

Uncovering the Heterogeneity of the English Learner Population in our Classrooms

Drew S. Fagan, Ed.D.

University of Maryland, College Park





Brainstorming

With your neighbors:

- Provide three salient characteristics of what it means to be 1. an "English Learner (EL)".
- 2. Based on those characteristics, what do you think we should consider when planning lessons that will include ELs? Why?





Considerations before Planning EL's knowledge of:

- First language (L1)
- English

- Prior educational experiences (here in USA or elsewhere)
- Educational content (in any language)







- 1. Long-term English Learners (LTEL)
- 2. Newcomers:







- 1. Long-term English Learners (LTEL)
- 2. Newcomers:
 - a. Students on grade level/Adequate Formal Schooling (AFS)





- 1. Long-term English Learners (LTEL)
- 2. Newcomers:
 - a. Students on grade level/Adequate Formal Schooling (AFS)
 - b. Students with Limited or Interrupted Formal Education (SLIFE)





	LTEL	SLIFE	
Knowledge of L1			
Knowledge of			
English			
Knowledge of			
Schooling			
Knowledge of the			
content areas			



AFS



What we mean by "Language"

Four Language Skills:

- Listening (L)
- Speaking (S)
- Reading (R)
- Writing (W)







What we mean by "Language"

(Jim Cummins)

• BICS (Basic Interpersonal Communicative Skills)

• CALP (Cognitive Academic Language Proficiency)





Definition?





BICS

Definition:

- Everyday fluency
 - speaking and listening
 - reading and writing?







Characteristics?









Characteristics:

•Contextually-embedded

- Face-to-face

- Total Physical Response









Characteristics:

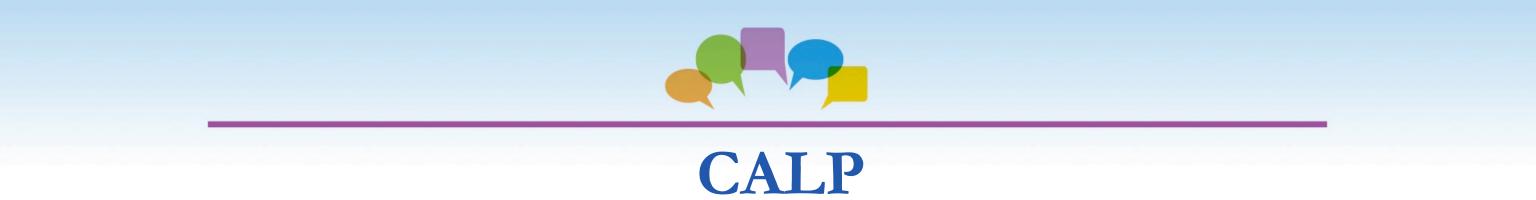
•Contextually-embedded

- Face-to-face

- Total Physical Response
- •Cognitively Undemanding
 - Familiarity
 - Easy-to-do task







Definition?





Definition:

Language proficiency needed for working within academic content.



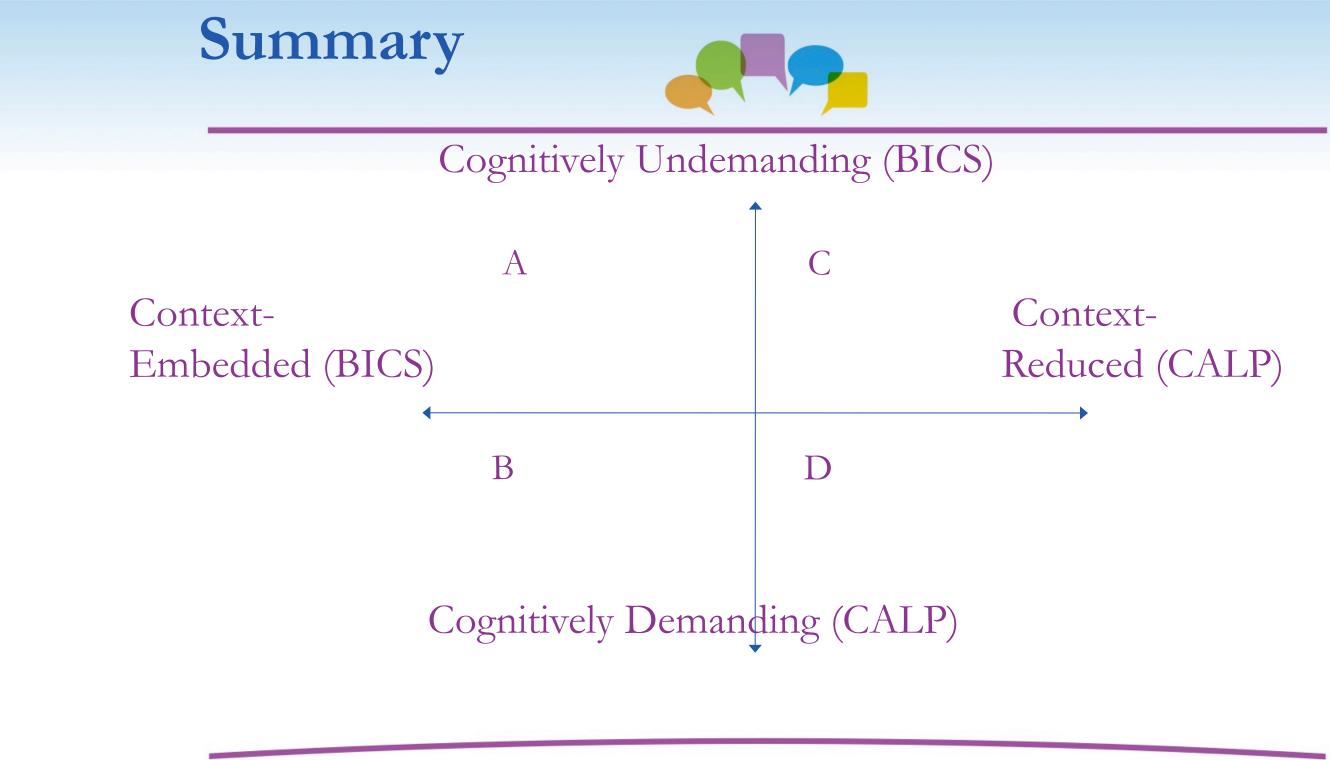


Characteristics:

- •Context-Reduced
 - Face-to-face vs. phone call
 - e.g., "Photosynthesis"
- •Cognitively Demanding
 - Higher order thinking
 - e.g., Writing up a proof for a geometry problem
 - e.g., Learning the reading process







Fagan, 2014



Which Quadrant?

- Copying lesson's objectives from the board.
- Writing a 5-paragraph argumentative essay in ELA class.
- Singing and acting out "Head, Shoulders, Knees, and Toes".
- Reading a textbook with a graphic organizer to help student with note-taking.
- Having students describe what they did over the weekend.
- Listening to the teacher and taking notes.



". nt with note-



More Considerations...

LTELs, AFSs, SLIFEs with L1 and English:

- Sounds
- Word Formation (Grammar!)
- Sentence Structure (Grammar!)
- Lexicon (tiered vocabulary)
- Organization of talk/writing in classrooms
- The use of language in context (formality, literal vs. implied)





What We Know?

	LTEL	- SLIFE	
Knowledge of L1			
(S, L, R, W;			
BICS/CALP)			
Knowledge of			
English			
(S, L, R, W:			
BICS/CALP)			
Knowledge of			
Schooling in			
general and/or in			
the USA			
Knowledge of the			
content areas			



AFS



To Sum Up...

- ELs do not come in a one size fits all.
- Get as much demographic information as possible.
- What types of language assistance (L1 or English) is at home?
- Academic language is its own thing.
- Focus on the language behind the content in our lesson plans





Questions?







Thank you! <u>dfagan@umd.edu</u>



