

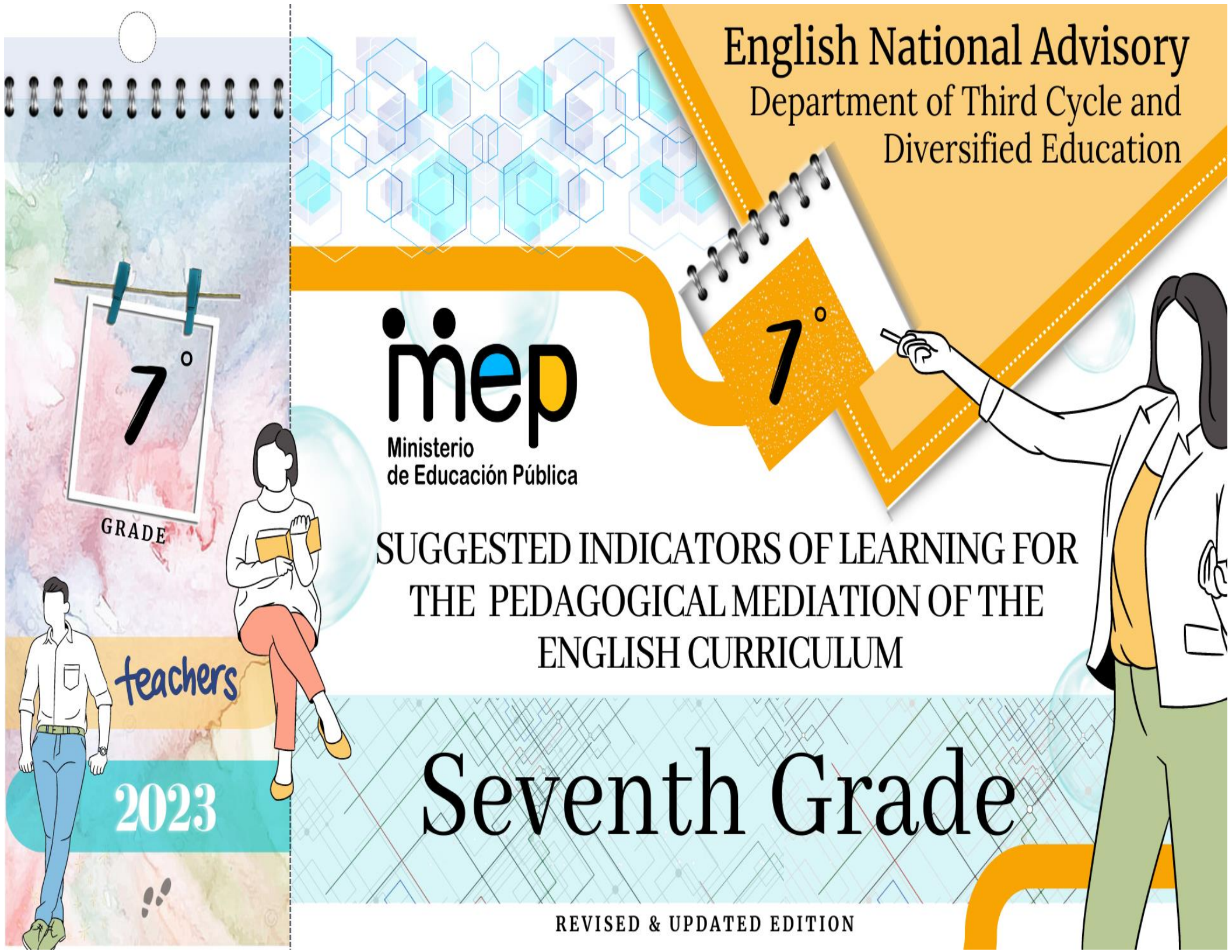
English National Advisory
Department of Third Cycle and
Diversified Education



SUGGESTED INDICATORS OF LEARNING FOR
THE PEDAGOGICAL MEDIATION OF THE
ENGLISH CURRICULUM

Seventh Grade

REVISED & UPDATED EDITION



Comisión redactora

Mag. Marianella Granados Sirias,

Asesora Nacional de Inglés, Departamento de Tercer Ciclo y Educación Diversificada

Mag. Andrea Cruz Badilla

Asesora Nacional de Inglés, Departamento de Tercer Ciclo y Educación Diversificada

Validación

Camille Ann Campbell

Voluntaria de respuesta Cuerpo de Paz

Diseño de portada

Noelia González Cascante

Dirección de informática de Gestión
Dirección Regional de Educación Guápiles

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Presentation

This booklet provides English teachers of seventh grade with important information about suggested indicators of learning for the pedagogical mediation. This school year, teachers must write their own indicators. This document intends to be another resource that teachers can or might use as a reference to write their own indicators for planning and assessment. It includes a sample instrument for registering In -Class Progress and performance scales for oral exams. All the suggested indicators will help teachers to measure the goals, assessment strategies and the three learning strands (Learn to Know, Learn to Do, Learn to Be and Live in Community) set in the English curriculum when designing their lesson plans. As a result, learners can achieve the expected level of performance in the target language according to the CEFR. Remember to visit the resource site for seventh grade in which you can find videos, audios, and the Teacher's Guide for seventh grade.

<https://www.mep.go.cr/educatico/recursos-guia-setimo-ano>

https://recursos.mep.go.cr/teachers_guide7/videos.html

https://recursos.mep.go.cr/teachers_guide7/audios.html

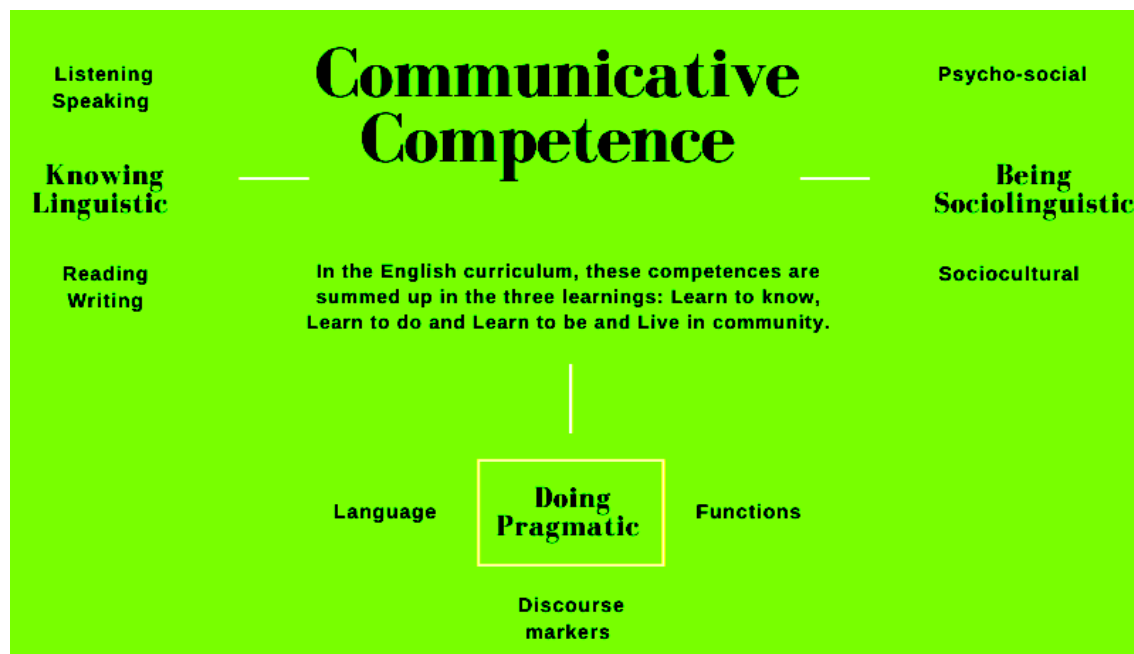
Aim of this document:

- a) To provide a list of indicators of learning per unit and for each linguistic competence for seventh grade.

Important points to keep in mind when working with the indicators.

The CEFR defines communication as a social act, where learners are social agents, developing a range of general and specific communicative language competences, moving from learning about the language to learning to communicate in the language in active, spontaneous, and authentic language interaction. Most of the tasks to be accomplished have a meaningful communication objective, for example, solving a problem in a given scenario.

The CEFR defines competences as “the sum of knowledge, skills and characteristics that allow a person to perform actions in society (p.9). They are comprised of general and specific competences as shown in the following graphic organizer. General competences consist of knowledge, skills, and abilities to learn and existential competences that are not language-specific, but learners use them when performing all kinds of actions including language activities.





INDICATORS OF LEARNING

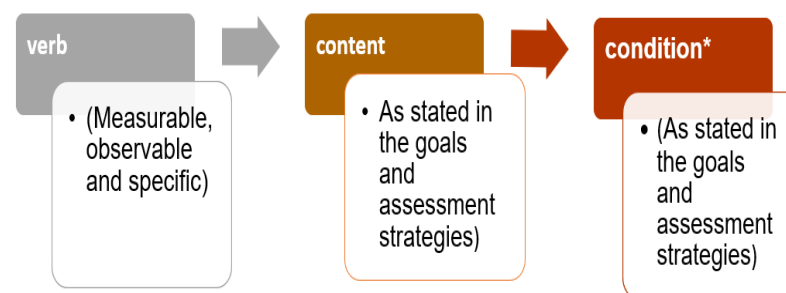
CEFR has different proficiency levels for each linguistic competence. In the English curriculum, these levels can be seen in the goals and the assessment strategies for each scenario. Measuring linguistic competences is an essential part of classroom assessment. It provides an objective, valid, reliable and meaningful balance to know what learners are achieving.

How can we make sure a learner is reaching the desired achievement level?

By constructing and using indicators of learning.



How do we write indicators?



* The condition element is present in numerous descriptors for each level in the CEFR. In the English curriculum, this aspect is present in the goals for each linguistic competence. Therefore, indicators of learning must be written considering this feature.



How many indicators do we write per assessment strategy?

- This actually depends on the complexity of the competence.
- There are some that only need one or two achievement indicators, others twice as much.
- There is no recipe that says how many indicators should be written for each competence.



How many achievement levels do we have? We have three levels: Achieved, In progress and Not yet achieved.

Not yet achieved: Learner cannot achieve the task.

In process: Learner can achieve the task with some difficulty and needs improvement.

Achieved: Learner can achieve the task without any difficulty.

How to use this document

- 1) Keep in mind that indicators have the following characteristics: measurable, observable and specific.
- 2) Indicators of learning are organized by unit, then by each assessment strategy from the curriculum.
- 3) Identify the goal and assessment strategy that you will be using. Remember, a goal is a can- do performance descriptor while an assessment strategy provides evidence of learner's learning outcomes.
- 4) Use indicators of learning throughout each unit to monitor students' progress and make the corresponding mediation changes if necessary.
- 5) The indicators of learning for each assessment strategy are arranged in sequential order for students to perform them appropriately.
- 6) Remember that the Pre-teaching Stage **must not** have indicators of learning. They are strictly related to the suggested mediation sequence for each linguistic competence.

How to incorporate the indicators of learning in your lesson plan

- a. While teaching (Oral Comprehension, Written Comprehension, Oral Production, Written Production), remember that there should be a connection between the goals, assessment strategies, indicators of learning, and pedagogical mediation for each competence.
- b. The written indicators for each assessment strategy and goal must be incorporated in your lesson plan. They are scaffolded to ensure the learner achieves the assessment strategy and ultimately develops competency.
- c. In the example below, with only one audio, all the indicators written for the assessment strategy were incorporated in the pedagogical mediation. This means you need to include all the indicators when planning, not only the ones you want to work with. They are written as small, essential steps that help to achieve the assessment strategy, the goal and finally to develop competency.
- d. See the following example to integrate the indicators to your lesson plans.

Learner...	Learner can ...	<div>Oral Comprehension</div> <div>Pre-listening</div> <div>Learners match words with their corresponding meaning in a copy given by the teacher. She/he explains that those words are going to be found in the next listening activity. Teacher asks learners for the pronunciation of the words and reinforces it if necessary.</div> <div>Teacher explains that they are going to listen to a conversation between a man and his wife, and they have to pay attention to what they are talking about.</div> <div><div>Pre listening</div><div>Column A contains words from the next listening activity and Column B contains their corresponding definition. Match definitions in Column B with their corresponding word in Column A.</div><table><thead><tr><th>Column A</th><th>Column B</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>cardiovascular system (noun)</td><td>() 1. a word showing disbelief</td></tr><tr><td>fridge (noun)</td><td>() 2. begin or start</td></tr><tr><td>hon (pronoun):</td><td>() 3. a medical examination</td></tr><tr><td>cut back on (phrasal verb):</td><td>() 4. short for "refrigerator"</td></tr><tr><td>take up (phrasal verb):</td><td>() 5. your body's blood circulation system including your heart, veins, and arteries</td></tr><tr><td>physical (noun)</td><td>() 6. short for "honey"</td></tr><tr><td>Humph (exclamation)</td><td>() 7. to reduce</td></tr></tbody></table></div> <div>Learners compare answers and teacher checks them out loud.</div> <div>Listening for the first time</div> <div>Learners listen to a conversation taken from https://www.esl-lab.com/intermediate/healthy-lifestyle/. Teacher can download the audio from https://www.esl-lab.com/quizzes/healthylifestyle-cloze.htm</div> <div>Learners listen to the conversation for the first time and complete the following</div>	Column A	Column B	cardiovascular system (noun)	() 1. a word showing disbelief	fridge (noun)	() 2. begin or start	hon (pronoun):	() 3. a medical examination	cut back on (phrasal verb):	() 4. short for "refrigerator"	take up (phrasal verb):	() 5. your body's blood circulation system including your heart, veins, and arteries	physical (noun)	() 6. short for "honey"	Humph (exclamation)	() 7. to reduce	<div>5'</div> <div>5'</div> <div>5'</div> <div>5'</div>
Column A	Column B																		
cardiovascular system (noun)	() 1. a word showing disbelief																		
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Humph (exclamation)	() 7. to reduce																		

<p><u>Indicator of learning:</u></p> <p>L.1.1 Gets main points of audio recordings about healthy living.</p>		<p>statements.</p> <p>Listen to the conversation and complete the statements.</p> <p>The man wants to _____. <input type="checkbox"/> join a soccer club <input type="checkbox"/> run a mountain marathon <input type="checkbox"/> try out for the company basketball team</p> <p>The woman is worried that _____. <input type="checkbox"/> her husband's health isn't good <input type="checkbox"/> the man works too much <input type="checkbox"/> her husband is becoming a fitness freak</p> <p>First, the woman suggests that her husband _____. <input type="checkbox"/> visit with a fitness trainer <input type="checkbox"/> start with light workouts <input type="checkbox"/> see a doctor</p> <p>Her husband should _____. <input type="checkbox"/> consume less salt <input type="checkbox"/> eat more protein <input type="checkbox"/> eat less fatty foods</p> <p>The man's wife recommend cycling because it _____. <input type="checkbox"/> helps develop mental toughness <input type="checkbox"/> is good for improving muscle tone <input type="checkbox"/> helps strengthen the heart</p> <p>Pair /Group feedback: Learners share answers with the rest of the class.</p> <p>With the information they got from the audio, learners, in pairs, have to choose the topic of the conversation. Teacher writes on the board the three options.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • My wife's recommendations • Recommendations to be a fitness freak • Loving diet and exercise <p>Orally, learners should give at least two supporting details that helped them to choose that topic.</p> <p>Pair/Group feedback: Learners share answers with the rest of the class.</p>	<p>10'</p> <p>22'</p>
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<p>L.1.2 Recognizes the topic of the conversation about recommendations to get a healthy lifestyle.</p> <p>L.1.3 Identifies some supporting details in audio recordings about healthy living.</p> <p>L.1.4 Identifies key words in audio recordings about healthy living.</p>		<p>Listening for the second time Learners listen to the conversation again and fill in all the missing words below.</p> <p>Listening for the Second time.</p> <p>Listen to the conversation again and fill in all the missing words below.</p> <p>Man: Honey, the basketball game is about to _____. And could you bring some chips and a bowl of ice cream? And . . . uh . . . a slice of _____ from the fridge.</p> <p>Woman: Anything else?</p> <p>Man: Nope, that's all for now. Hey, hon, you know, they're organizing a company basketball team, and I'm thinking about joining. What do you think?</p> <p>Woman: Humph</p> <p>Man: "Humph" What do you mean "Humph." I was the star _____ in high school.</p> <p>Woman: Yeah, twenty-five years ago. Look, I just don't want you having a heart attack running up and down the court.</p> <p>Man: So, what are you suggesting? _____ I just abandon the idea? I'm not that out of shape.</p> <p>Woman: Well . . . you ought to at least have a physical before you begin. I mean, it HAS been at least _____ years since you played at all.</p> <p>Man: Well, okay, but . . .</p> <p>Woman: And you need to watch your diet and cut back on the fatty foods, like ice cream. And you should try eating more fresh _____ and _____.</p> <p>Man: Yeah, you're probably right.</p> <p>Woman: And you should _____ a little weight training to strengthen your muscles or perhaps try cycling to build up your cardiovascular system. Oh, and you need to go to _____ early instead of watching TV half the night.</p> <p>Man: Hey, you're starting to sound like my personal _____ instructor!</p> <p>Woman: No, I just love you, and I want you to be around for a long, long time.</p> <p>Learners check answers with their elbow partner.</p> <p>Post-listening Learners are asked to think about three things they need to change right now to have a healthy lifestyle. They should write their ideas on a piece of paper and stick it on the wall (as a reminder of things that need to be changed)</p>	<p>25'</p> <p>5</p>
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Unit 1 Scenario: Here I Am!		
Assessment Strategies	Indicators of Learning	
L.1. identifies basic greetings, farewells and common expressions of politeness.	L1.1	Identifies basic greetings and farewells from an aural/oral prompt.
	L1.2	Identifies common expressions of politeness from an aural/oral prompt.
L.2. discriminates classroom language within oral utterances.	L2.1	Distinguishes among basic classroom expressions from aural/oral prompt.
L.3. recognizes simple personal questions when they hear them.	L.3.1	Recognizes simple personal information questions from aural/oral prompt
R.1. identifies brief, simple instructions if encountered in similar form.	R.1	Identifies brief, simple instructions if encountered in similar form.
R.2. discriminates English language sounds.	R2.1	Discriminates English language sounds.
R.3. recognizes some expressions and the main information in texts (heard or read) with instructional support.	R3.1	Recognizes some expressions on posters, brochures, signs, invitations, and simple texts.
	R3.2	Recognizes main information in on posters, brochures, signs, invitations, and simple texts.
SI.1. spells out words.	SI.1.1	Spells out words correctly.

Unit 1 Scenario: Here I Am!		
Assessment Strategies	Indicators of Learning	
SI.2. uses basic greeting and leave-taking expressions, farewell, and politeness and basic classroom language.	SI.2.1	Recognizes and responds appropriately to basic greetings and farewells.
	SI.2.2	Recognizes and responds appropriately to basic classroom language.
SI.3. asks personal information to others.	SI.3.1	Asks and answers spoken personal information questions.
SP.1. introduces him/herself providing personal information	SP.1.1	Investigates and determines the appropriate information and visuals for a personal introduction in an oral presentation.
	SP.1.2	Organizes the information and visuals for a personal introduction in an oral presentation.
	SP.1.3	Constructs sentences with the information and the appropriate linkers or connecting words for a personal introduction in an oral presentation.
	SP.1.4	Introduces themselves in a well-organized oral presentation.
SP.2. describes his/her family simply.	SP2.1	Investigates and determines the appropriate information to describe their family.
	SP2.2	Organizes the information and resources to describe their family.
	SP2.3	Constructs sentences with the information and the appropriate linkers or connecting words to describe their family.
	SP2.4	Orally describes their family using prepared sentence frames.

Unit 1 Scenario: Here I Am!		
Assessment Strategies	Indicators of Learning	
W.1. writes labels on familiar objects in a picture or diagram.	W.1.1	Labels familiar objects in a picture or diagram.
W.2. writes straightforward information about him/herself in short sentences.	W.2.1	Prewrites ideas about personal information.
	W.2.2	Drafts personal information sentences using sentence frames and appropriate linkers or connecting words.
	W.2.3	Revises personal information sentences with a focus on content and checking for errors in subject-verb agreement, capitalization, spelling, and basic punctuation).
	W.2.4	Edits the sentences before publishing them.

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Unit 2
Scenario: Enjoying Life

Assessment Strategies	Indicators of Learning	
L1. identifies the sound of words heard in context.	L1.1	Identifies the sound of words heard in context.
L2. distinguishes simple phrases about daily routines, eating habits, hobbies and hanging out activities.	L2.1	Distinguishes among simple phrases about daily routines, eating habits, hobbies and hanging out activities.
R.1. recognizes by manipulating English language sounds using knowledge in phonics, syllabification and word parts.	R1.1	Recognizes targeted sounds in words.
	R1.2	Articulates targeted sounds.
	R1.3	Produces targeted sounds in simple sentences.
R.2. recognizes the main information on posters, brochures, signs, and invitations.	R2.1	Recognizes the topic on posters, brochures, signs, and invitations.
	R2.2	Recognizes specific details on posters, brochures, signs, and invitations.
R.3. distinguishes brief, simple instructions and some expressions if encountered previously in the same or similar form.	R3.1	Recognizes simple instructions in texts.
	R3.2	Differentiates among instructional expressions in texts.
SI.1. asks and answers in a predictable pattern simple questions about daily routines, eating	SI.1.1	Uses information questions to ask simple questions about daily routines, eating habits, hobbies and hanging out activities.

Unit 2
Scenario: Enjoying Life

Assessment Strategies	Indicators of Learning	
habits, hobbies and hanging out activities if the other person speaks slowly and clearly.	SI.1.2	Constructs short sentences to answer information questions about daily routines, eating habits, hobbies and hanging out activities.
SI.2. expresses when he /she does not understand.	SI.2.1	Communicates lack of comprehension using simple phrases and memorized patterns. Ex. I don't understand. Can you repeat again, please?
S.P.1. describes how he/she enjoys life by using simple standard expressions.	SP1.1	Investigates and determines the appropriate information to describe how they enjoy life.
	SP1.2	Constructs sentences by using sentence frames and the appropriate linkers or connecting words to describe how they enjoy life.
	SP1.3	Orally describes how they enjoys life.
W1. writes labels on familiar objects in a picture or diagram.	W1.1	Writes labels on familiar objects in a picture or diagram.
W2. writes straightforward information about themselves in short simple sentences or provides that information on a questionnaire.	W2.1	Prewrites personal information sentences ideas about habits, hobbies, and enjoying life.
	W2.2	Drafts personal information sentences about habits, hobbies, and enjoying life using sentence frames and the appropriate linkers or connecting words.

Unit 2		
Scenario: Enjoying Life		
Assessment Strategies	Indicators of Learning	
	W2.3	Revises the personal information sentences with a focus on content and checking for errors in subject-verb agreement, capitalization, spelling, and basic punctuation.
	W2.4	Edits the sentences or the information in the questionnaire before publishing them.

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Unit 3

Scenario: Getting Back to Nature

Assessment Strategies	Indicators of Learning	
L.1. identifies instructions for games and follows teacher or students' modeling of the activity.	L1.1	Identifies and follows teacher's or student's instructions for games.
L.2. recognizes some isolated vocabulary, terms, and main ideas from specific subject areas.	L2.1	Recognizes targeted terms in oral advertisements or conversations.
	L2.2	Recognizes the main idea and specific details in oral advertisements or conversations.
L.3. recognizes specific information about natural beauties and wonders.	L3.1	Identifies the topic in oral texts about natural beauties and wonders.
	L3.2	Recognizes specific information in oral texts about natural beauties and wonders.
R.1. identifies English language sounds using knowledge in phonics, syllabification and word parts.	R1.1	Recognizes targeted sounds in words.
	R1.2	Articulates the targeted sounds.
	R1.3	Produces the targeted sound in sentences in an oral or written form.
R.2. identifies key words related to nature in texts.	R2.1	Identifies key words related to nature in texts.
R.3. recognizes main ideas in texts.	R3.1	Recognizes the topic in texts about natural beauties and wonders when accompanied by illustrations.

Unit 3

Scenario: Getting Back to Nature

Assessment Strategies	Indicators of Learning	
	R3.2	Recognizes the main ideas in texts about natural beauties and wonders when accompanied by illustrations.
R.4. recognizes specific details in texts accompanied by illustrations.	R4.1	Identifies the topic in texts related to natural beauties and wonders when accompanied by illustrations.
	R4.2	Recognizes specific details in texts related to natural beauties and wonders when accompanied by illustrations.
SI.1. talks about tours and plans briefly.	SI1.1	Briefly discusses a simple tour or place to visit using sentence frames and key words.
	SI1.2	Briefly discusses plans for the tour or place to visit using sentence frames and key words.
SI.2. asks somebody to repeat what he or she said more slowly.	SI.2.1	Asks for repetition and clarification using simple phrases and memorized patterns.
SI.3. asks people for information related to places, tours and plans.	SI3.1	Formulates basic yes/no questions to ask about places, tours and plans.
	SI3.2	Formulates basic wh- questions to get information about places, tours and plans.
SP.1. provides basic information about favorite natural beauties in the country and wonders all over the world.	SP1.1	Orally shares information about natural beauties in the country by using sentence frames, key words and the appropriate linkers or connecting words.

Unit 3

Scenario: Getting Back to Nature

Assessment Strategies	Indicators of Learning	
SP.2. describes what he/she likes about places and tours.	SP2.1	Investigates and determines the appropriate information to describe a favorite place or a tour.
	SP2.2	Organizes the information and resources to describe a place or a tour by using sentence frames and the appropriate linkers or connecting words.
	SP2.3	Orally describes the location, transportation, activities, prices and any other important information of different places or tours.
W.1. completes gapped sentences using a word list of familiar words.	W1.1	Completes sentences by using the appropriate word according to the context.
W2. writes simple descriptions on traveling places and making plans, checking written sentences to look for mistakes (e.g., subject-verb agreement, capitalization, spelling, and basic punctuation).	W2.1	Prewrites ideas for a description about a place, tour or plan using sentence frame and key words.
	W2.2	Drafts a description about a place, tour or plan using the appropriate linkers or connecting words.
	W2.3	Revises the description sentences with a focus on content and checking for errors in subject-verb agreement, capitalization, spelling, and basic punctuation).
	W2.4	Edits the description before publishing it.

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Unit 4
Checking Things of the Shopping List

Assessment Strategies	Indicators of Learning	
L.1. identifies specific information when communicated to directly, provided something is already known about the subject, and when the speech is accompanied by pictures or drawings.	L.1.1	Identifies the topic and key words in conversations about shopping for groceries and clothing when accompanied by pictures or drawings.
	L.1.2	Identifies specific details in conversations about shopping for groceries and clothing when accompanied by pictures or drawings.
L.2. recognizes what is being said about shopping for groceries and clothing.	L.2.1	Recognizes key words and specific details in conversations about shopping for groceries and clothing.
L.3. recognizes most of a story when read slowly and accompanied by pictures.	L.3.1	Recognizes the setting of a story when read slowly and accompanied by pictures.
	L.3.2	Recognizes the characters of a story when read slowly and accompanied by pictures.
	L.3.3	Recognizes the problem of a story when read slowly and accompanied by pictures.
	L.3.4	Recognizes the ending of a story when read slowly and accompanied by

Unit 4		
Checking Things of the Shopping List		
Assessment Strategies	Indicators of Learning	
		pictures.
R.1. identifies English-language sounds using knowledge in phonics, syllabification, and word parts.	R1.1	Recognizes targeted sounds in words.
	R1.2	Articulates the targeted sounds.
	R1.3	Produces the targeted sounds in sentences in an oral or written form.
R.2. recognizes previously encountered parts of words, prefixes, and suffixes.	R.2.1	Demonstrates recall of previously studied root word, prefixes, and suffixes in words.
R.3. distinguishes information related to groceries and clothing in posters, ads, catalogues and everyday signs and short texts.	R.3.1	Identifies key words in each part of the posters, ads, catalogues and everyday signs and short texts.
	R.3.2	Finds specific details (price, size, quantity, and other characteristics) in each part of the in posters, ads, catalogues and everyday signs and short texts.
SI.1. asks and tells others his/her desires about shopping prices, size and where to get things.	SI.1.1	Formulates basic yes/no questions and wh- questions to ask others about desires regarding shopping prices, size and where to get things.
	SI.1.2	Interacts with others to discuss shopping prices, size and where to get things.
SI.2. asks somebody to speak more slowly when needed.	SI.2.1	Asks speaker to adjust speed using simple phrases and memorized patterns.

Unit 4		
Checking Things of the Shopping List		
Assessment Strategies	Indicators of Learning	
SI.3. buys things in shops by pointing or other gestures that can support what he/she says.	SI.3.1	Asks for groceries, clothing or food at a store using short phrases and nonverbal cues.
	SI.3.2	Asks for prices, using short phrases and nonverbal cues.
	SI.3.4	Asks for different payment options to buy groceries, clothing or food using short phrases and nonverbal cues.
SI.4. uses simple numbers in everyday conversations. (e.g. prices)	SI.4.1	Asks for prices to get groceries, clothing, or food at a store
SP.1. gives basic information about shopping preferences and prices. (e.g. favorite clothing, favorite shops).	SP.1.1	Investigates and determines the appropriate information to give basic information about shopping preferences and prices in a presentation.
	SP.1.2	Organizes the information and resources to give basic information about shopping preferences and prices in a presentation by using sentence frames and the appropriate linkers or connecting words.
	SP.1.3	Constructs sentences to give basic information about shopping preferences and prices in a presentation by using sentence frames and the appropriate linkers or connecting words.
	SP.1.4	Orally presents basic information about shopping preferences and prices.
SP.2. describes shopping items	SP.2.1	Investigates and determines the appropriate information to describe shopping

Unit 4
Checking Things of the Shopping List

Assessment Strategies	Indicators of Learning	
using simple words and sentence frames. (For example: their size, color, material, price).		items using simple words and sentence frames.
	SP.2.2	Organizes the information and resources to describe shopping items by using sentence frames and the appropriate linkers or connecting words.
	SP.2.3	Constructs sentences to describe shopping items by using sentence frames and the appropriate linkers or connecting words.
	SP.2.4	Orally describes shopping items using simple words and sentence frames.
W.1. writes simple descriptions of shopping lists and budget charts (e.g., I need some milk.)	W.1.1	Prewrites ideas for a description of shopping lists and budget charts using sentence frames.
	W.1.2	Drafts a description of shopping lists and budget charts using the appropriate linkers or connecting words.
	W.1.3	Revises the descriptions with a focus on content and checking for errors in subject-verb agreement, capitalization, spelling, and basic punctuation.
	W.1.4	Edits the description before publishing it.
W.2. writes short, simple texts about shopping at grocery stores, clothing stores and supermarkets, checking written sentences to look for mistakes (e.g., subject-verb	W.2.1	Prewrites ideas for a short, simple text about shopping at grocery store, clothing stores and supermarkets.
	W.2.2	Drafts sentences for a short, simple text about shopping at grocery store, clothing stores and supermarkets using the appropriate linkers or connecting words.

Unit 4
Checking Things of the Shopping List

Assessment Strategies	Indicators of Learning	
agreement, capitalization, spelling, basic punctuation etc.).	W.2.3	Revises a short, simple text with a focus on content and checking for errors in subject-verb agreement, capitalization, spelling, and basic punctuation.
	W.2.4	Edits a short, simple text before publishing it.

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Unit 5 Let's Celebrate Costa Rican Culture		
Assessment Strategies	Indicators of Learning	
L.1. identifies basic phrases that denote facts about Costa Rican culture.	L.1.1	Identifies key words and basic phrases that denote facts about Costa Rican culture in conversations.
L.2. recognizes pieces of short information about holidays and celebrations.	L.2.1	Recognizes specific details in pieces of short information about holidays and celebrations in conversations.
L.2.1 recognizes what is being said about holidays and celebrations.	L.2.1.1	Recognizes the gist or basic summary of what is being said about holidays and celebrations in conversations.
R.1. identifies and manipulates English language sounds using knowledge in phonics, syllabification and word parts.	R1.1	Recognizes targeted sounds in words.
	R1.2	Articulates the targeted sounds.
	R1.3	Produces the targeted sound in sentences in an oral or written form.
R.2. recognizes vocabulary and important information on basic promotional material. (e.g., date, place and activities, on poster).	R.2.1	Recognizes key words on basic promotional material such as posters.
	R.2.2	Recognizes specific details on basic promotional material such as posters.
R.3. discriminates straightforward information, words and expressions on Costa Rican culture.	R.3.1	Labels pictures with words related to Costa Rican culture.
	R.3.2	Recognizes expressions on Costa Rican culture in texts.

Unit 5 Let's Celebrate Costa Rican Culture		
Assessment Strategies	Indicators of Learning	
	R.3.3	Locates straightforward information on Costa Rican culture in texts.
SI.1. answers simple questions using individual words, expressions, or short sentences.	SI.1.1	Uses individual words, expressions, or short sentences to answer questions about holidays and celebrations, orally.
SI.2. asks for specific information regarding holidays and celebrations.	SI.2.1	Formulates yes/no questions to ask for specific information regarding holidays and celebrations.
	SI.2.2	Formulates wh- questions to ask for specific information regarding holidays and celebrations.
SI.3. interacts using basic language.	SI.3.1	Interacts with others to exchange feelings and opinions regarding holidays and celebrations.
SP.1. talks about celebrations and holidays in Costa Rica briefly.	SP2.1	Investigates and determines the appropriate information and illustrations to talk about celebrations and holidays in Costa Rica briefly.
	SP2.2	Organizes the information and illustrations to talk about celebrations and holidays in Costa Rica briefly.
	SP2.3	Constructs sentences with the information and the appropriate linkers or connecting words about celebrations and holidays in Costa Rica.
	SP2.4	Describes celebrations and holidays in Costa Rica briefly using sentence frames and illustrations.

Unit 5 Let's Celebrate Costa Rican Culture		
Assessment Strategies	Indicators of Learning	
SP.2. very simply describes how he/she celebrates holidays and special occasions and inquiries about others.	SP2.1	Investigates and determines the appropriate information to very simply describe how he/she celebrates holidays and special occasions
	SP2.2	Organizes the information and resources to very simply describes how he/she celebrates holidays and special occasions.
	SP2.3	Constructs sentences with the information and the appropriate linkers or connecting words to describe how he/she celebrates holidays and special occasions.
	SP2.4	Describes how he/she celebrates holidays and special occasions using sentence frames and inquiries about others.
W.1. completes gapped sentences using a word list.	W.1.	Identifies the appropriate words to complete gapped sentences by using context clues.
W.2. writes simple descriptions of holidays and celebrations.	W2.1	Prewrites a list of ideas for a simple description of a holiday or a celebration.
	W2.2	Drafts a simple description of a holiday or a celebration using the appropriate linkers or connecting words.
	W2.3	Revises the description with a focus on content and checking for errors in subject-verb agreement, capitalization, content, spelling, basic punctuation.

Unit 5 Let's Celebrate Costa Rican Culture		
Assessment Strategies	Indicators of Learning	
	W2.4	Edits the description by correcting mistakes before publishing.
W.2. writes cards for a holiday.	W2.1	Prewrites a list of ideas for a card to give on a holiday.
	W2.2	Drafts a card to give on a holiday using the appropriate linkers or connecting words.
	W2.3	Revises a card to give on a holiday with a focus on content and checking subject-verb agreement, capitalization, content, spelling, basic punctuation and content.
	W2.4	Edits a card to give on a holiday by correcting mistakes before publishing.
W.2. writes invitations for a celebration.	W2.1	Prewrites a list of ideas for an invitation.
	W2.2	Drafts an invitation using the appropriate linkers or connecting words.
	W2.3	Revises an invitation with a focus on content and checking subject-verb agreement, capitalization, content, spelling, basic punctuation, and content.
	W2.4	Edits an invitation before publishing.

Propuesta revisada y actualizada por: Marianella Granados Sirias y Andrea Cruz Badilla. Asesoras Nacionales de Inglés. **Departamento de Tercer Ciclo y Educación Diversificada. Dirección de Desarrollo Curricular** con la colaboración de Camille Campbell. *Response Volunteer Peace Corps Costa Rica*

Unit 6		
Getting from Here to There		
Assessment Strategies	Indicators of Learning	
L.1. follows simple directions on how to get from one place to another, on foot or by public transport.	L1. 1	Follows simple directions on how to get from one place to another, on foot or by public transport in conversations.
L.2. recognizes figures given in clear announcements, for example at the airport or at a bus station.	L.2.1	Recognizes numbers given in clear announcements, for example at the airport or at a bus station.
L.2. recognizes times given in clear announcements, for example at the airport or at a bus station.	L.2.2	Recognizes times given in clear announcements, for example at the airport or at a bus station.
L.3. recognizes instructions for games and follows teacher/students' modeling of the activity.	L.3.1	Identifies key words in game's instructions.
	L.3.2	Reproduces the instruction by following teacher/students' modeling of the activity.
L.4. recognizes the main idea of presentations related to places, goods and services.	L.4.1	Recognizes the main ideas of presentations related to places, goods and services.
R.1. labels diagrams with appropriate pieces of familiar goods and services.	R1.1	Labels diagrams with appropriate pieces of familiar goods and services.
R.2. identifies English language sounds	R2.1	Recognizes targeted sounds in words.

Unit 6		
Getting from Here to There		
Assessment Strategies	Indicators of Learning	
using knowledge in phonics, syllabification and word parts.	R2.2	Articulates the targeted sounds.
	R2.3	Produces targeted sounds in sentences in an oral or written form.
R.3. recognizes familiar names of places, goods and services in short and simple texts.	R3.1	Recognizes familiar names of places, goods and services in short and simple texts.
R.4. recognizes main ideas of text when accompanied by illustrations.	R4.1	Recognizes the gist in texts about places, goods and services when accompanied by illustrations.
SI.1.1 expresses preferences about places to visit.	S.1.1	Orally expresses preferences about places to visit, orally. For example: My favorite place is.., I like ..., I love I prefer..., I don't like
SI.1 expresses preferences about ways to move around.	SI.1.1	Orally expresses preferences about ways to move around.
SI.2. interacts in a simple way, asking and answering questions about places, where they are and how to get to them if they are articulated slowly and clearly.	SI.2.1	Formulates yes/no questions to ask about places, where they are and how to get to them if they are articulated slowly and clearly
	SI.2.2	Correctly formulates wh- questions to ask about places, where they are and how to get to them.
	SI.2.3	Interacts by making complete sentences to answer what is being asked about places, where they are and how to get to them.

Unit 6		
Getting from Here to There		
Assessment Strategies	Indicators of Learning	
SP.1. uses simple words to tell where a place is and ways to get there.	SP.1.1	Investigates and determines the appropriate information to tell where a place is and ways to get there.
	SP.1.2	Tells where a place is and ways to get there.
SP.2. describes places and ways to move around (towns, holiday resorts, car, plane, and bike).	SP2.1	Investigates and determines the appropriate information to describe places and ways to move around (towns, holiday resorts, car, plane, and bike).
	SP2.2	Organizes the information and resources to describe places and ways to move around (towns, holiday resorts, car, plane, and bike).
	SP2.3	Constructs complete sentences to describe places and ways to move around (towns, holiday resorts, car, plane, and bike).
	SP2.4	Describes places and ways to move around (towns, holiday resorts, car, plane, and bike) using sentence frames.
SP.3. describes briefly weekend or holiday plans.	SP3.1	Investigates and determines the appropriate information to describe briefly weekend or holiday plans.
	SP3.2	Organizes the information and resources to describe briefly weekend or holiday plans.
	SP3.3	Constructs complete sentences to describe briefly weekend or holiday plans.

Unit 6		
Getting from Here to There		
Assessment Strategies	Indicators of Learning	
	SP3.4	Briefly describes weekend or holiday plans using sentence frames.
W.1. fills in a hotel registration form with personal details.	W1.1	Fill in a hotel registration form with personal details.
W.2. writes simple descriptions of places (e.g., location, direction, activities)	W2.1	Prewrites a list of ideas for a simple description of a place. (e.g., location, direction, activities)
	W2.2	Drafts a simple description of a place. (e.g., location, direction, activities) using the appropriate linkers or connecting words.
	W2.3	Revises the description with a focus on subject-verb agreement, capitalization, content, spelling, basic punctuation.
	W2.4	Edits the description before publishing.

Propuesta revisada y actualizada por: Marianella Granados Sirias y Andrea Cruz Badilla. Asesoras Nacionales de Inglés. **Departamento de Tercer Ciclo y Educación Diversificada. Dirección de Desarrollo Curricular** con la colaboración de Camille Campbell. *Response Volunteer. Peace Corps Costa Rica*

Samples for In-Class Progress and Performance Scale Instruments

Instrumento 7°,8°,9° y 10° 11° años académico y bilingüe / Módulo 46, Módulo 71 -CINDEA/ IPEC / INCO

Instrument for Registering In -Class Progress

Grade/ Level ____ Unit ____	Performance Measure	Student name	Student name	Student name	Student name	Student name	Student name	Student name	Student name	Student name	Student name	Student name	Student name	Student name	Student name	Student name	Student name	Student name
	3= Achieved: Learner can achieve the task without any difficulty.																	
	2= In process: Learner can achieve the task with some difficulty and needs improvement.																	
	1= Not yet achieved: Learner cannot achieve the task.																	
Assessment Strategy	Indicators of learning																	
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Total																		
Porcentaje																		

Oral Performance Scale-Sample (Oral Production) High School Summative instrument Allotted Time: _____ minutes Level: Seventh Grade Teacher: _____ Date: _____ Student's name: _____		Score: _____ Total Points: _____ Gotten points: _____ Percentage: _____ % Obtained Percentage: _____ Group: _____				
Scenario:	Scenario: Enjoying Life					
Assessment Strategy	Sl.1. Asks and answers in a predictable pattern simple questions about daily routines, eating habits, hobbies and hanging out activities if the other person speaks slowly and clearly.					
Description of linguistic task	Information exchange (2 minutes) You met a friend online. He / she lives in a rural part of the country. You both would like to know more about each other's daily routines, eating habits, hobbies or hanging out activities. So, you both agreed to have a virtual call to share some information. Choose one topic. And ask and answer questions to each other. You can use pictures to talk about it.					
Indicators*	Points per indicator	NA	1	2	3	4
Uses information questions to ask about daily routines, eating habits, hobbies and hanging out activities.	3		Asks questions about daily routines, eating habits, hobbies or hanging out activities. The student fails to ask for most of the information (He/she cannot control memorized language structures (question patterns), so it is hard to be understood.	Asks questions about daily routines, eating habits, hobbies or hanging out activities appropriately sometimes. The student asks information about some of the elements. He/she can partially control memorized language structures (question patterns), to be somehow understood.	Asks questions about daily routines, eating habits, hobbies or hanging out activities appropriately and with ease. The student gets to ask for information about all the elements. He/she can consistently control basic language structures (question patterns)	
Makes complete sentences to answer information questions about daily routines, eating habits, hobbies and hanging out activities.	4		Answers were incomplete He/she hardly answers questions about daily routines, eating habits, hobbies or hanging out activities appropriately when asked. He/she cannot identify the question word and helping verb to provide an answer with control of memorized language structures (sentence patterns), so it is hard to be understood.	Answers were partially accomplished. He/she sometimes answers questions about daily routines, eating habits, hobbies or hanging out activities appropriately when asked. He/she can partially identify the question word and helping verb to provide an answer with control of memorized language structures (sentence patterns) to be somehow understood.	Answers were accomplished. Most of the time, he/she answers questions about daily routines, eating habits, hobbies or hanging out activities appropriately when asked. He/she can identify question words, helping verb and basic language structures (sentence patterns) at most times.	Answers were successfully accomplished. He/she, at all times, answers questions about daily routines, eating habits, hobbies or hanging out activities appropriately when asked. He/she can consistently identify question words, helping verb and basic language structures (sentence patterns)

*Uses appropriate communication strategies (uses of facial expressions and gestures, asks for repetition, indicates lack of understanding, repeats words).	3		Fails in maintaining communication most of the time. Hard for him/her to use the communication strategies to overcome difficulties.	Makes use of some of the communication strategies to maintain communication going, but not all the time and inconsistently.	Makes use of many communication strategies to maintain communication going, which helps to keep the flow of the conversation	
*Pronounces the target language correctly	3		Difficulty at understanding. Constant mistakes in pronunciation (More than 4 mistakes)	Understandable at most times. Occasional mispronunciation; some consistent mistakes. (3-4 mistakes)	Clear and smooth pronunciation at this level. Few sporadic deviations. (1-2 mistakes)	
*Stresses words and sentences correctly	2		Sometimes stresses individual words correctly and uses appropriate intonation when forming sentences	Constantly stresses individual words correctly and uses appropriate intonation when forming sentences		
*Speaks at a normal speed	3		Carried out with hesitation that sometimes interferes with the message. Some long pauses to recall meaning.	Carried out adequately with some hesitation that seldom interferes with the message. Few short pauses to recall meaning.	Carried out with confidence. Sporadic short pauses to recall meaning.	
Total:	23					
Comments:						

Propuesta revisada y actualizada por: Marianella Granados Sirias y Andrea Cruz Badilla. Asesoras Nacionales de Inglés. Departamento de Tercer Ciclo y Educación Diversificada. Dirección de Desarrollo Curricular.

Oral Performance Scale-Sample (Oral Production)

Dos Cercas High School

Summative instrument

Allotted Time: _____ minutes

Level: Eighth Grade

Teacher: _____

Date: _____

Student's name: _____

Score: _____

Total Points: _____

Gotten points: _____

Percentage: _____ %

Obtained Percentage: _____

Group: _____

Scenario: Something to Celebrate!

Assessment Strategy SI.2. Asks and answers about holidays and festivals in Costa Rica, Latin America and around the World.

Description of linguistic task **Information exchange (2 minutes)**
You are participating in an international school summer camp. You were asked to talk about favorite holidays or celebrations around the world. Choose one and talk about when and where it is celebrated, special food, activities. Use pictures to talk about it and ask questions to the teacher or classmates. Answer a couple of questions from your teacher or classmates.

Indicators*	Points per indicator					
		NA	1	2	3	4
Asks questions about holidays and festivals in Costa Rica, Latin America and around the World.	3		Asks questions about holidays and festivals in Costa Rica, Latin America and around the World with a lot of difficulty. The student fails to ask for most of the information (He/she cannot control memorized language structures (question patterns), so it is hard to be understood.	Asks questions about holidays and festivals in Costa Rica, Latin America and around the World appropriately sometimes. The student asks information about some of the elements. He/she can partially control memorized language structures (question patterns), to be somehow understood.	Asks questions about holidays and festivals in Costa Rica, Latin America and around the World appropriately and with ease. The student gets to ask for information about all the elements. He/she can consistently control basic language structures (question patterns)	
Answers questions about holidays and festivals in Costa Rica, Latin America and around the World.	4		Answers were incomplete He/she hardly answers questions about holidays and festivals in Costa Rica, Latin America and around the World appropriately when asked. He/she cannot identify the question word and helping verb to provide an answer with control of memorized language structures (sentence patterns), so it is hard to be understood.	Answers were partially accomplished. He/she sometimes answers questions about holidays and festivals in Costa Rica, Latin America and around the World appropriately when asked. He/she can partially identify the question word and helping verb to provide an answer with control of memorized language structures (sentence patterns) to be somehow understood.	Answers were accomplished. Most of the time, he/she answers questions about holidays and festivals in Costa Rica, Latin America and around the World appropriately when asked. He/she can identify question words, helping verb and basic language structures (sentence patterns) at most	Answers were successfully accomplished. He/she, at all times, answers questions about holidays and festivals in Costa Rica, Latin America and around the World appropriately when asked. He/she can consistently identify question words, helping verb and basic language structures (sentence patterns)

					times.	
Gives information about holidays and festivals in Costa Rica, Latin America and around the World.	3		The task was incomplete He/she hardly gives information about holidays and festivals in Costa Rica, Latin America and around the World. He/she cannot control memorized language structures (sentence patterns), so it is hard to be understood	The task was partially accomplished. He/she somehow gives information about holidays and festivals in Costa Rica, Latin America and around the World by either talking about the holiday or festival name or date of celebration. He/she can partially control memorized language structures (sentence pattern), to be somehow understood	The task was successfully accomplished. He/she gives information about holidays and festivals in Costa Rica, Latin America and around the World by talking about when and where they are celebrated, special food, activities. He/she can consistently control basic language structures (sentence patterns)	
*Uses appropriate communication strategies (uses of facial expressions and gestures, asks for repetition, indicates lack of understanding, repeats words).	3		Fails in maintaining communication most of the time. Hard for him/her to use the communication strategies to overcome difficulties.	Makes use of some of the communication strategies to maintain communication going, but not all the time and inconsistently.	Makes use of many communication strategies to maintain communication going, which helps to keep the flow of the conversation	
*Pronounces the target language correctly	3		Difficulty at understanding. Constant mistakes in pronunciation (More than 4 mistakes)	Understandable at most times. Occasional mispronunciation; some consistent mistakes. (3-4 mistakes)	Clear and smooth pronunciation at this level. Few sporadic deviations. (1-2 mistakes)	
*Stresses words and sentences correctly	2		Sometimes stresses individual words correctly and uses appropriate intonation when forming sentences	Constantly stresses individual words correctly and uses appropriate intonation when forming sentences		
*Speaks at a normal speed	3		Carried out with hesitation that sometimes interferes with the message. Some long pauses to recall meaning.	Carried out adequately with some hesitation that seldom interferes with the message. Few short pauses to recall meaning.	Carried out with confidence. Sporadic short pauses to recall meaning.	
Total:	23					
Comments:						

*The indicators related to pronunciation, fluency and sociolinguistic appropriateness were constructed to measure overall achievement. They must be present in all instruments related to Spoken Interaction and Spoken production as required.

Propuesta elaborada por: Marianella Granados Sirias y Alfredo Ortega Cordero. Asesores Nacionales de Inglés. **Departamento de Tercer Ciclo y Educación Diversificada. Dirección de Desarrollo Curricular, 2021.**

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