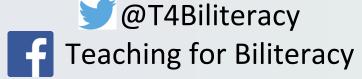
Dual Language Planning: Exploring Bilingual Opportunities for All

Lombard, Illinois
DAY 1

December 8, 2016

Karen Beeman
Center for Teaching for Biliteracy

www.TeachingForBiliteracy.com



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

Page 5 of your Handouts cy, with support, English language learners can:

cy, with support, English language learners can:

	Level 1 Entering	Level 2 Beginning	Level 3 Developing	Level 4 Expanding	Level 5 Bridging	
LISTENING	 Point to stated pictures, words, phrases Follow one-step oral directions Match oral statements to objects, figures or illustrations 	 Sort pictures, objects according to oral instructions Follow two-step oral directions Match information from oral descriptions to objects, illustrations 	 Locate, select, order information from oral descriptions Follow multi-step oral directions Categorize or sequence oral information using pictures, objects 	 Compare/contrast functions, relationships from oral information Analyze and apply oral information Identify cause and effect from oral discourse 	Draw conclusions from oral information Construct models based on oral discourse Make connections from oral discourse	
SPEAKING	 Name objects, people, pictures Answer WH- (who, what, when, where, which) questions 	Ask WH- questionsDescribe pictures, events, objects, peopleRestate facts	 Formulate hypotheses, make predictions Describe processes, procedures Retell stories or events 	 Discuss stories, issues, concepts Give speeches, oral reports Offer creative solutions to issues, problems 	 Engage in debates Explain phenomena, give examples and justify responses Express and defend points of view 	Level 6 Reaching
READING	 Match icons and symbols to words, phrases or environmental print Identify concepts about print and text features 	 Locate and classify information Identify facts and explicit messages Select language patterns associated with facts 	 Sequence pictures, events, processes Identify main ideas Use context clues to determine meaning of words 	 Interpret information or data Find details that support main ideas Identify word families, figures of speech 	Conduct research to glean information from multiple sources Draw conclusions from explicit and implicit text	hing
WRITING	 Label objects, pictures, diagrams Draw in response to a prompt Produce icons, symbols, words, phrases to convey messages 	 Make lists Produce drawings, phrases, short sentences, notes Give information requested from oral or written directions 	 Produce bare-bones expository or narrative texts Compare/contrast information Describe events, people, processes, procedures 	 Summarize information from graphics or notes Edit and revise writing Create original ideas or detailed responses 	 Apply information to new contexts React to multiple genres and discourses Author multiple forms/ genres of writing 	

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.

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 learners can process or produce the language needed to:

	Level 1 Entering	Level 2 Beginning	Level 3 Developing	Level 4 Expanding	Level 5 Bridging	
LISTENING	Follow modeled, one-step or a directions (e.g., "Find a pencil.") Identify pictures of everyday objects as stated orally (e.g., in books) Foint to real-life objects reflective of contemporary or oral statements Mimic gestures or movement associated with statements (e.g., "This is my left hand.")	Match oral reading of stories to illustrations Carry out two- to three-step oral commands (e.g., "Take out your science book. Now turn to page 25.") Sequence a series of oral statements using real objects or pictures Locate objects described orally	Follow modeled multi-step oral directions Sequence pictures of stories read aloud (e.g., beginning, middle, and end) Match people with jobs or objects with functions based on oral descriptions Classify objects according to descriptive oral statements	Compare/contrast objects according to physical attributes (e.g., size, shape, color) based on oral information Find details in illustrated, narrative, or expository text read aloud Identify illustrated activities from oral descriptions Locate objects, figures, places based on visuals and detailed oral descriptions	Use context clues to gain meaning from grade-level text read orally Apply ideas from oral discussions to new situations Interpret information from oral reading of narrative or expository text Identify ideas/concepts expressed with grade-level content-specific language	Level 6 - Rea
SPEAKING	Repeat simple words, phrases, and memorized chunks of language Respond to visually-supported (e.g., calendar) questions of academic content with one word or phrase Identify and name everyday objects Participate in whole group chants and songs	Use first language to fill in gaps in oral English (code switch) Repeat facts or statements Describe what people do from action pictures (e.g., jobs of community workers) Compare real-life objects (e.g., "smaller," "biggest")	Ask questions of a social nature Express feelings (e.g., "I'm happy because") Retell simple stories from picture cues Sort and explain grouping of objects (e.g., sink w float) Make predictions or hypotheses Distinguish features of content-based phenomena (e.g., caterpillar, butterfly)	Ask questions for social and academic purposes Participate in class discussions on familiar social and academic topics Retell stocies with details Sequence stories with transitions	Use academic vocabulary in class discussions Express and support ideas with examples Give oral presentations on content-based topics approaching grade level Initiate conversation with peers and teachers	Reaching

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

Baseline

First Trimester

Second Trimester

Third Trimester

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 learners can process or produce the language needed to:

	Level 1 Entering	Level 2 Beginning	Level 3 Developing	Level 4 Expanding	Level 5 Bridging	
READING	Identify symbols, icons, and environmental print Connect print to visuals Match real-life familiar objects to labels Follow directions using diagrams or pictures	Search for pictures associated with word patterns Identify and interpret pre- taught labeled diagrams Match voice to print by pointing to icons, letters, or illustrated words Sert words into word families	Make text-to-self connections with prompting Select titles to match a series of pictures Sort illustrated content words into categories Match phrases and sentences to pictures	Put words in order to form sentences Identify basic elements of fictional stories (e.g., title, setting, characters) Follow sentence-level directions Distinguish between general and specific language (e.g., flower v. rose) in context	Begin using features of non-fiction text to aid comprehension Use learning strategies (e.g., context clues) Identify main ideas Match figurative language to illustrations (e.g., "as big as a bouse")	Level 6 - Reac
WRITING	Copy written language Use first language (L1, when L1 is a medium of instruction) to help form words in English Communicate through drawings Label familiar objects or pictures	Provide information using graphic organizers Generate lists of words/phrases from banks or walls Complete modeled sentence starters (e.g., "I like,") Describe people, places, or objects from illustrated examples and models	Engage in prewriting strategies (e.g., use of graphic organizers) Form simple sentences using word/phrase banks Participate in interactive journal writing Give content-based information using visuals or graphics	Produce original sentences Create messages for social purposes (e.g., get well cards) Compose journal entries about personal experiences Use classroom resources (e.g., picture dictionaries) to compose sentences	Create a related series of sentences in response to prompts Produce content-related sentences Compose stories Explain processes or procedures using connected sentences	aching

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



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 learners can process or produce the language needed to:

Lesson Planning Guide

	Level 1 Entering	Level 2 Beginning	Level 3 Developing	Level 4 Expanding	Level 5 Bridging	
LISTENING	Point to stated pictures, words, or phrases Follow one-step oral directions (e.g., physically or through drawings) Identify objects, figures, people from oral statements or questions (e.g., "Which one is a rock?") Match classroom oral language to daily routines	Categorize content-based pictures or objects from oral descriptions Arrange pictures or objects per oral information Follow two-step oral directions Draw in response to oral descriptions Evaluate oral information (e.g., about lunch options)	Follow multi-step oral directions Identify illustrated main ideas from paragraph-level oral discourse March literal meanings of oral descriptions or oral reading to illustrations Sequence pictures from oral stories, processes, or procedures	Interpret oral information and apply to new situations Identify illustrated main ideas and supporting details from oral discourse Infer from and act on oral information Role play the work of authors, mathematicians, scientists, historians from oral readings, videos, or multi-media	Carry out oral instructions containing grade-level, content-based language Construct models or use manipulatives to problem-solve based on oral discourse Distinguish between literal and figurative language in oral discourse Form opinions of people, places, or ideas from oral scenarios	Level 6 - Reaching
SPEAKING	Express basic needs or conditions Name pre-taught objects, people, diagrams, or pictures Recite words or phrases from pictures of everyday objects and oral modeling Answer yes/no and choice questions	Ask simple, everyday questions (e.g., "Who is absent?") Restate content-based facts Describe pictures, events, objects, or people using phrases or short sentences Share basic social information with peers	Answer simple content-based questions Re/tell short stories or events Make predictions or hypotheses from discourse Offer solutions to social conflict Present content-based information Engage in problem-solving	Answer opinion questions with supporting details Discuss stories, issues, and concepts Give content-based oral reports Offer creative solutions to issues/problems Compare/contrast content-based functions and relationships	Justify/defend opinions or explanations with evidence Give content-based presentations using technical vocabulary Sequence steps in grade-level problem-solving Explain in detail results of inquiry (e.g., scientific experiments)	ning

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

Lesson Planning Guide (continued)



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 learners can process or produce the language needed to:

	Level 1 Entering	Level 2 Beginning	Level 3 Developing	Level 4 Expanding	Level 5 Bridging	
READING	Match icons or diagrams with words/concepts Identify cognates from first language, as applicable Make sound/symbol/word relations Match illustrated words/ phrases in differing contexts (e.g., on the board, in a book)	Identify facts and explicit messages from illustrated text Find changes to root words in context Identify elements of story grammar (e.g., characters, setting) Follow visually supported written directions (e.g., "Draw a star in the sky.")	Interpret information or data from charts and graphs Identify main ideas and some details Sequence events in stories or content-based processes Use context clues 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) Match graphic organizers to different texts (e.g., compare/contrast with Venn diagram) Find details that support main ideas Differentiate between fact and opinion in narrative and expository text	Summarize information from multiple related sources Answer analytical questions about grade-level text Identify, explain, and give examples of figures of speech Draw conclusions from explicit and implicit text at or near grade level	Level 6 - Reaching
WRITING	Label objects, pictures, or diagrams from word/phrase banks Communicate ideas by drawing Copy words, phrases, and short sentences Answer oral questions with single words	Make lists from labels or with peers Complete/produce sentences from word/phrase banks or walls Fill in graphic organizers, charts, and tables Make comparisons using real-life or visually-supported materials	Produce simple expository or narrative text String related sentences together Compare/contrast content-based information Describe events, people, processes, procedures	Take notes using graphic organizers Summarize content-based information Author multiple forms of writing (e.g., expository, narrative, persuasive) from models Explain strategies or use of information in solving problems	Produce extended responses of original text approaching grade level Apply content-based information to new contexts Connect or integrate personal experiences with literature/content Create grade-level stories or reports	ing

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

Descripción de Habilidades: Grados Escolares 1-2

Spanish Language Development

mpeño 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:

	1	Nivel 1 Entrando	Nivel 2 Emerglendo	Nivel 3 Desarrollando	Nivel 4 Extendiendo	Nivel 5 Conectando	
FSCIICHAR		Seguir instrucciones de un paso siguiendo un modelo (ejemplo: "Encuentra un lápiz) Señalar dibujos de objetos reales según indicaciones verbales Indicar objetos de la vida real que reflejen vocabulario de contenido o indicaciones orales Imitar gestos o movimientos asociados con una declaración (ejemplo: "Esta es mi mano izquierda)	Emparejar cuentos leídos con sus ilustraciones Seguir instrucciones verbales de dos a tres pasos (ejemplo: "Saca tu libro de ciencias. Anda a la página número 25.") Ordenar una serie de declaraciones verbales usando objetos reales o dibujos Localizar objetos descritos verbalmente	Seguir instrucciones modeladas de múltiples pasos Ordenar dibujos de cuentos leídos en voz alta (ejemplo: el comienzo, la mitad, el final) Emparejar personas con sus trabajos u objetos con funciones descritas verbalmente Clasificar objetos de acuerdo a declaraciones descriptivas verbales	Comparar/Contrastar objetos de acuerdo a atributos físicos (ejemplo: tamaño, forma, color) basados en información oral Encontrar detalles en narrativa ilustrada o en texto leído en voz alta Identificar actividades ilustradas por medio de descripciones verbales Localizar objetos, figuras y lugares basados en apoyos visuales y descripciones verbales	Usar pistas del contexto para entender el significado de un texto leído Aplicar ideas de discusiones verbales a situaciones nuevas Interpretar información de lectura narrativa leída o de texto expositivo Identificar ideas/conceptos expresados en lenguaje específico del grado escolar	Nivel 6 - Alcanzando



Descripción de Habilidades: Grados Escolares 1-2

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

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





Descripción de Habilidades: Grados Escolares 1-2

Dado el nivel de desempeño 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 Entrando	Nivel 2 Emergiendo	Nivel 3 Desarrollando	Nivel 4 Extendiendo	Nivel 5 Conectando	
LEER	Identificar símbolos, íconos y escritos del medioambiente Conectar lo escrito con lo visual Emparejar objetos familiares de la vida real con sus etiquetas Seguir instrucciones usando diagramas o dibujos	Buscar dibujos asociados con patrones de palabras Identificar e interpretar diagramas etiquetados que ya han sido enseñados Emparejar lo dicho con lo escrito al señalar íconos, letras, o palabras ilustradas Clasificar palabras en grupos de palabras	Hacer conexión entre sí mismo y el texto con incitaciones Escoger títulos que se emparejan con una serie de dibujos Clasificar palabras ilustradas en categorías Emparejar frases y oraciones con dibujos	Poner palabras en orden para formar oraciones Identificar elementos básicos de cuentos de ficción (ejemplo: título, lugar, personajes) Seguir instrucciones a nivel de oraciones Distinguir entre lenguaje general y específico de un contexto (ejemplo: flor v. rosa)	Empezar a usar características de escritura no ficción para estimular comprensión Usar estrategias de aprendizaje Identificar ideas principales Emparejar lenguaje figurativo con ilustraciones (ejemplo: "tan grande como una casa")	Nivel 6 - Alcanzando





Descripción de Habilidades: Grados Escolares 1-2

Dado el nivel de desempeño 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 Entrando	Nivel 2 Emerglendo	Nivel 3 Desarrollando	Nivel 4 Extendiendo	Nivel 5 Conectando	
ESCRIBIR	Copiar lenguaje escrito Usar lenguaje nativo (L1 cuando L1 es el medio de instrucción) para formar palabras en inglés Comunicarse a través de dibujos Etiquetar dibujos u objetos conocidos	Proveer información usando organizadores gráficos Crear listas de palabras/ frases usando bancos de palabras Completar oraciones en las que se ha provisto el inicio siguiendo un modelo Describir personas, lugares, y objetos según ejemplos y modelos ilustrados	Participar en estrategias de pre escritura (ejemplo: uso de organizadores gráficos) Crear oraciones simples con bancos de palabras/ frases Participar en escritura interactiva Dar información con contenido académico usando gráficos o apoyos visuales	Crear oraciones originales Crear mensajes con un propósito social (ejemplo: una carta para un enfermo) Escribir en un diario acerca de sus experiencias personales Usar recursos de la clase para crear oraciones (ejemplo: usar diccionarios ilustrados)	Crear una serie de oraciones para responder preguntas Producir oraciones con contenido académico Crear cuentos Explicar procesos o pasos usando oraciones relacionadas entre si	Nivel 6 - Alcanzando



Supports for Language Learners

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

Figure 3G: Examples of Sensory, Graphic and Interactive Supports

Sensory Supports	Graphic Supports	Interactive Supports
 Real-life objects (realia) Manipulatives Pictures & photographs Illustrations, diagrams & drawings Magazines & newspapers Physical activities Videos & Films Broadcasts Models & figures 	ChartsGraphic organizersTablesGraphsTimelinesNumber lines	 In pairs or partners In triads or small groups In a whole group Using cooperative group structures With the Internet (Web sites) or software programs In the native language (L1) 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 3H 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	Supports related	Supports related	Supports related to
to the language of	to the language of	to the language of	the language of
Language Arts	Mathematics	Science	Social Studies
Illustrated word/phrase walls Felt or magnetic figures of story elements Sequence blocks Environmental print Posters or displays Bulletin boards Photographs Cartoons Audio books Songs/Chants	Blocks/Cubes Clocks, sundials and other timekeepers Number lines Models of geometric figures Calculators Protractors Rulers, yard/meter sticks Geoboards Counters Compasses Calendars Coins	Scientific instruments Measurement tools Physical models Natural materials Actual substances, organisms or objects of investigation Posters/Illustrations of processes or cycles	Maps Globes Atlases Compasses Timelines Multicultural artifacts Arial & satellite photographs Video clips

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



EN ESPAÑOL

HOME

ABOUT

BUFS

RESOURCES

PROGRAMMATIC SUPPORTS

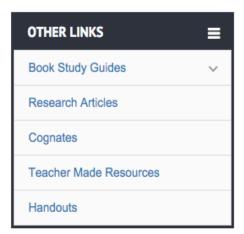
VIDEOS

Home > Resources

Resources

Instructional Strategies Glossary

Teaching for Biliteracy is a flexible framework that takes attantage of a wide range of biliteracy strategies in order to support language, content, and literacy development in the languages. Click here for a list of biliteracy strategies (Biliteracy Strategies Description-Beeman and Urow).



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 non-English 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 non-English language to parents and English to siblings or a combination thereof) Simultaneous Bilinguals

Tim	Subject	Language
8:30 - 8:50	Journals	Student choice
8:50 – 10:00	 Spanish Integrated block Oracy Development Whole Group Mini-Lesson Reading Writing Independent practice Word Work/Dictado 	Spanish
10:00	SSR	Student ch.
10:15 – 11:30	Additional Time to work in Spanish	opanish
11:30 – 12:15	Lunch/Recess	Student choice
12:15 – 1:15	MathOracy DevelopmentApplicationReading/Writing/Word Work	Spanish
1:15-2:00	Guided Reading OR Extension Activities in English	English
2:00 – 3:00	Specials	English



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

Theme: Content Area and Content Big Idea(s) Standards: Language Arts Big Ideas Content Area Standards **Content Area Targets English Language Arts Standards** Language Targets Spanish Language Arts Standards English Language Development (Proficiency) Standards Summative Assessment • Spanish Language Development (Proficiency) Standards **Building Oracy and Background Knowledge** Interactive, hands-on activity Vocabulary Development **Reading Comprehension Content Area Instruction** Reader's Workshop Content-based experiments, experiences, **Guided Reading** mini-lessons, activities, and inquiry. Formative Evaluación Formativa Read aloud Partner Reading Independent reading Writing Writers' Workshop **Guided Writing** Shared Writing **Word Study and Fluency** sment Decoding, Phonics, Spelling, Grammar **Summative Assessment El Puente Bridge** Metalinguistic Skills Habilidades y destrezas metalingüísticas Actividades de extensión o una unidad nueva

Tim	Subject	Language
8:30 - 8:50	Journals	Student choice
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Español





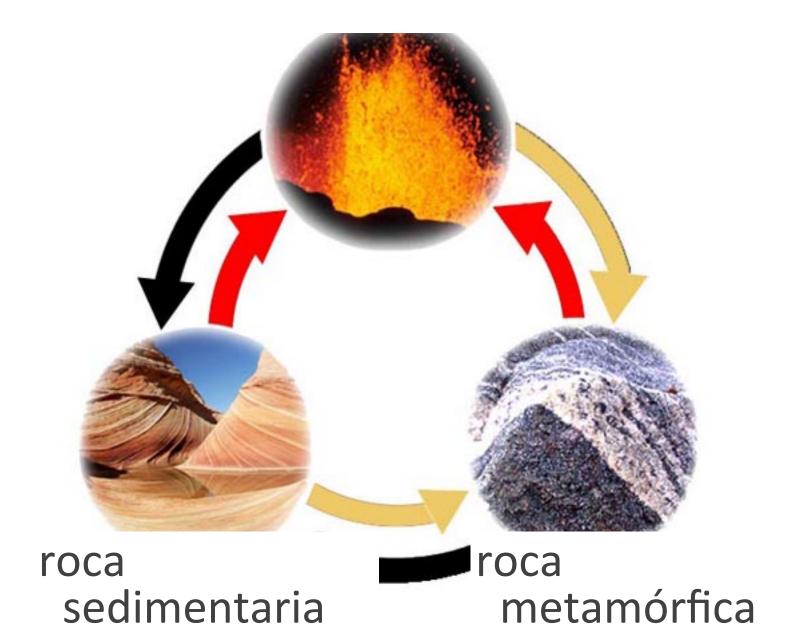


 En la superficie de la tierra se encuentran tres tipos de rocas:

- 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

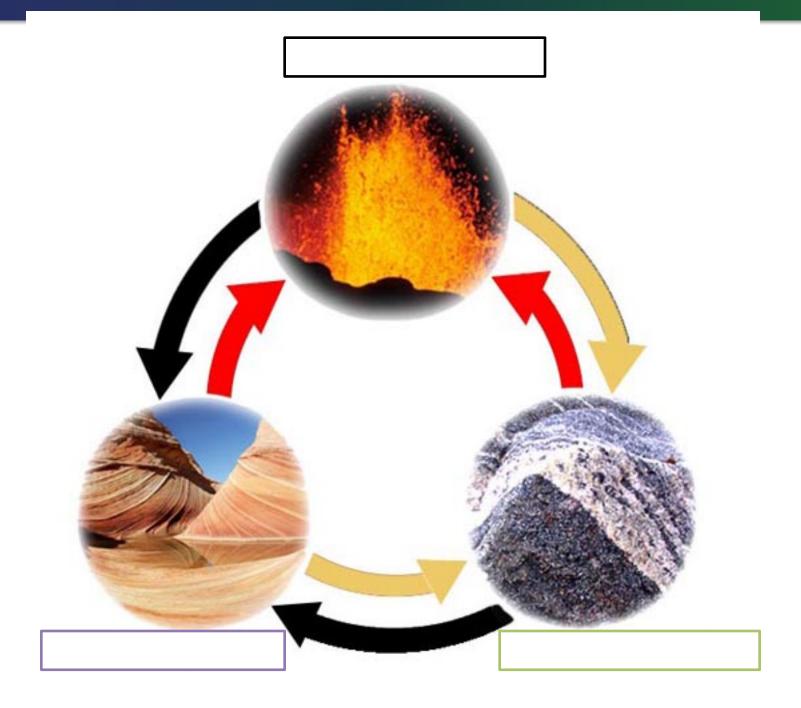


Las palabras importantes

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

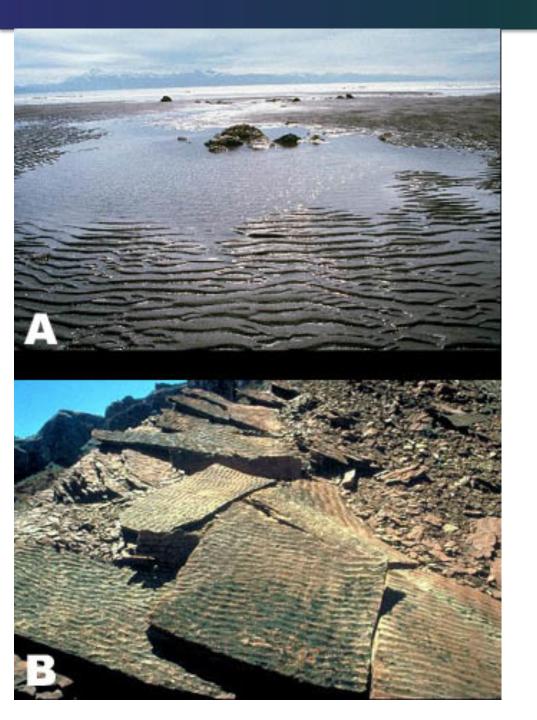
Las palabras más importantes

Español	English

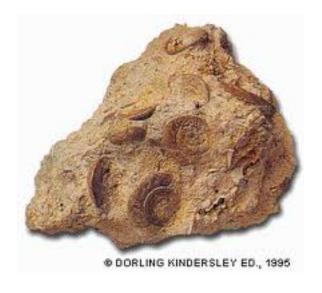


The Bridge: Adding the English Equivalent

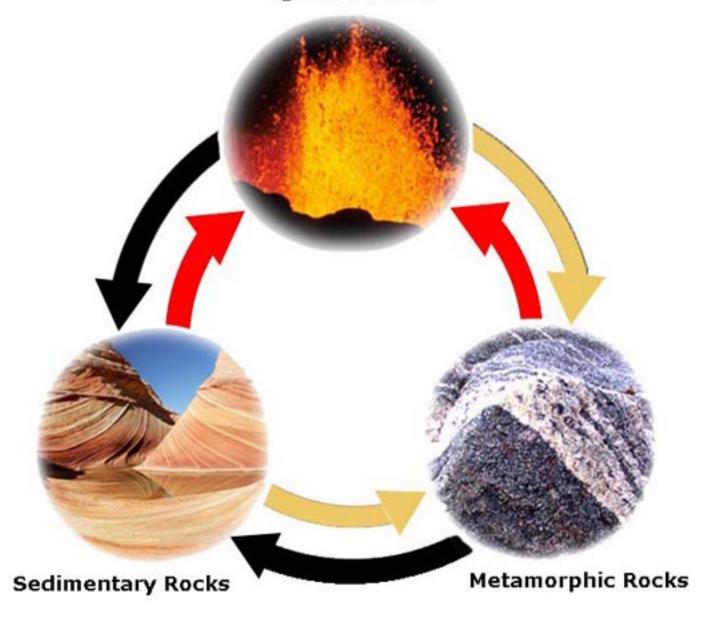




Sedimentary Rock



Igneous Rocks



The Bridge: Metalinguistic Development (Comparing and Contrasting Spanish and English)



el calor el viento la roca Sedimentaria a erosion la roca metamorfica a rora ignea

the heat the water el agua the water la presión the pressure the wind the sedimentary the (erosion the metamorphic rock igneous

The Rock Cycle la rocq crossion Sedimentary Sedimentaria erosion becomes ('converted) becomes Cis becomes (is converted) coca ta ancous conversion converted) Metamorphic Rock pression - Pressure

sedimentaria complementaria secretaria

sedimentary complementary secretary

filosofía feléfono fotosíntesis Filadelfia

philosophy Helephone Photosynthesis Philadelphia



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 non-English 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 non-English language to parents and English to siblings or a combination thereof) Simultaneous Bilinguals

A Multilingual Perspective of Language Learners: Best Practices and Research

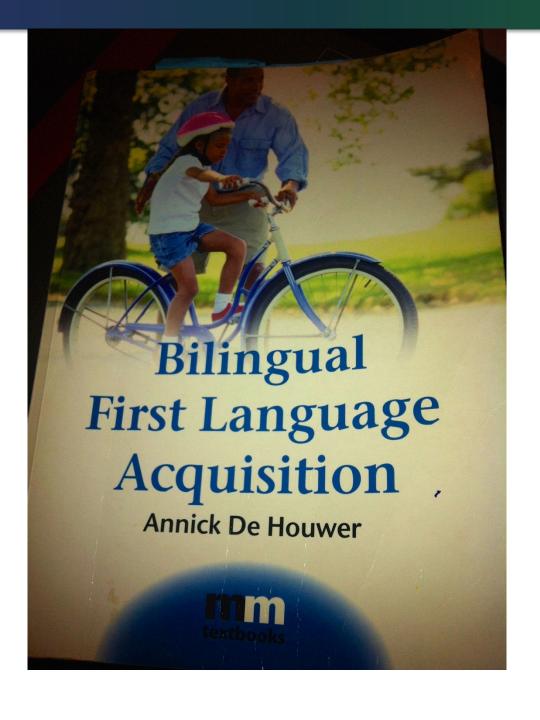


Concept A

Concept B

All students have a dominant language (L1 and L2)

Many students are emerging bilinguals whose first language is bilingual.



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.

Spanish in the United States is characterized by its relationship with English.

*¡Se me mojaron mis soquetines!*My socks got wet!



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



Teacher, I am **planch**ing. (Spanish verb for "to iron")

Teacher, I am ironing.

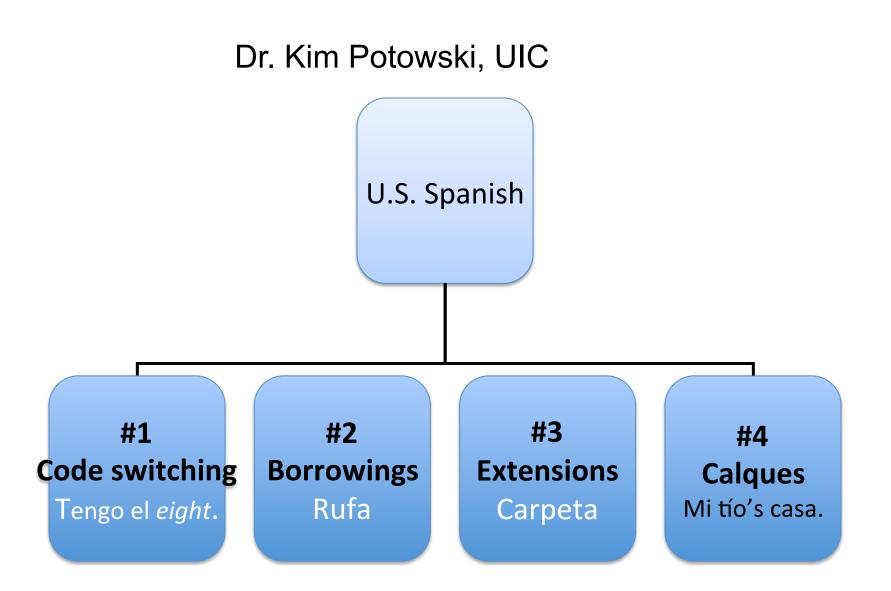
Paulo knows colors: 3 + 3 = 6

- Rojo
- Azul
- Verde

- White
- Black
- Purple



Four phenomena of contact languages:



Rnoo In blocks -165,1 ESCUPLA casa empujar puchar tochar tocar donde onde alomche almuerzo esconer Picar Cache a gare & Muncho mucho



Lenguaje de la Lenguaje de la playa

(social)

carpeta

boda

(académico)

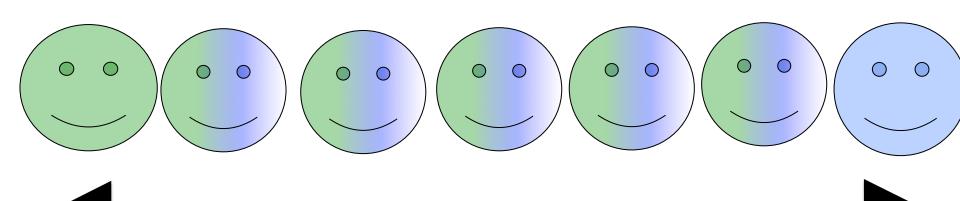
Let's take a tour of our communities







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 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 education setting, etc.	Programs develop biliteracy systems: biliteracy units (Spanish, the Bridge and English), biliteracy assessments, schedules that include daily Spanish literacy and daily English literacy.		

Concept B

All students have a dominant language (L1 and L2)

When students use Spanish and

Many students are developing bilinguals whose first language is bilingual.

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

Developing bilinguals will use both

Programs teach literacy in one language (L1) and transition once monoliteracy has been established. (Sequential literacy)

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

Programs develop monolingual systems: units in one language, assessments in one language, schedules that mirror the general Education as thing in the record of the contract of the contra

Monolingual Perspective

Multilingual Perspective

All students have a dominant language (L1 and L2)

When students use Spanish and

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.

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)

Programs teach literacy in 2 languages daily from Kinder on, and help students transfer what they know in 1 language to the other and

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

vice-versa (Simultaneous literacy). Programs develop biliteracy systems: biliteracy units (Spanish, the Bridge and English), biliteracy assessments, schedules that include daily Spanish Katar Brien are thing in the record of the control of the control

Fixed	Mindse

Growth Mindset

All students have a dominant language (L1 and L2)

English together ("Estoy

(Sequential literacy)

estoquiado"), it is a sign of

When students use Spanish and

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.

confusion and low language. Programs teach literacy in one language (L1) and transition once monoliteracy has been established.

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

Programs develop biliteracy systems: biliteracy units (Spanish, the Bridge and English), biliteracy assessments, schedules that include daily Spanish Kertar Brien as thing in the result of the control of the control

Simultaneous AND sequential bilinguals

Language Acquisition Program	Students	Goal
Dual Language: Two-way immersion		
Dual Language: One-way Immersion, Developmental Bilingual, Maintenance Bilingual		

Transitional Bilingual/English

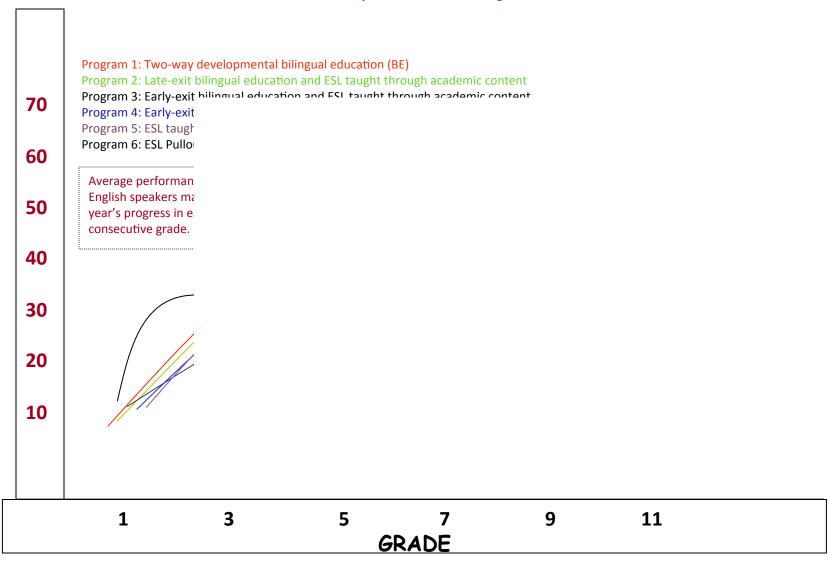
as a Second Language

Language Acquisition Program	Students	Goal
Dual Language: Two Way Immersion	 Green Students – students who enter the program as monolingual Spanish speakers (ELLs) Blue Students – students who enter the program as monolingual English speakers (non-ELLs) Blue/green students – students who enter the program with linguistic resources in both languages – may or may not be ELLs Other ELLs (Urdu speakers, for example) 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) 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) 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.



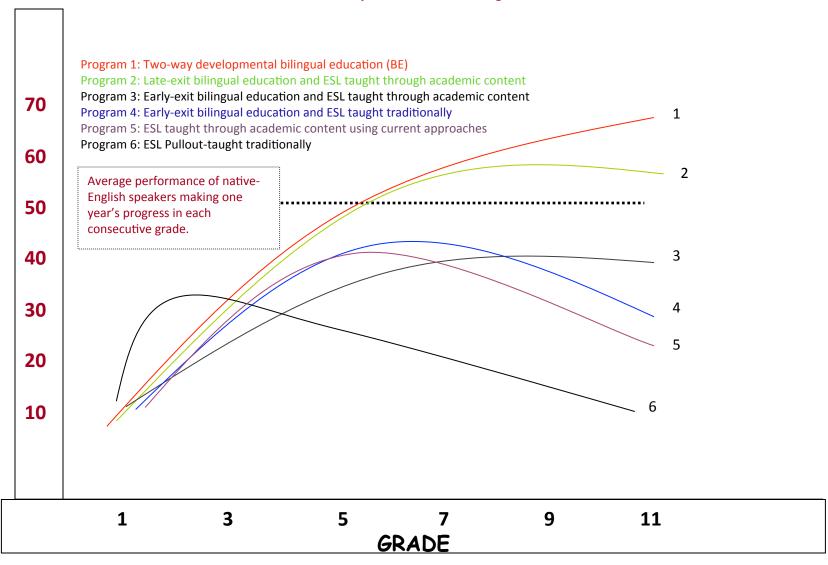
Data aggregated form a series of 3-7 year longitudinal studies from well-implemented, mature programs in five school districts

© 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

© Wayne P. Thomas and Virginia P. Collier, 2012



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	К	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
LANGUAGE	10%	10%	20%	20%	30%	Er	ngl	is	h
PROGRAMS	90%	90%	80%	80%		40%	50%	50%	50%
					70%	60%			
90/10						_	50%	50%	50%
00/10				S)a	nis	h		
	К	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
				Е	ng	lis	h		
	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%
50/50	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	E09/	50%	50%	50%
	50%	50%	50%	50%	30%	50%	50%	30 70	3070
			S	pa	nis	sh			

Dual Language	K	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	20%	20%	30%	40%	40%	Eng 50%	glis	n	F0 0/
80/20	80%	80%				00 70	50%	50%	50%
			70%	60%	60%	50%	50%	50%	50%
			S	pan	ish				

One and Two Teacher Model Programs

Type of Model	Pros	Cons
One Teacher Model (One teacher teaches both languages)	Teachers get to know students across both their languages	It may be harder for the teacher to stay in the target language
	Time can be more flexible	It may be harder for the students to stay in the target language
Two Teacher Model (One teacher teaches English and another teacher teaches Spanish to the same	Spanish time is protected by place, time and person When collaboration	It is harder for teachers to get to know students across both languages
students)	works well, it is powerful!	When collaboration is not effective, it is challenging for all.

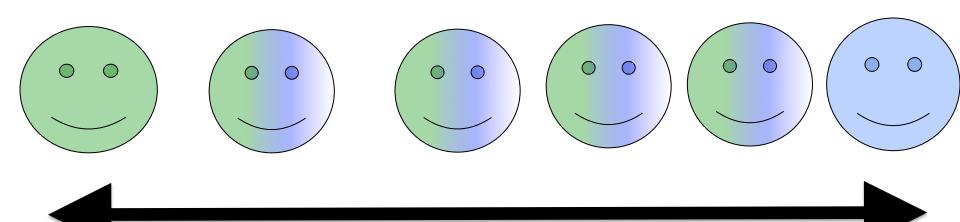
Dual Language includes a variety of program models...



Dual Language Program Nonnegotiables

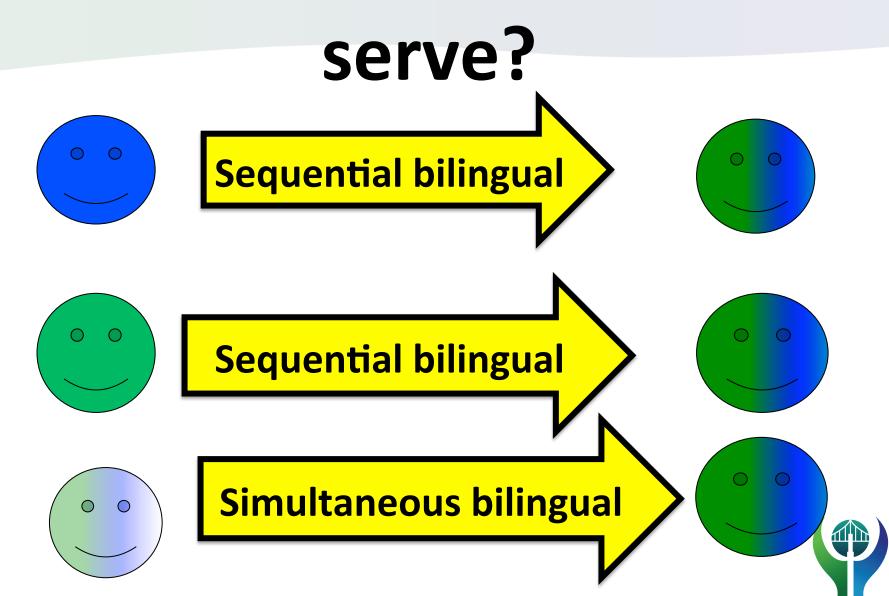
- L A N G U A G E
- K-5th grade, with K-12 encouraged
- A minimum of 50% to a maximum of 90% of daily instruction in the non-English language (Spanish, Japanese, Mandarin Chinese, etc.) for all students
- Strategic separation of languages on the part of the instructor – no translation
- Instructional 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



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

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

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

Part 2: Language Development / Desarollo de lenguaje					
	90/10, 80/20, 70/30 or 50/50?				
Dual language model					
	(The first number refers to the % of instructional				
Modelo dual	minutes spent in the non-English language, for all				
	students, in kindergarten. The second number				
El primer número se	refers to instructional minutes spent in English, for				
refiere al porcentaje de	all students, in kindergarten. All DL programs roll				
minutos de instrucción en	up to 50/50 by 5 th grade.)				
español para todos los					
estudiantes, comenzando	How many minutes a day will each student spend				
en kinder. El Segundo	in English? In the non-English language? Are the				
número se refiere al	answers to these questions the same for all				
porcentaje de minutos de	students?				
instrucción en ingles para	What about specials? Lunch? Recess?				
todos los estudiantes.					
Todo programa dual se	¿Cuánto tiempo aprenderán en ingles en cada				
convierte en 50/50 a más	grado? ¿En español? Las respuestas deben ser				
tardar en 5 grado.	las mismas para todos los estudiantes, ¿es así?				
	¿Cómo se planearan el recreo, el almuerzo y las				
	clases especiales?				
	Salf contained (1 teacher model: and teacher				
Staffing	Self contained (1 teacher model: one teacher teaches both in English and the non-English				
Stanning	language)? 1 maestro/a que enseña ambas				
Docentes (maestros)	lenguajes				
Docenies (maestros)	lenguajes				
	Collaborative (2 teacher model: two teachers				
	share a group of students)? 2 maestros quienes				
	colaboran juntos: 1 inglés y 1 de español				
	The second of th	· ·			
	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.

Tim	Subject	Language
8:30 - 8:50	Journals	Student choice
8:50 – 10:00	 Spanish Integrated block Oracy Development Whole Group Mini-Lesson Reading Writing Independent practice Word Work/Dictado 	Spanish
10:00	SSR	Student ch.
10:15 – 11:30	Additional Time to work in Spanish	opanish
11:30 – 12:15	Lunch/Recess	Student choice
12:15 – 1:15	MathOracy DevelopmentApplicationReading/Writing/Word Work	Spanish
1:15-2:00	Guided Reading OR Extension Activities in English	English
2:00 – 3:00	Specials	English



Standards: CHAPTER

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

Content Area as Language Arts E

Content Area
Language Targets

Summative Assessr.

Teaching for Biliteracy Biliteracy Arengthening Bridges Arengthening Bridges

ilding Oracy and Background Knowledge

Interactive, hands-on activity

bulary Development

Reading Company CHAPTER 7

- Guided Reading
- Read aloud

Readers' Worket

CHAPTER 6

_____auing

Writing CHAPTER 8

- Guided Writing
- Writers' Workshop

Word Study and Fluency CHAPTER 9

- Decoding
- Phonics

Spelling

Summative Assessment

Bridge CHAPTER 10

Metalinguistic Skills

Extension Lesson or Activity CHAPTER 10

Tim	Subject	Language
8:30 - 8:50	Journals	Student choice
8:50 – 10:00	 Spanish Integrated block Oracy Development Whole Group Mini-Lesson Reading Writing Independent practice Word Work/Dictado 	Spanish
10:00	SSR	Student ch.
10:15 – 11:30	Additional Time to work in Spanish	opanish
11:30 – 12:15	Lunch/Recess	Student choice
12:15 – 1:15	MathOracy DevelopmentApplicationReading/Writing/Word Work	Spanish
1:15-2:00	Guided Reading OR Extension Activities in English	English
2:00 – 3:00	Specials	English



Professional Development

Capacitación profesional

What is the certification of current staff? ¿Cuál es la certificación de los maestros?

What additional certification would be desirable? ¿Qué tipo de certificación adicional se requiere se o desea?

What professional development is needed for dual language staff? ¿Qué tipo de capacitación profesional necesitarán los maestros duales?

What about non-dual language staff, including monolingual teachers, specialists, and office and other support staff? ¿Qué tipo de capacitación necesitan los maestros de educación general, los especialistas, asistentes, personal de la oficina, etc.?

Do the decision makers in the district have a deep understanding of the key elements critical to the implementation of an effective dual language program? ¿Entienden los administradores los 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 Science Social Studies	Explicit planning for content and language transfer	Language Arts Math
First Grade	Language Arts Science Social Studies	1	Language Arts Math
Second Grade	Language Arts Science Social Studies	1	Language Arts Math
Third Grade	Language Arts Science		Language Arts Math Docial Studies
Fourth Grade	Language Arts Science	1	Language Arts Math Social Studies
Fifth Grade	Language Arts Science	1	Language Arts Math Social Studies
Sixth through Eighth Grades	Science Social Studies Language Arts		Reading Math
Ninth Grade	Language Arts Biology		
Tenth Grade	Language Arts World History		
Eleventh Grade	Language Arts Global Issues		
Twelfth Grade	Language Arts International Business		



West Chicago District 33 – Biliteracy Core Curriculum Chart Updated May 25, 2016

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

	California of the control of the con	
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	Spanish
9:00 – 10:00	Math Oracy development Math skills 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 Oracy development Science experiments Guided practice Writing Word study	Spanish
1:45-2:30	English Language Arts/English Language Development	English Literacy

Sample schedu 30/20 model



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)

Language

Subject

Time

	7:50 – 8	8:00	Journals or another type of oracy or literacy activity	Student choice
	8:00-9	9:00	Social Studies and Language Arts Oracy Development Social Studies experiences Whole Group Mini-Lesson Writing Independent practice Word Work/Dictado	Spanish
	9:00 –	10:00	Math Oracy development Math skills Reading and Writing	Spanish
	10:00-1	1:00	Lunch and Recess	Student choice
What is this district's			SSR (Intervention Time: This is when students are pulled; not any other time)	Student choice
language and con allocation plan?	tent	2:30	Specials	Half are offered in Spanish and half in English at FPG
	12:30-1	:45	Science and Language Arts Oracy development Science experiments Guided practice Writing Word study	Spanish
	1:45-2:	30	English Language Arts/English Language Development Oracy development Guided practice Writing Word study	English Literacy

Sample schedu 30/20 model



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

	Time		Subject	Language	
	7:50 – 8:0	0	Journals	Student choice	
What is this district's language and content allocation plan?		0	Science and Language Arts Oracy Development Science experiments Whole Group Mini-Lesson Writing Independent practice Word Work/Dictado	Spanish	
	9:00 – 10:	00	Math Oracy development Math skills Reading and Writing	Spanish	
	10:00 to 1	0:30	Independent Reading Time and/or Intervention Time: This is when students are pulled; not any other time*	Spanish/English or Both	
	10:30 – 11:		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 Oracy development SS experiences Guided practice Writing Word study	English	



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

Time	Subject	Language
7:50 – 8:00	Journals	Student choice
8:00- 9:00	Science and Language Arts Oracy Development Science experiments Whole Group Mini-Lesson Writing Independent practice Word Work/Dictado	Spanish
9:00 – 10:00	Math Oracy development Math skills 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	English



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



Kinder (80% Spanish and 20% English)				
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 Oracy Development Social Studies experiences Whole Group Mini-Lesson Writing Independent practice Word Work/Dictado	Spanish		
9:00 – 10:00	Math Oracy development Math skills 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 Oracy development Science experiments Guided practice Writing Word study	Spanish		
1:45-2:30	English Language Arts/English Language Development Oracy development Guided practice Writing Word study	English Literacy		



Time	Subject	Language
8:30 - 8:50	Journals	Student choice
8:50 – 10:00	 Spanish Integrated block Oracy Development Whole Group Mini-Lesson Reading Writing Independent practice 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	MathOracy DevelopmentApplicationReading/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 Oracy Development Science experiments Whole Group Mini-Lesson Writing Independent practice Word Work/Dictado	Spanish
9:00 – 10:00	Math Oracy development Math skills 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 Oracy development SS experiences Guided practice Writing Word study	English



Systems that support biliteracy development: biliteracy units



Theme

Standards:

BILITERACY UNIT FRAMEWORK (BUF)

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

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

Content Area Targets Language Targets

Summative Assessment

Building Oracy and Background Knowledge

- Interactive, hands-on activity
- Vocabulary Development

Reading Comprehension

- **Guided Reading**
- Read aloud

- Readers' Workshop
- Partner reading

Spelling

Writing

- Guided Writing
- Writers' Workshop

Word Study and Fluency

- Decoding
- **Phonics**

Summative Assessment

Bridge

Metalinguistic Skills

Extension Lesson or Activity

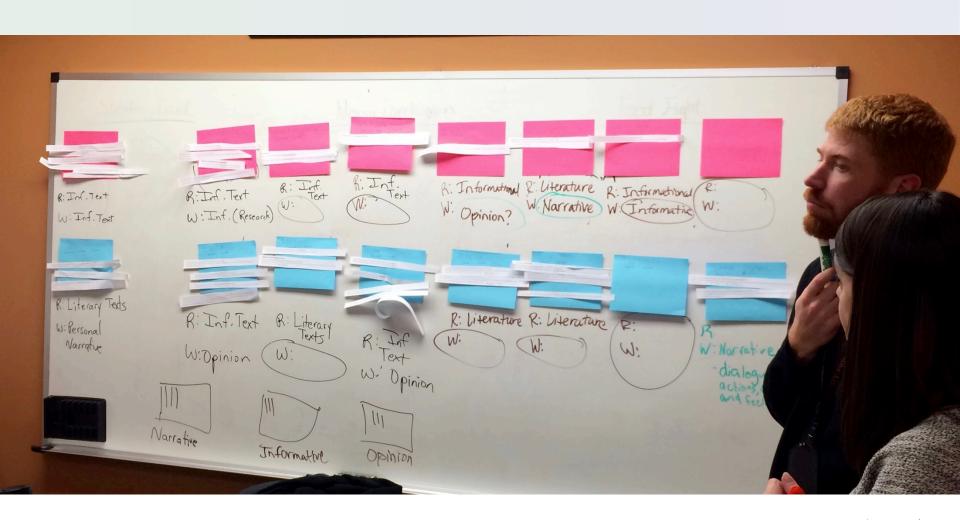
PAGES 16 AND 17

Theme Content Area and Content Big Idea(s) Standards: Language Arts Big Ideas Content Area Standards **Content Area Targets English Language Arts Standards** Language Targets Spanish Language Arts Standards English Language Development (Proficiency) Summative Assessment Standards Spanish Language Development (Proficiency) **Standards Building Oracy and Backg** Formative Assessme Interactive, hands-on Spanish Vocabulary Developm **Reading Comprehension Guided Reading** uing Read aloud Writing **Guided Writing** Writers' Workshop **Word Study and Fluency** Spellir Decoding **Phonics Summative Assessment Bridge** Metalinguistic Skills **Extension Lesson or Activity English**

Theme Content Area and Content Big Idea(s) Standards: Language Arts Big Ideas Content Area Standards **Content Area Targets English Language Arts Standards** Language Targets Spanish Language Arts Standards English Language Development (Proficiency) Summative Assessment Standards Spanish Language Development (Proficiency) **Standards Building Oracy and Background Knowledge** Formative Assessment Interactive, hands-on activity Vocabulary Development **English Reading Comprehension Guided Reading** Read aloud Writing **Guided Writing** Writers' Workshop **Word Study and Fluency** Spellir Decoding **Phonics Summative Assessment Bridge** Metalinguistic Skills Extension Lesson or Activit **Spanish**

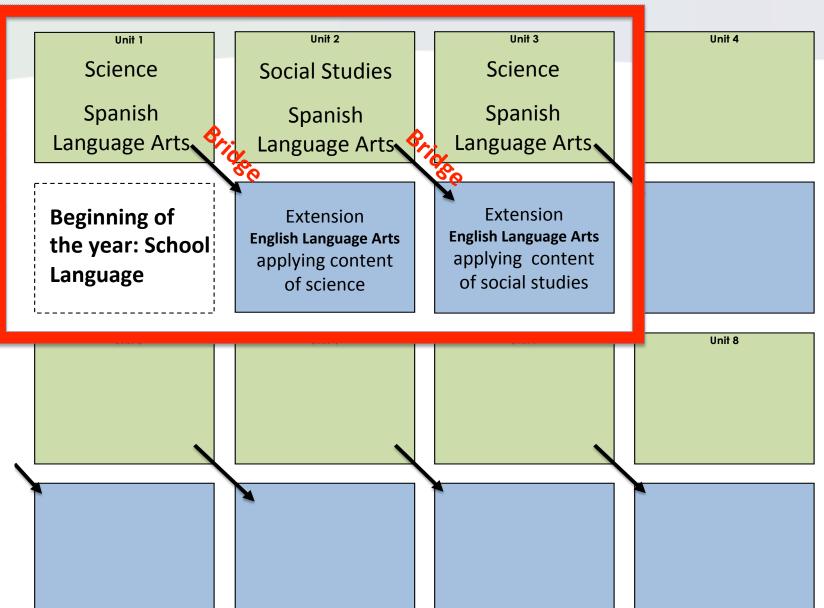
Systems that support biliteracy development: standards-based biliteracy mapping







Sample Biliteracy Map (80/20)





Sample Biliteracy Map (80/20)

Unit 1

1-ESS1-1. Use observations of the sun, moon, and stars to describe patterns that can be predicted.

RI.1.2 Identify the main topic and retell key details of a text.

W.1.8 With guidance and support from adults, recall information from experiences or gather information from provided sources to answer a question.

> Science Spanish LA

SS.H.1.1: Create a chronological sequence of multiple events.

RL.1.3 Describe the characters, settings, and major events in a story, using key details.

W.1.3 Write narratives in which they recount two or more appropriately sequenced events...

> **Social Studies** Spanish LA

Unit 3 1-LS1-1. Use materials to design solution to a human problem by mimicking how plants/animals use their external parts to help them survive, grow, meet needs.

RI.1.2 Identify the main topic and retell key details of a text.

W.1.2 Write informative/explanatory texts in which they name a topic, supply some facts about the topic, and provide some sense of closure.

> Science Spanish LA

RI.1.2 Identify the main topic and retell key details of a text.

W.1.8 With guidance and support from adults, recall information from experiences or gather information from provided sources to answer a question. **English LA**

RL.1.3 Describe the characters. settings, and major events in a story, using key details.

W.1.3 Write narratives in which they recount two or more appropriately sequenced events...

English LA

Sample Biliteracy Map (80/20)

Unit 1

Read informational books about day and night.

Write notes based on observations and information from texts read aloud and use them to inform a class fact sheet that contrasts the day and night sky. Science
Spanish LA

Unit 2

Read realistic fiction/ memoirs about people at different stages of their lives.

Write personal narrative: how student has grown including details that describe key features of each stage

Social Studies
Spanish LA

Unit 3

Read informational books about regions/climates and animal adaptations.

Write informational text: explains an animal adaptation and provides examples of how this can be applied to a human problem

Science
Spanish LA

Read informational books about the phases of the moon.

Write a nonfiction book about how the moon changes over the course of a month. English LA

Read biographies about hero's lives.

Write biography including events from each stage of hero's life.

English LA

Systems that support biliteracy development: biliteracy assessments



Sample Biliteracy Writing Rubric

Spanish: Evidence and notes	Writing Element	English: Evidence and notes
	Introduction and conclusionWrites to the topicLogical organization	Teaching for Biliteracy Strengthening Bridges
	 Mechanics Complete sentences Correct punctuation Accurate spelling Paragraphs 	KAREN BEEMAN CHERYL UROW
	Bilingual strategies • Phonology • Morphology	Page 112 in the Writing Chapter

Literacy Squared Writing Rubric- Grades K, 1,2,3,4, and 5

Spanish Score	CONTENT	English Score		
9	Focused composition, conveys emotion and uses figurative	9		
	language, is easy for the reader to read – includes vivid examples;	,		
	clearly addresses the prompt; book language			
8	Organization of composition includes effective transitions	8		
7	Writing includes complex sentence structures	7		
	Discernible, consistent structure			
6	Sense of completeness – Clear introduction and clear conclusion	6		
5	Includes descriptive language (use of adjectives, adverbs at the	5		
	word level) and/or varied sentence structures			
4	Main idea discernable with supporting details	4		
	The main idea can be inferred or stated explicitly			
	Repetitive vocabulary; may include unrelated ideas			
3	Two ideas – I 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	1		
	discernable sentence. (Also written in a language other than the			
	prompt).			
0	The student did not prepare a sample.	0		
STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS				
5	Multi-paragraph composition with accurate punctuation and	5		
	capitalization			
4	Controls most structural elements and includes paragraphing	4		
3	Controls beginning and ending punctuation in ways that make sense	3		
	and is attempting additional structural elements (commas, question			
	marks, guiones, apostrophes, elipses, parentheses, hyphens, and			
	indentation)			
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	4		
	standardization of errors			
3	Most words are not spelled conventionally but demonstrates an	3		
	emerging knowledge of common spelling patterns			
2	Represents most sounds in words and most high frequency words	2		
	are spelled incorrectly			
1	Represents sounds in words	1		

Literacy Squared Writing Rubric- Grades K, 1,2,3,4, and 5

Spanish Score	CONTENT	English Score
9	Focused composition, conveys emotion and uses figurative	9
	language, is easy for the reader to read – includes vivid examples;	
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	word level) and/or varied sentence structures	
4	Main idea discernable with supporting details	4
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Thank you!

The many ways of saying XIEXIE "Thank You" SPASIBO Grazie Mahalo GRACIAS Merci Danke Thanyawaad Arigato