An Aboriginal Essential Skills Journey

Planting the Seeds for Growth







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This project was made possible with funding support from the Government of Canada's Office of Literacy and Essential Skills.

Acknowledgements

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Documents Re-Printed with Permission:

SkillPlan - BC Construction Industry Skills Improvement Council -MeasureUp Activity Sets Coast Salish Employment & Training Society - 9 Essential Skills (English and Hul'Q'umi'num)



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Abbreviations and Acronyms Used

ES	Essential Skills
HRSDC	Human Resources and Skills Development Canada
IALS	International Adult Literacy Survey
IALSS	International Adult Literacy and Skills Survey
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
TOWES	Test of Workplace Essential Skills
UNESCO	United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization





Opening the Workshop



WORKSHOP CONTENT

Opening the Workshop

Welcome ● Opening Prayer ● Facilitator and Participant Introductions ● Group Norms ● Group Sort ● Workbook Overview ● Workshop Content ● Workshop Outcomes ● Certification Requirements ● Participant Expectations ● Anticipation Guide ● Essential Skills Check List ● Essential Skills - Aboriginal Perspectives ● Essential Skills Aboriginal Perspectives Wheel

Assessing Essential Skills

Types of ES Assessment
ES Assessment Tools
Measuring Your Skills
Essential Skills Model

The What's & Why's of Essential Skills

What are Essential Skills? Essential vs. Technical Skills Hul'q'umi'num Model

Essential Skills Resources

Community Initiatives
Hunting Through an ES Profile
Sampling of ES Resources
Learning the Lay of the Land

Essential Skills Stories

The Essential Skills Story
Canada Responds
Understanding Complexity
ESI DVD
Gathering At Spirit Lake
ES Scenarios





Closing the Workshop

Anticipation Guide Re-visited ● Outcomes Review ● ES Check List Completion ● Participant Expectations Review ● Workshop Evaluation (Optional) ● ES Common Language Review ● Certificates (Optional) ● Closing Prayer



Workshop Introduction and Outcomes

About this Workshop Package

An Aboriginal Essential Skills Journey...Planting the Seeds for Growth has been designed and developed to present Essential Skills information and knowledge that can be integrated into the work of educators, trainers, counsellors, policy makers, and those persons in a position to influence and enhance the skills of community members.

Specifically, the workshop is intended to provide Aboriginal participants with:

- a detailed overview of Essential Skills
- a brief history of Essential Skills
- a basic understanding of Essential Skills assessment
- an awareness of available Essential Skills tools and resources
- some ideas for practical applications of Essential Skills in training
- an opportunity to practice Essential Skills in a hands-on way

Why an Aboriginal-Specific Essential Skills Workshop?

It has been recognized that most Essential Skills familiarization packages use a "western" or "Euro-centric" approach. An Aboriginal Essential Skills Journey...Planting the Seeds for Growth is an attempt to make Essential Skills more relevant to Aboriginal Peoples by incorporating an Aboriginal world view (Aboriginal themes, learning styles, contexts and experiences). Hopefully, this workshop will be a way to make Essential Skills more accessible and meaningful to Aboriginal communities, and encourage Aboriginal organizations to create their own ways to "grow these skills".

Workshop Outcomes

It is hoped that participants will leave the workshop with:

- 1. Increased awareness and knowledge of Essential Skills.
- 2. Increased awareness of Essential Skills Complexity Levels.
- 3. Increased ability to use the common language of Essential Skills.
- 4. Familiarity with a range of Essential Skills tools and resources and knowledge of where to find more.
- 5. Awareness of Essential Skills assessment tools and approaches.
- 6. Awareness of current Essential Skills programs and best practices in Aboriginal communities.
- 7. Specific ideas for next steps applications.

ANTICIPATION GUIDE

Place a T beside all TRUE statements and an F beside all FALSE statements.

1.	According to the Government of Canada, there are 8 Essential Skills.
2.	People who can read are able to use documents properly.
3.	The Essential Skills IALS rating scale has 5 levels.
4.	Creativity is not considered one of the "official" Essential Skills.
5.	Essential Skills often work together.
6.	An Essential Skills profile shows what school grades are needed for certain jobs.
7.	Measure-Up is a website that sells tape measures.
8.	Essential Skills assessment can be formal or informal.
9.	Aboriginal groups in Canada are developing their own Essential Skills projects.
10.	The Essential Skills field has its own vocabulary.

NOTES:



AN ABORIGINAL ESSENTIAL SKILLS JOURNEY... PLANTING THE SEEDS OF GROWTH: Essential Skills Check List

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Essential Skills - Aboriginal Perspectives

Why "An Aboriginal Essential Skills Journey" as a theme?

This workshop theme is based on the idea that it is only by "walking the Essential Skills circle" that one can develop the skills necessary for living, learning and working. Essential Skills, when approached in this integrated and holistic way, become a powerful means of enhancing spiritual, emotional, physical and mental well-being.

Why "Planting the Seeds for Growth" as a Theme?

This workshop theme refers to the earth and the Aboriginal belief in the importance of connecting all knowledge and learning to the natural world. The plant motif is a reminder that it is only with nurturing, respect, patience and care that Essential Skills can grow and develop.

Making An Aboriginal Perspectives Wheel

The following activity is intended to give you the opportunity to view the 9 Essential Skills from Aboriginal perspectives.

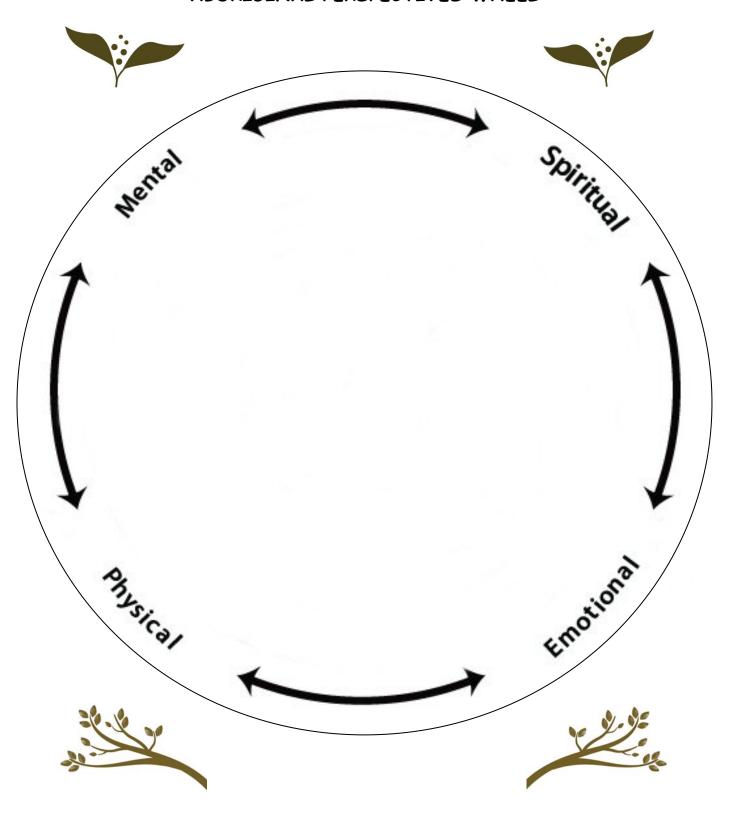
Directions:

- 1. There are three wheels on the next few pages. Cut out the smallest wheel. It has the nine *Fssential Skills* written on it.
- 2. Cut out the next largest wheel. It has the words *Aboriginal Perspectives* written four times on it.
- 3. Position the *Aboriginal Perspectives* wheel on the largest wheel. The largest wheel has *Mental, Spiritual, Emotional and Physical* written on it.
- 4. Position the *Essential Skills* wheel on top of the *Aboriginal Perspectives* wheel.
- 5. Attach the three wheels together by using a brad clip. This is done by inserting the brad clip in the center of the Essential Skills wheel and pushing it through the three paper layers.
- 6. Optional: If you wish, you may cut out the large wheel so that your spinning wheel is no longer attached to the page.

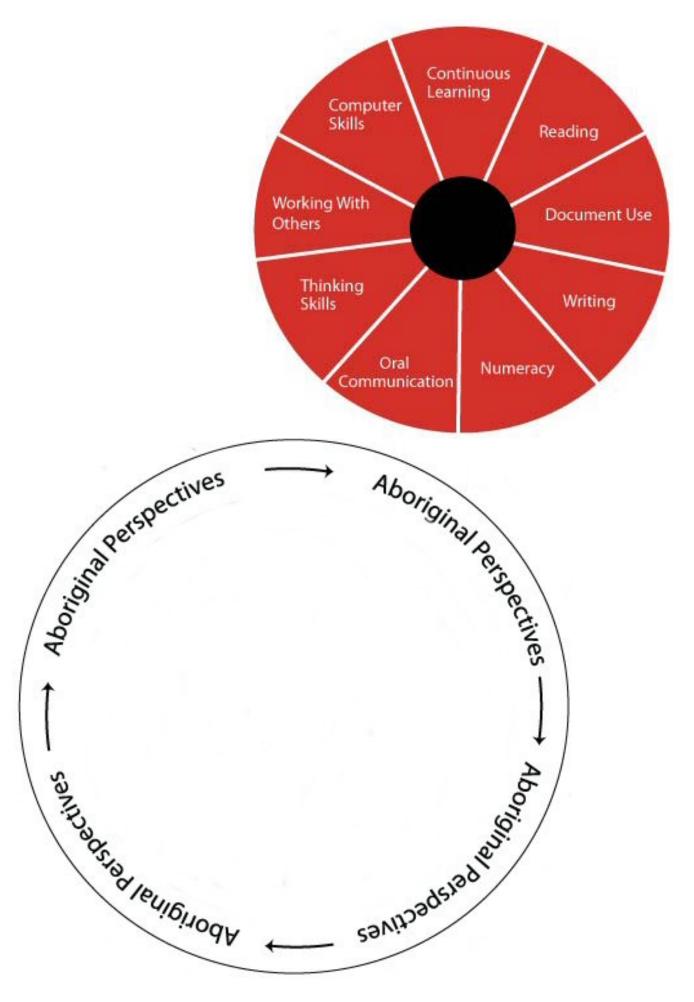
We now wish you an exciting and informative experience as you undertake your Essential Skills journey.



ESSENTIAL SKILLS ABORIGINAL PERSPECTIVES WHEEL







An Aboriginal ES Journey Participant Workbook pg. 13







What Are Essential Skills?

Essential Skills are the skills needed for work, learning and life.

They provide the foundation for learning all other skills.

The following are Canada's 9 Essential Skills and their definitions. Each Essential Skill has an icon (small picture) to help you understand the skill. Choose ONE of the skill labels below for each definition. Write the skill label in the correct blank.

Working with Others Thinking Skills Computer Use
Oral Communication Document Use Numeracy
Continuous Learning Writing Reading Text

Understanding visual images such as graphs, lists, tables, drawings, symbols, signs, maps, labels, forms, x-rays.

The visual display or arrangement gives meaning to the content.

Includes reading, entering information into, and creating documents.



Reading sentences or paragraphs.

For example: notes, letters, emails, magazines, manuals, regulations, books, reports, product labels, legal agreements.

Includes words on paper and words on a screen.

Using your brain to:

- solve problems
- make decisions
- think critically
- plan and organize tasks
- remember
- find information

Speaking and listening to share thoughts or information.

For example: greeting, telling stories, giving advice, sharing ideas, facilitating, coordinating tasks, explaining, discussing.

Can be face-to-face, by cell phone or telephone, by computer (Skype)





Interacting with family, friends, community members, students and co-workers to accomplish tasks together.

Using technology.

For example: computers, cell phones, GPS, digital cameras, Ipods and MP3s, gaming devices, computerized cash registers, Blackberries, Iphones.

Includes using the Internet and email.

Using numbers and being able to think in terms of "amounts".

For example:

- money math
- scheduling or budgeting/ accounting math
- measurement / calculation math
- data analysis math
- estimation

May require solving problems by using numbers.

Gaining skills and knowledge throughout life.

Includes:

- learning how to learn
- understanding your learning style
- knowing how to find resources and learning opportunities



Writing words to share ideas.

For example: writing notes, emails, letters, reports, orders, logbook entries, text messages.

Includes "pen and paper" writing and keyboarding.

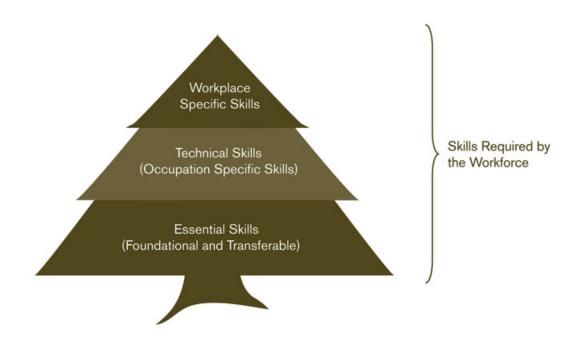


All Canadians have the right to develop the literacy and essential skills they need in order to participate fully in our social, cultural, economic and political life. Every person must have an equal opportunity to acquire, develop, maintain and enhance their literacy skills regardless of their circumstances. Literacy is at the heart of learning. A commitment to learning throughout life leads to a society characterized by literate, healthy and productive individuals, families, communities and workplaces.

Advisory Committee on Literacy and Essential Skills



Essential, Technical and Workplace-Specific Skills



To understand the 3 different kinds of skills required at the worksite, think about fishing.

Some of the Essential Skills required:

using a map to find the river, reading a brochure about your new fishing rod, estimating the amount of time available before the sun sets, asking others how the catches have been

Some of the *technical skills* required:

assembling a fishing rod, tying lures and weights onto the line, casting, knowing how much play to give a hooked fish, landing a fish

Some of the "worksite"-specific skills required:

finding where the fish like to hide in this specific stretch of river, selecting the right bait for the kinds of fish in the river, accommodating the special currents in this particular river



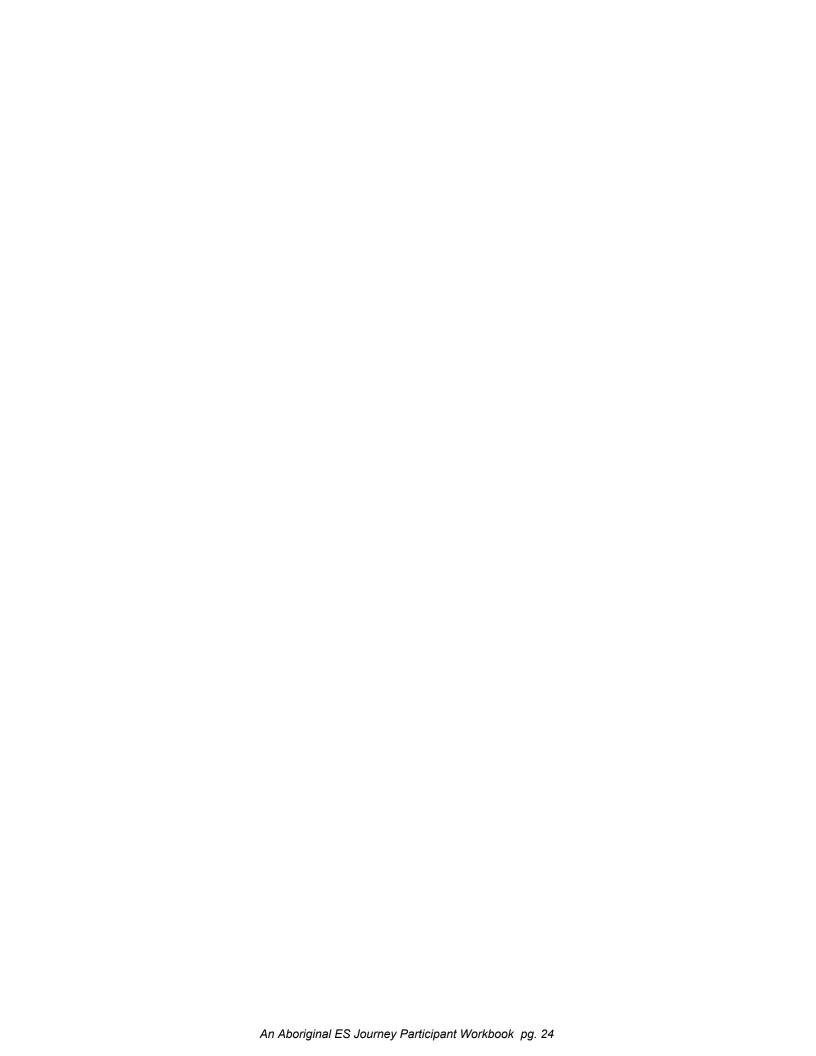
9 ESSENTIAL SKILLS (ENGLISH AND HUL'Q'UMI'NUM)

Oral Communication	Qwal lhe'	speak
Writing	Xulut'	to write
Document Use	Sxul'um	what is written/drawn
Computer Use	Hakwush tu' kamp-yootu	
Numeracy	Kw'shem	count
Thinking Skills	Shqwa'luwan	thoughts/feelings
Working With Others	Nustsa'mawt/ Shqwa'luwan	
Continuous Learning	Tat-tulut:	learning
Reading Text		









The Essential Skills Story

INTERNATIONAL ADULT LITERACY SURVEY (IALS) 1994-1998

- First multi-country / multi language assessment of adult literacy.
- 20 countries reported results (some in more than one language).
- Sponsored by the National Literacy Secretariat and HRSDC.
- Managed by Statistics Canada in collaboration with the OECD, Eurostat, and UNESCO.
- Measured prose literacy, document literacy, numeracy
- Used a scale of 0-500 to measure task difficulty.
- No Territories participated.

KEY IALS AND IALSS FINDINGS:

A skills deficit results in:

For the individual...

- greater frequency & lengthier periods of unemployment
- lower earnings / wages
- limited access to education and community participation
- greater probability of health and safety issues
- difficulty adapting to new situations
- limited life choices

For the Workplace...

- decreased productivity
- greater probability of accidents
- increased error rates
- lowered capacity to recruit and retain workers
- lowered ability to respond to change
- difficulty competing

For Society...

- lowered Gross Domestic Product
- decreased ability to compete in a Global Economy
- higher poverty rates
 -ideas courtesy of T. Scott Murray, 2005

INTERNATIONAL ADULT LITERACY & SKILLS SURVEY (IALSS) 2003

- Follow-up to IALS
- 14 countries have participated but so far only 7 have been written up
- Developed and Managed by Statistics
 Canada and Education Testing Services in
 collaboration with the National Center for
 Education Statistics, OECD, Regional
 Office for Latin America, and UNESCO
- Measured:
 - o Prose Literacy
 - Document Literacy
 - Numeracy (revised from IALS)
 - o Problem solving
 - Familiarization with information technologies
- Used the IALS 500 point scale
- All provinces and Territories participated.

ACCORDING TO IALS AND IALSS:

- 42% of working age Canadians had literacy skills below the minimum level (Level 3) required to deal with life and work in today's society.
- The lower the literacy demands at home and at work, the faster literacy skills are lost.
- The higher the literacy rates of parents, the higher the literacy rates of their children.

IALS 500 POINT RATING SCALE (READING TEXT / PROSE)

Level 1 (0-225)

- Limited reading skills.
- May not be able to read and understand correct dosages on a medicine bottle.
- · Know they have literacy challenges.

Level 2 (226-275)

- Can deal with simple text, clearly laid out.
- · Find new materials frustrating.
- May not recognize they have literacy challenges.

Level 3 (276-325)

- Minimum level needed to cope with life in the 21st century.
- Have sufficient skills to cope with most everyday literacy demands.
- Able to learn new skills and adapt to new situations.

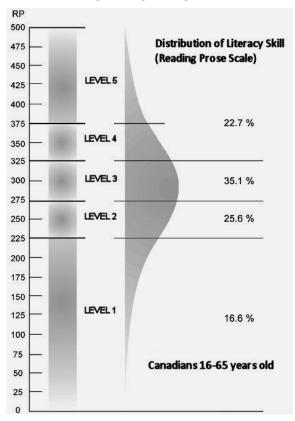
Level 4 (326-375)

- Have higher literacy skills.
- Can integrate information from several sources and solve more complex problems.

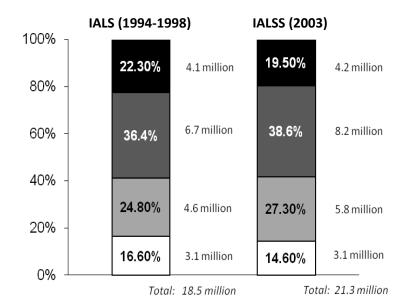
Level 5 (376-500)

- · Have higher literacy skills.
- Can integrate information from several sources, generate ideas and solve complex problems.

IALS LEVELS LINE GRAPH



The above line graph shows what percentage of Canadians are at each Level in terms of their reading text skills. 16.6% are at Level 1, 25.6% are at Level 2, 35.1% are at Level 3, 22.7% are at Level 4/5. (Levels 4 and 5 are combined on the graph.) The graph shows that 42.2% of Canadians are below Level 3, the minimum level required to cope with today's world.



□Level1 □Level2 ■Level3 ■Level4/5

COMPARING CANADIAN IALS AND IALSS RESULTS

The number of persons (16-65) with low literacy rose from 8 million in 1994 to 9 million in 2003 though the percentage (42%) did not change.

Differences at each level between IALS and IALSS are not statistically significant.



Canada Responds

Essential Skills Research Project (1994)



Essential Skills and Workplace Literacy Initiative (2003)



Ministerial Advisory Committee on Literacy and ES (2005)



Office of Literacy and ES (OLES) (2007) Essential Skills Research Project (1994-2003)

- Identified and validated 9 Essential Skills.
- Created ES occupational profiles for over 200 occupations requiring a secondary school diploma or less and on-the-job training.
- Collected and provided access to Authentic Workplace Materials.

Essential Skills and Workplace Literacy Initiative (2003-present)

- o Builds on existing research.
- Enhances the Essential Skills of Canadians entering or already in the workplace.
- o Increases awareness and understanding of Essential Skills.
- Supports development of Essential Skills tools and applications.
- Works with other Government of Canada programs to address Essential Skills.

Appointment of Ministerial Advisory Committee on Literacy and Essential Skills (2005)

- Offered advice to the Minister of State on a national literacy / Essential Skills strategy.
- Determined that "All Canadians have the right to develop the literacy and Essential Skills they need in order to participate fully in our social, cultural, economic and political life."

Establishment of the Office of Literacy and Essential Skills (OLES) (2007)

- Influences policy development.
- o Funds literacy and Essential Skills initiatives across the country.
- Provides practical tools that support the needs of employers, practitioners and learners in integrating literacy/ Essential Skills into programs.
- Building a national Essential Skills knowledge base (models, applied research, best practices).
- Strengthening partnerships and networks.



SPIRIT LAKE: KNOWING MYSELF

The Story

When you go to Spirit Lake, there will be many things to do. These activities will appeal to different kinds of learners (those who learn best by listening, those who learn best by seeing, and those who learn best by doing). What kind of learner are you?

What to do

- Read each question in the first column on the inventory sheet.
- Answer by circling one item from the same row which is most like you.
- Read the Path Finder: Understanding Learning Styles

□ A pen or pencil and eraser

• Find your learning style and choose the Spirit Lake activity which suits you best.

What you need

Essential	Skills Path	Finder:	Understana	ling Learning	Styles
Handout:	Learning 5	tyles In	ventory		

LEARNING STYLES INVENTORY

Part A: Finish each statement by circling the one item from each row that best describes you.

Statement	Seeing	Hearing	Doing
1-When learning something new, I like to	read the instructions	listen to an explanation	try it out and learn by doing
2- When I have free time I like to	watch TV or read	talk to friends	do activities or make things
3- When I teach someone else, I	write instructions	explain in words	demonstrate first then let my "learner" try it out
4- When I learn a new skill, I like to	watch what the instructor is doing	talk it through with the instructor	actually do it and work it out as I go along
5- I remember things best when I	have notes or printed details	repeat things out loud or in my head	do, make or practice something
6- When I spell, I	try to see the word in my head	sound out the word	write the word down
7- I am most easily distracted by	clutter or movement	sounds and noises	action around me
8- When I go shopping, I like to	look around before I decide	talk to the salesperson or a friend before I decide	try things on, touch things or test them before I decide
9- When I listen to music, I	sing along with the words	listen to the words and the beat	dance or move to the music
10- When I am concentrating, I	focus on the words or pictures	talk about the problem in my head	move around a lot and fidget
11- When I am worried, I	imagine the worst thing that can happen	talk about my problem	always move around or pace
12- The first thing I notice about people is how they	look	talk	move
13- Easiest for me to remember are	faces	names	things I've done
14- When I present to others, I	write a report	give a speech	make a model
15- I like the instructor to use	charts and diagrams	group work and discussion	hands-on activities

Part B

When you have completed the inventory in part A, count the total number of circled items you have for each column (Seeing, Hearing, Doing). Record these numbers in the table below.

Learning Style	Total Number of Circles From Part A
Seeing	
Hearing	
Doing	

The learning style with the largest number of circled items is the way you likely learn best.

~	W/with Commiss of the late Commis	Write your learning Style riers.		

Read the Path Finder: Understanding Learning Styles to find out more about how you learn best.

Does the information about your learning style match what you know about yourself? Yes \square	Is there something else you would say about how you learn best?	
Š	Is	

ES Path Finder: Understanding Learning Styles

Knowing your learning style will help you to choose activities, type of instruction, and ways of doing that suit how you learn best.

There are many models for this, but the three main learning styles are:

Learning by Seeing (Visual Learners)

These learners like:

- Pictures rather than words
- Being shown an example
- Using tables, charts, graphs and photographs
- Writing down what is needed to learn
- Drawing or doodling while listening

Learning by Hearing (Auditory Learners)

These learners like:

- Oral instructions and talking circles
- Listening to stories and CDs
- Giving oral reports
- Participating in discussions
- Talking through problems and solutions

Learning by Doing (Kinesthetic Learners)

These learners like:

- Hands-on activities
- Moving while learning
- Using materials
- Acting out stories and events
- Writing on the computer instead of by hand

The above learning styles relate to A.J. More's work in Aboriginal learning (UBC):

Aboriginal Learning Style	Learns Best By:	Relates to:
Global	understands best when overall concept presented first; needs a meaningful context; benefits from whole language (vs. phonics) teaching_	Learning by Hearing/Seeing
Imaginal	learns best from images (symbols, diagrams, metaphor); has difficulty explaining images, but can make them and use them for learning	Learning by Seeing
Concrete	learns best with support from materials that can be seen, touched, heard; needs examples and hands-on approach	Learning by Doing
Watch-Then-Do	reflective; needs time to think through answer or solution	Learning by Seeing/Doing

A GATHERING AT SPIRIT LAKE DEBRIEFING

Directions:

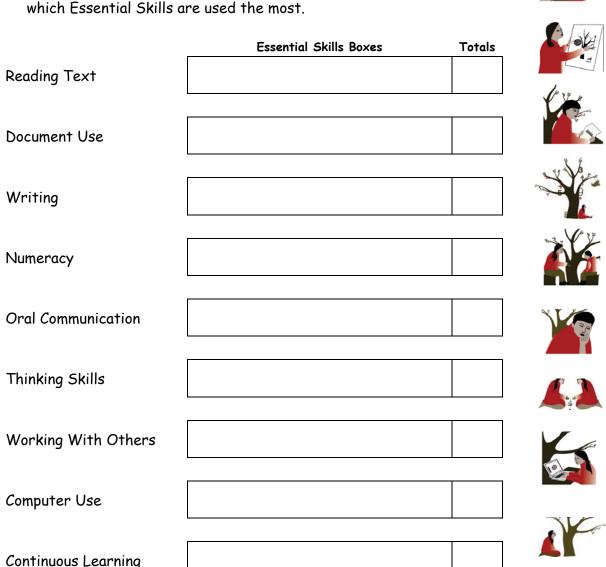
- 1. In the space below, write the name of the activity your group has been asked to analyse.
- 2. As a small group, decide which Essential Skills were required for your group to complete the activity. Check off (\checkmark) these skills in the checkboxes provided below.
- 3. As a small group, decide which 3 Essential Skills were most important in completing the activity. Circle these skills.
- 4. Check off (\checkmark) the 3 skills you chose on the wall chart your facilitator has made for data collection.
- 5. As a large group, analyse the wall chart results. Discuss how the information can be used by Aboriginal groups and communities.

Spirit Lake Activity N	Name:
Essential Skills Requi	red:
	Reading Text
	Document Use
	Writing
	Numeracy
	Oral Communication
	Thinking Skills*
	Working With Others
	Computer Use
	Continuous Learning
	king can be problem solving, decision making, analysing, or finding information.

Essential Skills Scenario #1 (Single Mom's Shopping Trip):

Cynthia is a young single mother who lives on a remote Métis community. Today she plans to go into town to shop for groceries. First, she asks her auntie who lives next door if she can babysit. Next, she calls the shuttle bus to see what the schedule is. She finds out that it leaves at 1:00 pm and returns home at 4:00 pm. This will give her enough time to shop. Before she catches the bus, she makes a list of items that she needs and estimates how much her order will cost. She then reads her list again to make sure she has not forgotten anything. Once in the city, she goes to the bank machine where she withdraws enough money for shopping. After using the machine, Cynthia buys her groceries being careful to stay within her budget.

- 1. Every time an Essential Skill is used in the story, make a checkmark (\checkmark) in the relevant skills box.
- 2. When you are finished, add up the checkmarks in each skill box to see which Essential Skills are used the most



Essential Skills Scenario #2 (Trades Helper):

Joe is a trades helper. He assists the apprentices, builders and the site supervisor to renovate the community skating rink. When he arrives at work, he reports to the site supervisor who hands him a time card and a list of his duties for the day. Today, he must check in with the apprentices to see which tools and materials they are going to need. He then collects the tools and materials from the supply shed, and signs them out to the apprentices. Joe is expected to work with all of the crew throughout the day to make sure that they have everything they need to complete their tasks. He is also learning how to rebuild the rink and receives training from the builders. At the end of the day, Joe signs in the tools and calculates how many supplies were used. When he finishes, he adds up his hours and fills in his time card.

- 1. Every time an Essential Skill is used in the story, make a checkmark (\checkmark) in the relevant skills box.
- 2. When you are finished, add up the checkmarks in each skill box to see which Essential Skills are used the most.



Essential Skills Scenario #3 (Band Office Administrative Assistant):

Stacy is the administrative assistant for the Band Office. In the morning, she checks the Outlook program on her computer to see what events are scheduled for the day. After this, Stacy signs out files to 2 of the Band Councillors. She then re-schedules a talking circle the Chief was to have with community elders. Stacy must make this change because the Chief has been called to Ottawa for an emergency meeting with INAC. She researches flight times and costs for the trip, and makes the booking on-line. Next, Stacy spends an hour entering Band Council expenses into a spreadsheet. She also answers many telephone calls and decides if calls should be forwarded or messages taken. Stacy spends the afternoon reading the minutes from the Annual Assembly and making a "to do" list.

- 1. Every time an Essential Skill is used in the story, make a checkmark (\checkmark) in the relevant skills box.
- 2. When you are finished, add up the checkmarks in each skill box to see which Essential Skills are used the most

which Essential Skills ar	e used the most.	
	Essential Skills Boxes	Totals
Reading Text		
Document Use		
Writing		
Numeracy		
Oral Communication		
Oral Communication		
Thinking Skills		
Working With Others		
Computer Use		
Continuous Learning		

Essential Skills Scenario #4 (Band Counsellor):

Linda is a Band Counsellor. Today she must decide if the proposed 10 kilometre Otter Fun Run should receive Band funding. She meets with the Recreation Coordinator to get more details. She then checks the annual budget to see if there is money available. Linda calculates how much the event will cost and compares the amount to similar activities from last year. To get more information, Linda reads through the notes the Recreation Coordinator has given her. She then decides to support the run. Now it is time to look at the quarterly report which will be sent out in a few days. Linda focuses on the amount of money being spent on road upgrading since she sits on the Capital Projects Committee. Linda thinks one of the numbers may be wrong. She writes an email to the Director asking her to check the numbers in the report. After, Linda visits the E-Learning Centre to hear about youth education success.

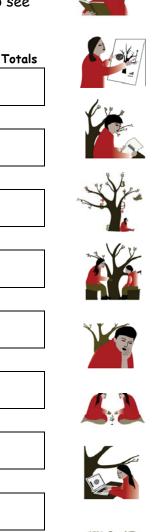
- 1. Every time an Essential Skill is used in the story, make a checkmark (\checkmark) in the relevant skills box.
- 2. When you are finished, add up the checkmarks in each skill box to see which Essential Skills are used the most.

Reading Text Document Use	
Document Use	
Document Use	
W Va	
Writing	_
)*
Numeracy	
Oral Communication	
	1
Thinking Skills	
Working With Others	E .
Computer Use	
	F.
Continuous Learning	

Essential Skills Scenario #5 (Elder With Trap Lines):

Jim is an elder who runs trap lines. Today Jim has found one of his trap lines destroyed. He blames the company doing an industry project on First Nation traditional lands. Jim uses his satellite phone to contact the Band Council and explain what has happened. The Band Council reviews the Agreement they have with the industry company. They find the section that deals with Harvester's Compensation. They then check a map to confirm the trap line is on the company's leased land. The Band sends a letter via email to the site manager of the company. The letter explains where the trap line is located using GPS coordinates. The company calls to schedule a meeting to deal with the issue. Jim calculates the amount of money required to compensate him for his trap line and his lost income.

- 1. Every time an Essential Skill is used in the story, make a checkmark (\checkmark) in the relevant skills box.
- 2. When you are finished, add up the checkmarks in each skill box to see which Essential Skills are used the most.



Reading Text		
Document Use		
Writing		
Numeracy		
Oral Communication		
Thinking Skills		4.2
Working With Others		
Computer Use		
Continuous Learning		

Essential Skills Boxes

Essential Skills Scenario #6 (Casino Worker):

Larry works in the Three Feathers Casino. When he gets to work, he reads the sign-in sheet to see where he is needed. Today he is in the pit. This means he counts out chips for the chip runners. He also calculates the total value of chips cashed in so he can provide the right amount of money. He constantly talks to customers and chip runners but he is not allowed to talk to dealers while they are working. When a customer argues with him about a payout, he decides to explain the process. The customer threatens to damage the casino and stomps out. Larry fills out a customer incident form to explain what has happened. Because it is a slow night, Larry is asked by his supervisor to help out at the tables. He records the money coming in at a table by using a device that works like a calculator. At the end of his shift, he fills in a closure sheet to see if his cash balances.

1.	Every time an Essential Skill is used in the story, make a checkmark (\checkmark)
	in the relevant skills box.



2. When you are finished, add up the checkmarks in each skill box to see which Essential Skills are used the most.

	Essential Skills Boxes	Totals
Reading Text		
Document Use		
Writing		
Numeracy		
Oral Communication		
Thinking Chille		
Thinking Skills		
Working With Others		
Working Will Offices		
Computer Use		
33.11.pa101 000		
Continuous Learning		

Essential Skills Scenario #7 (Environmental Review Panel):

Amanda is a member of an Inuit community which is making a decision about a resource project on their lands. She is trying to decide if she will support the project or not. First, she goes on the Internet to research environmental issues. Then she reads information about the project given to the community by the company. Next, Amanda talks to elders to get their opinions. She also reads information about the economic benefits to her people and attends information nights to help her understand the legal issues. However, she still has questions for the environmental review panel. She reads the rules for the hearings, fills out a participation form and submits it. When the panel is in town, she attends and asks her questions. She listens carefully to the answers. Now she knows what her position will be.

- 1. Every time an Essential Skill is used in the story, make a checkmark (\checkmark) in the relevant skills box.
- 2. When you are finished, add up the checkmarks in each skill box to see which Essential Skills are used the most.



	Essential Skills Boxes	Totals	· ·
Reading Text			€
Document Use			
Writing			
Numeracy			
Oral Communication			
Thinking Skills			
Working With Others			
Computer Use			
Continuous Learning			

Essential Skills Scenario #8 (Auto Parts Dealership):

Nelson and Rebecca work at an auto parts dealership. When they arrive in the morning, they must first disengage the security alarm using a number code. After making the coffee, they review the outstanding orders that need to be filled. To do this, they refer to an "outstanding orders to be filled log book" and collect parts from the warehouse, using a numbered parts storage system. During the day, Nelson is responsible for telephone enquiries while Rebecca is responsible for walk-in customers. They must both use a variety of catalogues to look up parts for different car makes, models and years. Once a part is found in the catalogue, they research part availability using a computerized data base inventory system. Nelson and Rebecca are expected to deal with customers in a friendly and professional way, and to attend training once per year.

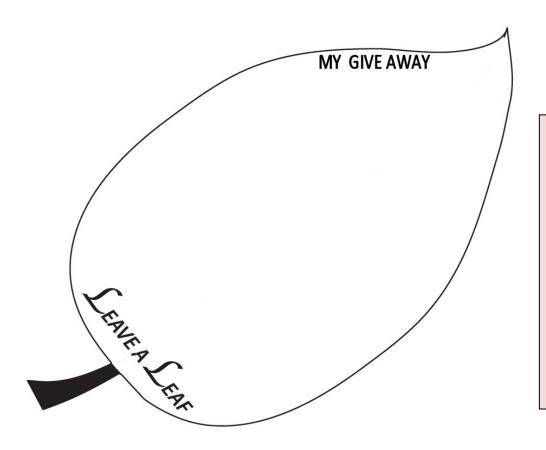
1.	Every time an Essential Skill is used in the story, make a checkmark (\checkmark))
	in the relevant skills box.	



2. When you are finished, add up the checkmarks in each skill box to see which Essential Skills are used the most.

	Essential Skills Boxes	Totals	
Reading Text			
Document Use			Ž Ž
Writing			
Numeracy			42
Oral Communication			
Thinking Skills			4
Working With Others			
Computer Use			
Continuous Learning			





Directions



1. In the *My Give Away* leaf, answer this question:

What is one thing you learned today that you will share with someone else?

- 2. Cut out your leaf.
- 3. Attach it to the tree your facilitator has prepared.

MY TAKE AWAY

Directions

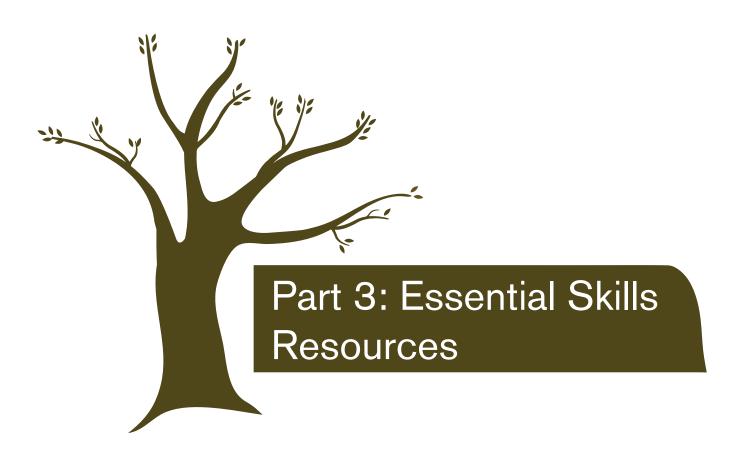


1. In the My Take Away leaf, answer this question:

What is one message or idea you learned today that will help you?

- 2. Cut out your leaf.
- 3. Attach it to the tree your facilitator has prepared.







A Skilled Aboriginal Workforce - An Important Canadian Resource!

In 25 years, Canada's population of seniors aged 65 and older could be more than double the number of children under 15. Beginning in 2011, baby boomers (one-third of the Canadian population) will be retiring at ever increasing rates AND accessing expensive social and medical services. Since the birth rate among non-Aboriginals is low, there is the potential for significant shortages of SKILLED workers in the Canadian workplace. This means that Canada's future prosperity could depend on how successful Canada is at facilitating Aboriginal employment and wealth creation.

Consider the following:

- The median age among the Inuit is 22 years old, First Nations 25 and Métis 30 compared to a median age for the non-Aboriginal community of 40 years of age.
- One-third of the Aboriginal population is 14 or younger compared to 19% in the non-Aboriginal population.
- Between 1996 and 2006, the First Nations population increased 29%, the Métis 91% and the Inuit 26%.
- Aboriginal Peoples are the nation's youngest and fastest growing human resource. Canada's Aboriginal population has increased 45% over a decade, nearly six times faster than the 8% growth rate for the non-Aboriginal population over the same period.
- Over the next 10 years, the Aboriginal working-age population is expected to grow 3-5 times as fast as its non-Aboriginal counterpart.
- 8 in every 10 Aboriginals (just over 944,000 people) live in Ontario and the four western provinces.
- Nearly 30,000 businesses in Canada are owned by Aboriginal persons and half are in urban areas.
- Nearly 50% of Aboriginal Peoples live in urban areas.
- Aboriginal Peoples have land claims that affect at least 20% of the Canadian land mass - a figure that is expected to rise in the next 15 years.
- The unemployment rate among Aboriginal Peoples aged 25 to 54 is more than two times higher than the rate for non-Aboriginal Peoples the same age.

We can accept the status quo and do nothing, or we can seize the unprecedented opportunity for both Aboriginal youth and corporate Canada....it is now an economic imperative - businesses, unions and governments need to consider all sources of skilled workers and ensure the retention and development of human resources.

BC Chamber of Commerce Skills Shortage Initiative "Closing the Gap", April 2002, pg. 10

Aboriginal success in Canada's labour market is, or should be, of great interest to all Canadians. Our interest stems not only from the value we place on equitable treatment of all our residents, but it is also rooted in self-interest. Canada cannot have a high quality of life if there is a significant minority forming an impoverished underclass. *Aboriginal entrants into the* labour market will be absolutely vital in filling labour demand requirements.

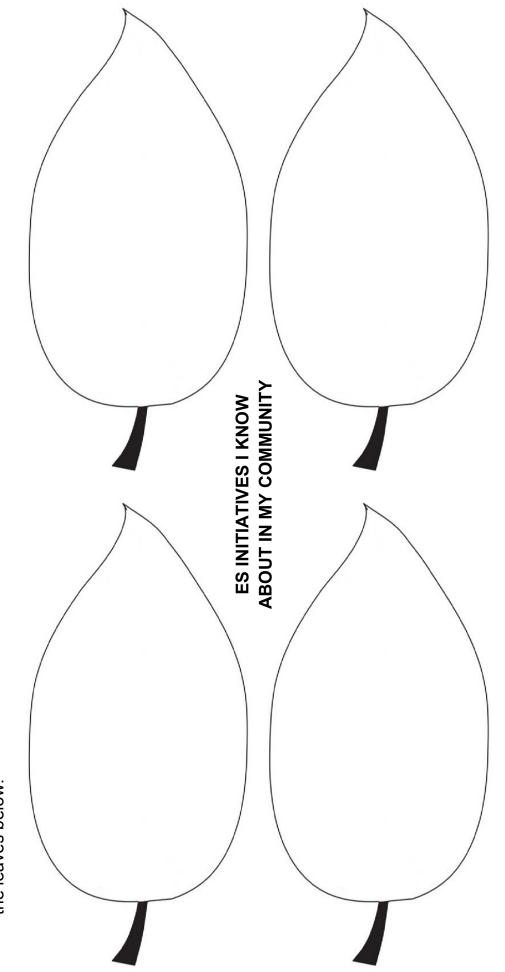
Calvin Helin, Dances With Dependency, pg. 56

If the gaps between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal Canadians were closed in terms of education and employment, the country's gross domestic product would increase by \$160 billion by 2017. (The Potential Contribution of Aboriginal Canadians to Labour Force, Employment, Productivity and Output Growth in Canada, 2001-2017, Centre for the Study of Living Standards, Nov. 2007)

Community-Based Essential Skills Responses

Directions:

about in your community? These can be formal or informal, funded or volunteer. Write a short description of each in What Aboriginal literacy and Essential Skills initiatives (projects, policies, programs, strategies, etc.) do you know the leaves below.

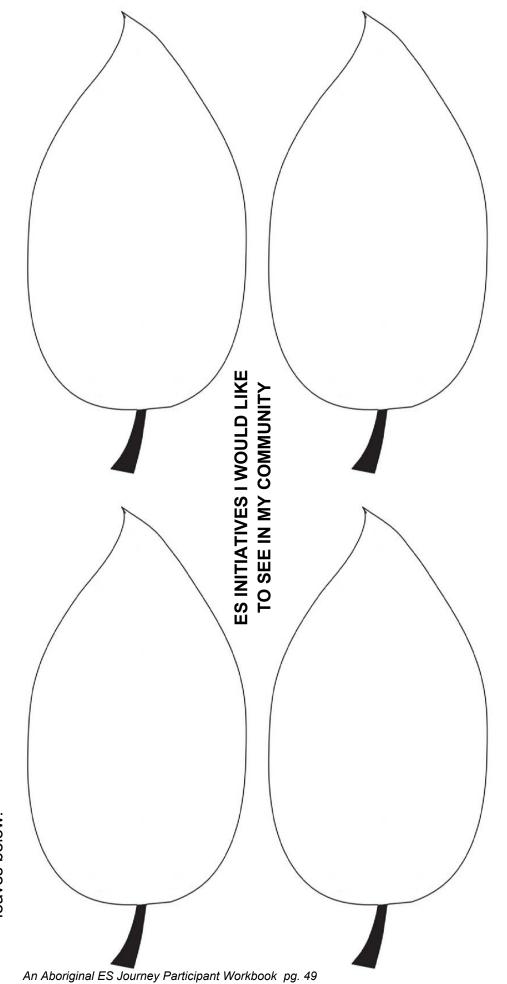


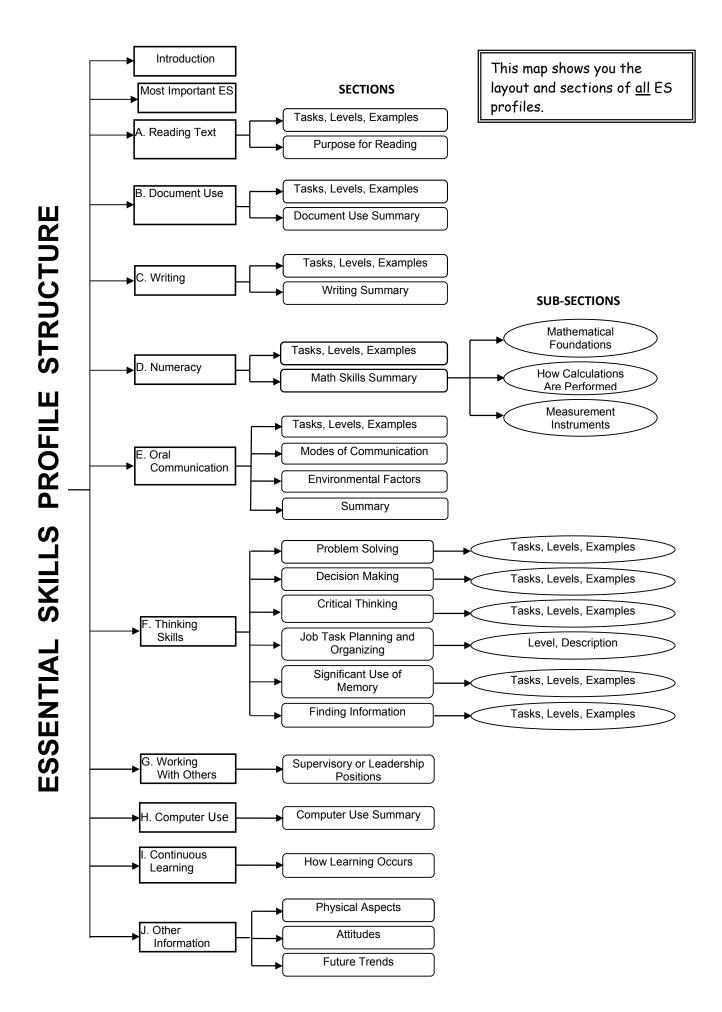
An Aboriginal ES Journey Participant Workbook pg. 48

Community-Based Essential Skills Responses

Directions:

What Aboriginal literacy and Essential Skills initiatives (projects, policies, programs, strategies, etc.) would you like to see in your community? These can be formal or informal, funded or volunteer. Write a short description of each in the leaves below.





	riairing i'ii	ough an Essential Similar 1707.113	
Directio	ns: Locate the following ir	nformation using the Trappers and Hunters profile.	
1. What	I. What do Trappers/Hunters do?		
What	is the title of the sub sec	ile, which task has the highest level of complexity? tion and what is the skill heading?	
• _		nking and identify what the highest level of complexity	
	n each sub section?	Thing and identity what the highest level of complexity	
• _		Level	
	al Communication?	the Trapper Hunter if they only had a level (2) skill ability	
	is the information that is gent from the 7 other Esse	given for Working with Others and Continuous Learning ential Skills?	
6. In the	e Numeracy section, name	e the level 2 tasks and the title of the sub section (ss).	
• T	ask:	ss:	
• T	ask:	ss:	
• T	ask:	ss:	

1 | P a g e

7. Give one example of a problem that Trappers/Hunters might need to solve.

Task:_____ss:_____ss:_____

B. Continuous Learning is an ongoing part of the Trapper/Hunter job. List 2 ways this learning may occur.			
•			
•			
9. What are some w	. What are some ways you and your community can use the Essential Skills profiles?		
Who?	How?		
Example: Literacy Instructor	 Find real workplace tasks to use with learners Help learners set goals 		

Trappers and Hunters

NOC 8442

Trappers and hunters trap and hunt wild animals for pelts or live sale. They are usually self-employed and may work on a seasonal basis.

Reading

- Read advertisements of bounties being offered by the province for particular species of animals. (1)
- May read letters from provincial government staff about trapping issues. (2)
- Read reports from organizations concerned with hunting and trapping, such as the Fur Institute. (2)
- May read bear management forms which list the conditions to be observed when bear hunting. (2)
- Read government trapping regulations at the beginning of every trapping season. The regulations deal with how to set traps and outline the seasons allowed for trapping different kinds of animals. (3)
- Read licence renewal forms. Some major provisions of the laws applying to trappers are printed on the back of the form and are reviewed when applying for the licence. (3)

Document Use

- Read lists, such as price lists and lists of species and hunting quotas for various areas. (1)
- Read labels on cans of dried food to be taken into the woods. (1)
- Read forms, such as dealer pelt purchase forms. (2)
- Read tables, such as lure use tables, which show lists of species and give rating codes for different types of traps. (2)
- Read line graphs showing the variation of fur quality in different months of the year. (2)
- Use maps to describe the boundaries of traplines and to indicate where traps have been set. (2)
- Read assembly drawings of traps. (2)
- Complete application forms, such as forms for trapline registration and licensing.
 (2)
- Recognize angles when taking compass bearings, reading angles from the compass. (3)

Writing

 Write notes as reminders of where traps have been set and to record supply levels, weather conditions and catches. (1)

- Complete a number of forms to provide the government with statistical information about trapping. (2)
- May write letters, such as letters to timber companies to complain about the removal of animal habitat or letters to politicians about environmental issues. (2)
- Write sales reports for buyers and for their own records, showing species, grades and prices. (3)

Numeracy

Money Math

- Prepare invoices and receive payment for fur sales. (1)
- Calculate earnings by multiplying the number of pelts by the price per pelt and subtracting expenses. (2)
- Use rates to calculate prices for pelts of differing size. (2)

Scheduling, Budgeting & Accounting Math

- Make schedules for trap setting, allocating time periods for setting traps and for travelling to the various locations. (2)
- Do cost/benefit analyses to determine whether the price which will be paid for a particular species is too low to make trapping cost effective. (3)
- Plan a season's trappings. They make adjustments to the plan during the season in response to factors such as species populations, prices and the weather. (4)

Measurement and Calculation Math

- Measure the size of pelts after placing them on a stretcher board. Pricing is determined by the size of the pelts. (1)
- Measure the appropriate heights to set snares so that they will catch the kind of species being sought rather than another species. (1)
- Measure lengths of logs to be cut for a bridge and calculate the number of logs needed. (2)

Data Analysis Math

- Compare the number of tracks and the number of adult females caught to standard numbers to know when to pull the traps to avoid depleting the stock of a species. (1)
- Compare populations of different animal species in various locales from year to year, using their own records and government reports. This information is used to determine the number and location of traps to set in the coming year. (3)

Numerical Estimation

- Estimate how much stretching is required in order to maximize a pelt. (1)
- May estimate the time it will take to cross a swamp so that they will allow enough time to get to the other side before evening falls. (1)

• Estimate the number of traps and the amount of supplies needed for the hunting season, taking into account weather conditions and the probable number of animals in various areas. (3)

Oral Communication

- Chat with loggers, fishermen or other members of the public met along the trapline to build a positive rapport with other users of forest areas. (1)
- Communicate with suppliers and repair personnel to arrange for purchases or for the repair of equipment. (1)
- Communicate with other trappers, either by telephone or at meetings, to discuss techniques and equipment. (2)
- May interact with inexperienced persons who wish to be trappers to provide advice on setting traps and dealing with buyers. (2)
- Talk to fish and wildlife officers to discuss quotas and to exchange information about animal populations. (2)
- May talk to hardware store sales associates or manufacturers' representatives to make suggestions to improve a trap's effectiveness. (2)
- Interact with fur buyers to discuss the quality of pelts and to negotiate prices. (3)

Thinking

Problem Solving

- May find that a bad snowstorm has completely covered traps. They go back to the trapline to relocate the traps. (1)
- May find that a certain trap malfunctions. They use their diagnostic and mechanical skills to identify the problem, such as a defective trigger, and repair it.
 (2)
- May meet recreational tobogganers, skiers and snowmobilers who are scaring animals away. They may speak to them about areas to stay away from or may relocate traps further away from popular recreational areas. (2)
- May fall through the ice while cutting holes in the ice to set beaver traps. They get to shore as quickly as possible and light a fire to warm themselves if shelter is far away. (3)

Decision Making

- Decide how far apart to set snares and traps. (1)
- Decide whether weather conditions are suitable for checking the traplines. (1)
- Decide the most appropriate time to set traps for each species. They base the
 decision on information in books or other publications and past experience. If
 their decision is wrong, they risk catching fewer animals or using their time
 inefficiently. (2)

• Decide whether to sell pelts to independent buyers or to auctioneers. The decision is based on the prices for the season and the demand for the pelts. (3)

Critical Thinking

Critical Thinking information was not collected for this profile.

Job Task Planning and Organizing

Trappers and hunters make long-range plans for the management of traplines, taking into account the likely size of animal populations and the probable demand for their fur. Since most trappers work alone, they are responsible for setting their own priorities. They plan and organize their time and their provisioning carefully, since failure to plan effectively can result in the rotting of unattended pelts or running out of supplies or fuel while on the trail. Since they traverse large terrains to set snares and traps, they need to be well organized in order to locate all the traps again. (3)

Significant Use of Memory

- Remember where all the traps, perhaps several hundreds in number, have been set.
- Remember locations where they saw animal tracks in the past.
- Remember aspects of the terrain, such as streams, log roads or other landmarks, in order to find their way in dense woods.

Finding Information

- Contact government officials to get statistical information on the market for pelts or to get updates on hunting and trapping regulations. (1)
- Communicate with fishers, loggers or other inhabitants of an area to get information on what roads have been washed out. (2)
- Read journals and magazines for information on new equipment for hunters and trappers. (2)

Digital Technology

This occupation does not use computers.

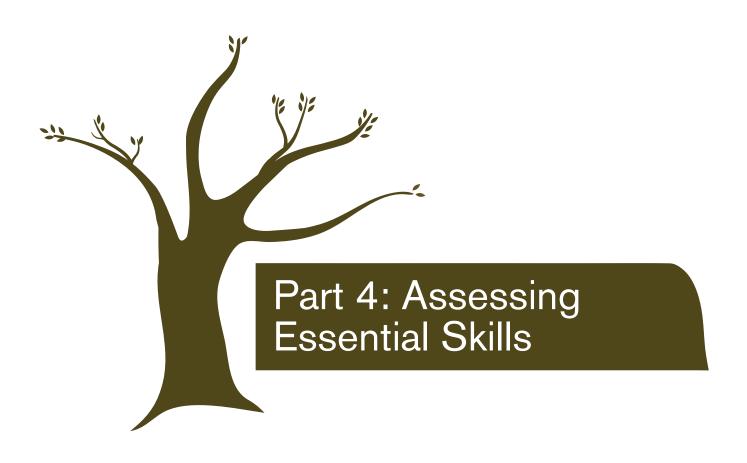
Working with Others

Trappers and hunters mostly work alone. Some work with a partner. Because of the danger of travelling in dense woodlands, many hunters and trappers share their work schedule with hunters and trappers in adjoining areas so that assistance is available if they do not reappear at the appointed times.

Continuous Learning

Trappers and hunters learn continuously through experience. They read professional magazines to keep up with new techniques and equipment. They may attend conventions of their peers to exchange ideas. In some provinces, short courses are required to obtain a trapper's licence.

[Source: Literacy and Essential Skills - HRSDC]







A Word About Essential Skills Assessment

Types of ES Assessment

There are a number of Essential Skills Assessment tools currently available. In the document called *Essential Skills and Literacy Assessments Tools* (see next page), we've grouped these tools into three types:

- formal assessment
- informal assessment
- self-assessment

This classification system allows you to understand the value and benefits for specific target groups.

Formal ES Assessments

Formal ES assessments use performance-based assessment tools that have been scientifically validated. What you will see on our matrix is that these tools include the TOWES (Test of Workplace Essential Skills), CLE (Canadian Learning Evaluation). These tools have all been validated using 'Item Response Theory' and align to the IALS 500 point scale. It is important to use formal assessment tools in high stakes situations. These may include:

- Screening applicants for work.
- Screening applicants for training.

Formal assessments require formal testing environments in which the test takers have proper space, lighting, and quiet. Formal assessment requires assessment administrators to make proper preparations. Formal assessment may also involve tests that must be completed within a specific time frame.

Informal ES Assessments

Informal ES assessments are also performance-based. They require the learner to complete a task on HRSDC's 1-5 level scale. Informal assessments such as the Measure Up activity sets can be useful in situations where an indication of learner proficiency level is sought. However, informal assessment should not be used in a high stakes situation. This type of assessment is helpful to teachers, trainers, and practitioners in determining at what level individuals are functioning (in order to develop training plans).

Informal assessments do not have the same scientific rigour that has been applied to formal assessments. Given the performance-based nature of the assessment, attention should be paid to providing an appropriate testing environment. Preparation is key.

Self-Assessment

Self-assessment refers to a number of assessment tools that require learners to introspectively rate their competency level(s). This type of assessment tool provides a great starting point for individuals who are:

- Exploring career options.
- Apprehensive about assessments.
- Wish to learn more about Essential Skills before they participate in performance-based assessments.

Self assessment tools do not require a formal testing environment. Many informal assessment tools can be used for self-assessment (e.g., Measure-Up activities).



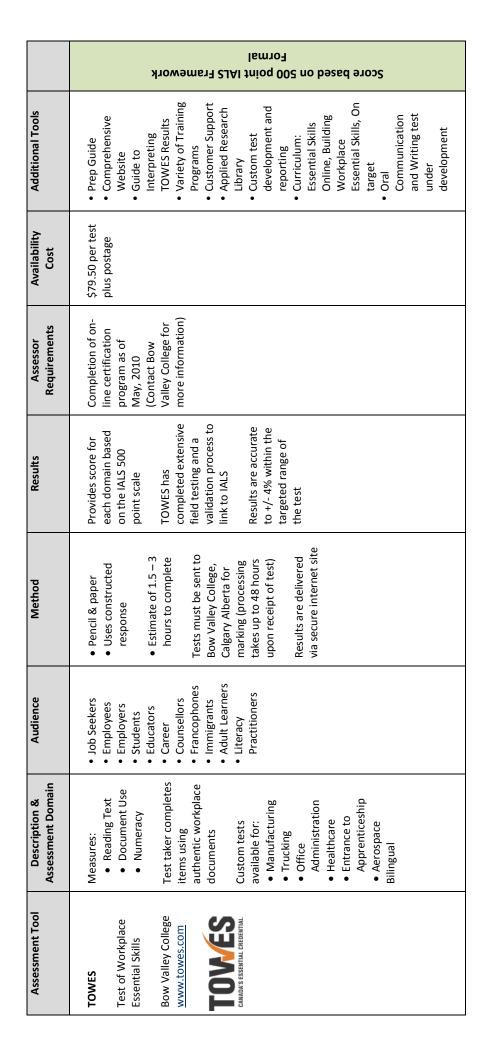




Tips for Using and Choosing Assessment Tools:

- Understand the purpose of the assessment, and use this information to determine what type of assessment tool to choose.
- Ensure your test takers understand the purpose of the assessment.
- Ensure you are familiar with and properly trained to use the assessment tool you choose.
- ALWAYS prepare your test taker for the assessment.
- Remember that ES assessment is simply 'one tool' in your toolbox.
- Keep in mind the purpose of the assessment when interpreting results and reviewing these with the test taker.

Essential Skills & Literacy Assessment Tools



DOUGLAS COLLEGE TRAINING GROUP

Essential Skills & Literacy Assessment Tools

Score based on 500 point IALS Framework Formal	Score based on 500 point IALS Framework Formal
Versant – assessment of oral fluency and listening skills	Generates learning plan upon completion of the assessment Provides a list of community resources that provide skill enhancement services
Please contact Bow Valley College	Brief registration process to set up user name and password First login requires completion of a short survey used to customize results report. Free of charge
Must participate in an instructional webinar/confer- ence call prior to invigilating with learners	No formal requirements Downloadable instruction guide
Scores are pegged to the IALSS scales, to the ES framework and profiles	Immediate scoring based on IALS framework. Scoring system for Numeracy is based on the type of math used for an occupation. Results report provides a detailed list of tasks learner can do. Saves results from previous tests review
Adaptive algorithm process that adapts question difficulty as learner answer questions online tutorial Questions are answered using a: highlighting tool online calculator entering text full or partial erasing tool cull or partial erasing tool cull or partial erasing tool full or partial erasing tool complete final submission @ 1-2 hours to complete Text is done in web browser kiosk mode.	Web based assessment Users select from a list of 50 occupations Users create username and password Questions customized to occupation chosen
Lob Seekers Employees Employers Students Educators Career Counsellors Immigrants Adult Learners Literacy Practitioners Francophones	Trades persons Job Seekers Adult Learners Students Career Counsellors Immigrants
Formal assessment tool measures: • Reading • Document Use • Numeracy • Oral Fluency Consists of a suite of 3 web-based Literacy and Essential Skills assessments Bilingual	Formal assessment tool for various occupations: Reading Document Use Numeracy
TOWES Focus Focus	The Essential Skills Group Group Lipton Careers.ess entialskillsgroup.com/ P=assess



DOUGLASCOLLEGE TRAINING GROUP

Essential Skills & Literacy Assessment Tools

	Score based on 500 point IALS Framework Formal	Score based on 500 point IALS Framework Formal
	Provides a customized learning plan focused on skills that need improvement upon completion of the assessment Generates a list of free online lessons hyperlinked from a variety of community organizations.	Provides a customized learning plan focused on skills that need improvement upon completion of the assessment Generates a list of free online lessons hyperlinked from a variety of community organizations.
	Brief online registration to set up user name and password and initial participant survey at first login.	Brief online registration required to set up user names and passwords; initial participant survey at first log in. Can set up preand post-assessment for users.
	Online instructional videos on how to use the assessment tool, generate the results and report Downloadable user guide	Optional test administrator workshop offered by the Training Group, Douglas College; Downloadable user guides
Compiled by. The Halling Group	Automatic scoring and results report based on IALS framework and ESDC's 1-5 levels. Includes a detailed list of tasks that test takers can perform at their assessed level. Numeracy lists the skill level results for types of math required in a trade	Automatic scoring and results report based on IALS framework and ESDC's 1-5 levels. Includes a detailed list of tasks that test takers can perform at their assessed level. Numeracy lists the skill level results for types of math required.
compiled by. II	 Web based multiple choice assessment tool @ 60-90 minutes to complete Can be done in one sitting or in sections Must create a user name and password Requires user to select from a list of 50 trade occupations Questions are customized to specific trade 	 Web based multiple choice assessment tool. Short version (60 minutes to complete) Long version (60-150 minutes to complete) Can be done in one sitting or in sections Must purchase organizational subscription which allows test administrator to assess unlimited numbers of test takers
	60 Trades related occupations	"general" college readiness Health care
	Reading Document Use Numeracy	Reading Document Use Numeracy
}	Ita skills Industry Training Authority http://www.ita.essen tialskillsgroup.com/in dex.php	WESA (Workplace Essential Skills Assessment) http://douglas.es sentialskillsgroup. com """"""""""""""""""""""""""""""""""



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Essential Skills & Literacy Assessment Tools

	Score based on 500 Point IALS Framework Formal
Generates and immediate customized learning plan with a list of training organizations and free online resources to help with upskilling	Not Applicable
Short survey must be complete at first login.	150,000 licenses of the CLE are available from ESDC free of charge for assessment projects. Ends March 2013
Downloadable user guide	No formal requirements On line instruction guide Contact: alice.reismartins @ESDC-rhdcc.gc.c
Automatic scoring results report based on IALS framework and ESDC's 1-5 levels. Includes a detailed list of tasks that test takers can perform at their assessed level Produces a separate report for each skill tested, Numeracy lists the skill level results for types of math required in a trade Uses authentic Ontario workplace materials	Scoring is automatic upon completion of test Locator version provides scores on 1-5 level scale related to ESDC's Essential Skills Longer version CLE provides score based on 500 point IALS framework.
 Trainer provides test taker with user name and password to log into site. Test taker must allow access for trainer to view results Online multiple choice assessment tool @ 2 hours to complete in one sitting or in sections. test questions are customized to specific occupation. 	Internet based Test taker completes online tutorial Uses real world literacy tasks Tests can be completed at intervals (spanning a maximum of 30 days)
53 Red Seal Trades	• Students • Employees • Employers • Practitioners • Francophones • Immigrants
Reading Document Use Writing Speaking Listening Not formally validated	Measures literacy in three domains: • Prose • Document • Quantitative Two versions; 'locator' test and longer version test that contains a variety of problem sets for each domain
Essential Skills for Ontario's Tradespeople (ESOT) http://en.esot.essent jalskillsgroup.com/	Canadian Learning Evaluation (CLE) Learning Policy Directorate (LPD)





Essential Skills & Literacy Assessment Tools

Scoring based on ESDC 1-5 level lemroinl	Scoring based an ESDC 2-5 level lemrofnl
Variety of Workforce and Essential Skills Curriculum is available: • Curriculum guidelines (Signposts) Instructional Workbooks (Workwrite Series of 7 books)	CABS - Common Assessment of Basic Skills Provides additional resources to help with assessing student's work
Initial cost per Test book is \$10 (they can be reused)	Free to public
2 day training requirement (For information on training contact Aleksandra Popovic at aleks@ptp.ca.)	No formal training required Assessor Guidelines are available on website Assessors must register on-line
Indication of learners ability to complete tasks that follow between ES complexity levels 1 and 3 for the 4 skill domains	Scores are two tiered; a computerized score based on the Essential Skills 1-5 levels is generated for Reading Text, Document use and Numeracy, and further input from the assessor is required to analyze student responses and assign recommended levels of competency
Paper and pencil assessments (test booklet is reusable) Some components administered one to one with learners in very early stages of literacy acquisition	Online multiple choice response Written response Audio questions
Adult Learners Job Seekers Literacy Practitioners Assessors Program Administrators	Adult Learners
Uses authentic workplace documents to give a 'snapshot' of learners skills in: • Reading Text • Document use • Numeracy • Writing Skills	Practical assessment tool for basic literacy skills. Ontario Literacy and Basic Skills Framework & ESDC's Essential Skills framework measuring levels for: Reading Text Document Use Numeracy
CAMERA Communications & Math Employment Readiness Assessment PTP – Adult Learning & Employment Programs Toronto http://www.ptp.ca/learning-programs/workforce-programs/workforce-literacy-and-essential-skills/	CABS Common Assessment of Basic Skills Literacy Link Eastern Ontario (LLEO)



Essential Skills & Literacy Assessment Tools

Scoring based gniroo? Ismroinl	Informal
Measure Up Website provides an opportunity to practice three Essential Skills needed in all types of occupations: • Reading Text • Document Use • Numeracy Provides support materials for learners through answer keys	Variety of supporting curriculum available on website
Free, easily accessible activities	Free, available to download on website
Public Use	۷/۷
Each task has been placed on the scale used by ESDC's Essential Skills framework in reference to the 1-5 point levels Scoring sheet and directions are accessed through website. The Measure Up tool estimates levels. (Note ** differs from TOWES which provides validated	Cross referencing CLB levels to ESDC's Essential Skills Levels 1 - 5
Download authentic workplace materials from 80 occupations Complete on paper Answer key provided	Comparative Framework is available on line for downloading
Teachers Literacy Practitioners Adult Learners Counsellors Employment Trainers Workers Employers	ESL Practitioners Immigrants Newcomers Teachers Literacy Practitioners Workplace Trainers
Online resource that links ES to workplace "Test Your Skills" allows test takers to measure Reading Text Document Use Numeracy Provides numerous activity sets based on real workplace tasks	Provides a comparative framework that relates Canadian Language Benchmark Levels to ESDC's Essential Skills 5 level scale for: • Reading Text • Writing • Document use • Oral Communication Bilingual
Measure Up Website http://www.skillplan. ca/measure-up Skillplan https://www.skillplan .ca/	ITSESSENTIAL Canadian Language Benchmarks / Essential Skills in the Workplace http://www.itsessent ial.ca/itsessential/dis play_page.asp



Essential Skills & Literacy Assessment Tools

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			Offers a number of	informal assessment	tools, including:		 Employer based 	assessment (OSP	work plan tool	Practitioner based	assessment (OSP	check-In Tool)	Offers a number of	awareness,	learning and	training resources	and tools			
Free, easily	accessible		Assessment	questions with	an audio option															
Public use		Includes	facilitator guide	and tips																
1-5 level scale	consistent with the	Complexity rating	levels on the ESDC	Essential Skills	profiles	1-4 level scale	consistent with the	complexity rating	levels in the ESDC	Essential Skills	profiles and real	workplace activity	sets 1-3 level.	Automatically	produces a score card	and allows	comparison of results	to occupation	interests.	
	Two online options	available:	'Test a few Essential	Skills and Work Habits'	OR complete a 'Full	assessment of Essential	Skills and Work Habits'		Leads to workplace	activity sets that help	users practice and build	their Essential Skills.	Answer keys and steps	are provided. Users	have option to work	online or pen and	paper.			
	Features	occupation	specific for	everyday tasks		 Secondary 	School	Students	 Job Seekers 	 Employees 	 Employers 	 Teachers 	Literacy	Practitioners	Trainers	 Guidance. 	career and	emplovment	counsellors	
	Self-Assessment of	Essential Skills and	Work Habits		 Reading 	 Document Use 	 Numeracy 	 Writing 	• Oral	Communication	Thinking	Computer Use	Work Habits		Bilingual	0				
	Ontario Skills	Passport		Essential Skills Check	Up Tool		http://www.skills.edu	.gov.on.ca/OSP2Web	/EDU/Welcome.xhtml		ONTARIO	PASSPORT								







Essential Skills & Literacy Assessment Tools

				S	looT :	uəu	ıssəs	esA :	lləs									
				Contains a variety of	as interest inventory,	resume & portfolio	builder	Drovidos Ckills Gan	Analysis for	300+ occupations								
Fee based Contact ESPORT	וסו אלאברוויר בסאר																	
Must register to use and negotiate	Cost Training Required	1-2 days																
For Indicator Assessment scores	reported on ESDC's 1-5 level	Locator	Raw scores recorded on Self-Assessment	page, gap-analysis for 300+ occupations	Custom reporting	available: e.g.	Correctional Services											
Internet or Intranet delivery	Online Testing: • Document Use	Reading TextNumeracy	(Facilitation recommended)															
Job Clubs Employers	 Correctional services Workplace re- 	tasking Community and	Aboriginal	Newcomer services	Co-op programs	 School board adult programs 												
Self Assessment tool for specific	generically to identify Essential	Skills in:	Reading TextDocument Use	NumeracyOral	Communication	Working with Others	 Thinking Skills 	Continuous	Computer Use	Indicator	Assessment provides	Information	measure of ES on	ESDC"s 1-5 level	scale for:	Reading Text	• Numeracy	Document Use
ESPORT***	Portfolio	Eskilon Learning Solutions Inc.	http://esportfolio.co	<u>/w</u>	ESPURIJONO													



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Essential Skills & Literacy Assessment Tools

slooT JnamssassA Ha2	stnamssassA yasesal Literacy Assessments
Essential Skills Profiles Authentic Workplace Materials Essential Skills Toolkit Publications: • Awareness • Assessment • Learning • Training	Variety of Resources, Research and Publications available through website
Free, easily accessible on website	Fee Based Contact Assessment Centre for Cost
Public use	CLB assessment is conducted through the local CCLB Assessment Centre The Centre for CLB establishes and maintains standards to govern a comprehensive national CLB assessment system
N/A	Results are provided according to three stages: • Basic • Intermediate • Advanced As well as on 12 benchmarked levels
Paper based Five online tools – Reading, Document Use and Numeracy Indicators Working with Others Continuous Learning online indicator Download from website or order online	Paper based and Oral/ Verbal Component
Employees Employers Learners Practitioners Community Groups	• ESL Learners • FSL Learners • New Immigrants • ESL Practitioners • EMPloyees • Employers
Essential Skills Self Assessments: All NINE Essential Skills Workplace Essential Skills assessments for employers including an organizational needs assessment, workplace survey, workplace check-up and hiring checklist.	Competency Based Assessment Provides measures of communicative ability in English and French as a Second Language in the areas of: Reading Writing Listening Speaking
Employment & Social Development Canada – Literacy and Essential Skills Website https://www.canada.ca/en/employment-social-development/programs/essential-skills.html Skills.html Government Government of Canada	Canadian Language Benchmarks CCLB http://www.language .ca/ ca/ man care to proper leading to compare to the



Essential Skills & Literacy Assessment Tools

sjuemts	Additional Literacy Assess
A A	₹ z
Fee Based pending organization delivering service	\$84.95 (Instructor's Manual & CD- ROM)
The tests are hand scored using overlay stencil keys or by using the "List of Correct Responses" stencils. Some training is required	Refer to Instructor's Manual Takes time to interpret test results
CAAT provides grade equivalents: Level A - 1 to 3 years of formal education, Level B - 4 to 6 years of formal education, Level C - 7 to 10 years of formal education, Level D - 11 - 12+ years of formal education,	Informal Reading inventory that can determine a student's instructional reading level and specific strengths and weaknesses in word recognition and comprehension
If the entire battery is administered, Level A takes approximately 2 hrs, 10 min., Level B and D, approximately 3 hrs, 30 min. and Level C approximately 4 hrs and 30 min. Individual subtests of the CAAT can also be administered to shorten the total testing time.	Paper Based CD Rom Version 20 – 60 minutes to complete
Adult Learners	All Adult Learners Employees in Workplace Literacy Literacy Tutors Newcomers Immigrants
Standardized competency based test measuring functional level in: • Mathematics • Reading • Language The test is available in four levels in English (A, B, C, D) and three in French (A, B, C).	Diagnostic reading assessment Graded word list and 9 levels of passages ranging in readability from grades 1 - 12
Canadian Adult Achievement Test (CAAT) https://www.pears onclinical.ca The Psychological Corporation, Harcort Brace and Company, Toronto (now Pearson Canada Assessment)	Canadian Adult Reading Assessment http://www.grassro otsbooks.net/ca/ass essment/canadian- adult-reading- assessment- instructor-s- manual-and-cd- rom.html Pat Campbell, Centre for Research, U of AB Grass Roots Press, Literacy Services of Canada, Ltd. P.O. Box 52192, Edmonton AB T6G 275, Tel. (780) 413- 6491, Toll-free: 1- 888-303-3213

ESSENTIAL SKILLS ASSESSMENT - HOW DO YOUR SKILLS MEASURE UP?

Attached is a sample of an Essential Skills informal assessment activity set. The activity set contains four tasks, two Document Use and two Numeracy tasks. The tasks always come before the document. This is because adults want to know what work they have to do so they can be purposeful in their document use. In school, learners often read first and then see the questions they must answer.

The tasks are not multiple choice. They are short answer or they may ask you to enter information into the actual document.

This activity set is reprinted with permission from SkillPlan - BC Construction Industry Skills Improvement Council (http://www.skillplan.ca/measureup/)

<u>Directions</u>: Review the Café Receipt and Check Activity Set and answer the questions below:

What steps did you follow to find the answer to TASK 1?	
What steps did you follow to find the answer to TASK 2?	

What steps did you follow to find the answer to TASK 3?
What steps did you follow to find the answer to TASK 42
What steps did you follow to find the answer to TASK 4?
What steps did you follow to find the answer to TASK 4?
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Food and Beverage Servers take patrons' food and beverage orders and serve orders to patrons. They use receipts and checks to keep track of orders. The receipt is used to start an order for a patron and the check is to complete the order. Look at the Café Receipt and Check.

Task 1 What is the check number?

Document Use

Task 2 Servers must ensure that both receipt and checks show their name. Highlight, underline or circle 2 places where the server's name is shown.

Task 3 The patron pays the server the following amount for the meal and the tip. How much is the server's tip?







Task 4 Servers must ensure the prices on the check are correct before giving it to the patron. The day's promotion is that if one coffee or tea is ordered with one order of waffles, the patron gets 10% off the item total. What is the correct item total on this check?

Numeracy

#103

Pacific Padre Café

5387 Main Street Vancouver, BC Tel: 604.254.1199 GST# 191725546RT

Check #55841

Cover: 1 Date: 06/04/23 Time: 11:33:55 Open By: Monica

2 Canadiano 3.90 1 Tea 2.65 1 Day Omelette 10.00 1 Waffles 8.00 Salmon Benny 1 11.00 1 Pac-wich 11.00 Item Total (\$): 46.55

GST (\$): 3.26

Total (\$): 49.81

No. of Print: 2

Print Time: 11:33:55

Thank you Please Come Again **Table: 103**

Cover: 1

10:09:23 Monica 1 Canadiano 1 Tea

*WC Wave

AS4

MEASURE UP ACTIVITY Answer Keys





Answer Key

Skill Level

Task 1	55841	Document Use
	Located a single piece of information by matching information.	Level ①
	to see one way to get this answer.	
Task 2	See the Café Receipt and Check Task 2 answer page.	Document Use
	Located multiple pieces of information using a repeated search.	Level 2
	to see one way to get this answer.	
Task 3	\$7.19	Numeracy
	Used Document skills to locate numbers needed for combination of operations for a financial transaction.	Level 2
	## to see one way to get this answer.	
Task 4	\$41.89	Numeracy
	Used Document skills to locate numbers needed for combination of operations for a financial transaction.	Level 2
	to see one way to get this answer	

#103

Pacific Padre Café

5387 Main Street Vancouver, BC Tel: 604.254.1199 GST# 191725546RT

Check #55841

Cover: 1 Date: 06/04/23

Time: 11:33:55 Open By: Monica

2 Canadiano 3.90 1 Tea 2.65 1 Day Omelette 10.00 1 Waffles 8.00 Salmon Benny 1 11.00 1 Pac-wich 11.00

> Item Total (\$): 46.55 GST (\$): 3.26

Total (\$): 49.81

No. of Print: 2

Print Time: 11:33:55

Thank you Please Come Again **Table: 103**

Cover: 1

10:09:23 Monica 1 Canadiano 1 Tea

*WC Wave

Food and Beverage Servers take patrons' food and beverage orders and serve orders to patrons. They use receipts and checks to keep track of orders. The receipt is used to start an order for a patron and the check is to complete the order. Look at the Café Receipt and Check.

Task 1 What is the check number?

Answer 55841

One way to get this answer

- 1. Scan the page using the keywords *check number*.
- 2. Locate Check #55841.
- 3. Recognize that # means number.
- 4. Decide that 55841 is the check number.

Level Document Use, Level 1

CLB 3, 4 & 5 (estimated performance)



Food and Beverage Servers take patrons' food and beverage orders and serve orders to patrons. They use receipts and checks to keep track of orders. The receipt is used to start an order for a patron and the check is to complete the order. Look at the Café Receipt and Check.

Task 2 Servers must ensure that both receipt and checks show their name. Highlight, underline or circle 2 places where the server's name is shown.

Answer See the Café Receipt and Check Task 2 answer page.

One way to get this answer

- 1. Scan the page for words that could be a server's name.
- 2. Locate *Open By: Monica*.
- 3. Decide that *Open by* is an action done by a person and Monica is the name of a person.
- 4. Decide that *Monica* is the server's name.
- 5. Decide that Open By: Monica is where the server's name is shown.
- 6. Locate *Table: 103* on the right side of the page.
- 7. Locate the row 10:09:23 Monica.
- Decide that *Monica* is where the server's name is shown.

Level Document Use, Level 2 **CLB**

5 & 6 (estimated performance)



#103

Pacific Padre Café

5387 Main Street Vancouver, BC Tel: 604.254.1199 GST# 191725546RT

Check #55841

Cover: 1 Date: 06/04/23

Time: 11:33:55 Open By: Monica

2 Canadiano 3.90 1 Tea 2.65 1 Day Omelette 10.00 1 Waffles 8.00 Salmon Benny 1 11.00 1 Pac-wich 11.00

Item Total (\$): 46.55 GST (\$): 3.26

Total (\$): 49.81

No. of Print: 2

Print Time: 11:33:55

Thank you Please Come Again **Table: 103**

Cover: 1

10:09:23 Monica 1 Canadiano 1 Tea

*WC Wave

Food and Beverage Servers take patrons' food and beverage orders and serve orders to patrons. They use receipts and checks to keep track of orders. The receipt is used to start an order for a patron and the check is to complete the order. Look at the Café Receipt and Check.

Task 3 The patron pays the server the following amount for the meal and the tip. How much is the server's tip?







Answer \$ 7.19

One way to get this answer

- 1. Identify what is required: the amount of the server's tip.
- 2. Recognize that *tip* is the difference between the amount paid by the patron and the final total amount of the check.
- 3. Scan the check for the final total amount.
- 4. Locate *Total (\$): 49.81*.
- 5. Decide that \$49.81 is the final total amount.
- 6. Locate the amount paid by the patron from Task 3:







- 7. Set up the problem to calculate the total amount: amount + amount + amount + amount + amount = total
- 8. Calculate: 20 + 20 + 10 + 5 + 2 = 57



- 9. Decide the patron paid \$57.00.
- 10. Set up the problem to calculate the tip: amount paid by patron – final total amount of check = tip
- 11. Calculate: 57.00 49.81 = 7.19
- 12. Decide that the server's tip is \$7.19.

Level Numeracy, Level 2



Food and Beverage Servers take patrons' food and beverage orders and serve orders to patrons. They use receipts and checks to keep track of orders. The receipt is used to start an order for a patron and the check is to complete the order. Look at the Café Receipt and Check.

Task 4 Servers must ensure the prices on the check are correct before giving it to the patron. The day's promotion is that if one coffee or tea is ordered with one order of waffles, the patron gets 10% off the item total. What is the correct item total on this check?

Answer \$41.89

One way to get this answer

- 1. Scan the check using the keywords *coffee, tea, waffles*.
- 2. Locate 1 Tea and 1 Waffles.
- 3. Locate if one coffee or tea is ordered with one order of waffles, the patron gets 10% off the item total from Task 4.
- 4. Decide that *1 Tea* and *1 Waffles* means the patron gets 10% off the item total.
- 5. Identify what is required: the correct item total.
- 6. Locate Item Total (\$): 46.55.
- 7. Scan the check for 10% off the item total.
- 8. Decide that 10% was not taken off the item total.
- 9. Set up the problem to calculate 10% off the item total: item total (item total \times 10%) = correct item total



10. Convert 10% to a decimal: = .10

11. Calculate: $46.55 - (46.55 \times .10) = 46.55 - 4.66 = 41.89$

12. Decide that the correct item total is \$41.89.

Level Numeracy, Level 2





CREATING AN ABORIGINAL ESSENTIAL SKILLS MODEL

One way to understand a complex idea is to turn it into an image and story that is easier to understand. For example, life can be described as a circle - the circle of life.

The idea of the 9 Essential Skills can also be turned into an image and a story. For example (thanks to Colleen Yamamoto for the idea):

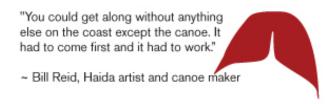
The 9 Essential Skills are like a Haida canoe with 9 paddlers. Eight of the paddlers work together to move the canoe. The ninth paddler is the lead, directing the other paddlers from the bow of the canoe. The paddles are made from maple. They are 5 feet long with 18 inch blades that are 6 inches wide.





The 8 paddlers are like the 8 Essential Skills of reading, writing, document use, numeracy, oral communication, working with others, computer use and continuous learning. The lead paddler is like the thinking skills because this person must solve problems, make decisions, assign tasks, and analyse progress. Sometimes a few of the paddlers work much harder than the others. Similarly, some tasks require only a few Essential Skills. In the end, Essential Skills move

people through easy and difficult tasks just like paddlers move the canoe through calm and stormy waters. This is why having strong Essential Skills is important. In both cases, you must know where you want to go and how best to get there.



<u>Directions</u>:

- 1. As a small group, create an image and story that you could use to explain Essential Skills to your family, clan, community or Nation. Be sure to use an image that works for your audience.
- 2. Turn the image into a labelled drawing using flipchart paper and marker pens.
- 3. Think about how the image explains Essential Skills.
- 4. Present your image and tell its Essential Skills story to the large group.