

Effective, Integrated, and Responsive ELD for Dual Language Classrooms





Who's in the Room?







Purpose of this workshop



Learn how Language Functions and Graphic Organizers can be a bridge between the languages



See a video of classroom in which ELD occurs within the context of a thematic unit in Spanish



Consider implications for planning for ELD and Cross Language Connections within a thematic context





This is SEAL

A powerful research-based, evidence-based approach to engaging, rigorous, joyful learning.









Mission

To prepare all English Learners and Dual Language Learners in California to learn, thrive and lead.







PRACTICE

We partner with schools over multiple years to train teachers in research-based pedagogy, spark cross-school collaboration, and build internal coaching and leadership capacity to support English Learners.

RESEARCH

We conduct research in classrooms, pilot new approaches, and publish insights to advance the field's understanding of what works for English Learners.

POLICY & ADVOCACY

We engage district leaders, educators and other education stakeholders, using our research, practice, and analysis to connect them to opportunities to advocate for policies that centralize the needs of English Learners.





Agenda

Language Functions & Graphic Organizers

Seeing it in Action

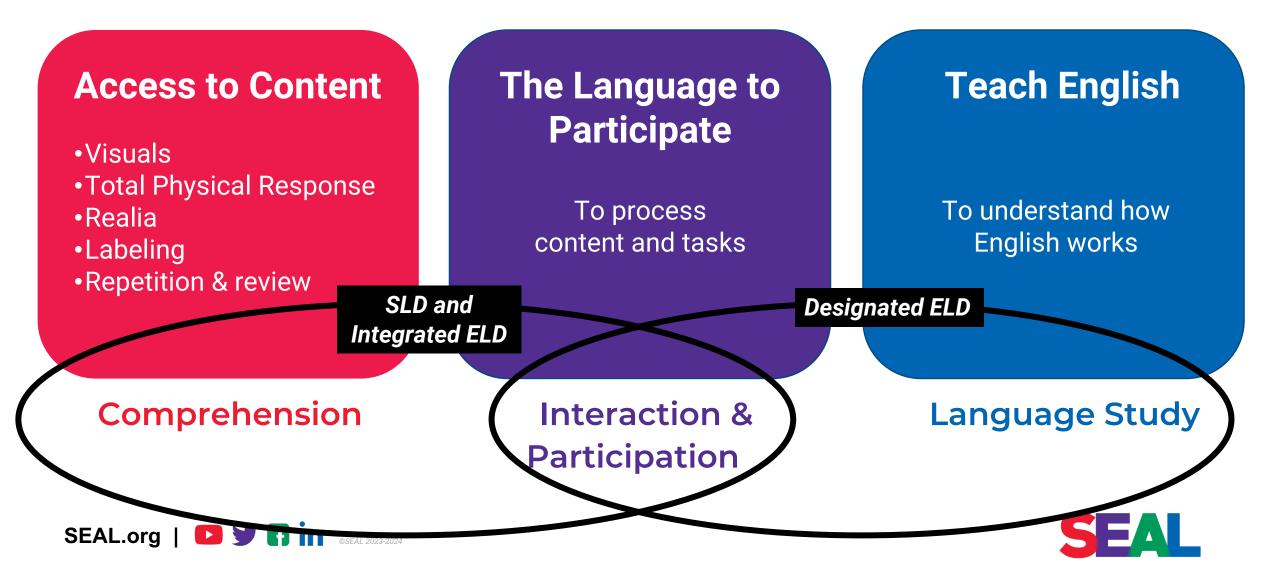
ELD & Cross Language Connections

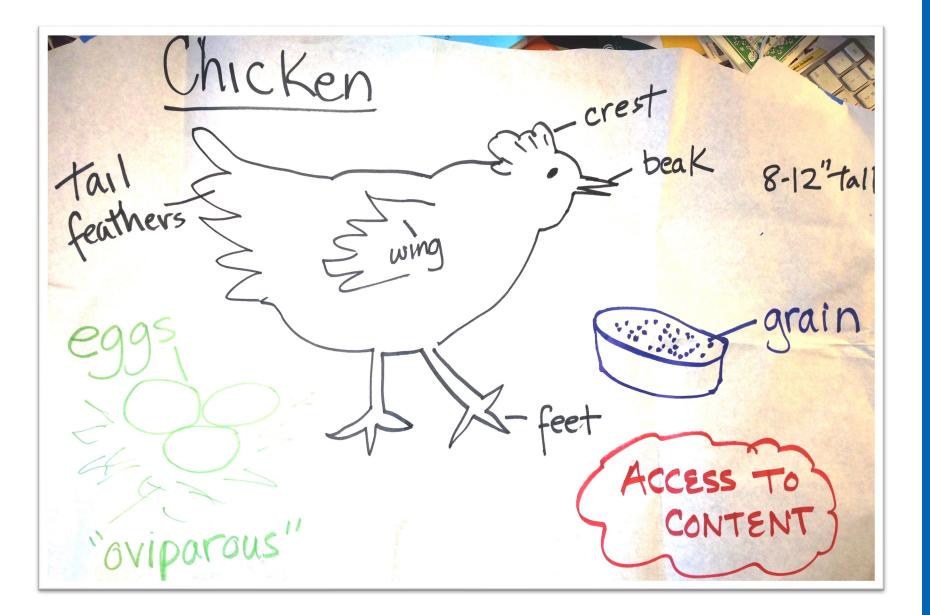
Questions and Closing





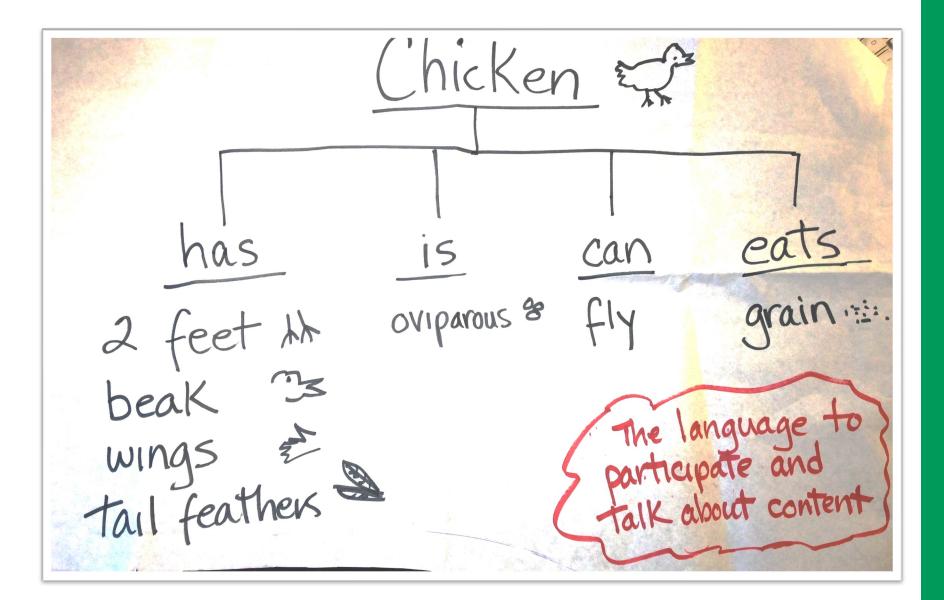
Three Components that ELs Need





Access to Content





Language to Participate and Talk About Content

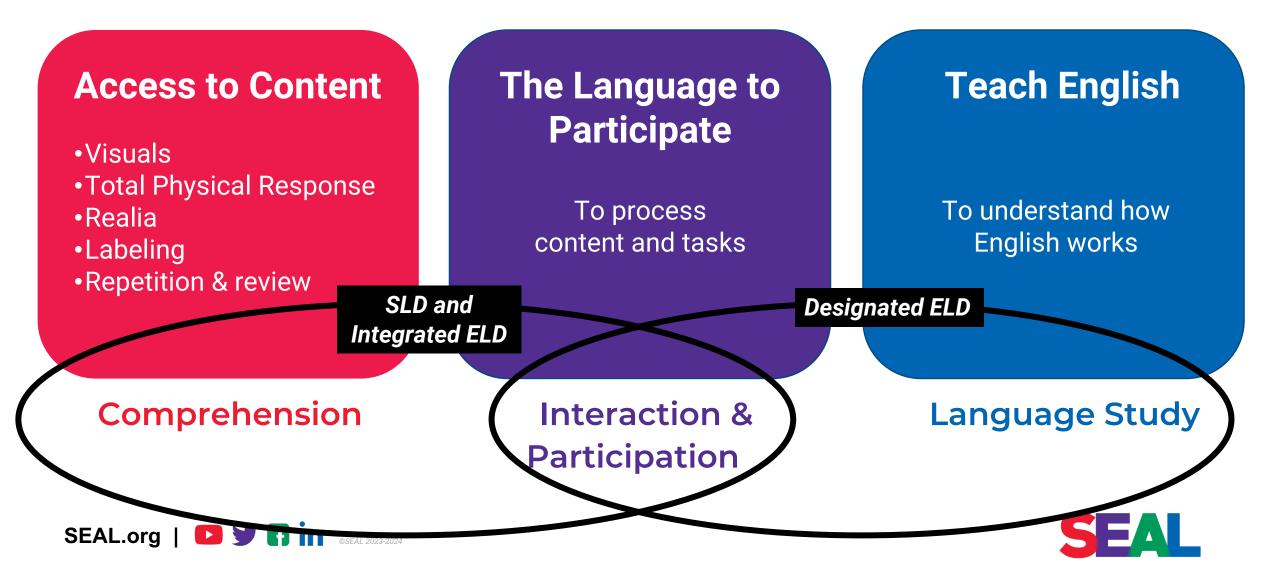


Singular Plural (2+) A Chickens chicken has have is are can can eat cats How English Works lays lay

Teach English



Three Components that ELs Need



Language Functions

The Key to Full Academic Language Development





Why Language Functions?

- Conceptual and analytic thought is connected to specific <u>language functions</u> - specific vocabulary, language structures, ways of talking, discourse patterns, language forms, etc.
- Teaching children academic language involves explicitly teaching the language functions related to the academic/cognitive tasks they are encountering
- Particularly essential for English Learners





Key Academic Cognitive and Language Functions

- Description
- Compare/contrast
- Sequence
- Cause and Effect

- Opinion/Persuasion
- Categories, classification
- Quantification

Fundamental thinking skills transfer across curriculum areas





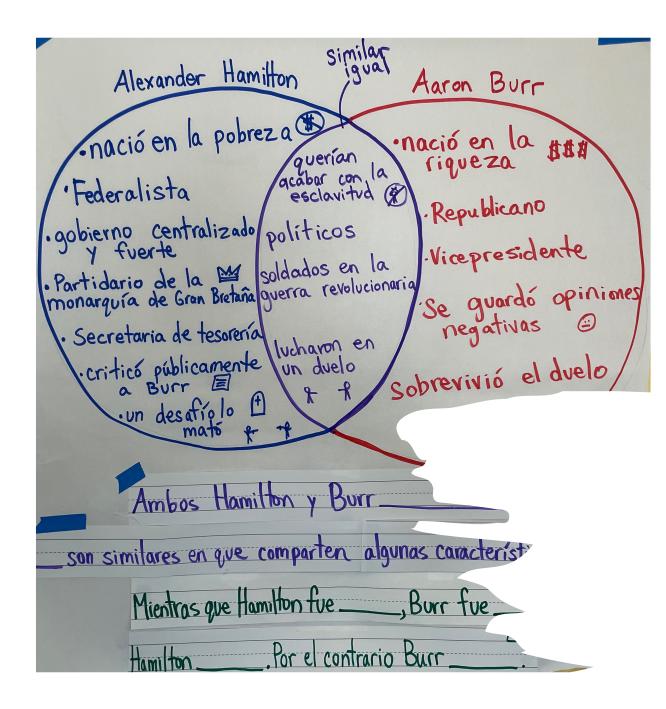
How to Determine the Language Function to Teach

Comes from the STANDARDS/FOUNDATIONS

- Look at the standards (and particularly the verbs). What is this standard asking children to DO?
- What language do children need in order to talk about this content?
- "Students should be able to ask and answer questions about details relating to an event or character..."
- "Students should be able to distinguish between....."
- "Students should be able to place events in the order in which they occurred...."









Graphic Organizers

WHY Graphic Organizers?

ALL
STUDENTSBuild conceptual, analytical thinkingVISUAL &
ENGLISH
LEARNERSScaffold comprehensionSTUDENT INProvide a tool for organizing & think

STUDENT IN BILINUAL PROGRAMS Provide a tool for organizing & thinking about information that can be transferred across languages





A Dive into the Language Functions and Graphic Organizers Resource

- Summary
- The Graphic Organizers
- Inherent Academic Language
- Grammatical Aspects
- Scaffolds (prompts, questions and frames)
- Key Standards
- Photos





Description/Describe – the language

Inherent Academic Language

- Vocabulary: characteristics, attributes, qualities, properties
- **Phrases:** is made up of, contains, consists of, exhibits, looks like, acts like, smells like, feels like

Grammatical aspects

• adjectives, adjective phrases, nouns, articles, pronouns, nominalization, connecting ideas, verbs: to be, to have, to be able to (can)

Scaffolds

- What are some of the characteristics of ___?
- The characteristics of ____ are ____ (and ___).



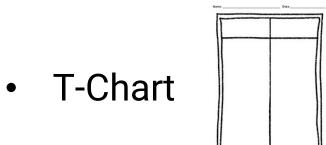


LANGUAGE FUNCTION: DESCRIPTION

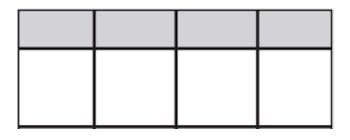
THE GRAPHIC ORGANIZERS

- Web (Bubble Chart)
- Tree Map

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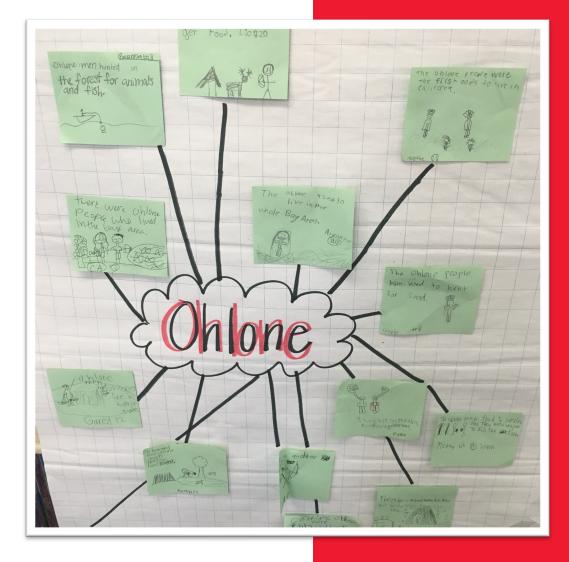
• Categorical Matrix (single row)





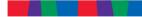
An "Into" Web

Start of Unit: WHAT WE KNOW! Brainstorm

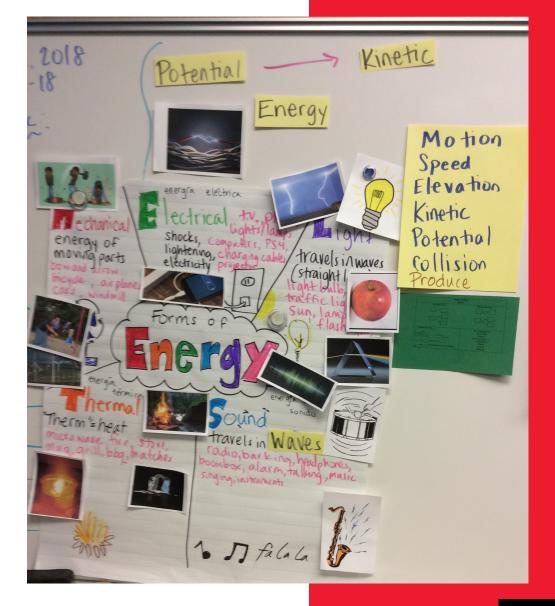








During the Unit: CONFIRM & ADD TO WHAT WE KNOW!











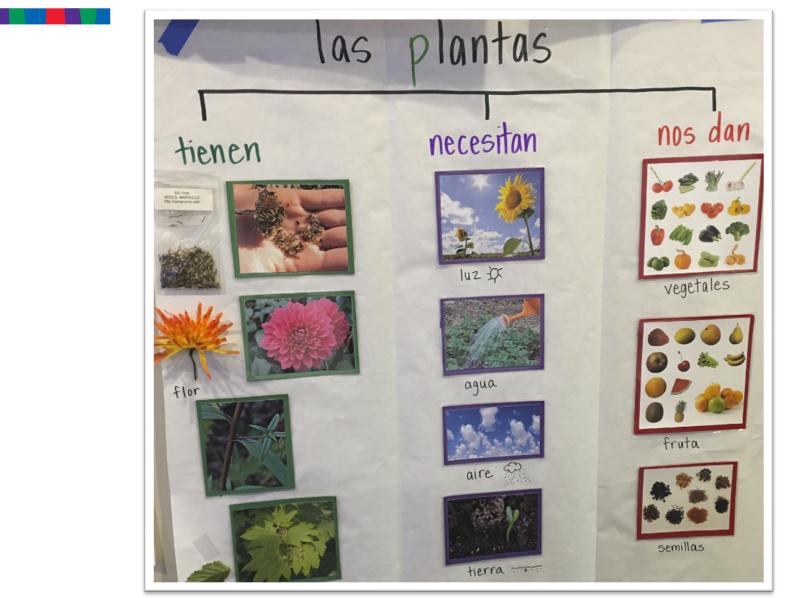
Una red sobre los animals de la granja

> Preschool / Transitional Kindergarten





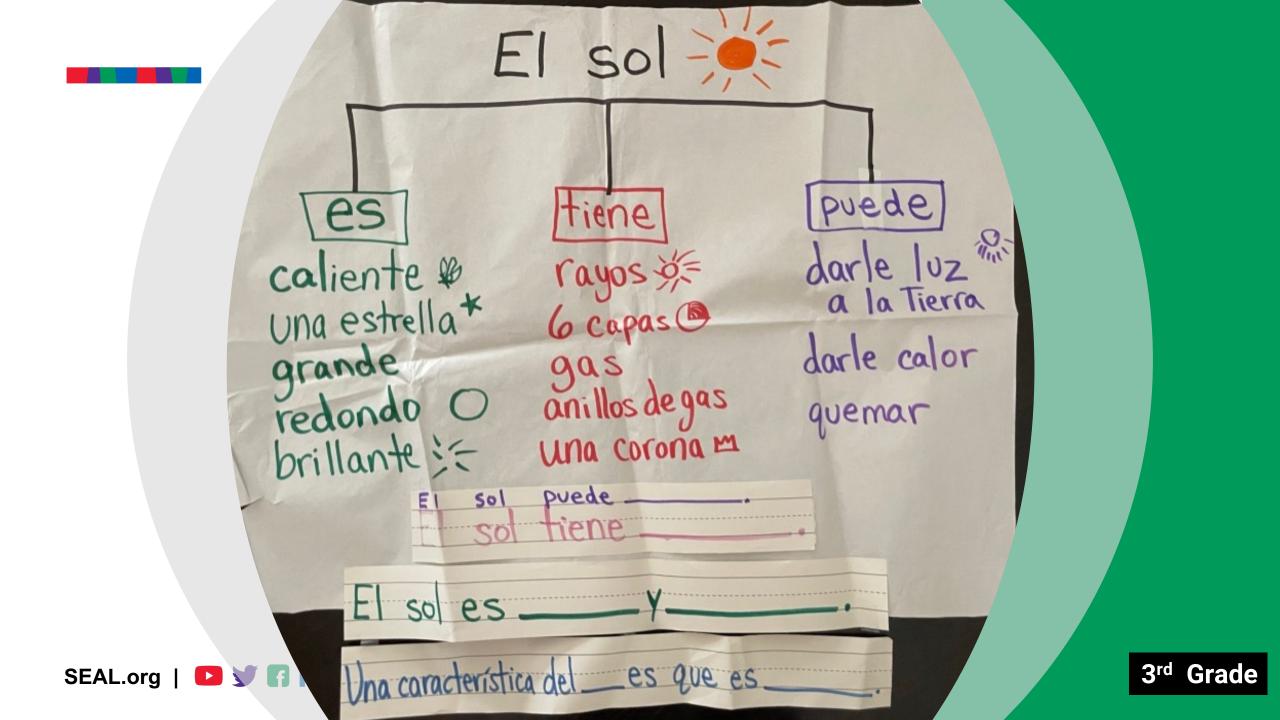


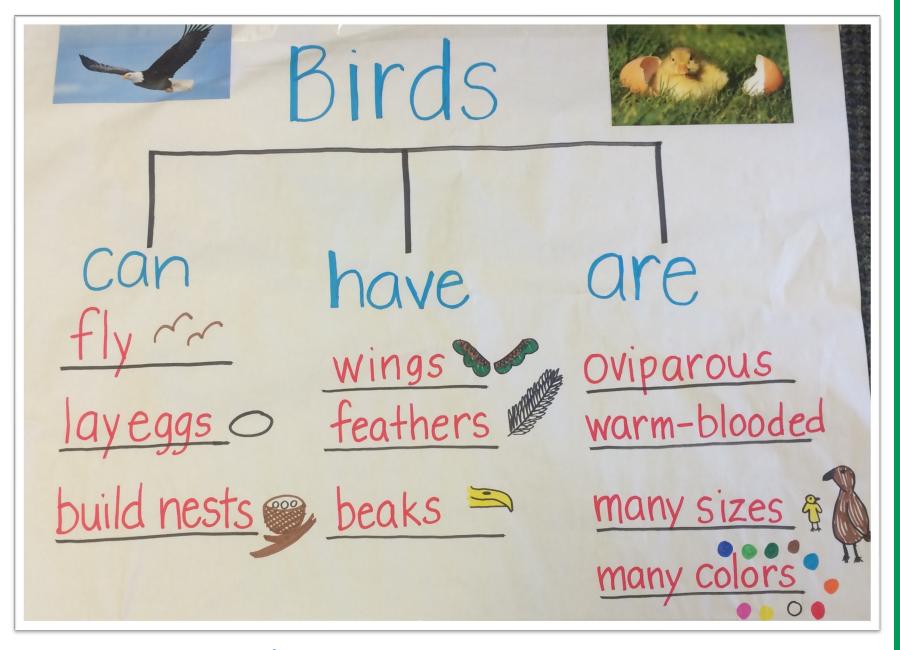


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Transitional Kindergarten

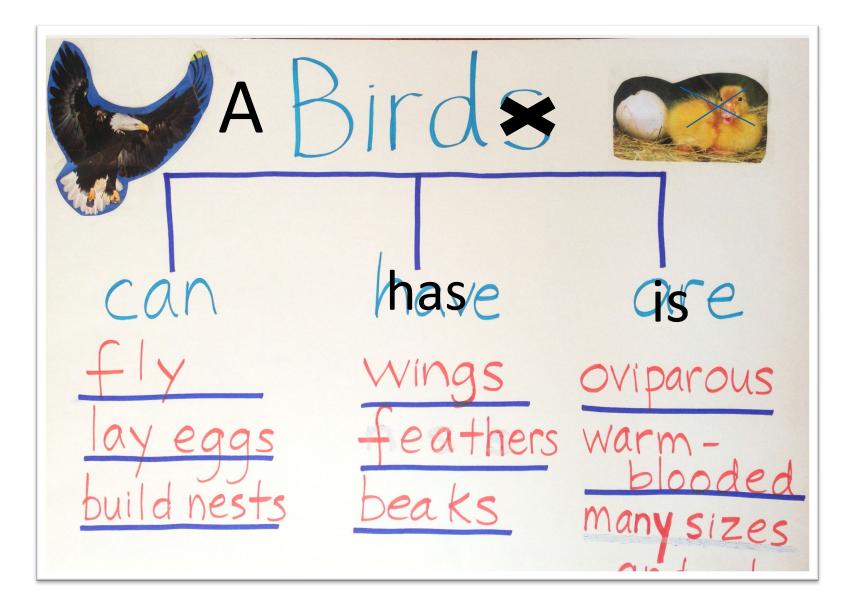




(plural noun)

1st grade





Tree Map (singular noun)

Designated ELD lesson: singular & plural forms of verbs





Language Function Chants

Canto de descripción

Por Heather Skibbins (Tune: If You're Happy and You Know It)

Si dices como parece – tu describes, Si dices como suena – tu describes, Si dices como huele o que sabor tiene, Si dices las cualidades – tu describes. <u>Sharks</u> (Description) -By Heather Skibbins & Jen Analla
If you say what it looks like – you describe,
If you say what it sounds like – you describe,
If you say what it smells like, tastes, or feels like,
If you tell its qualities – you describe.

The shark is fast, sleek and fierce, The shark has cartilage, teeth and gills, It's characterized by rubbery skin and a dorsal fin, If you tell its qualities - you describe.

COMPARE & CONTRAST

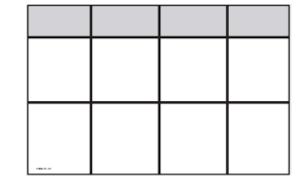
THE GRAPHIC ORGANIZERS

- Venn Diagram
- Categorical Matrix
- Double bubble (Thinking Maps)
- T-Chart

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PURPOSES

- Making decisions between two things
- Understanding how things are alike or different –distinguishing between things – clarifying



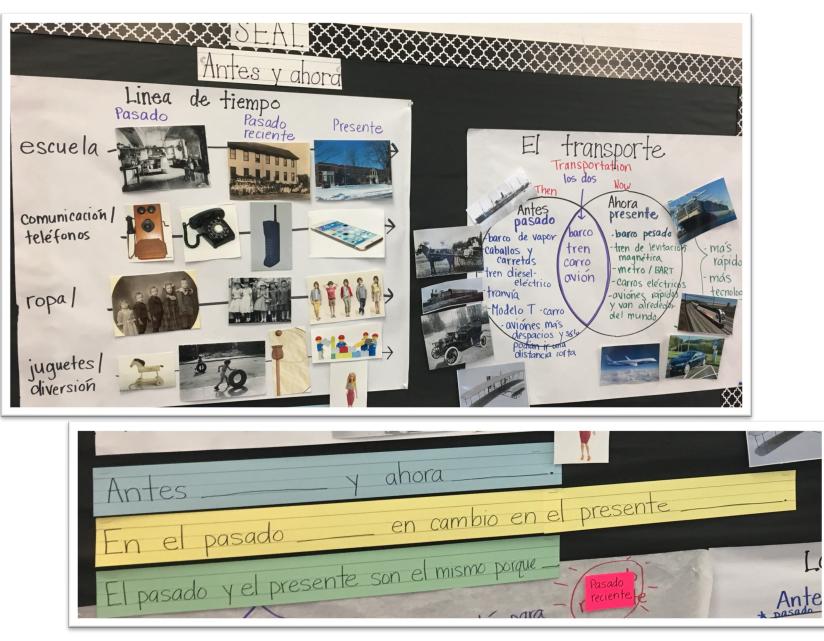




Compare & Contrast



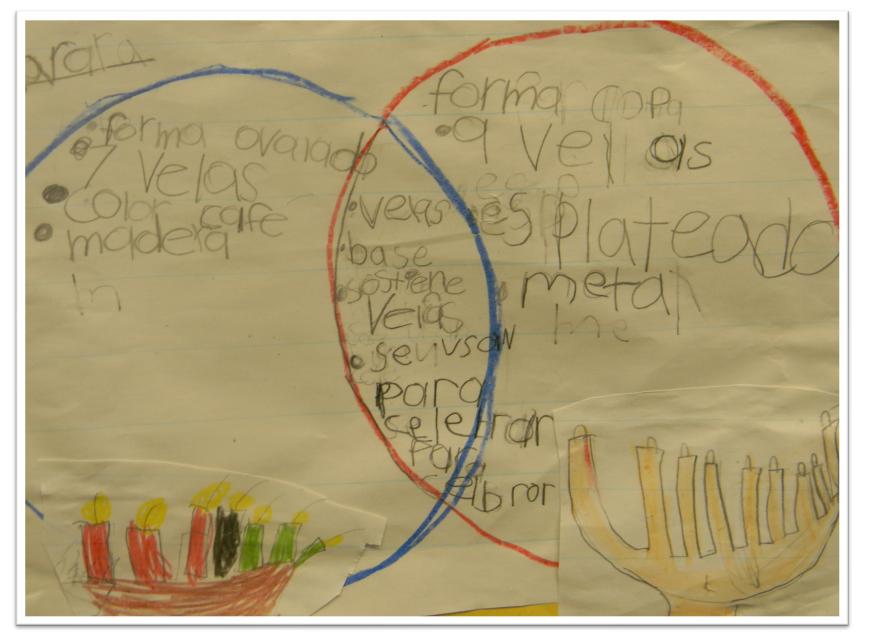




Compare & Contrast Venn Diagram



1st Grade

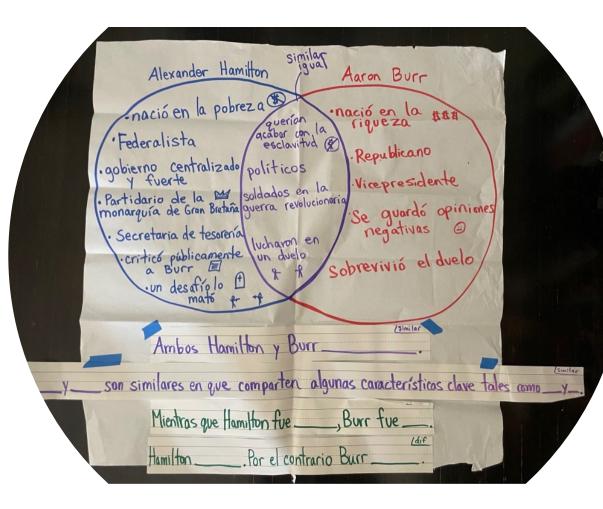


Compare & Contrast Venn Diagram



1st Grade

Teach cognates and transfer explicitly



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Español English comparar Compare contrastar diferente Similar similar iqua equa Caracter icas arac



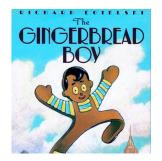


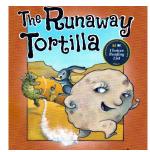
Colony	Population	Economy	Religion	Interesting Facts
New England Colonies:Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts Bay, New Hampshire	·Native peoples ·British	·Farms ¥¥ ·Fishing ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	• Puritans • Piligrims (intolerant of other religions) "City on a Hill"	 women, men and children did work on the farm, in the community t at church \$207 women who challenged male authority accused of witch craft
Southern Colonies: Virginia (Jamestown) Georgia, North+South Carolina	· Africans · Native peoples · Germans, Scots- Irish	 Tobacco and rice plantations ###### Slavery Ome Indentured Servitude IS 	•Anglican church	 Virginia started as all male colony First Africans 1619 Slavery central to economy
Middle Colonies: Maryland, New Amsterdam, New Jersey, Pennslyvania, Delaware	 Africans Native peoples Dutch English Swedish German Irish Scottish 	 Farms ^{##} Fur trade Crafts people Indentured Servitude Slavery Merchants #→°° Bankers Ship builders Overseas traders 	· Catholic · Jewish · Quaker · Christian	 Seeds of American Revolution start here Diverse and tolerant

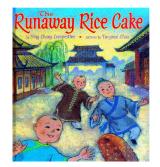
Compare & Contrast Categorical Matrix

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5th Grade







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Compare & Contrast Categorical Matrix





Compare & Contrast Categorical Matrix



Preschool

Red, and what color are the bee's wings?

Scaffolded Sentence Frames

- La mariquita y la libélula ambas tienen _____. / The ladybug and the dragonfly both have _____.
- La mariquita y la libélula son diferentes porque la mariquita tiene _____ pero la libélula tiene _____./ The ladybug and the dragonfly are different because the ladybug has _____ but the dragonfly has _____.
- La mariquita es _____. En comparación, la libélula es _____./ The ladybug is _____.
 By comparison, the dragonfly is _____.
- Mientras que la mariquita es _____, la libélula es _____./ Whereas the ladybug is _____, the dragonfly is _____.





A preview

With a partner:

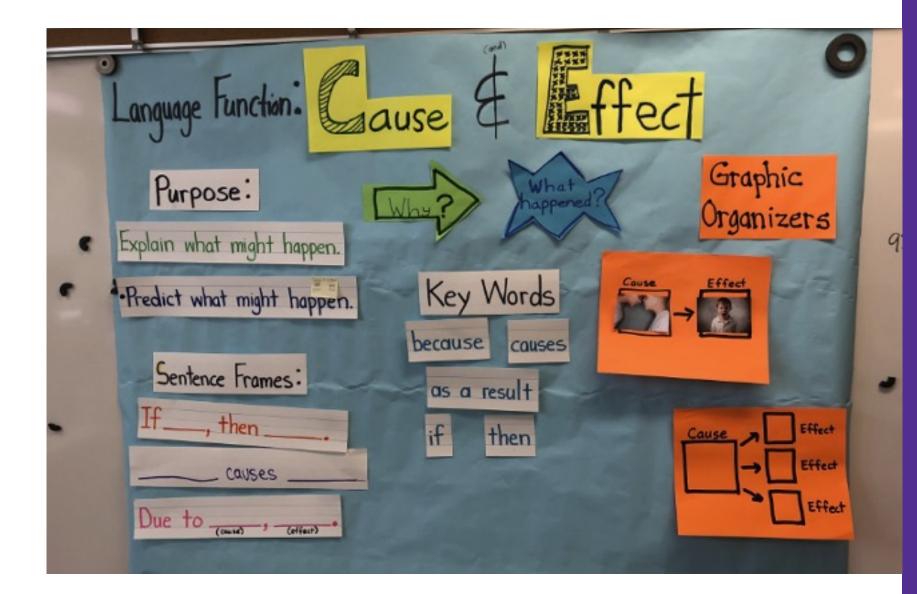
- 1 Explore remaining Language Functions
- 2 Share one connection you made to your current practice

The Language Function Wall

- To introduce the language function and make the language function visible
- Serve as a resource to students related to the language function
- A living space that is built and grows with the students throughout the unit – and remains as a resource to be drawn upon later
- An aid in providing Integrated instruction and ELD



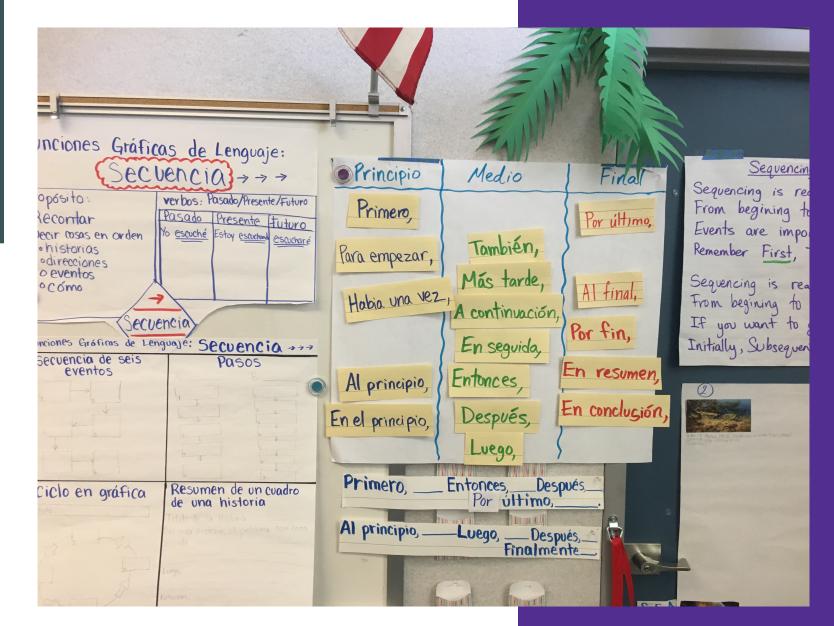




Cause and Effect Language Function Wall



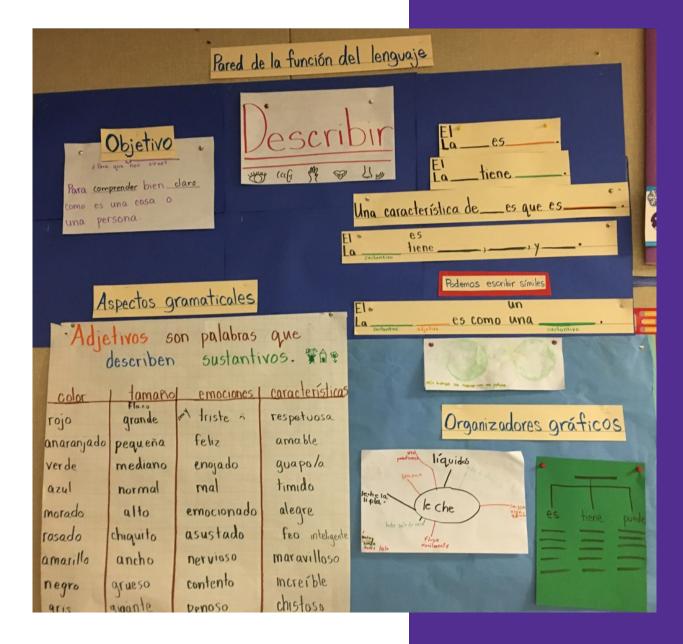
Sequence Language Function Wall







Begin Language Function Wall in Spanish



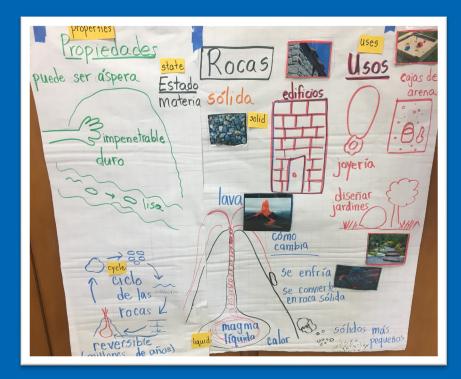


ENGLISH We can use descriptive language. furry wo Dily bumpy rough Spiky Soft Smooth minuscule microscopic Smal large big giant mini enormous ginormous teeny little djectives are describing words. tiny minuscule michosop,C little small size or shape looks texture (feels me Ð m texture oft m hard long taste 3 chewy 8 little 10 crunchy short, sticky & Spicy tiny hot hard Squishy bumpy smal SOUT creamy gigantic rough CULLY DON Widesoft Savory round cold Sweet crunchy fat giant + Doily treezing sally mushy @ crispy hot oily flata mushy creamy 80 smooth 3 crooked

In ELD time take it into English



Seeing it in Action



Segundo grado Tema: Materia







2nd Grade Example

NGSS: 2-PS1-1

Plan and conduct an investigation to describe and classify different kinds of materials by their observable properties. 2-PS1-2. Analyze data obtained from testing different materials to determine which materials have the properties that are best suited for an intended purpose.

Language Function

Description and Classification

Leading to Performance Task

Students will use descriptive language to write an informational paragraph in Spanish about one material. They will include descriptions of its state of matter, observable properties, how it changes, and it's uses.



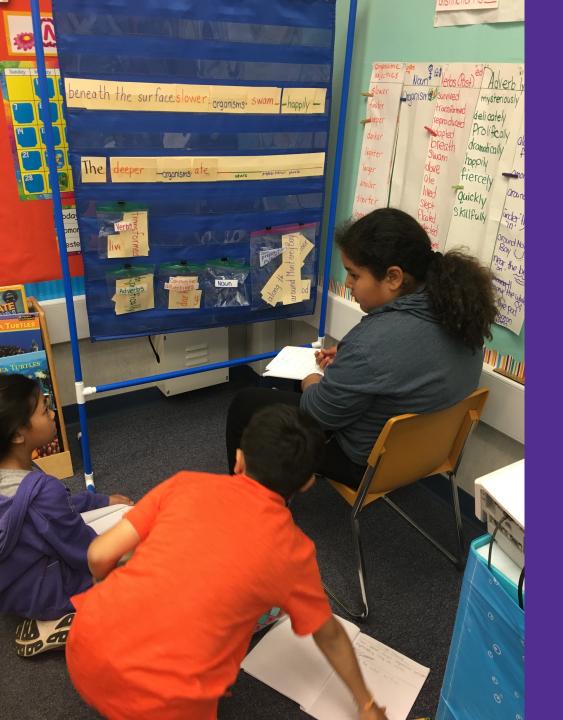




Think Pair Share

Share a question or ah-ha about the role of the language functions in a bilingual classroom





ELD in Dual Language Classrooms

Scaffolding Language

Dynamic relationship between Spanish Instruction, Integrated ELD, and Designated ELD







1. ELD is an Equity Issue









2. Engaging, Motivating, Integrated, **Respectful and** Intellectually Challenging







3. Prepares students for English times of day and content







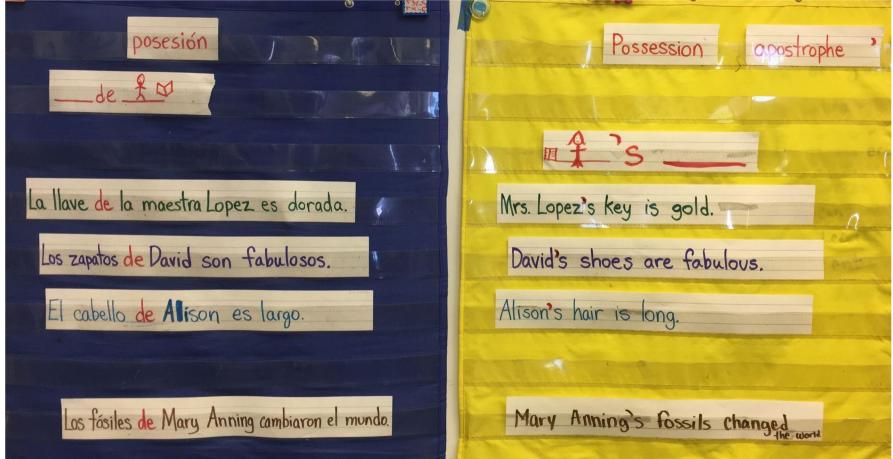
4. Responds to Students' Needs

Describe the characteristics of (2/13/18) Mallard ducks and what we can learn from them. Whats ducks eat Ducks have beaks. The ducks do upending to find some food in water. Birds have feet to swim. Birds fly. Birds lay their eggs for they can be comfy and hatch A duck have a beak to eat. PAMELA Jerus NICOLE





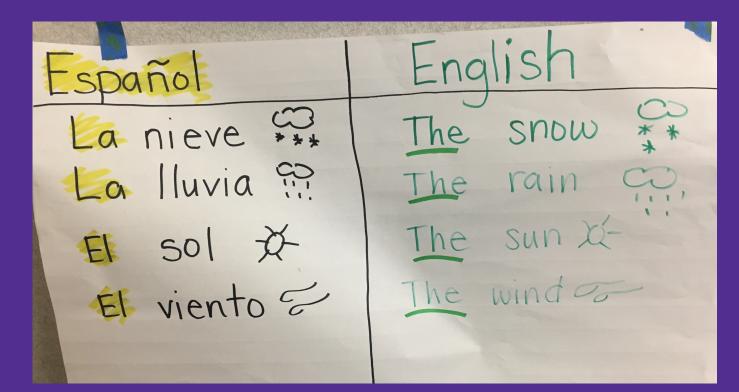
5. Builds upon LOTE







The Role of Cross Language Connections and Transfer







"Effective biliteracy instruction and pedagogy involve the strategic and inter-related use of two languages. Bilingual teaching is not repeating the same thing in two languages; rather, biliterate pedagogies provide intentional opportunities for students to make crosslanguage and cross-cultural connections."

-Escamilla, Olsen, Slavick 2022

THE SEPARATE UNDERLYING PROFICIENCY (SUP) MODEL OF BILINGUAL PROFICIENCY

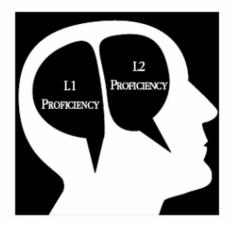


Figure 1. The Separate Underlying Proficiency Model

THE COMMON UNDERLYING PROFICIENCY (CUP) MODEL OF BILINGUAL PROFICIENCY

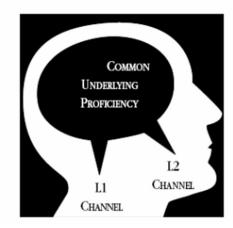
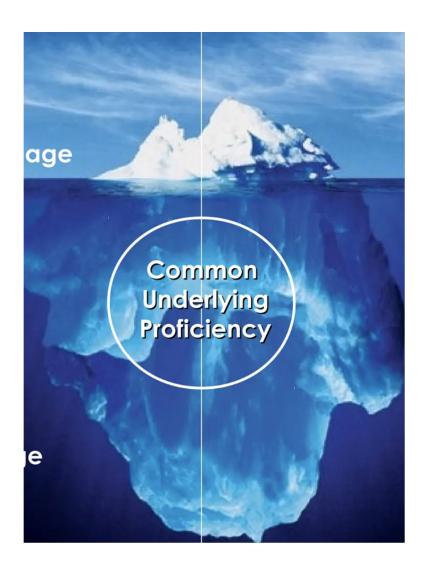


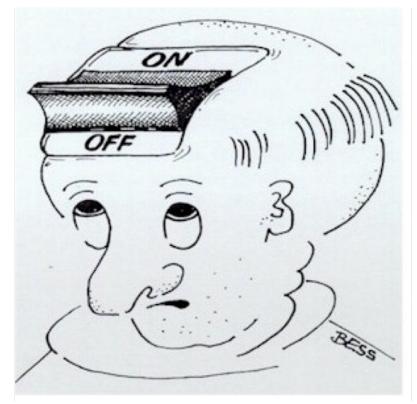
Figure 2. The Common Underlying Proficiency Model







Strict Strategic Language Separation

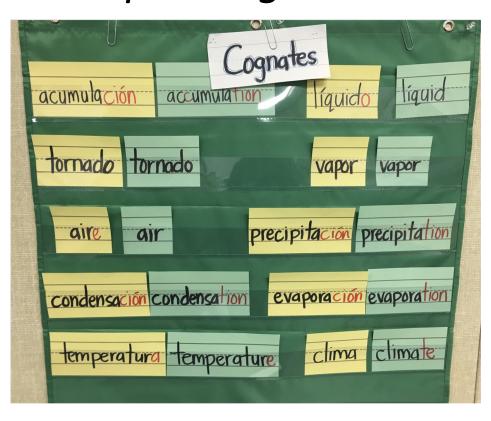




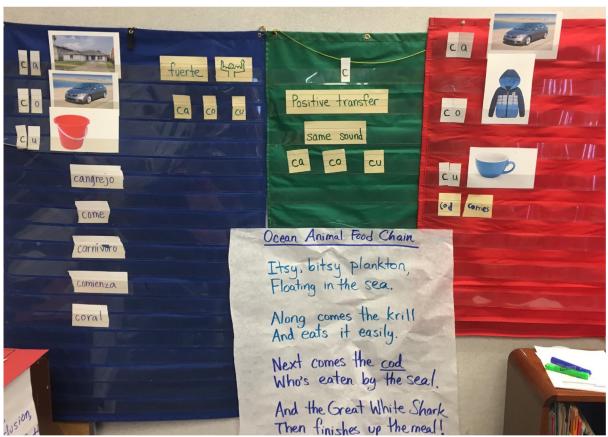


Positive Transfer

Skill works the same or similarly in both languages *Example: Cognates*







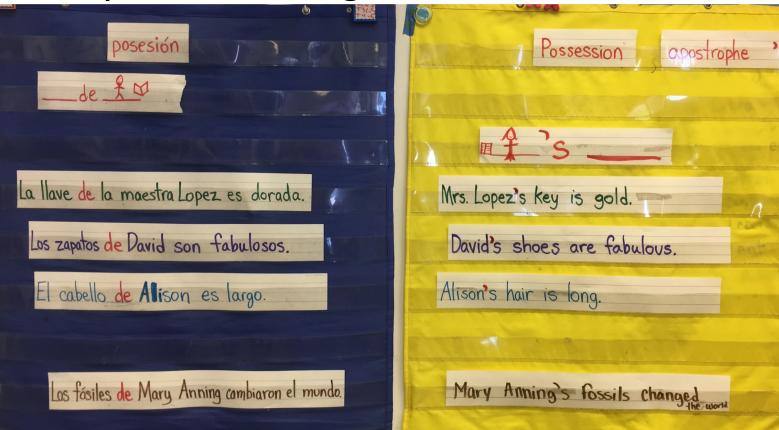


Negative Transfer

Skills work differently across languages

Example: False cognates

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Dime



Díme



<u>Zero transfer –</u>

Occurs in one language but not in the other Example: the "th" sound in English







Minimal alignment Partial alignment		Full alignment	Exemplary practice
Teachers rarely create targeted and purposeful opportunities to foster cross-linguistic connections through strategies such as cognate awareness, bridging, and translanguaging.	Teachers sometimes create targeted and purposeful opportunities to foster cross-linguistic connections through strategies such as cognate awareness, bridging, and translanguaging.	Teachers consistently create targeted and purposeful opportunities to foster cross-linguistic connections through strategies such as cognate awareness, bridging, and translanguaging. These opportunities are	Teachers consistently create targeted and purposeful opportunities to foster cross-linguistic connections through strategies such as cognate awareness, bridging, and translanguaging. These opportunities are strategically planned in advance to further program goals and instructional objectives, and they are
GUIDING PRINCIPL DUAL LA EDU	ES FOR NGUAGE JCATION	strategically planned in advance to further program goals and instructional objectives, and they are tailored to the needs of the student population.	tailored to the needs of the student population. Program staff engage in outreach opportunities within and beyond the district to learn from and support other dual language programs regarding the use of cross linguistic instructional strategies.

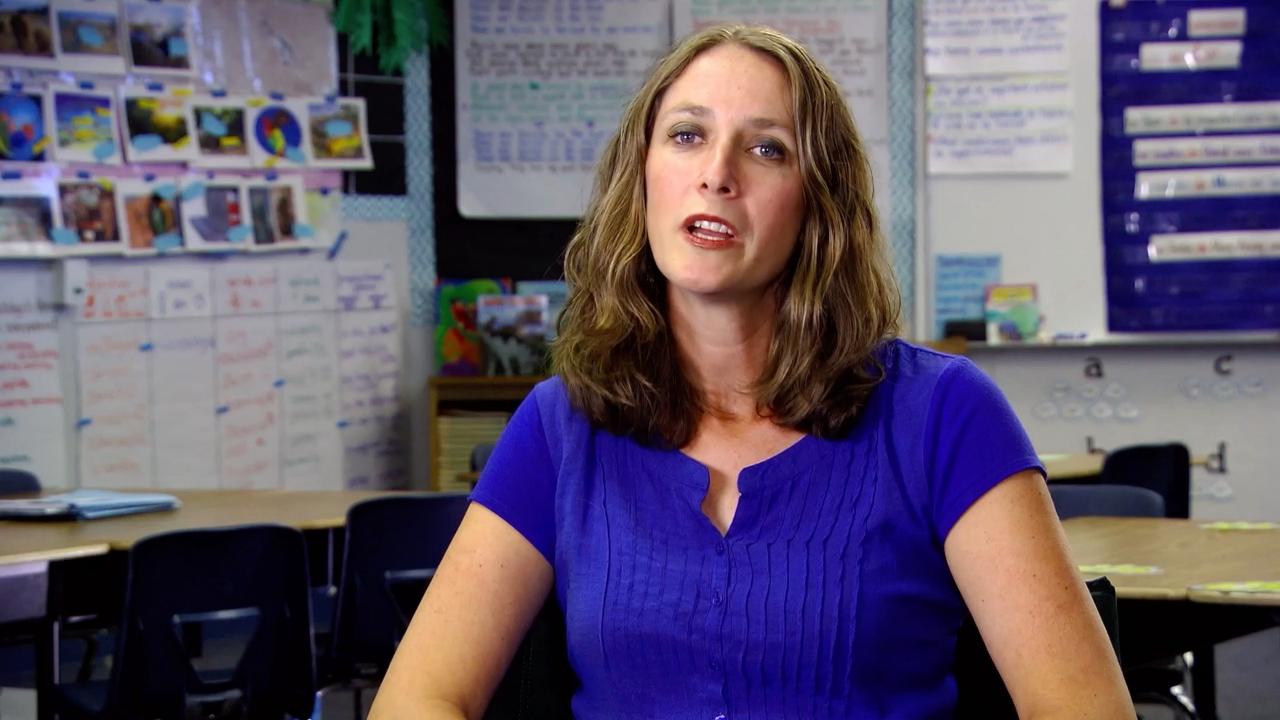
Instruction that leverages student's bilingualism by strategically incorporating cross-linguistic strategies





CAL Service Dual Language

SANTILLANAUSA



In groups of 2-3, please share:



What stood out to you in the video?

 What benefits can you see from cross language connections?





Stay Connected with SEAL!



Centering Multilingual Families in California Community Schools

By Dr. Camille R. Whitney and Dr. Kendra Fehrer

Introduction

Community schools are schools where the resources and voices of the staff, families, and community are organized around supporting student success. Community schools have shown promise in improving student learning and well-being, particularly with underserved populations. While there are numerous national, state, and local initiatives supporting community schools, California has made the largest

investment to date.

Administered by the California Department of Education (CDE), the California Community Schools Partnership Program (CCSPP) has dedicated \$4.1 billion through 2030-31 to eligible public schools to develop "strong and intentional community partnerships ensuring pupil learning and whole child and family development."2

Although this brief is designed primarily for educators and administrators, please note that meaningful family partnership must include families as collaborative stakeholders and decision-makers in determining what strategies may be relevant and helpful to your school community. Additionally, school staff would do well to consider engaging with community partners in the review and development of familypartnership strategies. Community partners often offer a broader perspective on families experiences and can bring specific skills and resources to the school community.

HOW TO USE THIS BRIEF This brief provides useful guidance and resources for educators and administrators seeking to expand family-school partnerships as part of their community school strategy. Specifically, this brief can be used for:

identifying areas of strength and growth for development of family-school partnerships;

considering practices that could be implemented as part of a community school strategy (to be discussed and determined collaboratively with family leaders); and

strengthening existing family-school partnership practices to support learning among students from all cultural and linguistic backgrounds.

*For a definition of family-school partnership and other key ms, see the Glossary on page 4.

Download Community Schools Research **Brief and More**



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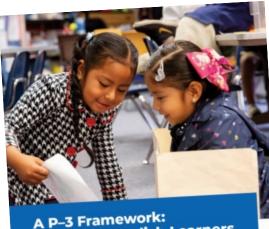






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P-3 Framework: Centering English Learners



A P-3 Framework: Centering English Learners

By Laurie Olsen, Ph.D.





Includes:

- Why an EL-Centric P-3 Framework?
- 8 Key Understandings
- 11 Overarching Principles
- Reflection and Planning Tool for States and Local Educational Agencies
- and more!





Questions?





















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