Incorporating the Review and Assessment SIOP Component into an Adult Ed Health Activity

**Course:** Nursing Assistant  
**Content concept:** Categorization of illnesses

**Content objective:** Students will be able to differentiate among acute, chronic, and terminal illnesses

**Language objective:** Students will be able to use orally describe the differences among acute, chronic, and terminal illnesses using comparative structures such as “er”, “est,” “more,” and “most.”

**Review/Assessment (evidence of mastery):**
Given oral or written case studies of patients, students will be able to
a. identify whether the illness is acute, chronic, or terminal.
b. state orally or in writing how they know this information: what symptoms described in the case study indicates that the illness is acute, chronic, or terminal

Now think of your own course and a recent lesson you taught or are planning to teach. What evidence could your students produce to demonstrate their achievement of the content and language objectives?

**Course:**  
**Content concept:**

**Content objective:**

**Language objective:**

**Review/Assessment:**
*(What would evidence of mastery look like?)*

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Sample Modified Cloze Exercise

Cloze Activity: Blood Types

Directions: Complete the paragraph by providing the correct term from the word bank. Each term may only be used once.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>plasma</th>
<th>death</th>
<th>universal donor</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>antigens</td>
<td>antibodies</td>
<td>ABO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the _____________ blood group system, the primary human blood types are A, B, AB, and O. The letters refer to proteins on the surfaces of red blood cells called _____________. These can provoke an immune response. The liquid part of blood, called _____________, contains antibodies against antigens that are not on a person's red blood cells. For example, a person with type B blood makes anti-A _____________, which attack any blood cell with an A antigen on it. If a person is given a blood transfusion of an incompatible type, the person's blood cells will clump together and block blood flow, which can lead to _____________.

A blood type with no antigens on the red blood cells is called a _____________ because all other blood types can receive this blood type through transfusions.

Modified Cloze Exercise adapted by CAL using science content material from Steck-Vaughn GED Practice website.