# Welcome!

Thank you for joining us! The webinar will begin shortly.



# Structured Literacy Instruction for English Learners

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# Literacy Foundations for English Learners

Aligned with IDA's Knowledge and Practice Standards, this book prepares current and future educators to teach English learners the key components of language and literacy, as first described in the National Literacy Panel report.

https://bpub.fyi/LiteracyFoundations



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## Giveaway

We're giving away 3 FREE copies of Literacy Foundations for English Learners

> Three attendees will be selected at random and emailed after the webinar. Submit your questions to increase your chances!



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The Language-Literacy Connection







## Native Language Acquisition

1 year-old speaks first words 2 year-old speaks in 2-word phrases 3 year-old speaks in 3-word sentences 4 year-old speaks in 4-word sentences 5 year-old speaks in 5-word sentences 6 year-old speaks in 6-word sentences 7 year-old speaks in 7-word sentences 8 year-old and older speaks in 8 or 9-word sentences



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Second Language Acquisition Stages by Krashen and Terrell (1983)

Stage 1- Pre-production

- Stage 2- Early Production
- Stage 3- Speech Emergence
- Stage 4- Intermediate Language Proficiency

Stage 5- Advanced Language Proficiency

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# Jeanne Chall's Stages of Reading Development

- Stage 0 Pre-Reading
- Stage 1 Decoding
- Stage 2 Confirmation and Fluency
- Stage 3 Read to Learn
- Stage 4 Multiple Viewpoints
- Stage 5 Construction and Reconstruction (Chall, 1983)

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# Phonological Awareness

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# Phonological Awareness The ability to process and manipulate the sound structure of oral language This skill is linked to successful reading This skill is linked to successful reading It is not necessary for English learners to demonstrate advanced oral language proficiency in order to achieve phonological awareness skills in English Phonological awareness skills can transfer across languages

# What do we know

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Students who have strong phonological awareness skills in a native language are likely to have strong phonological awareness skills in a second language (Branum-Martin, Tao, Garnaat, Bunta, & Francis, 2012)

It can be helpful during instruction to incorporate cross-linguistic connections (Cárdenas-Hagan et al., 2007)



# Phonological Awareness Skills

## **Phonological Awareness**

Rhyming Alliteration

Sentence Segmentation Syllable Identification, Deletion, Blending,

Segmenting Phoneme Awareness

Phoneme Identification, Deletion, Blending, Segmenting, Substitution



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Phonological Awareness Example for ELs						
1	Today we will practice identifying sounds within words.					
2	Say the word thumb. What are the sounds? /th/ /u/ /m/					
3	Look at my thumb. Show me your thumb.					
4	How do you say thumb in your native language? Say it in English.					
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# Steps for Explicit Instruction 1 Eacher dictates 3 words with common concept. Students repeat and determine the common concept. 2 Teacher writes concept on board and discusses the features of the new concept 3 Teacher and students discuss the commonalities and differences of the concept regarding native language and English 4 Teacher provides opportunities for students to read and write with new concept

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Lesson Example: J				
Listen as I say these words with the same sound.	•	jam		
What sound did you hear?	1	jog jet		
Let me write the words for you to see.	1	jet		
What do you see at the beginning of each word?				
The letter is				
The sound is				
Our keyword to unlock the sound is		S Char		
Do you recognize this letter or sound in your home language?			And the second	
Do you recognize and understand the keyword in your home language and English? Tell me about this.				
Let's use it in a sentence.				
Say the letter name. Say the keyword. Say the sound.			555	
Now we will write the letter. You will also have an opportunity to read words and sentences			$\bigcirc$	
BROOKES (Adapted from Working with English Language Learners (WELLS) 2 Copyright © 2016 El	sa Ci	irdenas-Hagan)	COFFEE CHATS	





### Reading Fluency

Reading Fluency includes the following features:

Reading words correctly

2 Reading words with automaticity and at an appropriate rate

Reading words with good expression or prosody



# Reading Fluency: Considerations for ELs

Many ELs will be able to learn the code and read with accuracy

They may, however, not understand what they are reading in the new language

Do not assume that their reading fluency will improve their comprehension

They will need extra work on phrasing, expression, vocabulary, and oral language  $% \left( {{{\left[ {{{\rm{s}}_{\rm{c}}} \right]}}} \right)$ 

Reading fluency and comprehension is moderated by oral language proficiency of ELs (Crosson & Lesaux, 2010)



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# Vocabulary Instruction for ELs Build vocabulary knowledge by combining new information with what the learner already knows to produce higher cognitive learning Integrate multiple opportunities for use and make connections to concepts and lived experiences Integrate intentional opportunities for adult-child interaction around new vocabulary during content learning



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# Learning to Read

As students learn to read, they must be taught to attend to the smallest units of sounds to decode and to the morphemes to understand the meanings of new words

(Carlisle & Stone, 2005)











	Text	- Stru Bignal Words	ctures Entertier	Carles .
1	Description	for example specifically for instance in addition	20	
8	Sequence and Order	first, second, next, last, then, before, finally	[12]+ [20]+ [3:0]	
	Compare and Contrast	Similar, alike, both, different, unlike, just like on the other hand	100)	
N	<u>Cause and</u> <u>Effect</u>	since, because. due to, if, so as a result of, then, consequently		
5	and	problem, solve because of, so therefore, due t issue, leads to as a result		Ution



## Written Language Instruction for ELs

Be aware of unique spelling patterns of ELs related to native language

2 Teach and integrate grammar knowledge with native language structures

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Work on expanding students' sentence structures 3

Use graphic organizers to facilitate paragraph structure knowledge 4

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I see a man walking	That was a complete sentence.
	Now, can you describe the man? Is he tall?
I see a tall, slender man walking.	Good, now I can get a better picture of the
	man. Where is he walking?
I see a tall, slender man walking in the park.	Very good. I now know where he is.
	Why is he in the park?
I see a tall, slender man walking his dog in the park.	Excellent. Now I know the man is walking
	his dog in the park. Why is he walking the dog?
I see a tall, slender man walking his dog in the park for	Outstanding elaboration of a sentence.
exercise.	Gutstanding elaboration of a sentence.
chereise.	
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in context	ATHE BR

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# Technology for English Learners

Understand the purpose of technology

Determine the need for instructional and/or assistive technology

Learn recommendations for successful implementation of technology

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# Make a Goal



- How can you implement something from this session in the next week?
- Set a calendar reminder to review your progress
- Share your experience with your colleagues







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