English; student shows marked improvement with visual input or instructions in L1	2.	Student forgets the steps required to complete problems from one day to the next even with visual input; student reverses or forgets steps; may be due to a processing or memory deficit
3.	Student is unable to complete word problems	3.	Student does not understand mathematical terms in L2 due to English reading proficiency; student shows marked improvement in L1 or with visuals	Student does not understand he to process the problem or identikey terms in L1 or L2; may be a processing deficit/reading disable.	
Ве	ehavior				
1.	Student appears inattentive and/or easily distracted	1.	Student does not understand instructions in English due to level of proficiency	1.	Student is inattentive across environments even when language is comprehensible; may have attention deficits
2.	Student appears unmotivated and/or angry; may manifest internalizing or externalizing behavior	2.	Student does not understand instruction due to limited English and does not feel successful; student has anger or low self esteem related to 2 nd language acquisition	2.	Student does not understand instruction in L1 or L2 and across contexts; may be frustrated due to a possible learning disability
3.	Student does not turn in homework	3.	Student may not understand directions or how to complete the homework due to lack of English proficiency; student may not have access to homework support at home	3.	Student seems unable to complete homework consistently even when offered time and assistance with homework during school; this may be due to a memory or processing deficit



Ventura County

Response to Instruction and Intervention (Rtl²)
MTSS Multi-Tiered Systems of Supports (MTSS)
Initial Student Review

Rtl²/MTSS-Form A

Purpose: This form is completed by the referring general education teacher to bring information about the student to the Intervention Progress Team (IPT*)/Professional Learning Community (PLC)/Grade Level Department Team. Attach parent communication logs, universal screening results, data test results, work samples, and/or Behavior Analysis Worksheet.

Section 1: IDENTIFYING INFORMATION									
Student:			Date:						
Referring Teacher:									
Overall EL Proficiency Level:			Date Identified as EL: Yrs Home Language						
S L Local Assessment(s):				DesignSEI LI TBE	ELM _ _DBEHer	_ Alt itage			
Section 2: STUDENT STRENGTHS Academic:									
Social/Emotional/Behavioral:									
Interests and Talents:									
Section 3: AREA(S) OF CONCERN Reading Basic/Foundational Skills Written Expression Math Calculation Social/Emotional/Behavioral Description of Concern:	☐ Reading Comp ☐ Oral Expression ☐ Math Problem ☐ Attendance	on .	☐ Listening ☐ Health	Fluency Comprehension					
Description of Contest									
Current Performance Score or Behavioral Frequency:		Assessment Tool(s):		How Often Date(s):	How Often Measured and/or Date(s):				
		+	_						
Estimated Class Rank in Area (if applica Grade Level Expectation (as applicable)	ble):								
Section 4: Tier 1 DIFFERENTIATION STRATEGIES an	d Instructional Supports	· toachar has us	and to address ahove co	encorns for the nurnos	o of (Coroll Injuersal L	Irrace).			
Strategies, Universal				Ticerns for the purpos	Frequency	Duration			
(Team Use Only)									
 □ Request completion of Behavior Ana □ Complete Intervention Plan – Form □ Schedule consultation with school su □ Other recommendations 	B in the area(s) of								
Date of Meeting: Team members present (names and titles):									

Refer to the Ventura County RtP Model narrative for a description of IPT.

Provide multiple means of

Engagement

Affective Networks
The "WHY" of Learning

Provide multiple means of **Representation**

Recognition Networks
The "WHAT" of Learning

Provide multiple means of

Action & Expression

Strategic Networks
The "HOW" of Learning

Access

Provide options for

Recruiting Interest

- Optimize individual choice and autonomy
- Optimize relevance, value, and authenticity
- Minimize threats and distractions

Provide options for

Perception

- Offer ways of customizing the display of information
- Offer alternatives for auditory information
- Offer alternatives for visual information

Provide options for

Physical Action

- Vary the methods for response and navigation
- Optimize access to tools and assistive technologies

Provide options for

Sustaining Effort & Persistence

- Heighten salience of goals and objectives
- Vary demands and resources to optimize challenge
- · Foster collaboration and community
- Increase mastery-oriented feedback

Provide options for

Language & Symbols

- Clarify vocabulary and symbols
- Clarify syntax and structure
- Support decoding of text, mathematical notation, and symbols
- Promote understanding across languages
- Illustrate through multiple media

Provide options for

Expression & Communication

- Use multiple media for communication
- Use multiple tools for construction and composition
- Build fluencies with graduated levels of support for practice and performance

Provide options for

Self Regulation

- Promote expectations and beliefs that optimize motivation
- Facilitate personal coping skills and strategies
- Develop self-assessment and reflection

Provide options for

Comprehension

- Activate or supply background knowledge
- Highlight patterns, critical features, big ideas, and relationships
- Guide information processing and visualization
- Maximize transfer and generalization

Provide options for

Executive Functions

- Guide appropriate goal-setting
- Support planning and strategy development
- Facilitate managing information and resources
- Enhance capacity for monitoring progress

Expert learners who are...

Purposeful & Motivated

Resourceful & Knowledgeable

Strategic & Goal-Directed

Goal

Internalize