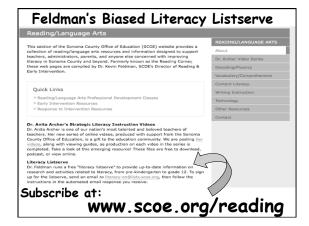
Improving Adolescent Literacy: The Pivotal Role of Academic Vocabulary

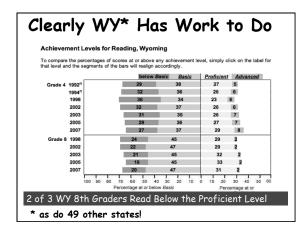
Wyoming State Conference July 29, 2010

Dr. Kevin Feldman kfeldman@scoe.org www.scoe.org

Literacy Main Entry: (lit-er-ate) Pronunciation: \'li-tə-rət also 'li-trət\ Function: adjective Etymology: Middle English literat, from Latin litteratus marked with letters, literate, from litterae letters, literature, from plural of litteraDate: 15th century 1 a: EDUCATED, CULTURED b: able to read and write 2 a : versed in literature or creative writing : LITERARY b : LUCID, POLISHED <a literate essay> c : having knowledge or competence <computer-literate> <politically literate> — lit·er·ate·ly adverb — lit∙er∙ate∙ness noun √ reading, writing AND speaking, listening √ across the grades, content area disciplines √ "having competence or knowledge"







8th Grade NAEP Passage: Ellis Island - Gateway to America

Why does the author say " 'the land of the free' was not so free to everyone, after all"?

Why does this passage contain the actual words of some of the immigrants?

If you could ask one of the immigrants a question, what else would you want to know about their experience on Ellis Is.?

If you had lived in Armenia in 1892, would you have immigrated to America? Use information from the passage to explain why or why not.

12th Grade NAEP Passage:

M.L. King - A Letter from a Birmingham Jail

If King were alive today, what question would you most want to ask him about his views of civil disobedience that he has not already answered in the letter? Explain why you chose this question.

How does King use his distinction between just and unjust laws to support the need for civil disobedience?

Look through the letter and find one phrase that is particularly meaningful for you. Explain your understanding of the phrase as it is used in the letter and why the phrase is meaningful to you.

Q: What do you notice about the nature of these questions? Implications?

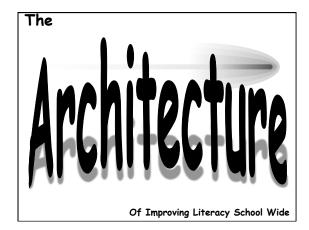
Academic Literacy

√Ability to critique, analyze , defend, explain, think deeply - not just "on the surface"

J"Argumentative literacy" (Graff, 2003)
- ability to persuade, to debate, to clarify

- - explain why, evaluate, make judgments
- √ Make a point and support it w/evidence and clear thinking, beyond opinion/idiosyncratic experience
- ${\it J}$ Use appropriate Academic Language the vocabulary and conventions of grammar and syntax demanded by the discipline/situation
- J Skillful in speaking & writing expressive lang. arts

And it must be $\underline{\text{TAUGHT}}$ - not simply assigned or expected!



Yes - No - Why?

"Block Scheduling and Project Based Learning are two examples of proven methods to improve secondary student achievement."

Yes, I agree with this assertion because_

No, I do not agree with this assertion because

The BIG Picture of School Improvement

A School-Wide Focus on:

- lacksquare Positive behavior; preventative, proactive, data based - http://www.pbis.org - http://www.safeandcivilschools.com/
- ☐ Instruction; all content areas & intervention classes. research based strategies-data based decision making - http://www.centeroninstruction.org/
- ☐ Collaborative problem solving around data formative assessment tied to important outcomes (e.g. PLC work)
- ☐ Leadership that "gets it", supports it, expects/inspects and keeps the Focus on what matters most...



Many of the results were disappointing, Gates said Tuesday. He acknowledged that the effort to break up big schools into smaller units did <u>not</u> lead to the hoped-for gains in achievement, or an increase in the numbers of students who went on to college.

11/12/08 <u>Seattle Times</u>

How Could Effective Teachers Use Yes - No - Why? in Daily Instruction?

A few examples:

- ${\it J}$ "Do Now" or Bell-Ringer warm up activity
- \int "Exit Ticket" or summary activity to close a lesson
- $\mathcal I$ To check for understanding at any point in a lesson.
- * Think Write Partner Group "model thinking, language, ensure S have correct copy ... an also be done verbally if short on time

This is Also Becoming a National Focus



Instructional Rounds in Education A
Network Approach to Improving Teaching
and Learning Elizabeth A. City,
Richard F. Elmore, Sarah E. Fiarman,
and Lee Teitel

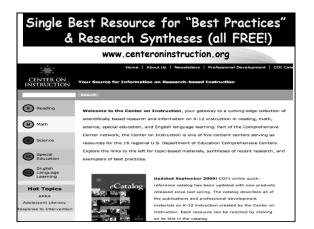
"Teaching causes learning." While this might seem obvious, teaching is often the last focus of education--shifted to the side by standardized testing, changing curricula, faculty room politics, overbeari or aloof administrators, and shrinking school budgets. And yet, argue t book's authors, the "instructional core"--the essential interaction betw teacher, student, and content that creates the basis of learning-- is th first place that schools should look to improve student learning. If you want to improve learning, you have to improve teaching

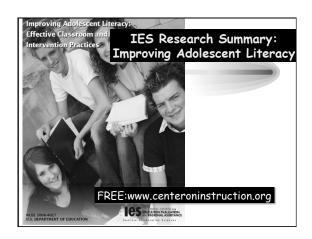
Sadly, but Not Surprisingly, We Find These "Matthew Effects" in Virtually <u>EVERY</u> School Activity Fostering Literacy/Achievement

- ☐ Independent reading
- ☐ Homework/projects completed
- Questions asked
- Questions answered
- ☐ Notes taken
- ☐ Words written in class & out
- ☐ Participation in group activities
- ☐ Academic language used; oral/written
- ☐ Studying for tests, etc. etc.

Schools are working fine for student who do well in school!



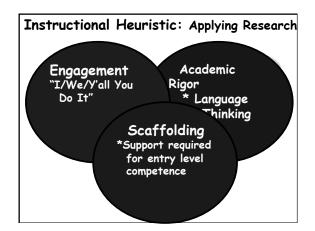


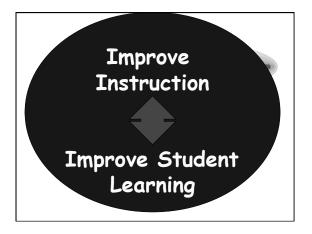


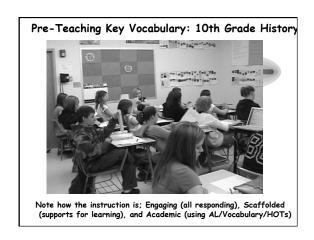
IES Research Summary: Keys to Improving Adolescent Literacy Across Content Areas

- 1) Provide explicit vocabulary instruction
- 2) Provide direct & explicit comprehension strategy instruction
- 3) Provide opportunities for extended discussion of text/content meaning and interpretations
- 4) Increase motivation and engagement in literacy learning (e.g. connections, choice, applications, etc)
- Make available intensive individualized interventions for struggling readers that can be provided by qualified specialists. (i.e. "tiered interventions")

In a context of structured active engagement in which ALL Students are participants - NO bystanders!









No Opting Out = EVERYONE DOES EVERYTHING!

But what do I do when a student says "I don't know..."?

Options include:

- $\mathcal I$ Teachers provides student repeats in context
- √ Ask another student first student repeats
- √ Teacher prompts (scaffolds 1st part or cues)
- $\mathcal I$ Teacher prompts a peer to cue the student
- √ Think about it/check page _ "I'LL BE BACK"
- J IF YOU DID KNOW, What would it be....!

Engagement Comes Down To the Quantity & Quality of Student:

□ Saying - Oral Language



☐ Writing- Written Language



□ **Doing** - pointing, touching, demonstrating, etc.

** NEVER more than 2-10 Rule **



SLANT Strategy (Ed Ellis, U of Alabama)

S = Sit Up

L = Listen (teacher/peers)

A = Ask/Answer

N = Nod and Note

T = Track the teacher/speaker

Structured Engagement "tool kit": Ensure ALL Are Responding

- 1) Choral Responses -pronounce it together
 - teacher cues students to respond (e.g. hand signal, voice, e physical responses too; fingers under the word, chart, pictu "thumbs up when you know" (think time)

 - 2) Partner Responses

 - teacher assigns provide a label/role "1's tell 2's" alternate ranking (high with middle, middle with lower) thoughtful questions/prompts/up & down Bloom's taxon

 - 3) Written Responses
 - focused prompts increase thinking, accountability, f
 structure academic language (e.g. sentence starters

 - 4) Individual Responses (AFTER rehearsal/practice)
 randomly call on individuals, use "public voices"
 - complete sentences, using new vocabulary

Generic to *Precision* Partners

- 1. Teacher Assigns Based on: ("like real life" rationale)
 - level of literacyproficiency in English

 - overall "niceness
 - alternate ranking (#1 w/ #16, #15 w/ #30)
- 2. Roles "A" and "B", "1" and 2"... who speaks first? w/accountable listening (My partner ____ said__)
- Topic/Language Required e.g. provide models & scaffolding e.g. "sentence frames"...
 Such as: "The most important thing about_____ so far is because
- 4. Change every 2-4 weeks

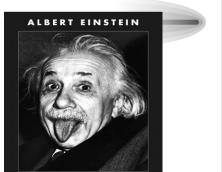
ACADEMIC RIGOR

Quality of Language & Thinking

A Ubiquitous Goal: Increase the Academic "miles on the tongue" for EVERY student EVERY day!

talk talk talk talk talk

talk



Of course it is <u>NOT</u> simply talk we are after it is: "Academic Talk"

Academic talk is "comprehensible verbal output" addressing focal lesson content, framed in complete sentences with appropriate vocabulary, syntax and grammar.

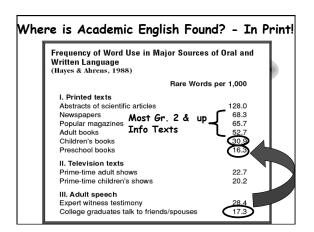
- Kate Kinsella, 2006

Components of Academic Language?

4Vocabulary: the specialized words used in academic settings: content specific (e.g. magma) & high use academic terms (e.g. analyze, comparatively, variable)

◆Syntax: the way words are arranged in order to form sentences or phrases

♣Grammar: the rules according to which the words of a language change their form and are combined into sentences



Academic Register vs. Social Register

Task: Discuss common challenges faced by new immigrants to the U.S.

Students' Default Informal Conversational Register (Vernacular)

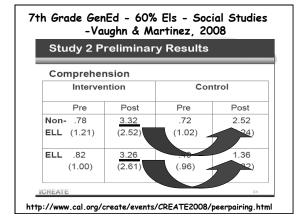
Jobs. Mean people. You don't know English. The food's different.

- Formal Academic Discussion Register One challenge faced by most new immigrants to our country is learning a different language.
- Formal Written Academic Discourse

 Recent immigrants to the United States face many predicable challenges.

 One challenge encountered by most newcomers is learning an entirely different language. It is critical for adult immigrants to be able to communicate effectively in English if they want to have a well paid job or attend an American college.

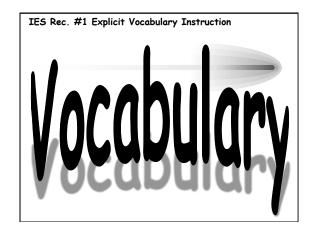
 Kinsella 2009



Take the Academic Language Oath!



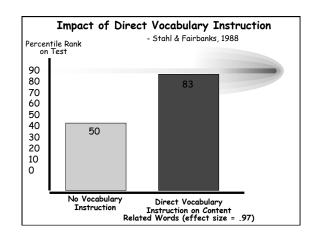
"I will ensure that <u>EVERY</u> single student in my class speaks, and often also writes, at least one meaningful academic sentence <u>EVERY</u> day!"

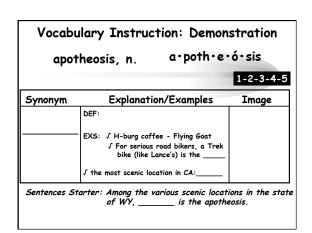


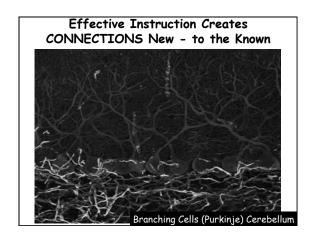
The Bottom Line Rationale for <u>DIRECTLY</u> Teaching Vocabulary?

"Given the importance of academic background knowledge, and the fact that vocabulary is such an essential aspect of it, one of the most crucial services that teachers can provide, particularly for students who do not come from academically advantaged backgrounds, is systematic instruction in important academic terms."

- Marzano & Pickering, 2005







Let's help	Brian out her	e		
Word	Explain	Example	Elab	orate/Asses
distorted v.	twist/change	He lied & disto the truth	orted	Someone tells a story about you that is onl part true? +/-
2) Distor a word 3) If I t you co 4) Think someth	ted means to the that means chold a story but ould say Iof a time when ning about you (everyone disto wist or change nange or twister changed it to m the tru someone distor (or you did abou partners shar	someth d is nake mo uth ted or t some	ning, so e look better, changed cone) - thumbs

Instructional Guidelines (another Heuristic) for Directly Teaching a New Term

- 1) Pronounce Chorally
- 2) Explain <u>before</u> Define
- 3) Provide Examples

"Quick Teach"

- 4) Deepen Understanding
- Review & Coach Use

Deepen Understanding

in Wide Variety of Ways Depending on the Word, Students, Context, etc.

Here's a few of my favorites that also have empirical evidence supporting them:

- □ Examples vs. Non-examples
- ☐ Non-linguistic representations (e.g. images)
- ☐ Acting them out physically
- ☐ Morphology (e.g. bio·diversity)
- □ Graphic organizers
- ☐ Computer technology
- ** It's all about connecting the New to the Known

But which words warrant our direct teaching?

Important words... Words that matter today AND tomorrow...

Words that drive comprehension -key BIG ideas and words that are important for a student's academic "tool kit" (e.g. factor, subsequent)

Academic Vocabulary Analysis:

History Chapter: Independence from Britain

- High-Use Words (Mortar Words) · Lesson Terms (Bricks) (likely to encounter in various texts across subject areas and grade levels) (lesson, topic and discipline specific)
- independence, n independent, adj.
 - · colony, n. colonist, n. · Patriot, n.
- to involve, v., involvement, n. · to argue n argument n
- · Loyalist n.
- represent, v representation n. consequently, adv. consequence, n • Stamp Act, n.
- · taxation, n. · traitor, n.

Focus on words that are:

- 1) keys to grasping big ideas
- 2) abstract and need explanation
- 3) high use academic terms across content areas

ALL Dictionaries Are NOT Equally Useful!

Websters' definition for: virtual

Etymology: Middle English, possessed of certain physical virtues, from Medieval Latin virtualis, from Latin virtus strength, virtue

- 1 : being such in essence or effect though not formally recognized or admitted <a virtual dictator>
- 2 : of, relating to, or using virtual memory
- 3 : of, relating to, or being a hypothetical particle whose existence is inferred from indirect evidence < virtual photons> -- compare

Compared to Heinle's (www.nhd.heinle.com) virtual /vrtul/ adj. nearly, almost but not quite: He is nearly deaf; he has suffered the virtual loss of his hearing. -adv. virtually.

Dictionaries Serve 2 Primary Functions

- 1) Confirmation-spelling and/or meaning
- 2) Elaboration-other meanings, word forms, uses, etc.

However, for initial learning - too often typical dictionaries don't explain (teachers do!), they use other forms of the word or more obtuse and unusual words to define the term in question!



Cool Online Resources-Improve the World While Building Vocabulary!

http://www.freerice.com/

Other sites w/Cool Tools for Teachers/Students

http://www.etymonline.com/

http://www.visualthesaurus.com/vocabgrabber/

http://www.wordsift.com/

http://www.websters-online-dictionary.org

http://www.er.uqam.ca/nobel/r21270/textools/web_vp.html

Extending Vocabulary Learning

Favorite "bell ringers" or Warm Up to Review Key Concepts/Vocab.

J Yes -No why?

√ Word Pair Analysis

√ Image – explain

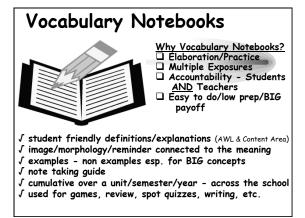
 \int Show you know sentence

√ Completion sentence starter

√ Translation activity

Key for ALL Warm Ups

- Silent work 1-3 min. - Higher level thinking beyond memorization Structured Partners (1s and 2s)
- . Teacher Monitor Teacher Validate/ ReTeach if Needed
 - * Formative Assess is Key to PLCs and improving our instruction



Word	What it is	What it is like	Examples	Non- Examples
promotion	form of communication	to persuade people to buy products	-TV ads -radio ads -signs -Placement in TVshow/movie	News articles
product line	a group of closely related products	manufactured or sold by a company	Nike – - men's sport footwear and apparel - women's sport footwear and apparel	Products NOT sold by the same company Coke Pepsi

Image - Explain Students sketch/paste a quick image, write a sentence explaining the connection using the te e.g. influence/influential Text messaging is a very influential form of modern communication.

√ rationale - why might we want to routinely use forms of structured vocabulary review to star end a lesson a few times per week?

J what term might you teach the next week that is important enough to warrant this kind of structured review?

J what evidence could you collect of impact on students?

Name _	Story/Chapter		
Word	My Own Words	Image/Representation	



Putting It ALL Together: Supporting Improved Literacy - Site Based Suggestions

- Share relevant information w/everyone (e.g. IES Practice Guides, research summary, etc.).
- Collect baseline data re: key domains (e.g. % of engagement in class) & create Norms or Instruction
- Work directly in classrooms, co-planning/teaching/modeling
 "Instructional Tours" observations tied to agreed upon norms/key focal areas (e.g. engagement, vocabulary, nonfiction writing) w/feedback & planning for change.
- 5) Collect data based on student performance/work-feedback to faculty via email the same day...
- 6) Provide focused professional development model/demo effective practices/short video clips etc. FOCUS FOCUS!

Thanks for Attending! Additional FREE resources/videos/ etc. are posted at

etc. are posted at www.scoe.org/reading

Please send along any questions; kfeldman@scoe.org

Kevin Feldman