## Dual Language Planning: Exploring

 Bilingual Opportunities for All Lombard, IllinoisDAY 1
December 8, 2016
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Center for Teaching for Biliteracy
www.TeachingForBiliteracy.com

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## Agenda:

- Presentaciones / Introductions
- Propósito del comité / Purpose of the Committee
- La enseñanza de los programas duales / Instruction in dual language programs
- Programas de lenguaje en los EE.UU.: / Language Programs in the U.S.
- Las deciones a tomar / Decision-Making for DL
- Clausura y pasos a seguir / Next Steps and Closure


## Meeting Norms

- Please silence your phones
- Please put your laptops and tablets away until we get to the small group work
- Please do not engage in sidebar conversations. I am happy to give you time to process and discuss as needed.
- Brain breaks: every 1.5 to 2 hours or as needed.


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## Presentaciones



## El propósito de nuestro trabajo

- El aprender juntos sobre las investigaciones y prácticas óptimas para los aprendices de lenguaje.
- Participar en un proceso de análisis de los programas de lenguaje que podría implementar el distrito 44.
- El desarrollar una propuesta para la junta de educación resumiendo el trabajo del comité.


## El comité de planeación

## Año escolar 2016-2017:

- Aprender sobre los programas duales
- Crear una propuesta para la mesa directiva sobre las opciones de lenguaje dual en el distrito 44

Año escolar 2017-2018:

- Capacitar a los maestros duales (crear material y unidades bilingües, horarios, etc.)
- Reclutar a las familias/estudiantes
- Capacitar a los maestros de educación general Año escolar 2017-2018: Iniciar el programa dual


## Purpose of Our Work Together



## Purpose of Our Work Together

- To develop common understandings about best practices and research about language learners
- To engage in a process of reviewing potential district language education programs for the district.
- To develop a proposal for the school board summarizes the work of the committee.


## DL Planning Committee

## 2016-2017 School Year:

- Learn about Dual Language Programs
- Develop a proposal for the school board on DL options for SD 44.
- 2017-2018 School Year:
- Train the dual language teachers (create biliteracy curriculum, schedules, materials, etc.)
- Recruit families and students
- Inform general education teachers

School Year 2018-2019: First year of implementation

## Instruction in Dual Language

## La enseñanza en los programas duales

## Model Lesson: Elements to focus on

- Teacher language use
- Student language use
- Comprehensibility (moving from the concrete to the abstract)
- Differentiation
- Anchor the lesson in an essential understanding
- Bridge to English once the concept has been learned

|  | Level 1 Entering | Level 2 Beginning | Level 3 Developing | Level 4 Expanding | Level 5 Bridging |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \underset{\sim}{Z} \\ & \underset{\sim}{Z} \\ & \underset{\sim}{E} \end{aligned}$ | - Point to stated pictures, words, phrases <br> - Follow one-step oral directions <br> - Match oral statements to objects, figures or illustrations | - Sort pictures, objects according to oral instructions <br> - Follow two-step oral directions <br> - Match information from oral descriptions to objects, illustrations | - Locate, select, order information from oral descriptions <br> - Follow multi-step oral directions <br> - Categorize or sequence oral information using pictures, objects | - Compare/contrast functions, relationships from oral information <br> - Analyze and apply oral information <br> - Identify cause and effect from oral discourse | - Draw conclusions from oral information <br> - Construct models based on oral discourse <br> - Make connections from oral discourse |
|  | - Name objects, people, pictures <br> - Answer WH- (who, what, when, where, which) questions | - Ask WH- questions <br> - Describe pictures, events, objects, people <br> - Restate facts | - Formulate hypotheses, make predictions <br> - Describe processes, procedures <br> - Retell stories or events | - Discuss stories, issues, concepts <br> - Give speeches, oral reports <br> - Offer creative solutions to issues, problems | - Engage in debates <br> - Explain phenomena, give examples and justify responses <br> - Express and defend points of view |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { v} \\ & \underset{\sim}{\mathbf{Q}} \\ & \underset{\sim}{\mathbf{\alpha}} \\ & \hline \end{aligned}$ | - Match icons and symbols to words, phrases or environmental print <br> - Identify concepts about print and text features | - Locate and classify information <br> - Identify facts and explicit messages <br> - Select language patterns associated with facts | - Sequence pictures, events, processes <br> - Identify main ideas <br> - Use context clues to determine meaning of words | - Interpret information or data <br> - Find details that support main ideas <br> - Identify word families, figures of speech | - Conduct research to glean information from multiple sources <br> - Draw conclusions from explicit and implicit text |
| $\begin{aligned} & \frac{v}{Z} \\ & \frac{E}{\alpha} \\ & \frac{\alpha}{3} \end{aligned}$ | - Label objects, pictures, diagrams <br> - Draw in response to a prompt <br> - Produce icons, symbols, words, phrases to convey messages | - Make lists <br> - Produce drawings, phrases, short sentences, notes <br> - Give information requested from oral or written directions | - Produce bare-bones expository or narrative texts <br> - Compare/contrast information <br> - Describe events, people, processes, procedures | - Summarize information from graphics or notes <br> - Edit and revise writing <br> - Create original ideas or detailed responses | - Apply information to new contexts <br> - React to multiple genres and discourses <br> - Author multiple forms/ genres of writing |

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## Sample Student Profile for: Isabel

## CAN DO Descriptors: Grade Level Cluster 1-2

For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support through Level 4, English language leamers can process or produce the language needed to:

|  | Level 1 Entering | Level 2 Beginning | Level 3 Developing | Level 4 Expanding | Level 5 <br> Bridging |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \underset{Z}{z} \\ & \frac{\sim}{2} \\ & \frac{\hbar}{2} \end{aligned}$ | Fonow modeled, one-tep cri. aimetions (cg. "Find 2 pencl.', ed orally (e.g., in books) $\qquad$ rencroin- $\qquad$ $\qquad$ statements <br> - Mimic gestures or movement associated with statements (e.g. ${ }^{*}$ This is my left hand.') | - March oral reading of stories to illustrations <br> - Carry out two- to threestep oral commands (e.g., "Take out your science book Now turn to page 25.") <br> - Sequence a series of oral statements using real objects or pictures <br> - Locate objects described orally | - Follow modeled multi-step oral directions <br> - Sequence pictures of stories read aloud (e.g., beginning, middle, and end) <br> - Match people with jobs or objects with functions based on oral descriptions <br> - Chassify objects according to descriptive oral statements | - Compare/contrast objects according to physical attributes (e.e., size, shape, color) based on oral information <br> - Find details in illustrated, narrative, or expositocy text read aloud <br> - Identify illustrated activities from cral descriptions <br> - Locate objects, Gigures, places based on visuals and detailed oral descriptions | - Use context clues to gain meaning from grade-level text read onally <br> - Apply ideas from oral discussions to new situations <br> - Interpret information from cral reading of marrative or expository text <br> - Identify ideas/concepts expressed with grade-level content-specific language | $\begin{aligned} & \frac{6}{6} \\ & \frac{1}{2} \\ & \vdots \\ & 0 \\ & 0 \end{aligned}$ |
| $\frac{u}{z}$ | - Repeat simple words, phrases, and memorized chunks of language <br> - Respond to visulilysupported (e.g., calendar) questions of academic content with one word or phrase <br> - Identify and name everyday objects <br> - Perticipate in whole group chants and songs | - Use first language to fill in gaps in oral English (code switch) <br> - Repeat facts or statements <br> - Describe what people do from action pictures (e.g., jobs of community workers) <br> - Compare real-life objects (e.g. "smaller," "biggest") | - Ask questions of a social nature <br> - Express feelings (e.g." "I'm happy because...') <br> - Retell simple stories from picture cues <br> - Sort and explain grouping of objects (e.g., sink v. float) <br> - Malce predictions or hypocheses <br> - Distinguish features of content-based pbenomena (e.g., caterpilhr, butterfly) | - Ask questions for social and academic purposes <br> - Participate in class discussions on familiar social and academic topics <br> - Retell stories with details <br> - Sequence stories with transitions | - Use academic vocabulary in chass discussicos <br> - Express and support ideas with examples <br> - Give oral presentarions on content-based topics approaching grade level <br> - Initiate conversation with peers and teachers | 言 |

The CAN DO Descriptors work in conjunction with the WIDA Performance Definitions of the English languge proficiency standards. The Performance Definitions use three criteria (1. linguistic complexity; 2. vocabulary usage, and 3. hnguage control) to describe the increasing quality and quantity of students' hnguage processing and use across the levels of language proficiency

## Sample Student Profile for: Isabel (continued)

## CAN DO Descriptors: Grade Level Cluster 1-2

For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support through Level 4, English language leamers can process or produce the language needed to:

|  | Level 1 Entering | Level 2 Beginning | Level 3 Developing | Level 4 Expanding | Level 5 Bridging |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \stackrel{u}{2} \\ & \vdots \\ & \stackrel{\rightharpoonup}{\alpha} \end{aligned}$ | - Identify symbols, icons, and environmental print <br> - Connect print to visuals <br> - Match reallife familiar objects to labels <br> - Follow directions using diagrams or pictures | - Search for pictures associared with word patterns <br> - Identify and interpret pretaught labeled diagrams <br> - Match voice to print by pointing to icons, letters, or illustrated words <br> - Sort words into word families | - Make text-to-self connections with prompting <br> - Select titles to match a series of pictures <br> - Sort illustrated content words into categories <br> - March phrases and sentences to pictures | - Put words in order to form sentences <br> - Identify basic elements of fictional stories (e.g., tirle, setting, characters) <br> - Follow sentence-level directions <br> - Distinguish between general and specific languge (e.g., flower v . rose) in context | - Begin using features of nco-fiction text to aid comprehension <br> - Use learning strategies (e.g. context clues) <br> - Identify main ideas <br> - Match figurative language to illustrations (e.g., "as big as a bouse") |
| $\frac{u}{2}$ | - Copy written language <br> - Use first languge ( L 1 , when L 1 is a medium of instruction) to help form words in English <br> - Communicate through drawings <br> - Label familiar objects or pictures | - Provide information using graphic organixers <br> - Generate lists of words/ phrases from banks or walls <br> - Complete modeled sentence starters (e.g., ${ }^{\text {a }} \mathrm{I}$ like $\qquad$ ") <br> - Describe people, places, or objects from illustrated examples and models | - Engage in prewriting strategies (e.g., use of graphic organizers) <br> - Form simple sentences using word/phrase banks <br> - Participate in interactive journal writing <br> - Give content-based informaticn using visuals or graphics | - Produce original sentences <br> - Create messages for social purposes (e.g., get well cands) <br> - Compose journal entries about personal experiences <br> - Use classroom resources (e.g., picture dictionaries) to compose sentences | - Crate a related series of sentences in response to prompts <br> - Produce content-related sentences <br> - Compose stories <br> - Explain processes or procedures using connected sentences |

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## Lesson Planning Guide

## CAN DO Descriptors: Grade Level Cluster 3-5

For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support through Level 4, English language leamers can process or produce the language needed to:

|  | Level 1 Entering | Level 2 Beginning | Level 3 Developing | Level 4 Expanding | Level 5 Bridging |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \frac{u}{2} \\ & \frac{2}{2} \\ & \frac{N}{2} \end{aligned}$ | - Point to stated pictures, words, or phrases <br> - Follow one-step oral directions (e.g., physically or through drawings) <br> - Identify objects, figures, pecople from oral statements or questions (e.E., "Which one is a rocke") <br> - Match classroom oral language to daily routines | - Categorize content-based pictures or objects from oral descriptions <br> - Arrange pictures or objects per oral information <br> - Follow two-step cral directions <br> - Draw in response to oral descriptions <br> - Evaluate cral information (e.E. about lunch options) | - Follow multi-step oral directions <br> - Identify illustrated main ideas from paragraph-level oral discourse <br> - March literal meanings of oral descriptions or oral reading to illustrations <br> - Sequence pictures from onal stories, processes, or procedures | - Inter pret oral infocmation and apply to new situations <br> - Identify illustrated main ideas and supporting details from cral discourse <br> - Infer from and act on oral information <br> - Role play the work of authors, mathermaticians, scientists, historians from oral readings, videos or multi-media | - Carry cut oral instructions containing grade-level, content-based languge <br> - Construct models or use manipulatives to problemsolve based on oral discourse <br> - Distinguish between literal and figurative languge in oral discourse <br> - Form opinions of people, places, or ideas from oral scenarios |  |
| 号 | - Express basic needs or conditions <br> - Name pre-taught objects, people, diagrams, or pictures <br> - Recite words or phrases from pictures of everyday objects and oral modeling <br> - Answer yes/no and choice questions | - Ask simple, everyday questions (e.E. "Who is absent?") <br> - Restate content-based facts <br> - Describe pictures, events, objects, or people using phrases or short sentences <br> - Share basic social information with peers | - Answer simple contentbased questions <br> - Re/tell short stories or events <br> - Make predictions or hypocheses from discourse <br> - Offer solutions to social conflict <br> - Present content-based information <br> - Engage in problem-solving | - Answer opinion questions with supporting details <br> - Discuss stories, issues, and concepts <br> - Give content-based oral reports <br> - Offer creative solutions to issues/problems <br> - Compare/contrast content-based functions and relarionships | - Justify/defend opinicoss or explanations with evidence <br> - Give content-based presentations using technical vocabulary <br> - Sequence steps in gradelevel problem-solving <br> - Explain in detail results of inquiry (e.g., scientific experiments) | 者 |

The CAN DO Descriptors work in coojunction with the WIDA Performance Definitions of the English langugge proficiency standards. The Performance Definitions use three criteria (1. linguistic complexity; 2. vocabulary usages and 3. hnguage control) to describe the increasing quality and quantity of students' hnguage processing and use across the levels of language proficiency.

## Lesson Planning Guide (continued)

WiDA
CAN DO Descriptors: Grade Level Cluster 3-5
For the given level of English language proficiency and with visual, graphic, or interactive support through Level 4, English language leamers can process or produce the language needed to:

|  | Level 1 Entering | Level 2 Beginning | Level 3 Developing | Level 4 <br> Expanding | Level 5 Bridging |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { U } \\ & \frac{2}{2} \\ & \underset{\sim}{4} \end{aligned}$ | - Match icons or diagrams with words/concepts <br> - Identify cognates from first language, as applicable <br> - Make sound/symbol/word relations <br> - Match illustrated words/ phrases in differing contexts (e.E., on the board, in a book) | - Identify facts and explicit messages from illustrated text <br> - Find changes to root words in context <br> - Identify elements of story grammar (e.g., characters, setting) <br> - Follow visully supported written directions (e.g., "Draw a star in the sky.") | - Interpret information or data from charts and graphs <br> - Identify main ideas and some details <br> - Sequence events in stories or content-based processes <br> - Use context dues and illustrations to determine meaning of words/phrases | - Classify features of various genres of text (e.g., "and they lived happily ever after"-fairy tales) <br> - Match graphic organizers to different texts (e.g., compare/contrast with Venn diagram) <br> - Find details that support main ideas <br> - Differentiate between fact and opinion in narrative and expositocy text | - Summarize information from multiple related scurces <br> - Answer analytical questicns about grade-level text <br> - Identify, explain, and give examples of figures of speech <br> - Draw conclusions from explicit and implicit text at or near grade level | 愿 |
| $\frac{\square}{2}$ | - Label objects, pictures, or diagrams from word/phrase banks <br> - Communicate ideas by drawing <br> - Copy words, phrases, and short sentences <br> - Answer oral questions with single words | - Make lists from labels or with peers <br> - Complete/produce sentences from word/ phrase banks or walls <br> - Fill in graphic organixers, charts, and tables <br> - Make comparisons using real-life or visuallysupported materials | - Produce simple expositrory or marrative text <br> - String related sentences together <br> - Compare/contrast contentbased information <br> - Describe events, people, processes, procedures | - Take notes using graphic organizers <br> - Summarize content-based information <br> - Author multiple forms of writing (e.e., expository, marrative, persuasive) from models <br> - Explain strategies or use of information in solving problems | - Produce extended responses of original text approaching grade kevel <br> - Apply content-based information to new contexts <br> - Connect or integrate personal experiences with literature/content <br> - Create grade-level stories or reports | 碳 |

The CAN DO Dexcriptors work in conjunction with the WIDA Performance Definitions of the English languge proficiency standards. The Performance Definitions use three criteria (1. linguistic complexity; 2. vocabulary usages and 3. hnguage control) to describe the increasing quulity and quantity of students' hnguage processing and use across the kevels of languge proficiency.

Spanish Language Development

|  | Nivel 1 Entrando |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | - Seguir instrucciones de un paso siguiendo un modelo (ejemplo: "Encuentra un lápiz) <br> - Señalar dibujos de objetos reales según indicaciones verbales <br> - Indicar objetos de la vida real que reflejen vocabulario de contenido o indicaciones orales <br> - Imitar gestos o movimientos asociados con una declaración (ejemplo: "Esta es mi mano izquierda) |

mpéno en inglés y apoyados de gráficos, apoyos visuales, y apoyos interactivos hasta el Nivel 4, los pueden procesar o producir el lenguaje que se necesita para hacer lo siguiente:

## Descripción de Habilidades: Grados Escolares 1-2

WIDA
Dado el nivel de desempeńo en inglés y apoyados de gráficos, apoyos visuales, y apoyos interactivos hasta el Nivel 4, los estudiantes de inglés pueden procesar o producir el lenguaje que se necesita para hacer lo siguiente:

|  | Nivel 1 <br> Entrando | Nivel 2 Emerglendo | Nivel 3 Desarrollando | Nivel 4 Extendlendo | Nivel 5 Conectando |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | - Repetir palabras simples, frases y partes del lenguaje memorizadas <br> - Responder a preguntas académicas de contenido con una palabra o frase con apoyo gráfico (ejemplo: calendario) <br> - Identificar y nombrar objetos de la vida diaria <br> - Participar en cantos y gritos de un grupo | - Usar el lenguaje nativo para llenar verbalmente los espacios del lenguaje inglés (cambio de código) <br> - Repetir hechos o declaraciones <br> - Describir lo que hacen las personas en los dibujos (ejemplo: los trabajos de la gente de la comunidad) <br> - Comparar objetos de la vida real (cjemplo: "el más chiquito", "el más grande") | - Hacer preguntas de naturaleza social <br> - Expresar sentimientos (ejemplo: "Estoy feliz porque...") <br> - Recontar cuentos simples usando dibujos <br> - Clasificar y explicar la relación de los objetos (ejemplo: lo que se hunde v. lo que flota) <br> - Hacer predicciones o hipótesis <br> - Distinguir características del contenido académico (ejemplo: oruga, mariposa) | - Hacer preguntas con propósitos académicos y sociales <br> - Participar en pláticas de la clase relacionadas con temas sociales $y$ académicos <br> - Recontar cuentos con detalles <br> - Ordenar cuentos con transiciones | - Usar vocabulario académico en pláticas de la clase <br> - Expresar ideas y apoyarlas con cjemplos <br> - Dar presentaciones orales basadas en temas de contenido académico <br> - Iniciar conversaciones con compañeros/as y maestros/ as | Nivel 6 - Alcanzando |

## Descripción de Habilidades: Grados Escolares 1-2

Dado el nivel de desempeńo en inglés y apoyados de gráficos, apoyos visuales, y apoyos interactivos hasta el Nivel 4, los estudiantes de inglés pueden procesar o producir el lenguaje que se necesita para hacer lo siguiente:

|  | Nivel 1 <br> Entrando | Nivel 2 Emerglendo | Nivel 3 Desarrollando | Nivel 4 Extendiendo | Nivel 5 Conectando |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 邑 | - Identificar símbolos, íconos y escritos del medioambiente <br> - Conectar lo escrito con lo visual <br> - Emparejar objetos familiares de la vida real con sus etiquetas <br> - Seguir instrucciones usando diagramas o dibujos | - Buscar dibujos asociados con patrones de palabras <br> - Identificar e interpretar diagramas etiquetados que ya han sido enseñados <br> - Emparejar lo dicho con lo escrito al seńalar íconos, letras, o palabras ilustradas <br> - Clasificar palabras en grupos de palabras | - Hacer conexión entre sí mismo y el texto con incitaciones <br> - Escoger títulos que se emparejan con una serie de dibujos <br> - Clasificar palabras ilustradas en categorias <br> - Emparejar frases y oraciones con dibujos | - Poner palabras en orden para formar oraciones <br> - Identificar elementos básicos de cuentos de ficción (ejemplo: título, lugar, personajes) <br> - Seguir instrucciones a nivel de oraciones <br> - Distinguir entre lenguaje general y especifico de un contexto (ejemplo: flor v . rosa) | - Empezar a usar características de escritura no ficción para estimular comprensión <br> - Usar estrategias de aprendizaje <br> - Identificar ideas principales <br> - Emparejar lenguaje figurativo con ilustraciones (ejemplo: "tan grande como una casa") |  |

Descripción de Habilidades: Grados Escolares 1-2
Dado el nivel de desempeńo en inglés y apoyados de gráficos, apoyos visuales, y apoyos interactivos hasta el Nivel 4, los estudiantes de inglés pueden procesar o producir el lenguaje que se necesita para hacer lo siguiente:

|  | Nivel 1 <br> Entrando | Nivel 2 Emergiendo | Nivel 3 Desarrollando | Nivel 4 Extendiendo | Nivel 5 Conectando |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\stackrel{\unrhd}{m}$ $\underset{\sim}{u}$ $\sim$ | - Copiar lenguaje escrito <br> - Usar lenguaje nativo (Ll cuando Ll es el medio de instrucción) para formar palabras en inglés <br> - Comunicarse a través de dibujos <br> - Etiquetar dibujos u objetos conocidos | - Proveer información usando organizadores gráficos <br> - Crear listas de palabras/ frases usando bancos de palabras <br> - Completar oraciones en las que se ha provisto el inicio siguiendo un modelo <br> - Describir personas, lugares, y objetos según ejemplos y modelos ilustrados | - Participar en estrategias de pre escritura (ejemplo: uso de organizadores gráficos) <br> - Crear oraciones simples con bancos de palabras/ frases <br> - Participar en escritura interactiva <br> - Dar información con contenido académico usando gráficos o apoyos visuales | - Crear oraciones originales <br> - Crear mensajes con un propósito social (ejemplo: una carta para un enfermo) <br> - Escribir en un diario acerca de sus experiencias personales <br> - Usar recursos de la clase para crear oraciones (ejemplo: usar diccionarios ilustrados) | - Crear una serie de oraciones para responder preguntas <br> - Producir oraciones con contenido académico <br> - Crear cuentos <br> - Explicar procesos o pasos usando oraciones relacionadas entre si |  |

## Supports for Language Learners

| Sensory Supports | Graphic Supports | Interactive Supports |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Real-life objects (realia) | Charts | In pairs or partners |
| Manipulatives | Graphic organizers | In triads or small groups |
| Pictures \& photographs | Tables | In a whole group using |
| Illustrations, diagrams \& | Graphs | cooperative group <br> structures <br> drawings <br> Magazines, newspapers <br> Physical activities |
| Timelines | Number lines | With the Internet <br> Videos, film |
| Broadcasts | programs or software <br> In the native language |  |
| Models \& figures |  | (L1) |
| With mentors |  |  |


| Sensory Supports | Graphic Supports | Interactive Supports |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| - Real-life objects (realia) | - Charts | - In pairs or partners |
| - Manipulatives | - Graphic organizers | - In triads or small groups |
| - Pictures \& photographs | - Tables | - In a whole group |
| - Illustrations, diagrams \& drawings | - Graphs | - Using cooperative group |
| - Magazines \& newspapers | - Timelines | structures |
| - Physical activities | - Number lines | - With the Internet (Web |
| - Videos \& Films |  | sites) or software programs |
| - Broadcasts | - In the native language (L1) |  |
| - Models \& figures |  | - With mentors |

Sensory Supports
Some sensory supports are applicable across all ELP standards, as exemplified in Figure 3G. Others are specific to the language of a content area. Figure 3 H expands the notion of the use of sensory support by giving specific examples for ELP standards 2 through 5 . The use of these sensory supports in activities, tasks and projects helps promote the development of students' academic language proficiency.

## Figure 3H: Specific Examples of Sensory Supports

| Supports related to the language of Language Arts | Supports related to the language of Mathematics | Supports related to the language of Science | Supports related to the language of Social Studies |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Illustrated word/phrase walls <br> Felt or magnetic figures of story elements <br> Sequence blocks <br> Environmental print <br> Posters or displays <br> Bulletin boards <br> Photographs <br> Cartoons <br> Audio books <br> Songs/Chants | Blocks/Cubes <br> Clocks, sundials and other timekeepers <br> Number lines <br> Models of geometric figures <br> Calculators <br> Protractors <br> Rulers, yard/meter sticks <br> Geoboards <br> Counters <br> Compasses <br> Calendars <br> Coins | Scientific instruments <br> Measurement tools <br> Physical models <br> Natural materials <br> Actual substances, organisms or objects of investigation <br> Posters/Illustrations of processes or cycles | Maps <br> Globes <br> Atlases <br> Compasses <br> Timelines <br> Multicultural artifacts <br> Arial \& satellite photographs <br> Video clips |

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## (Center for Teaching for Biliteracy

HOME ABOUT BUFS EN ESPAÑOL RESOURCES PROGRAMMATIC SUPPORTS VIDEOS

Home > Resources

## Resources

## Instructional Strategies Glossary

Teaching for Biliteracy is a flexible framework that take
antage of a wide range of biliteracy strategies in order to support language, content, and literacy developm At int nanguages. Click here for a list of biliteracy strategies (Biliteracy Strategies Description-Beeman and Urow).

## OTHER LINKS

Book Study Guides

Research Articles
Cognates

Teacher Made Resources

Handouts

## General Teaching Resources

## Graphic Organizers / Ayudas Gráficas

This website provides a variety of graphic organizers in Spanish. Graphic organizers are powerful tools that help students visually organize and classify information. The documents on this site can be downloaded as PDF files, and you can print and copy them freely for classroom use.

# Students Engaged in Biliteracy 

Green Students: Language Minority Students (A nonEnglish language is spoken at home) - Sequential Bilinguals

Blue Students: Language Majority Students (English is spoken at home) - Sequential Bilinguals

Blue/Green Students: Usually Language Minority Students (A mixture of English and a non-English language is spoken at home; or, children speak nonEnglish language to parents and English to siblings or a combination thereof) Simultaneous Bilinguals


| Tema: |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Estándares: <br> - Estándares de contenido (ciencias, etc.) <br> - Artes de Lenguaje: Inglés (ELA) <br> - Artes de Lenguaje :Español (SLA) <br> - Desarrollo de Inglés (WIDA) <br> - Desarrollo de Español (SALSA) | Ideas Principales de Artes de Len Ideas Principales de Contenido <br> Metas de contenido <br> Metas de lenguaje <br> Evaluación |  |
| Desarrollo de la oralidad y el conocimiento previo <br> - Actividad interactiva y concreta <br> - Desarrollo de vocabulario |  |  |
| Comprensión lectora y contenido <br> - Taller de lectura <br> - Lectura guiada <br> - Lectura compartida <br> - Lectura en pareja <br> - Lectura independiente | Instrucción de contenido: <br> - Experimentos, experiencias, actividades/mini-lecciones y proyectos e investigaciones. |  |
| Escritura <br> - Taller de escritura <br> - Escritura guiada <br> - Escritura compartida |  |  |
| Estudio de palabras y fluidez <br> Decodificación, Ortografía, Gramática, Fonética |  |  |
| Evaluación de la unidad |  |  |
| Bridge Metalinguistic Skills | El Puente Habilidades y destrezas metalingüísticas |  |
| Extension activities or a new unit |  |  |

## Theme:

## Standards:

- Content Area Standards
- English Language Arts Standards
- Spanish Language Arts Standards
- English Language Development (Proficiency) Standards
- Spanish Language Development (Proficiency) Standards

Building Oracy and Background Knowledge

- Interactive, hands-on activity
- Vocabulary Development

Reading Comprehension

- Reader's Workshop
- Guided Reading
- Read aloud
- Partner Reading
- Independent reading

Writing

- Writers' Workshop
- Guided Writing
- Shared Writing

Word Study and Fluency
Decoding, Phonics, Spelling, Grammar
Summative Assessment

## Content Area Instruction

- Content-based experiments, experiences, mini-lessons, activities, and inquiry.

Content Area and Content Big Idea(s)
Language Arts Big Ideas
Content Area Targets
Language Targets
Summative Assessment


## Español




- En la superficie de la tierra se encuentran tres tipos de rocas:
- Roca sedimentaria
- Roca metamórfica
- Roca ígnea



## roca ígnea



## El ciclo de las rocas

En la superficie de la tierra, existen tres tipos de rocas: la roca sedimentaria, la roca metamórfica, y la roca ígnea. Las tres rocas son interdependientes porque cada una se convierte en la otra por medio de la temperatura (el calor), la presión, la erosión y otros factores. Por ende, la relación interdependiente de ellas se conoce como el ciclo de las rocas ya que ciclo significa seguimiento y continuidad.

## End of Unit

- Summative Assessment occurs
- Students generate a representation of their learning:
- illustration or diagram
- list of key words
- paragraph or piece of


## The Bridge



## Las palabras importantes

- Con tu pareja, las 3 palabras más importantes para entender el ciclo de las rocas.


## Las palabras más importantes

| Español | English |
| :--- | :--- |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |



## The Bridge: Adding the English Equivalent




## Igneous Rocks



## The Bridge: Metalinguistic

 Development (Comparing and Contrasting Spanish and English)
el color el aqua la presión el viento la roca Sedimentaria la erosion la roca metamérfico
la roca ígnea
the heat the water the pressure the wind the sedimentary the (erosion the metamorphic rock
the igneous rock

El ciclo de la roca The Rock Cycle



| S-Adj | Adj $\rightarrow N$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| carro rojo <br> la roca sedimentain the sedimentary rock |  |
| red car |  |
| ción | tion |
| transformación | transformation <br> educación <br> education <br> comunicacion <br> communication |

## English



## Extension into English

Write a personal narrative about the rock cycle from the perspective of the sedimentary rock.

## Three Parts to a Unit

## Spanish with a Bridge to English

- The goal of Spanish is to teach the concepts and to develop academic language. The heavy lifting of learning takes place in Spanish.
- The goal of the Bridge is to explicitly transfer academic language from one language to the other and to develop metalinguistic awareness through the contrastive analysis..
- The goal of English is to give students the chance to use their learning in English and to extend the literacy big idea. (Not to re-teach).


## Effective Biliteracy Strategies...

- Allow for the active and meaningful participation of ALL students, regardless of language proficiency or academic achievement.
- Build on and enlarge both receptive and productive content area vocabulary and language structures.
- Build on and expand background knowledge.
- Increase student interaction and decrease teacher talk.


## Language Education Programs in the U.S.




# Students Engaged in Biliteracy 

Green Students: Language Minority Students (A nonEnglish language is spoken at home) - Sequential Bilinguals

Blue Students: Language Majority Students (English is spoken at home) - Sequential Bilinguals

Blue/Green Students: Usually Language Minority Students (A mixture of English and a non-English language is spoken at home; or, children speak nonEnglish language to parents and English to siblings or a combination thereof) Simultaneous Bilinguals

A Multilingual Perspective of Language Learners: Best Practices and Research


# Concept A <br> All students <br> have a dominant language (L1 and L2) 

## Concept B

## Many students

 are emerging bilinguals whose first language is bilingual.

Annick De Houwer

Concept A

All students have a dominant language (L1 and L2)

## When students use

 Spanish and English together ("Estoy estoquiado"), it is a sign of confusion and low language.
## Concept B

Many students are developing bilinguals whose first language is bilingual.

## Developing bilinguals

 will use both their languages, and this mixing is predictable and to be expected.Spanish in the United States is characterized by its relationship with English.
iSe me mojaron mis soquetines!
My socks got wet!

Me puchó. (Instead of "Me empujó")
He/She pushed me (using English verb)


Teacher, I am planching. (Spanish verb for "to iron")
Teacher, I am ironing.

## Paulo knows colors: $3+3=6$

- Rojo
- Azul
- Verde
- White
- Black
- Purple



## Four phenomena of contact languages:

Dr. Kim Potowski, UIC



## Lenguaje de la Lenguaje de la

 playa (social) el lonchela carpeta

## boda

## (académico)

el almuerzo
la alfombra
comprobar
la troca

## Let's take a tour of our communities




Beeman and Urow, IAMME


The goal of a robust biliteracy program is to create, grow, and nurture developing bilinguals


| Concept A | Concept B |
| :---: | :---: |
| All students have a dominant language (L1 and L2) | Many students are developing bilinguals whose first language is bilingual. |
| When students use Spanish and English together ("Estoy estoquiado"), it is a sign of confusion and low language. | Developing bilinguals will use both their languages, and this mixing is predictable and to be expected. |
| Programs teach literacy in one language (L1) and transition once monoliteracy has been established. (Sequential literacy) | Programs teach literacy in 2 languages daily from Kinder on, and help students transfer what they know in 1 language to the other and viceversa (Simultaneous literacy). |


| Concept A | Concept B |
| :--- | :--- |
| All students have a dominant language (L1 <br> and L2) | Many students are developing bilinguals <br> whose first language is bilingual. |
| When students use Spanish and English <br> together ("Estoy estoquiado"), it is a sign of <br> confusion and low language. | Developing bilinguals will use both their <br> languages, and this mixing is predictable and <br> to be expected. |
| Programs teach literacy in one language <br> (L1) and transition once monoliteracy has <br> been established. (Sequential literacy) | Programs teach literacy in 2 languages daily <br> from Kinder on, and help students transfer <br> what they know in 1 language to the other <br> and vice-versa (Simultaneous literacy). |
| Programs develop monolingual <br> systems: units in one language, <br> assessments in one language, <br> schedules that mirror the <br> general education setting, etc. | Programs develop biliteracy <br> systems: biliteracy units <br> (Spanish, the Bridge and English), <br> biliteracy assessments, schedules <br> that include daily Spanish <br> literacy and daily English literacy. |

## Concept A

All students have a dominant language (L1 and L2)

## Concept B

## Many students are developing bilinguals whose first language is bilingual.

When students use Spanish and English together ("Estoy estoquiado"), it is a sign of confusion and low language.
Programs teach literacy in one language (L1) and transition once monoliteracy has been established. (Sequential literacy)

Developing bilinguals will use both their languages, and this mixing is predictable and to be expected.

> Programs teach literacy in 2 languages daily from Kinder on, and help students transfer what they know in 1 language to the other and vice-versa (Simultaneous literacy).

Programs develop monolingual systems: units in one language, assessments in one language, schedules that mirror the general

biliteracy units (Spanish, the Bridge and English), biliteracy assessments, schedules that include daily Spanish

## Monolingual Perspective

| All students have a dominant language (L1 and L2) | Many students are developing bilinguals whose first language is bilingual. |
| :---: | :---: |
| When students use Spanish and English together ("Estoy estoquiado"), it is a sign of confusion and low language. | Developing bilinguals will use both their languages, and this mixing is predictable and to be expected. |
| Programs teach literacy in one language (L1) and transition once monoliteracy has been established. (Sequential literacy) | Programs teach literacy in 2 languages daily from Kinder on, and help students transfer what they know in 1 language to the other and vice-versa (Simultaneous literacy). |
| Programs develop monolingual systems: units in one language, assessments in one language, schedules that mirror the general Katac \&itienasettiandineferbiliteracykb@gm | Programs develop biliteracy systems: biliteracy units (Spanish, the Bridge and English), biliteracy assessments, schedules that include daily Spanish <br>  |

## Multilingual Perspective

## Many students are developing bilinguals whose first language is bilingual.

Developing bilinguals will use both their languages, and this mixing is predictable and to be expected.

> Programs teach literacy in 2 languages daily from Kinder on, and help students transfer what they know in 1 language to the other and vice-versa (Simultaneous literacy).

Programs develop biliteracy systems: biliteracy units (Spanish, the Bridge and English), biliteracy assessments, schedules that include daily Spanish


## Fixed Mindset

| All students have a dominant language (L1 and L2) | Many students are developing bilinguals whose first language is bilingual. |
| :---: | :---: |
| When students use Spanish and English together ("Estoy estoquiado"), it is a sign of confusion and low language. | Developing bilinguals will use both their languages, and this mixing is predictable and to be expected. |
| Programs teach literacy in one language (L1) and transition once monoliteracy has been established. (Sequential literacy) | Programs teach literacy in 2 languages daily from Kinder on, and help students transfer what they know in 1 language to the other and vice-versa (Simultaneous literacy). |
| Programs develop monolingual systems: units in one language, assessments in one language, schedules that mirror the general Keracitienasettiandineferbiliteracykb@gm | Programs develop biliteracy systems: biliteracy units (Spanish, the Bridge and English), biliteracy assessments, schedules that include daily Spanish <br>  |

## Simultaneous AND sequential bilinguals

## Language Acquisition <br> Goal

 Program

## Dual Language: Two-way

 immersion
## Dual Language: One-way

 Immersion, Developmental Bilingual, Maintenance BilingualTransitional Bilingual/English as a Second Language

| Language Acquisition Program | Students | Goal |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dual <br> Language: Two Way Immersion | - Green Students - students who enter the program as monolingual Spanish speakers (ELLs) <br> - Blue Students - students who enter the program as monolingual English speakers (non-ELLs) <br> - Blue/green students - students who enter the program with linguistic resources in both languages - may or may not be ELLs <br> - Other ELLs (Urdu speakers, for example) <br> - Other bilingual, non-ELLs (Tamil/English bilinguals, for example) | High levels of bilingualism and biliteracy and academic achievement in both languages. |
| Dual Language: One Way Immersion | - Green Students - students who enter the program as monolingual Spanish speakers (ELLs) <br> - Blue/green students - students who enter the program with linguistic resources in both languages - may or may not be ELLs | High levels of bilingualism and biliteracy and academic achievement in both languages. |
| Transition Bilingual Education (TBE) | - Green Students - students who enter the program as monolingual Spanish speakers (ELLs) <br> - In some instances, AND Blue/green students students who enter the program with linguistic resources in both languages - identified ELLs | High levels of language and literacy development in English and high academic achievement in English. |

Data aggregated form a series of 3-7 year longitudinal studies from well-implemented, mature programs in five school districts
© Wayne P. Thomas and Virginia P. Collier, 2012


Data aggregated form a series of 3-7 year longitudinal studies from well-implemented, mature programs in five school districts
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## The Bilingual Brain

(Ellen Bialystok, Pat Wolf, among many)

- Has enhanced cognitive benefits: Ability to classify and develop analytic reasoning
- Has enhanced visual spatial benefits
- Has increased abilities to focus: executive functioning (know how to prioritize, select the right language for the right context)
- Develops deeper critical thinking and problem solving than the monolingual brain
- Shows strong creativity skills


## Language Allocation



| Dual Language | K | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 80/20 | 20\% | 20\% | 30\% | 40\% | 40\% | Eng <br> 50\% | glis |  | 50\% |
|  | 80\% | 80\% |  |  |  |  |  | 50\% |  |
|  |  |  | $\begin{array}{r} 70 \% \\ \mathrm{~S} \end{array}$ |  | 60\% <br> ish | $50 \%$ | 50\% | 50\% | 50\% |

## One and Two Teacher Model Programs

| Type of Model | Pros | Cons |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| One Teacher Model <br> (One teacher teaches <br> both languages) | Teachers get to know <br> students across both <br> their languages | It may be harder for <br> the teacher to stay in <br> the target language |
| Time can be more |  |  |
| flexible |  |  |$\quad$| It may be harder for |
| :--- |
| the students to stay in |
| the target language |\(\left|-\begin{array}{l}It is harder for <br>

teachers to get to <br>
know students across <br>

both languages\end{array}\right|\)| Two Teacher Model |
| :--- |
| (One teacher teaches |
| English and another |
| teacher teaches |
| Spanish to the same |
| students) |$\quad$| protected by place, |
| :--- |
| time and person |
| When collaboration |
| works well, it is |
| powerful! |$\quad$| When collaboration is |
| :--- |
| not effective, it is |
| challenging for all. |

## Dual Language includes a variety of program models...



## Dual Language Program Nonnegotiables

- K-5 $5^{\text {th }}$ grade, with $\mathrm{K}-12$ encouraged
- A minimum of $50 \%$ to a maximum of $90 \%$ of daily instruction in the non-English language (Spanish, Japanese, Mandarin Chinese, etc.) for all students
- Strategic separation of languages on the part of the instructor - no translation
- Instructional and programmatic decisions made based on research on English Language Learners.


## Teaching for Biliteracy is

## effective for a wide range of students.



## Who will your DL program serve?



## Sequential bilingual



## Simultaneous bilingual

## Dual Language/TWI Programming: Decision Making Framework Name of school/district: Lombard SD 44

## Part 1: Students / Estudiantes

| Program Languages <br> Lenguajes del programa | 1. What are the two program languages? <br> ¿Cuáles serán los lenguajes del programa? <br> Estudiantes | Who will this program be for? <br> ¿Quienes van a ser los estudiantes del <br> programa? |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| How will students enter into the program? <br> ¿Cómo serán aceptados al programa los <br> estudiantes? <br> What about siblings? ¿Y sus hermanos? <br> Simultaneous bilinguals? ¿Aceptarán a los <br> bilingües simultáneos? <br> Sequential bilinguals? ¿Aceptarán a los <br> bilingües secuenciales? <br> Where is the non-English language from? <br> ¿Quiénes hablan el español? <br> Third language speakers? ¿Habrá estudiantes <br> que hablan un tercer lenguaje? |  |  |


| English language learners | How will ELLs be served throughout the <br> district? ¿En qué tipo de programa <br> participarán los ELLs del resto del distrito? <br> Can DL be offered at every school or only at <br> several schools? If only at several, (¿Se <br> ofrecerá el programa dual en 1 escuela o inglés <br> más?) <br> - How will ELLs be served at the school(s) <br> with DL? ¿Qué tipo de programa se les <br> ofrecerá a los demás ELLs en la escuela? | How will ELLs be served at schools without <br> DL?? ¿Qué tipo de programa se les <br> ofrecerá a los demás ELLs en el distrito? |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | How will new-to-district ELLs served? <br> ¿Qué tipo de programa se les ofrecerá los <br> ELLs recién Ilegados? |  |
| School model | Is this a neighborhood program or a <br> magnet/focus program? How will students get <br> to school? Is this a full school program or a <br> strand within a school? Is this a full-district <br> program? <br> Modelo de lenguaje | ¿Va ser un programa especializado tipo <br> magnet? ¿Cómo se transportarán los <br> estudiantes? ¿Va ser un programa dentro de <br> una escuela? ¿Se ofrecerá para todo el <br> distrito? |

## Part 2: Language Development / Desarollo de lenguaje

| Dual language model <br> Modelo dual <br> El primer número se refiere al porcentaje de minutos de instrucción en español para todos los estudiantes, comenzando en kínder. El Segundo número se refiere al porcentaje de minutos de instrucción en ingles para todos los estudiantes. Todo programa dual se convierte en 50/50 a más tardar en 5 grado. | 90/10, $80 / 20,70 / 30$ or $50 / 50$ ? <br> (The first number refers to the \% of instructional minutes spent in the non-English language, for all students, in kindergarten. The second number refers to instructional minutes spent in English, for all students, in kindergarten. All DL programs roll up to $50 / 50$ by $5^{\text {th }}$ grade.) <br> How many minutes a day will each student spend in English? In the non-English language? Are the answers to these questions the same for all students? <br> What about specials? Lunch? Recess? <br> ¿Cuánto tiempo aprenderán en ingles en cada grado? ¿En español? Las respuestas deben ser las mismas para todos los estudiantes, ¿es asi? ¿Cómo se planearan el recreo, el almuerzo y las clases especiales? |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Staffing <br> Docentes (maestros) | Self contained (1 teacher model: one teacher teaches both in English and the non-English language)? 1 maestro/a que enseña ambas lenguajes <br> Collaborative (2 teacher model: two teachers share a group of students)? 2 maestros quienes colaboran juntos: 1 inglés y 1 de español <br> What is the role of other specialists (literacy, special education, ESL)? ¿Cuál será el papel de los especialistas de educación especial, etc.?) |  |

## Effective Biliteracy Strategies...

- Allow for the active and meaningful participation of ALL students, regardless of language proficiency or academic achievement.
- Build on and enlarge both receptive and productive content area vocabulary and language structures.
- Build on and expand background knowledge.
- Increase student interaction and decrease teacher talk.




| Professional | What is the certification of current staff? ¿Cuál es la <br> Development | What additional certification would be desirable? <br> ¿Qué tipo de certificación adicional se requiere se o <br> desea? <br> Capacitación profesional <br> What professional development is needed for dual <br> language staff? ¿Qué tipo de capacitación <br> profesional necesitarán los maestros duales? <br> What about non-dual language staff, including <br> monolingual teachers, specialists, and office and other <br> support staff? ¿Qué tipo de capacitación necesitan los <br> maestros de educación general, los especialistas, <br> asistentes, personal de la oficina, etc? <br> Do the decision makers in the district have a deep <br> understanding of the key elements critical to the <br> implementation of an effective dual language <br> program? ¿Entienden los administradores los <br> elementos claves de un programa dual exitoso? |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |

> Systems that support biliteracy development: clearly defined content allocation plans

## Content Allocation for Biliteracy

- Language Arts is taught in both languages daily
- Math is taught in one language
- Science taught in one language
- Social Studies is taught in one language
- It is best if language arts is integrated with science and social studies


## Programmatic Structures Needed for Biliteracy

- Language plan: determines percentage of time in each language
- Content plan: determines language for each content

District 200 Language \& Content Allocation for Dual Language

Woodstock, IL. 50/50

|  | Spanish | Bridge | English |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :--- |
| Kindergarten | Language Arts <br> Science <br> Social Studies | Explicit planning <br> for content and <br> language transfer | Language Arts <br> Math |
| First Grade | Language Arts <br> Science <br> Social Studies | $\downarrow$ | Language Arts <br> Math |
| Second Grade | Language Arts <br> Science <br> Social Studies | $\downarrow$ | Language Arts <br> Math |
| Third Grade | Language Arts <br> Science | $\downarrow$ | Language Arts <br> Math |
| Fourth Grade | Language Arts <br> Science | Math <br> Social Studies |  |
| Fifth Grade | Language Arts <br> Science | $\downarrow$ | Language Arts <br> Math <br> Social Studies |
| Sixth through <br> Eighth Grades | Science <br> Social Studies <br> Language Arts |  | Reading <br> Math |
| Ninth Grade | Language Arts <br> Biology |  |  |
| Tenth Grade | Language Arts <br> World History |  | Twelfth Grade |
| Language Arts <br> International <br> Business | Language Arts <br> Global Issues |  |  |

## Biliteracy is planned for on a daily basis using the academic instructional minutes (not including specials or lunch/recess).

| Grade | Spanish | English |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pre-Kindergarten 80/20 <br> All students | See Chart | See Chart |
| Kindergarten 80/20 All students | Spanish Language Arts integrated with: Science/Health (Health integrated in science) <br> Social Studies <br> Math <br> 275 academic Spanish minutes | English Language Arts <br> - ESL-Extension activities (all four language domains: L,S,R,W) <br> - 45 academic English minutes (separate from specials) <br> - Specials (Art, Music, P.E.) |
| First Grade 70/30 <br> All students | Spanish Language Arts integrated with: Science/Health (health integrated in science) <br> Social Studies <br> Math <br> 260 academic Spanish minutes | English Language Arts <br> Extension activities (all four language domains: $L, S, R, W$ ) <br> - 55 academic English minutes (separate from specials) <br> - Specials (Art, Music, P.E.) |
| Second Grade 60/40 <br> All students | Spanish Language Arts integrated with: Science/Health <br> (Health integrated in science) <br> Social Studies <br> Math <br> 240 academic Spanish minutes | English Language Arts <br> - ESL-Extension activities (all four language domains: L,S,R,W) <br> - 75 academic English minutes (separate from specials) <br> - Specials (Art, Music, P.E.) |
| Third Grade 50/50 All students | Spanish Language Arts integrated with: <br> Social Studies <br> Science/Health (health integrated in science) <br> 135 academic Spanish minutes | English Language Arts <br> - English for LA/ESL: 75 minutes <br> - Math: $\mathbf{6 0}$ minutes <br> - Specials (Art, Music, P.E.) 135 academic English minutes |
| Fourth Grade 50/50 <br> All students | Spanish Language Arts integrated with: <br> Social Studies <br> Science/Health (health integrated in science) <br> 135 academic Spanish minutes | English Language Arts <br> - English for LA/ESL: 75 minutes <br> - Math: $\mathbf{6 0}$ minutes <br> Specials (Art, Music, P.E.) 135 academic English minutes |
| Fifth Grade 50/50 <br> All students | Spanish Language Arts integrated with: Social Studies <br> Science/Health (health integrated in science) <br> 135 academic Spanish minutes | English Language Arts/ESL <br> - English for LA/ESL: 75 minutes <br> - Math: $\mathbf{6 0}$ minutes Specials (Art, Music, P.E.) 135 academic English minutes |

## Planning for Biliteracy on a Daily

## Basis

In order to develop biliteracy, students need to engage in Spanish literacy and English literacy daily.

Sample Biliteracy Schedule
80\% of Day in Spanish and 20\% of Day in English -CHCCS Immersion Program at FPG

| Kinder (80\% Spanish and 20\% English) |  |  | 亏ample schedu 30/20 model |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Time | Subject | Language |  |
| 7:50-8:00 | Journals or another type of oracy or literacy activity | Student choice |  |
| 8:00-9:00 | Social Studies and Language Arts <br> - Oracy Development <br> - Social Studies experiences <br> - Whole Group Mini-Lesson <br> - Writing <br> - Independent practice <br> - Word Work/Dictado | Spanish |  |
| 9:00-10:00 | Math <br> - Oracy development <br> - Math skills <br> - Reading and Writing | Spanish |  |
| 10:00-11:00 | Lunch and Recess | Student choice |  |
| 11:00-11:30 | SSR (Intervention Time: This is when students are pulled; not any other time) | Student choice |  |
| 11:30-12:30 | Specials | Half are offered in Spanish and half in English at FPG |  |
| 12:30-1:45 | Science and Language Arts <br> - Oracy development <br> - Science experiments <br> - Guided practice <br> - Writing <br> - Word study | Spanish |  |
| 1:45-2:30 | English Language Arts/English Language Development <br> - Oracy development <br> - Guided practice <br> - Writing | English Literacy |  |

Sample Biliteracy Schedule
80\% of Day in Spanish and 20\% of Day in English -CHCCS Immersion Program at FPG
Kinder (80\% Spanish and 20\% English)


50\% of Day in Spanish and 50\% of Day in English
Grades 3-5 in the 80/20 program

|  | Time | Subject | Language |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 7:50-8:00 | Journals | Student choice |
| What is this district's language and content allocation plan? |  | Science and Language Arts <br> - Oracy Development <br> - Science experiments <br> - Whole Group Mini-Lesson <br> - Writing <br> - Independent practice <br> - Word Work/Dictado | Spanish |
|  | 9:00-10:00 | Math <br> - Oracy development <br> - Math skills <br> - Reading and Writing | Spanish |
|  | 10:00 to 10:30 | Independent Reading Time and/or Intervention Time: This is when students are pulled; not any other time* | Spanish/English or Both |
|  | 10:30-11:30 | Specials* | Half are offered in Spanish and half in English at FPG |
|  | 11:30-12:30 | Lunch and Recess* | Student choice |
|  | 12:30-2:30 | Social Studies and Language Arts <br> - Oracy development <br> - SS experiences <br> - Guided practice <br> - Writing <br> - Word study | English |

50\% of Day in Spanish and 50\% of Day in English
Grades 3-5 in the 80/20 program

| Time | Subject | Language |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7:50-8:00 | Journals | Student choice |
| 8:00-9:00 | Science and Language Arts <br> - Oracy Development <br> - Science experiments <br> - Whole Group Mini-Lesson <br> - Writing <br> - Independent practice <br> - Word Work/Dictado | Spanish |
| 9:00-10:00 | Math <br> - Oracy development <br> - Math skills <br> - Reading and Writing | Spanish |
| 10:00 to 10:30 | Independent Reading Time and/or Intervention Time: This is when students are pulled; not any other time ${ }^{\text {* }}$ | Spanish/English or Both |
| 10:30-11:30 | Specials* | Half are offered in Spanish and half in English at FPG |
| 11:30-12:30 | Lunch and Recess* | Student choice |
| 12:30-2:30 | Social Studies and Language Arts <br> - Oracy development <br> - SS experiences <br> - Guided practice <br> - Writing <br> - Word study | English |


| Part 3: Content and Literacy Instruction and Assessment |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Content allocation | Which subjects will be taught in which languages <br> at which grades? ¿Qué materias se enseñarán <br> en qué grado? Ver ejemplos. |  |
|  | What is currently happening in your program? <br> How can you build on what you currently have? <br> ¿Qué hacen actualmente que pueda servir como <br> base para el programa? Favor de ver las <br> muestras. |  |

Kinder (80\% Spanish and 20\% English)

| Time | Subject | Language |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 7:50-8:00 | Journals or another type of oracy or <br> literacy activity | Student choice |
| 8:00-9:00 | Social Studies and Language Arts <br> - Oracy Development <br> - Social Studies experiences <br> - Whole Group Mini-Lesson <br> - Writing <br> - Word Work/Dictado | Spanish |
| 9:00 - 10:00 | Math <br> - Oracy development <br> - Math skills <br> - Reading and Writing |  |
| 10:00-11:00 | Lunch and Recess | Spanish |
| 11:00-11:30 | SSR (Intervention Time: This is when <br> students are pulled; not any other time) | Student choice |
| 11:30-12:30 | Specials | Half are offered in <br> Spanish and half in <br> English at FPG |
| 12:30-1:45 | Science and Language Arts <br> - Oracy development <br> - Science experiments <br> - Wuided practice | Spaniting |
| - Word study |  |  |


| Time | Subject | Language |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 8:30-8:50 | Journals | Student choice |
| 8:50-10:00 | Spanish Integrated block <br> - Oracy Development <br> - Whole Group Mini-Lesson <br> - Reading <br> - Writing <br> - Independent practice <br> - Word Work/Dictado | Spanish |
| 10:00-10:15 | SSR | Student choice |
| 10:15-11:30 | Guided Reading OR Additional Time to work in Spanish | Spanish |
| 11:30-12:15 | Lunch/Recess | Student choice |
| 12:15-1:15 | Math <br> - Oracy Development <br> - Application <br> - Reading/Writing/Word Work | Spanish |
| 1:15-2:00 | Guided Reading OR Extension Activities in English | English |
| 2:00-3:00 | Specials | English |


| Time | Subject | Language |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7:50-8:00 | Journals | Student choice |
| 8:00-9:00 | Science and Language Arts <br> - Oracy Development <br> - Science experiments <br> - Whole Group Mini-Lesson <br> - Writing <br> - Independent practice <br> - Word Work/Dictado | Spanish |
| 9:00-10:00 | Math <br> - Oracy development <br> - Math skills <br> - Reading and Writing | Spanish |
| 10:00 to 10:30 | Independent Reading Time and/or Intervention Time: This is when students are pulled; not any other time* | Spanish/English or Both |
| 10:30-11:30 | Specials* | Half are offered in Spanish and half in English at FPG |
| 11:30-12:30 | Lunch and Recess* | Student choice |
| 12:30-2:30 | Social Studies and Language Arts <br> - Oracy development <br> - SS experiences <br> - Guided practice <br> - Writing <br> - Word study | English |

## Systems that support biliteracy development: biliteracy units

## BILITERACY UNIT FRAMEWORK (BUF)

- Content Area Standards
- English Language Arts Standards
- Spanish Language Arts Standards
- English Language Development (Proficiency) Standards
- Spanish Language Development (Proficiency) Standards


## Building Oracy and Background Knowledge

- Interactive, hands-on activity
- Vocabulary Development


## Reading Comprehension

- Guided Reading
- Read aloud


## Writing

- Guided Writing
- Writers' Workshop
- Readers' Workshop
- Partner reading


## Word Study and Fluency

- Decoding
- Spelling
- Phonics


## Summative Assessment

## Bridge

- Metalinguistic Skills

Content Area and Content Big Idea(s)
Language Arts Big Ideas
Content Area Targets Language Targets

Summative Assessment

## Standards:

- Content Area Standards
- English Language Arts Standards
- Spanish Language Arts Standards
- English Language Development (Proficiency) Standards
- Spanish Language Development (Proficiency) Standards

Content Area and Content Big Idea(s) Language Arts Big Ideas

Content Area Targets
Language Targets
Summative Assessment

## Building Oracy and Backg

- Interactive, hands-on :
- Vocabulary Developm

Reading Comprehension

## Spanish

- Guided Reading
- Read aloud


## Writing

- Guided Writing
- Writers' Workshop

Word Study and Fluency

- Decoding
- rartie uiriy
- Phonics

Summative Assessment
Bridge

- Metalinguistic Skills


## Extension Lesson or Activity

## English

## Standards:

- Content Area Standards
- English Language Arts Standards
- Spanish Language Arts Standards
- English Language Development (Proficiency) Standards
- Spanish Language Development (Proficiency) Standards

Content Area and Content Big Idea(s) Language Arts Big Ideas

Content Area Targets
Language Targets
Summative Assessment

## Building Oracy and Background Knawindan

- Interactive, hands-on activity
- Vocabulary Development

Reading Comprehension

- Guided Reading
- Read aloud

Writing

- Guided Writing
- Writers' Workshop

Word Study and Fluency

- Decoding

English

- Phonics

Summative Assessment
Bridge

- Metalinguistic Skills

Extension Lesson or Activit

> Systems that support biliteracy development: standards-based biliteracy mapping



## Sample Biliteracy Map (80/20)



## Sample Biliteracy Map $(80 / 20)$



## Sample Biliteracy Map (80/20)



## Systems that support biliteracy development: biliteracy assessments



## Sample Biliteracy Writing Rubric

| Spanish: Evidence and notes | Writing Element | English: Evidence and notes |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | - Introduction and conclusion <br> - Writes to the topic <br> - Logical organization | Teach: Biliterring for stomeracy |
|  | Mechanics <br> - Complete sentences <br> - Correct punctuation <br> - Accurate spelling <br> - Paragraphs |  |
|  | Bilingual strategies <br> - Phonology <br> - Morphology <br> - Syntax and grammar | the Writing Chapter |


| Spanish Score | CONTENT | English Score |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9 | Focused composition, conveys emotion and uses figurative language, is easy for the reader to read - includes vivid examples; clearly addresses the prompt; book language | 9 |
| 8 | Organization of composition includes effective transitions | 8 |
| 7 | Writing includes complex sentence structures Discernible, consistent structure | 7 |
| 6 | Sense of completeness - Clear introduction and clear conclusion | 6 |
| 5 | Includes descriptive language (use of adjectives, adverbs at the word level) and/or varied sentence structures | 5 |
| 4 | Main idea discernable with supporting details The main idea can be inferred or stated explicitly Repetitive vocabulary; may include unrelated ideas | 4 |
| 3 | Two ideas - l like my bike and / because it is blue | 3 |
| 2 | One idea - I like my bike (list of independent words or labels) | 2 |
| 1 | Prewriting: Picture only. Not readable or incomplete thoughts. No discernable sentence. (Also written in a language other than the prompt). | 1 |
| 0 | The student did not prepare a sample. | 0 |
| STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS |  |  |
| 5 | Multi-paragraph composition with accurate punctuation and capitalization | 5 |
| 4 | Controls most structural elements and includes paragraphing | 4 |
| 3 | Controls beginning and ending punctuation in ways that make sense and is attempting additional structural elements (commas, question marks, guiones, apostrophes, elipses, parentheses, hyphens, and indentation) | 3 |
| 2 | Uses one or more of the structural elements correctly | 2 |
| 1 | Uses one or more of the structural elements incorrectly | 1 |
| 0 | Structural elements not evident | 0 |
| SPELLING |  |  |
| 6 | Accurate spelling | 6 |
| 5 | Most words are spelled conventionally | 5 |
| 4 | Majority of HKW are correct and child is approximating standardization of errors | 4 |
| 3 | Most words are not spelled conventionally but demonstrates an emerging knowledge of common spelling patterns | 3 |
| 2 | Represents most sounds in words and most high frequency words are spelled incorrectly | 2 |
| 1 | Represents sounds in words | 1 |


| Spanish Score | CONTENT | English Score |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 9 | Focused composition, conveys emotion and uses figurative language, is easy for the reader to read - includes vivid examples; clearly addresses the prompt; book language | 9 |
| 8 | Organization of composition includes effective transitions | 8 |
| 7 | Writing includes complex sentence structures Discernible, consistent structure | 7 |
| 6 | Sense of completeness - Clear introduction and clear conclusion | 6 |
| 5 | Includes descriptive language (use of adjectives, adverbs at the word level) and/or varied sentence structures | 5 |
| 4 | Maip idea diccernable with cunnortino detailc <br> The <br> Rep | 4 |
| 3 |  | 3 |
| 2 | One $\quad 1.218181$ | 2 |
| 1 | Prev disc | 1 |
| 0 | The | 0 |
| 5 | Mul <br> capi | 5 |
| 4 | Cont ${ }^{\text {Comer }}$ | 4 |
| 3 | Cont <br> and <br> mar <br> inde | 3 |
| 2 | Uses | 2 |
| 1 | Uses | 1 |
| 0 | Stru $\quad$ Mamal Inamit, | 0 |
|  |  |  |
| 6 | Accl | 6 |
| 5 | Mos $\quad 1 \mathrm{THRACYSOMARED}$ | 5 |
| 4 | Majc stan | 4 |
| 3 | Mos eme | 3 |
| 2 | Rep <br> are s | 2 |
| 1 | Rep | 1 |

## Thank you!

The many ways of saying deère "Thank You" SPasibO
gracias
Merci
Arigate © hanpawaad

WA-D $\oplus$ Asante


[^0]:    Variability of students' cognitive development due to age, grade level spans, their diversity of educational experiences and diagnosed learning disabilities (if applicable), are to be considered in using this information.

[^1]:    Adopted from Gottlieb, M. (2006). Assessing English language learners: Bridges from language proficiency to academic achievement. Thousand Oaks, CA: Corwin Press.

