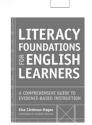
Literacy Foundations for English Learners

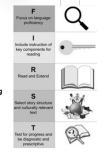


ELSA CÁRDENAS-HAGAN, ED.D., CCC/SLP, CDT, CALT-QI

www.valleyspeech.org info@valleyspeech.org

Agenda using acronym FIRST

- ► Focus on language proficiency
- ▶ Include instruction of key components for reading
- ▶ Read and practice necessary extensions for English learners
- ▶ Select story structure and culturally relevant text
- ▶ Test for progress and be diagnostic and prescriptive in teaching



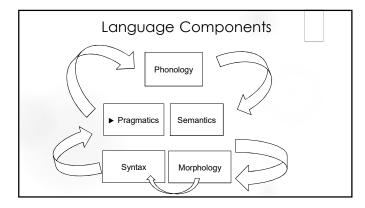
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TODAY'S GOALS

- Understand language proficiency and its importance for literacy development
- Increase knowledge for evidence-based literacy Instruction among ELs
- Learn additional considerations for reading practices with English learners
- Story and text structure knowledge incorporating culturally relevant texts when possible
- Test for progress of language and literacy skills and incorporate diagnostic and prescription teaching

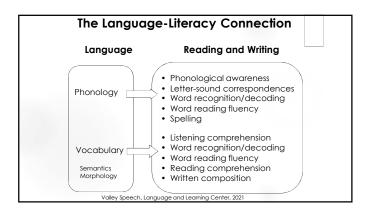


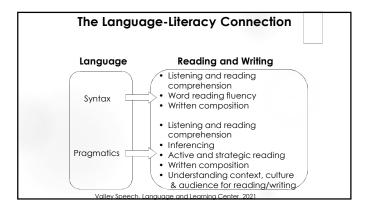




First and Second Language Development

- ► Language Development Milestones in home language
- ► Second Language Development from Early Production to Advanced Proficiency
- ▶ Structured Practice with Language Goals
- ▶The Connection of Language and Literacy







Key Components of Reading Phoneme Awareness Phonics Fluency Vocabulary Comprehension (National Reading Panel, 2000) National Literacy Panel Report for Language-Minority Children & Youth Findings ▶ ELs benefit from reading instruction that includes the 5 pillars of the National Reading Panel but adjusted for language proficiency ► Oral language proficiency and literacy in the first language can facilitate the development of English literacy ▶ Individual differences contribute considerably to English literacy development (e.g., individual oral language proficiency, age, previous learning opportunities, cognition and similarities and differences between first language and English) Adequate assessments of ELs are essential for designing instruction that addresses individual needs ▶ Home language experiences can have a positive impact on literacy ▶ Little evidence for correlation between sociocultural factors and literacy outcomes (e.g., immigration status; parent & family influences; district, state and federal policies and language status or National Literacy Panel Report for Language-Minority Children & Youth ▶ Instruction Approach Findings ▶ EL students taught in a bilingual environment (their native language and English) perform better on English reading proficiency measures than those taught exclusively in English ▶ There is a similar proportion of poor readers in EL and Englishspeaking students ▶ ELs and English-speaking struggling readers exhibited difficulties in phonemic awareness and working memory ▶ Special considerations for EL literacy instruction ▶ Incorporate first language and literacy knowledge ▶ Opportunities to develop oral language

Phoneme Awareness and Phonics

- Phoneme awareness and Phonics are important skills that support the development of word recognition skills.
- Phoneme awareness is positively correlated across many languages, and the skills in this domain are <u>similar</u> across alphabetic languages (to varying degrees).



Phoneme Awareness

- ▶ Phoneme awareness is the ability to process and manipulate sounds.
- ▶ Phoneme awareness in many ELL native languages are highly correlated to English phonological awareness skills.
- ▶ Phoneme awareness skills are important to word decoding not only in alphabetic languages, but across the majority of ELL languages.

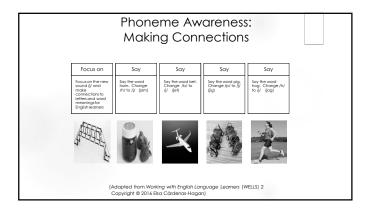


(Branum-Martin et al., 2012)

Phoneme Awareness

- ► Make Connections Across Languages
- ▶ Capitalize on Sounds that Transfer
- ▶ Explicitly teach phoneme awareness and implement with new sounds of the English language
- ▶ Extend phoneme awareness with visuals of word meaning and a simple explanation
- ▶ It does not mean that students are unbale to complete task, but it can serve as a good extension of understanding

(Branum-Martin et al., 2012)

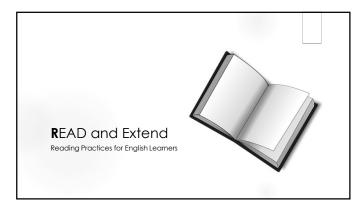


Phonics Skills for English Learners

- Capitalize on familiar letter-sound associations
- (e.g., complete overlap and those that are the same in English and Spanish).
- Explicitly teach unfamiliar letter-sound associations
- Explicitly teach unfamiliar letter-based phonemes
- Explicitly teach phonemes that do not exist in home language and apply to phonics instruction
- Teach the syllable patterns of the English language

(Cárdenas-Hagan, 2018)

Syllable Patterns Making Connections English Spanish Closed ten Open no no Vowel-Consonant - e dame dame Vowel Pair pie pie Vowel r mar mar Final Stable Syllable cable cable Words look similar, but have different meanings and different pronunciations Cárdenas-Hagan, 2020



Reading Practice

phonology	Jan	jab	jig	jet	jam	
vocabulary	just	Jen	Jack	job	Jim	
grammar	jab	Jack	Jan	jig	jet	
pragmatics	jet	jab	jig	jam	just	

Adapted from Working with English Language Learners (WELLS) 2 Copyright © 2016 Bsa Cárdenas-Hagan

Artisans

Jim makes rings for his job. The rings are for men and women. Jim rubs the rings with a cloth. Jim is content with his rings. Zac is an artist. Zac makes red pols with zig-zags. Zac is content with his red pols. Ren sings songs for his job. Ren sings songs at the zoo.

Questions:

- ► What is Jim's job?
- ▶ Why does Jim rub the ring with a cloth?
- ▶ What does Zac do?
- ► What color are the pots that Zac makes?
- ► Where does Ren sing his songs?

d from Working with English Language Learner (WELLS) Convertebble 2014 Filtra Cárdenar Mana

SELECT story structure and culturally relevant texts	
Culturally Relevant Texts Texts that depict a culture in an authentic manner with accurate information Texts that will have high interest of students in the classroom	
Texts that will expand world knowledge and assist with cultural awareness Texts whereby students will be able to relate and share their own experiences	
Text Structures	
Sequence or Chronological Order Descriptive of an idea or topic Compare and Contrast Problem and Solution Cause and Effect	

Successful Vocabulary Instruction

Steps for Explicit Instruction

- Say and write the word
- Provide definitions (with familiar terms)
- Discuss what is known about the word
- Provide examples (and non-examples)
- Engage in extended discussions/activities with the word
- Create sentences with the word

(August et.al., 2005)

Strategies for Vocabulary Instruction Among ELs

- Tier 1 words are described as common, basic, every day words.
- Tier 2 words are academic words used in texts across multiple contexts.
- Tier 3 words are academic words that are discipline specific and very narrow in their usage.

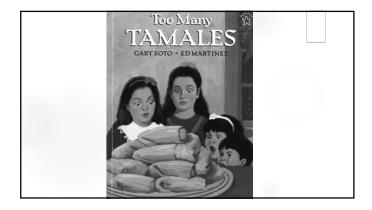
(Beck, McKeown and Kucan, 2002)

Multiple meanings of the word

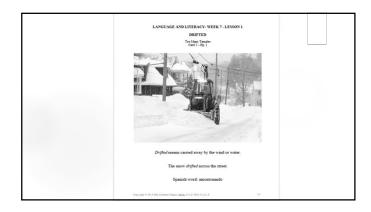


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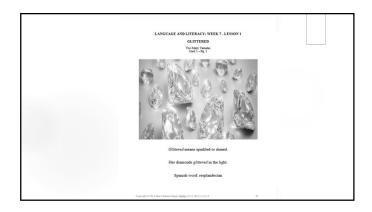
3PV3RQ Evidence-Based Reading Comprehension		
	• Read	
► Purpose		
▶ P repare/Connect	• R eview	
▶ Predict	• R etell	
▶ V ocabulary	• Q uestion	
	(Cárdenas-Hagan, 2018)	



	lrifted	carried away by the wind or water The snow drifted across the street. Spanish word: amontonando	
Too Many Tamales	© 2014 Elsa Cárdenas-Hagas, Brownsville, Tenas	Spanish word: amontonando	-
dusk		the time of day right before night The zoo closes at dusk.	
Too Many Tamales	© 2014 Elna Cárdenas-Hagan, Eroveneville, Texas	Spanish word: oscurecer	



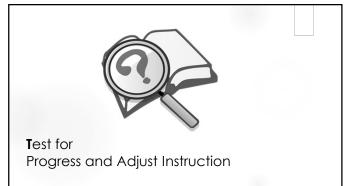
glittered	sparkled or shined Her diamonds <i>glittered</i> in the light.		
Too Many Tamales 9 2014 Elas Cirdena-Hagas, Rovenoville, Tosas	Spanish word: resplandecían		
masa	dough made of dried corn My mother prepares the <i>masa</i> to make tortillas.		
Too Many Tamales 4 © 2014 Elas Cirónna-Hagas, Errenavida, Teas	Spanish word: masa		





Text Structure and Retelling

- ▶ First
- ► Next
- ▶ Then
- ▶ Finally
- ▶ What was the problem? What was the solution?
- ▶ What was the cause? What was the effect?
- ▶ How does this relate to some of your own personal experiences?



Test and Monitor Progress

How is student progressing in language structures and use? What are the features from a language sample and possible targets to expand language proficiency?

What sounds can students process and manipulate? What are some error patterns from instruction that provide opportunities for further instruction and practice?

What words, phrases, sentences or paragraphs can student read? Are there any challenges with particular patterns of English words? What about the student's reading fluency skills? Has student been able to understand and use the vocabulary words from reading and listening to text?

Did student answer both simple and complex questions related to text? How did student summarize text?

Remember this session with acronym FIRST Focus on language proficiency Include instruction of key components for reading Read and practice necessary extensions for English learners Select story structure and culturally relevant text Test for progress and be diagnostic and prescriptive in teaching Select story structure and culturally relevant text Test for progress and be diagnostic and prescriptive in teaching

Valley Speech Language and Learning Center, 2023

Resources			
www.mtss4eis.org	MTSS for ELS		
www.dyslexiaida.org	DYSLE XIA		
www.colorincolorado.org	iColorín colorado!		
www.meadowscenter.org	The Meadows Center FOR PREVENTING EDUCATIONAL RISK		
www.cselcenter.org	COLL CENTER FOR THE SUCCESS		

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