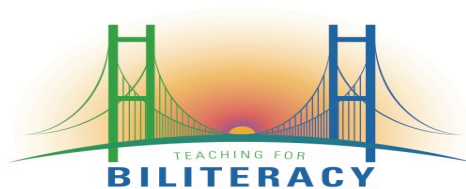


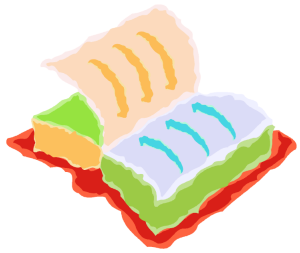
What is biliteracy and what does biliteracy look like?

Defining Biliteracy



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What is literacy?



What is literacy?

For you as an adult?

What do you read and why?

**What is literacy for your
students?**

What do your students read?

What is literacy?

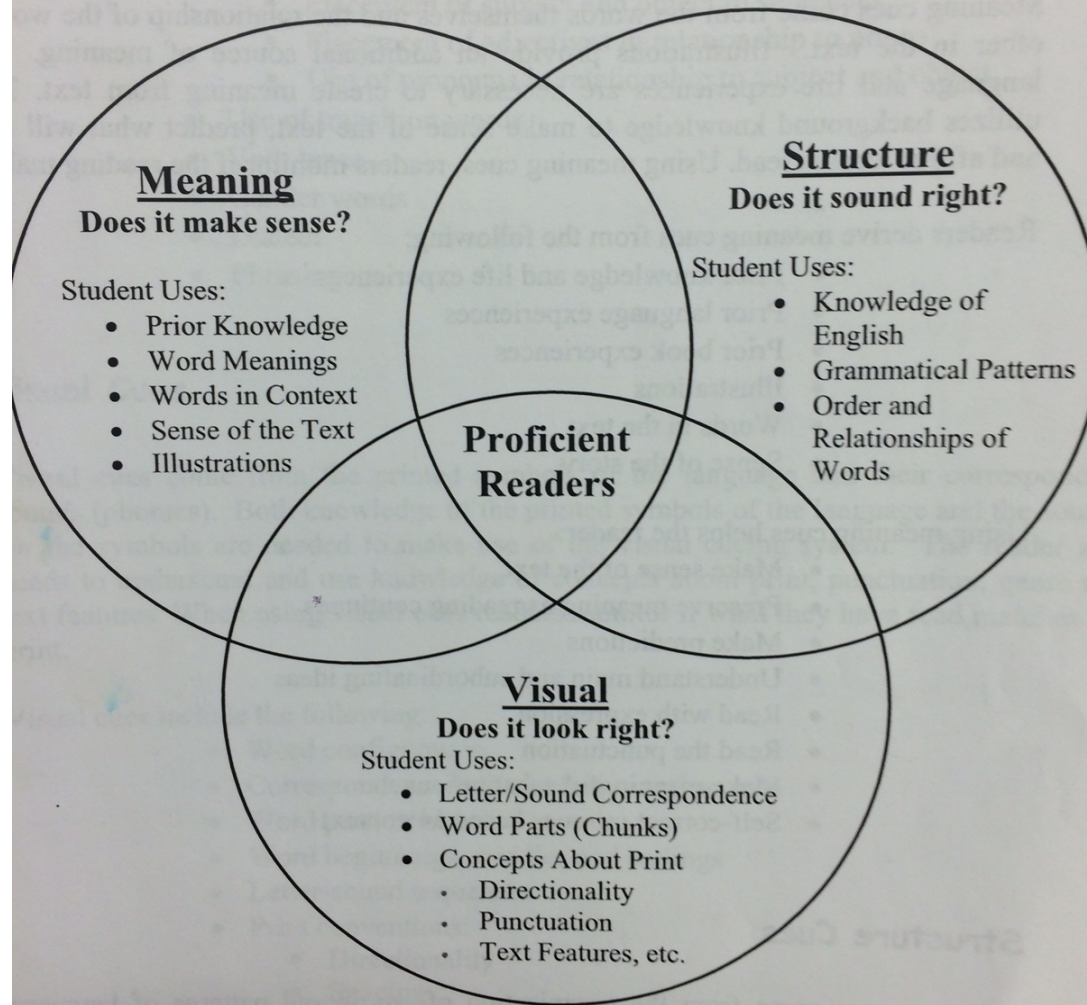
- Communication
- Listening, Speaking, Reading and Writing for Communication
- Power: Self - Advocacy
- Functional citizenship
- Understanding the world
- Centered in meaning
- Made up of parts: foundational skills, comprehension, writing, oracy, fluency, language,



What is literacy?

How do children learn to read and write?

Three Reading Cues



Source: Emily Zoeller's blog:

<http://www.teachingforbilitracy.com/literacy-processing-and-language-development/>

Language Development: How does it affect literacy development?



Language Learners and Literacy

- Language development directly impacts literacy development
- When planning for literacy, we must include what we know about students' language development so that we can support and scaffold literacy development.



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	Level 6 - Reaching
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 - Match 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	
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)	

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:

	Level 1 Entering	Level 2 Beginning	Level 3 Developing	Level 4 Expanding	Level 5 Bridging	Level 6 - Reaching
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	
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	

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.

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	• 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 (Web sites) or software programs • In the native language (L1) • With mentors

Sensory Supports

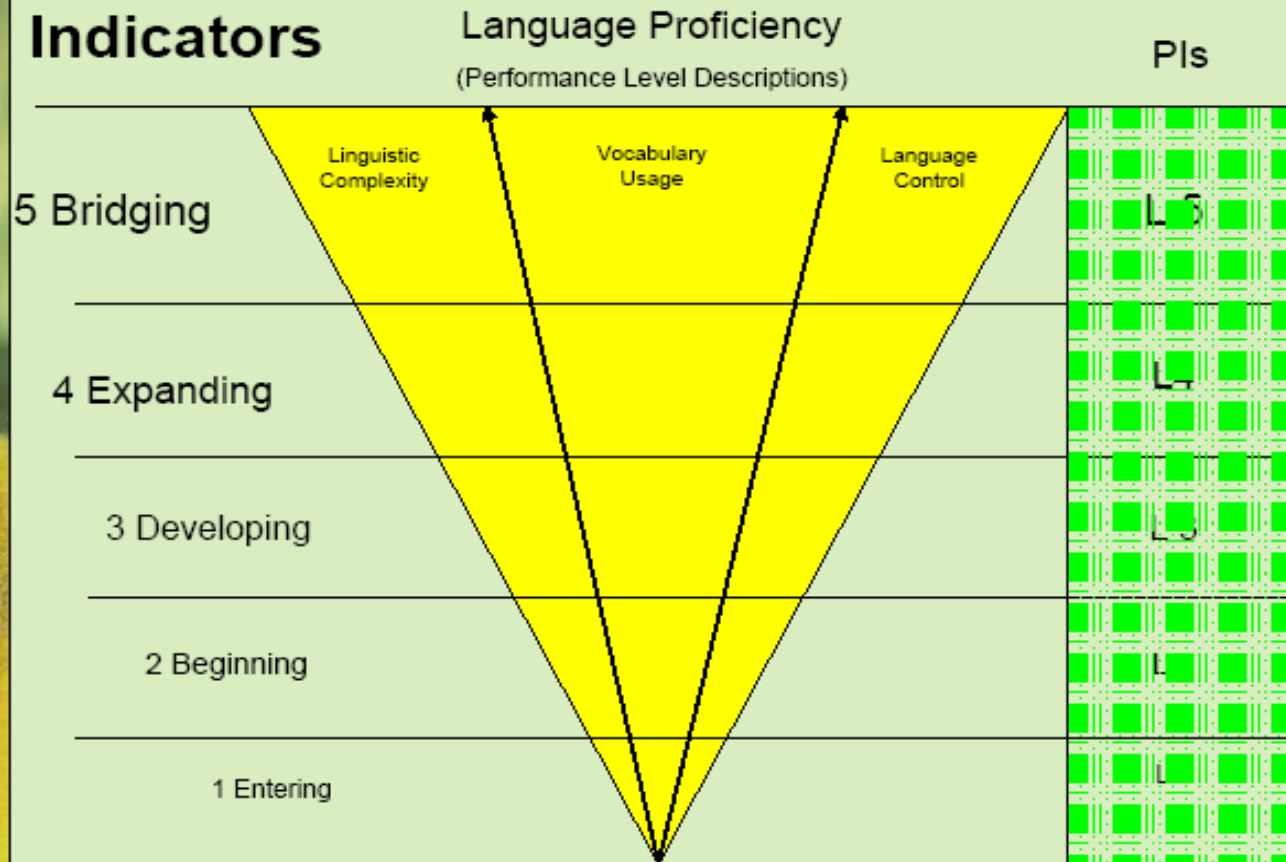
Some sensory supports are applicable across all ELP standards, as exemplified in Figure 3G. Others are specific to the language of a content area. Figure 3H expands the notion of the use of sensory support by giving specific examples for ELP standards 2 through 5. The use of these sensory supports in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

Figure 3H: Specific Examples of Sensory Supports

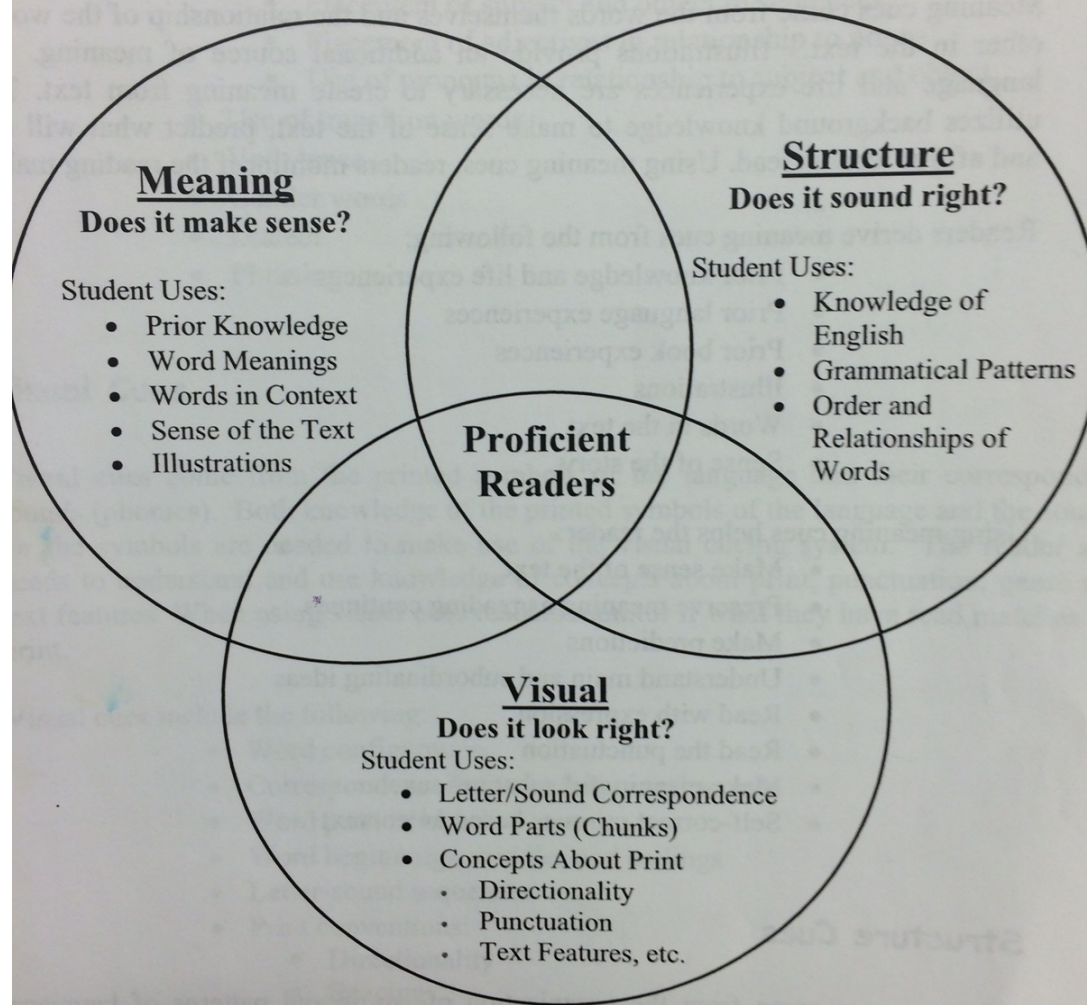
Supports related to the language of Language Arts	Supports related to the language of Mathematics	Supports related to the language of Science	Supports related to the language of Social Studies
Illustrated word/phrase walls Felt or magnetic figures of story elements Sequence blocks Environmental print 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 Aerial & 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.

Interaction of Performance Level Definitions and Model Performance Indicators



Three Reading Cues



Source: Emily Zoeller's blog:

<http://www.teachingforbilitacy.com/literacy-processing-and-language-development/>

Your Literacy Definition

- Write your literacy definition.
- Then use it to define biliteracy. This is your literacy pedagogy.
- Compare it to our definition on page 2 under “What Do We Mean by Teaching for Biliteracy?”

What is biliteracy and what does biliteracy look like?

Creating Systems that Support Biliteracy



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**Programmatic Level:
Language and Content Allocation Plan**



**Classroom Level:
Biliteracy Schedules: Daily Spanish and English
Literacy**



**Instructional and Curricular Level:
Biliteracy Units**

Programmatic Structures Needed for Biliteracy

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



For biliteracy to be successful, planning must occur at the programmatic level

- Jigsaw Read the Section “Planning for Biliteracy at the Classroom Level from the Learner’s Perspective”, page 15
- Then:
 - Person A reads paragraph 1 on page 18
 - Person B reads paragraph 2 on page 18
 - Person C reads paragraph 3 on page 18
 - **SPONGE**: Read Allocating Language and Content in Dual Language Programs, page 19

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



Program Considerations Handout

Program Considerations for Teaching for Biliteracy

<i>Teaching for Biliteracy: Strengthening Bridges between Languages</i>	www.TeachingForBiliteracy.com
Chapter 1, pp. 18-21 Planning for Biliteracy at the Classroom Level from the Learner's Perspective	Programmatic Supports -> • Infrastructure Supports ○ Sample Content and Language Allocation Plans ○ Sample daily and weekly schedules • Description of Programs ○ Defining language allocation programs based on program goals

Teaching for biliteracy, including the implementation of the Bridge, is most effective when programs have a clearly defined **content and language allocation plan**.

Establishing the amount of time spent in each language and the language in which each content area will be taught is essential when planning for biliteracy and the Bridge.

Working on your own or with your team, map out your current **content and language allocation plan**. Using instructional minutes allocated for the day or week (do not include specials or lunch/recess), determine how much instructional time students spend in Spanish and how much of their instructional time is in English. You may use the worksheet below or another framework.

As you complete the Content and Language Allocation Worksheet (pp. 2-3), reflect on the following:

- Have you used academic instructional minutes to determine Spanish minutes and English minutes (exclude specials, lunch and recess)?
- Do students receive literacy in Spanish and English daily (possible in all programs: 80/20 and 50/50 programs)?
- Compute actual instructional minutes by language. Do they match the percentages in the language allocation plan, as noted in the second column in the Content and Language Allocation worksheet?
-

Is the language allocation (instructional minutes in each language) the same for ALL students at each grade level? Or are some students getting more or less instructional time in one language than other students?

Content and Language Allocation Worksheet

Grade	Language Allocation (ex. 80/20; 70/30, etc.) Note: Spanish % is the first number	Content taught in Spanish Spanish Content and Minutes	Content Taught in English English Content and Minutes	Notes
K				
1				
2				
3				
4				



**Programmatic Level:
Language and Content Allocation Plan**



**Classroom Level:
Biliteracy Schedules: Daily Spanish and English
Literacy**



**Instructional and Curricular Level:
Biliteracy Units**

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)

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

Sample schedule
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 – 8:00	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



**Programmatic Level:
Language and Content Allocation Plan**



**Classroom Level:
Biliteracy Schedules: Daily Spanish and English
Literacy**



**Instructional and Curricular Level:
Biliteracy Units**



Creating Bilingual Units of Instruction:

Say Something Strategy

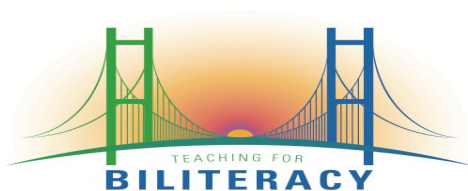
Pages 14 and 15

- Connection: This reminds me of _____.
- Question: I wonder _____.
- Summary: In other words _____.
- Prediction: I think that _____.



What is biliteracy and what does biliteracy look like?

Biliteracy Unit Framework



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Theme		
Standards:	BILITERACY UNIT FRAMEWORK (BUF) - Content Area Standards - English Language Arts Standards - Spanish Language Arts Standards - English Language Development (Proficiency) Standards - Spanish Language Development (Proficiency) Standards	Content Area and Content Big Idea(s) Language Arts Big Ideas Content Area Targets Language Targets Summative Assessment
Building Oracy and Background Knowledge - Interactive, hands-on activity - Vocabulary Development		Formative Assessment
Reading Comprehension - Guided Reading - Read aloud - Readers’ Workshop - Partner reading		
Writing - Guided Writing - Writers’ Workshop		
Word Study and Fluency - Decoding - Phonics - Spelling		
Summative Assessment		
Bridge Metalinguistic Skills		
Extension Lesson or Activity		

Theme		Content Area and Content Big Idea(s) Language Arts Big Ideas
Standards: • 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 activities • Vocabulary Development	Spanish Formative Assessment	
Reading Comprehension • Guided Reading • Read aloud		
Writing • Guided Writing • Writers' Workshop		
Word Study and Fluency • Decoding • Phonics		
Summative Assessment		
Bridge • Metalinguistic Skills	English	
Extension Lesson or Activity		

Theme Standards: • Content Area Standards • English Language Arts Standards • Spanish Language Arts Standards • English Language Development (Proficiency) Standards • Spanish Language Development (Proficiency) Standards	Content Area and Content Big Idea(s) Language Arts Big Ideas Content Area Targets Language Targets Summative Assessment	
Building Oracy and Background Knowledge • Interactive, hands-on activity • Vocabulary Development	<div data-bbox="732 548 1748 799"> <div data-bbox="1089 639 1394 733">English</div> <div data-bbox="1047 751 1228 1248">  </div> <div data-bbox="589 1172 1601 1422"> <div data-bbox="923 1265 1263 1359">Spanish</div> </div> </div> <div data-bbox="1765 539 1831 1242" data-cs="2" data-kind="parent">Formative Assessment</div> <div data-kind="ghost"></div>	
Reading Comprehension • Guided Reading • Read aloud		
Writing • Guided Writing • Writers' Workshop		
Word Study and Fluency • Decoding • Phonics		
Summative Assessment		
Bridge • Metalinguistic Skills		
Extension Lesson or Activity		

The Biliteracy Unit Framework

- Plans biliteracy at the instructional and curricular level
- Reflects the research on second language acquisition and best practices for literacy
- Can be adjusted to include different types of resources (Calkins, Estrellita, etc.) fitting those resources into biliteracy instead of trying to fit biliteracy into the use of those resources
- You will experience a BUF this afternoon



**Programmatic Level:
Language and Content Allocation Plan**



**Classroom Level:
Biliteracy Schedules: Daily Spanish and English
Literacy**



**Instructional and Curricular Level:
Biliteracy Units**

What systems do you currently have in place?

Of these three systems, which is the area of greatest need in your district?

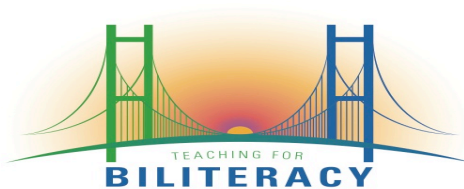
Monday afternoon breakout sessions

- Salon A BUF in K-1 – Susan Pryor
- Salon B – BUF in 2-3 – Olga Karwoski
- Salon C BUF in 4-5 with adaptations to secondary – Melody Wharton

Monday afternoon breakout sessions

1:30 – 3:00 p.m.

Dessert at 1:15!!



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