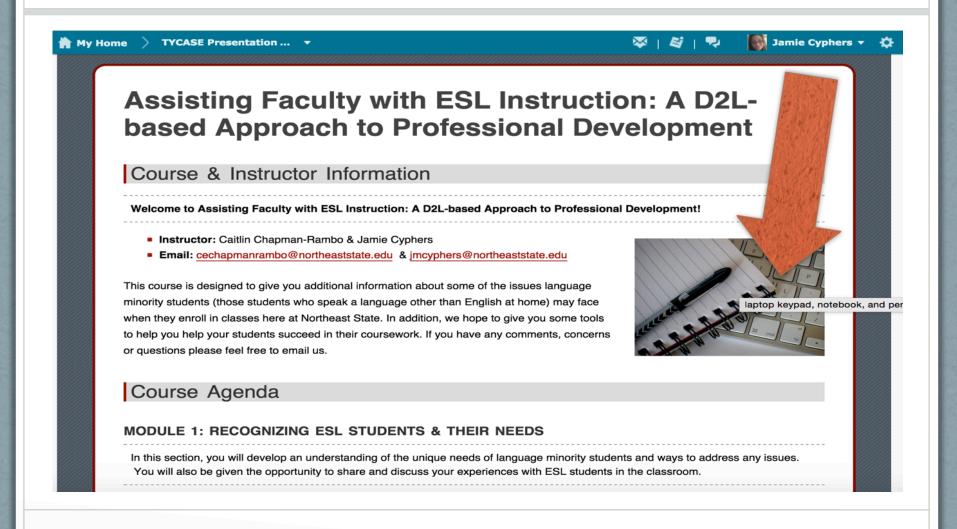
# Assisting Faculty with ESL Instruction: A D2L Based Approach to Professional Development

Accessible Design Features

Jamie Cyphers

# Alternate Text Use for Images



## Use of Headers in HTML

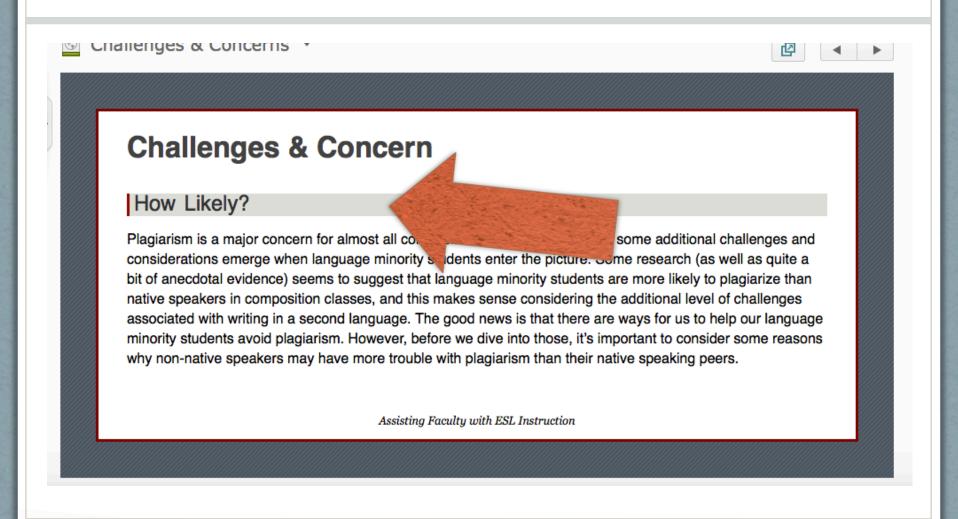
#### What to Expect

If you're viewing this professional development module, there is a fairly good chance that you already know you have an ESL or language minority student enrolled in one of your Developmental Writing or Composition courses. However, it's possible that you have a language minority student currently enrolled in one of your classes without you even knowing!

In order to understand how this is possible, it's first important to understand a little about the rich variety of students to which the labels ESL or language minority can accurately be applied. Language minority students enrolled at the college level come from a variety of different language and education backgrounds. This includes visiting international students, recent permanent immigrants, students born abroad who immigrated at some point during their K-12 education, and students born in the United States who speak a language other than English at home.

Assisting Faculty with ESL Instruction

# Use of Subheadings in HTML



## **Use of Contrasted Colors**

#### One Size Doesn't Fit All

#### What's the Best Approach?

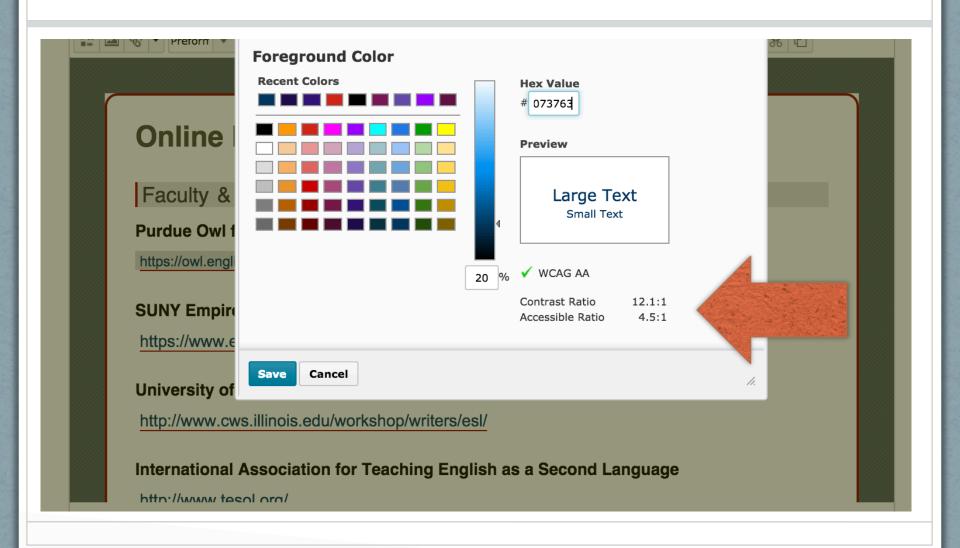
Giving feedback is one of the most difficult jobs of any writing instructor. In all classes and with all students we struggle to decide many grammar mistakes to point out or correct and how many comments to make. This struggle sometimes can sometimes be exacerbated with language minority students who may make errors we aren't used to seeing multiple times in the same essay. While there is no perfect one-size-fits-all approach for every classroom or student, there are some general proven strategies you can use to help take the guesswork out of providing feedback for language minority students in your classes.

Assisting Faculty with ESL Instruction

## Consistent use of son-sarif font

Most native speakers can choose the correct article intuitively, and when pressed, most couldn't tell you why articles go where they do. For non-native speakers who don't have the benefit of intuition, the rule works like this. Articles (a, an, and the) show readers that a noun will follow, and deciding which one to use depends on whether that noun is countable or non-countable. Non-countable nouns don't need articles at all because they only have a singular form. For countable nouns, the author should use a or an to refer to unspecified objects and the to refer to objects with which both the speaker and the reader are already familiar.

# Use of high contrast font



## Log In and Look Around

Website:

https://elearn.northeaststate.edu

- User Name: Demo.Student
- Password: demostudent