

## **Stages of Second Language Acquisition Checklist**

Stage	Sample Student Behaviors	Sample Teacher Behaviors	Questioning Techniques
Preproduction 0–6 months	<ul> <li>□ Points to or provides other nonverbal responses</li> <li>□ Actively listens</li> <li>□ Responds to commands</li> <li>□ May be reluctant to speak, also known as the "silent period"</li> <li>□ Understands more than can produce</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>☐ Gestures</li> <li>☐ Language focuses on conveying meanings and vocabulary development</li> <li>☐ Repetition</li> <li>☐ Does not force student to speak</li> <li>☐ Uses pictures/nonlinguistic representation for comprehension</li> </ul>	□ Point to         □ Find the         □ Put the next to the         □ Do you have the         □ Is this a?         □ Who wants the?         □ Who has the?
Early Production 6 months-1 year	<ul> <li>□ Produces one- or two-word utterances</li> <li>□ Participates using key words and familiar phrases</li> <li>□ Says yes or no</li> <li>□ Uses present tense verbs</li> <li>□ Uses repetitive language patterns</li> <li>□ Limited comprehension</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>□ Asks questions that can be answered by yes/no and either/or responses</li> <li>□ Models correct responses</li> <li>□ Ensures a supportive, low-anxiety environment</li> <li>□ Does not overtly call attention to grammar errors</li> </ul>	Yes/no questions (Do you like ice cream?)  Either/or (Is this a screwdriver or a hammer?)  One-word response (What utensil am I holding in my hand?)  General questions that encourage lists of words (What do you see on the board?)  Two-word response (Where did he go? To work.)
Speech Emergence 1–3 years	<ul> <li>□ Participates in small-group activities</li> <li>□ Demonstrates comprehension in a variety of ways</li> <li>□ Speaks in short phrases and simple sentences</li> <li>□ Begins to use language more freely</li> <li>□ Makes grammar and pronunciation errors</li> <li>□ Frequently misunderstands jokes</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>□ Focuses content on key concepts</li> <li>□ Provides frequent comprehension checks</li> <li>□ Uses performance-based assessment</li> <li>□ Uses expanded vocabulary</li> <li>□ Asks open-ended questions that stimulate language production</li> </ul>	☐ Why? ☐ How? ☐ How is this like that? ☐ Tell me about ☐ Talk about ☐ Describe ☐ How would you change this part?
Intermediate Fluency 3–5 years	<ul> <li>□ Participates in reading and writing activities to acquire new information</li> <li>□ May experience difficulties in abstract, cognitively-demanding subjects at school, especially when a high degree of literacy is required</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>□ Fosters conceptual development and expanded literacy through content</li> <li>□ Continues to make lessons comprehensible and interactive</li> <li>□ Teaches thinking and study skills</li> <li>□ Continues to be alert to individual differences in language and customs</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>□ What would you recommend/suggest?</li> <li>□ How do you think this story will end?</li> <li>□ What is the story mainly about?</li> <li>□ What is your opinion on this matter?</li> <li>□ Describe/compare</li> <li>□ How are these similar/different?</li> <li>□ What would happen if ?</li> <li>□ Which do you prefer? Why?</li> <li>□ Create</li> </ul>
Advanced Fluency 5-7 years	☐ Has near-native level of speech	□ Summarizes □ Teaches note-taking strategies □ Uses fewer visual cues □ Continues to be aware of individual differences in language and customs □ Expands vocabulary using synonyms and antonyms	□ Decide whether □ Retell □ Restate □ What is your opinion on ? □ How would you evaluate ?

Adapted from Krashen & Terrell (1983).

