

Teaching for Biliteracy with Project GLAD®



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What is biliteracy?

comprehension

oracy

writing

oral language

fluency

reading

Using the word bank above, write your own definition of biliteracy.



Report out.



Teaching for Biliteracy



Planning for Purposeful, Strategic and Systematic Development of

- Oral Language
- Oracy
- Literacy
 In two languages.

What?

How?



Literature/Texts/
 Discussions/Writing in both languages

- Strategies that create metalinguisitic awareness
- Strategies that facilitate cross-linguisitic transfer

Why?



- Asset approach to multilingualism
- Develops cognitive complexity
- Economic and social advantage

The Golden Circle, Sinek, 2014





Metalinguistic Awareness for *bilinguals*



• is *thinking* and *talking* about *language*, and, in the case of biliteracy, understanding the *relationships* between and within languages.

 involves identifying, analyzing, and comparing/contrasting the sounds, symbols, grammar, vocabulary, and language structures between and across languages.



Metalinguistic Awareness of similarities and differences in...

- Phonology sounds systems: vowels, consonants, irregular patterns (a-i-e-o-u, y, l, ll, th, h, z,)
- Morphology or word formation roots, prefixes and suffixes (incomprehensible-incomprensible, rapidly-rapidamente)
- Cognates/False Cognates (comprender comprehend, embarazada – pregnant!)
- Syntax and grammar including rules for punctuation, grammar, word order, etc. that is unique to each language (Juan's black dog. – El perro negro de Juan.)
- **Pragmatics** (language use) that include cultural norms that are reflected in language use, ex. Dichos/expressions/idioms
 The apple doesn't fall far from the tree. Tal palo, tal astilla. You Usted o Tú-

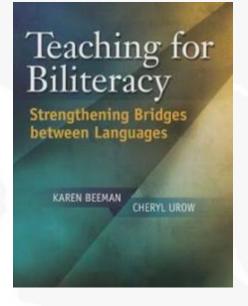


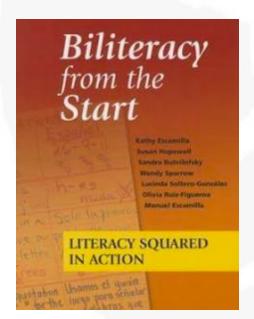


Teaching for Cross-Linguistic Transfer

Cheryl Urow and Karen Beeman: The Bridge

 Teaching for Biliteracy: Strengthening Bridges Between Languages





Kathy Escamilla: Cross-language connections

 Biliteracy from the Start: Literacy Squared in Action



Teaching for Biliteracy

- Begins with a highly comprehensible, concrete and interactive activity focused on preparing students to comprehend text
 - ✓ Language Experience Approach
- 2. Integrates content and literacy instruction
- Includes strategies to support comprehension throughout the unit
- 4. Bridges to the other language



Urow and Beeman, 2013



Teaching for biliteracy: GLAD® – a natural fit



Thematic Instruction

- Integrating content, language arts and ELD and SLD standards is the most effective way to teach for biliteracy
- Allows students to learn and practice literacy skills within a highly comprehensible context
- Allows for more effective cross-linguistic transfer
 - Concepts and similar language transfer easily
 - Language differences are taught explicitly but are held together within the framework of the unit

Beeman and Urow, 2013



Scaffolding for Content and Language with GLAD®



Gradual Release of Responsibility



GLAD units are made of **strands of strategies** intentionally sequenced and scaffolded to maximize content comprehension and language acquisition.

- Concrete → Abstract
 - visual, auditory and kinesthetic supports for entering more quickly into academic reading and writing
- Oral Language → Oracy → Literacy

Teacher modeling and shaping of language, student repetition and practice, student reading and writing

- Whole group → Partner or Team → Individual
 - Individual has multiple opportunities to wrestle with content and language before producing individual work. (assessment)



What about the Bridge?



Read the page from *Teaching for Biliteracy* titled:

- The Bridge: Teaching to biliteracy looks different than teaching to monoliteracy
- With an elbow partner discuss
 - ✓ What is the Bridge?
 - ✓ When is it done?
 - ✓ How is it done?



Opportunities to use the Bridge with Project GLAD®

Strategies that "Hang Together" intentionally sequenced for GRR



1. Expository (Informational) Strand

Graphic Organizer → Pictorial Input Chart → Expert Groups → Process Grid Game → Cooperative Strip Paragraph → BRIDGE →EXTENSION ACTIVITY

2. Narrative Strand

Narrative Input → ELD Group Frame → Story Map → Written Story Summary → BRIDGE →EXTENSION ACTIVITY

3. Sentence Building Strand

Here, There Chant → Sentence Patterning Chart → Language Study → Descriptive Writing → BRIDGE →EXTENSION ACTIVITY

Note: DL teachers may choose to alternate languages of strategy strands from unit to unit (50/50 program) or develop the Expository Strand in the language which is allotted more time (80/20 program)



Cooperative Strip Paragraph



Language Experience Approach

Building the language and content

- Graphic Organizer
- Pictorial Input Chart
- **Expert Groups**
- Process Grid Game



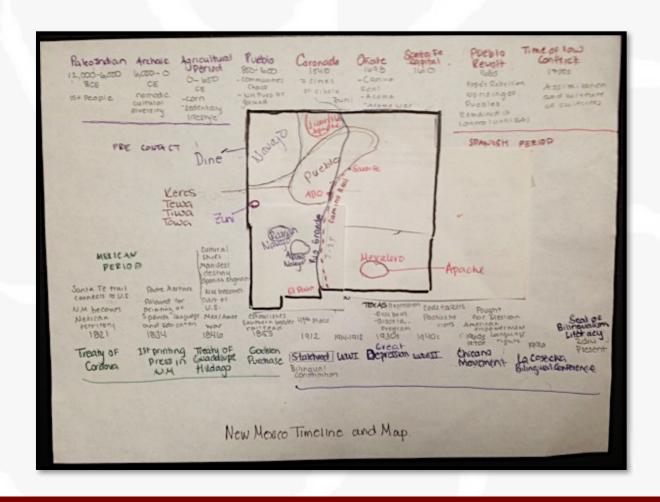
> Big Book



Chants

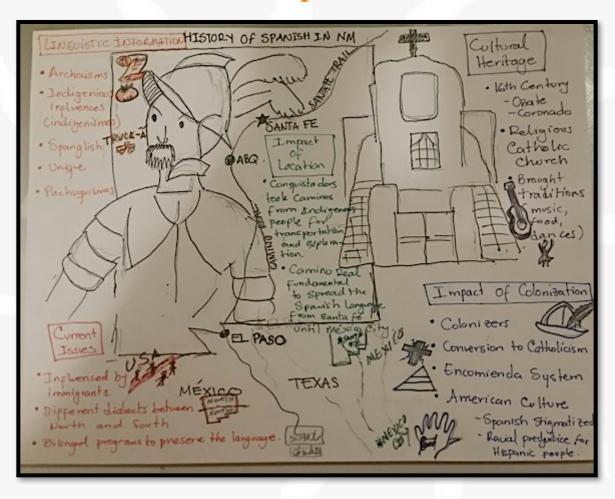


Graphic Organizer





Pictorial Input Chart





Expert Groups





Process Grid

Language	Impact of location	Cultural heritage	Impact of Colonization	Linguistic Information	Current Issues
Spanish					
Navajo					
Zuni					
Tewa, Tiwa, Towa					
Keresan					



Cooperative Strip Paragraph

	New Mexico June 16th, 2016
By: The Schokarly Diag The location, culture and history	
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A Bridge to Spanish

English	Spanish



El párrafo cooperativo

Así se dice - una actividad de extensión



Biliteracy from the Start: Literacy Squared in Action - Kathy Escamilla



Thoughts, Comments, Questions?





¡Muchas gracias!

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Many thanks!



