## Trenton Public Schools



# Dual Language Bilingual Program 2013-2014 

Office of Curriculum, Instruction, Assessment, and
Professional Development

## Bilingual Programs

## Transitional Bilingual Program

## Sheltered-English Instruction

## Dual Language <br> Program

- First language (L1) is used to develop literacy skills in all content areas in early grades
- Gradual shift in instruction from L1 (Spanish) to L2 (English)
- The goal is for ELLs to transition into all English instruction and exit the bilingual program.
- Instructional approach for ELLs to enhance the delivery of instruction
- Classes are taught by general education classroom teachers
- Teachers receive extensive training on SIOP (Sheltered Instruction Observational Protocol)
- The goal is to provide comprehensible input so that ELLs meet academic success.
- Instruction in two languages
- Population: Native English speaking students and ELLs
- 50/50 student classroom integration
- Fosters language equity
- The goal: to develop bilingualism and biliteracy while promoting appreciation for other languages and cultures.

Englewood Public Schools
Comparison of NJASK Results \% Proficient \& Advanced Proficient 2010

| Grade 3 | General <br> Ed | Duals |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| LAL | 59.1 | 84 |
| Math | 63.7 | 87.5 |
| Grade 4 | General <br> Ed | Duals |
| LAL | 55.8 | 85 |
| Math | 65 | 86 |

Englewood Public Schools
Comparison of NJASK Results \% Proficient \& Advanced Proficient 2010

| Grade 5 | General <br> Ed | Duals |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| LAL | 61.9 | 88.4 |
| Math | 59.6 | 92.3 |
| Grade 6 | General <br> Ed | Duals |
| LAL | 50.3 | 86 |
| Math | 51.7 | 86 |

## What is a Dual Language Program?

- Program integrates native English speaking students with native Spanish speaking students for academic instruction, which is presented in both languages.
- $50 \%$ native English speakers and $50 \%$ native Spanish speakers together in the same classroom
- All students learn to read, write, listen, and speak two languages equally well.
- The curriculum is the same as in the general education program. Academic areas are taught in both Spanish and English.


## Why a Dual Language Program?

- The optimal window for language acquisition is in the elementary years.
- Research documents the power of dual language programs
- To develop skills and proficiency in first and second language.

"The power to learn a language is so great in the young child that it doesn't seem to matter how many languages you seem to throw their way... They can learn as many spoken languages as you can allow them to hear systematically and regularly."

Dr. Susan Curtiss<br>Linguistics Professor, UCLA



## District Objectives

- Provide the educational, cognitive, sociocultural and economic benefits of being bilingual, biliterate and multicultural.
- Prepare students for their responsibilities as global citizens
- Have appreciation and respect for other cultures and languages


## Goals of the Dual Language Program

- All students will have high academic achievement in both languages at or above grade levels
- The opportunity to acquire a second language at no cost to their home language (Additive Bilingualism)
- Nurture understanding and acceptance of different cultures and languages
- Develop bilingualism, biliteracy, and biculturalism

Competitive in the global economy

## Proven Benefits

, Biliteracy, bicultural, bicognitive

- Academic content learning
- Higher order thinking skills
- Improved self concept and sense of achievement
- Improved results in standardized testing (greater cognitive development)
- Increased cultural sensitivity
- Better prepared for global community


## Effective Features

- Assessment \& Accountability
- Curriculum
- Instruction
- Staff Quality \& Professional Development
- Program Structure
- Family \& Community
- Support \& Resources

Effective Features based on Research and Best Practices
CAL - Center for Applied Linguistics

## Sample Dual Language Daily Schedule

-Students in both programs will have English and Spanish Language Arts on a daily basis.
-Content areas will be taught one week in Spanish and one week in English.
-They will alternate language of instruction weekly.

|  | Opening Activities <br> Morning Meeting (15 minutes) |
| :--- | :--- |
| Period 1 | ELA -45 to 90 minutes |
| Period 2 | SLA -45 to 90 minutes |
| Period 3 | Math - 80 minutes |
| Period 4 | Lunch - 35 minutes |
| Period 5 | Special - 40 minutes |
| Period 6 | Science - 40 minutes |
| Period 7 | Social Studies - 40 minutes |
|  |  |

## Teaching Schedule

| Group/Class | Week 1 | Week 2 | Week 3 | Week 4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Yellow | Spanish | English | Spanish | English |
| Blue | English | Spanish | English | Spanish |
|  |  |  |  |  |

## Myth One

## Myth

## Learning two

 languages overwhelms, confuses, and/or delays acquisition of Englishhttp://www.multilingualliving.com/2011/05 /04/learn-languages-make-bilingual-kids-multilingual-kids-smarter-bialystok-petitto/ (Excellent video)

## Fact

- Young children are capable of learning two languages

Early dual language exposure

- does not delay the acquisition or development of either language
- does not impede academic achievement in English when both languages are supported


## Myth Two

## Myth

## Fact

- English speakers continue to progress at a similar rate in academic ability with their peers in monolingual classes while acquiring a second language
- Dual language instruction does not adversely affect native English speakers, while closing the achievement gap for ELL (English Language Learner) students


## Myth Three

## Myth

## Fact

Total English immersion is the best way for young English Language Learners (ELLs) to acquire English

- More English does not mean better English
- ELL children taught in English-only classrooms don't achieve as high of levels of English as those who had the opportunity to learn in two languages
- ELL children who receive systematic learning opportunities in their home language outperform those who attend English-only programs on measures of academic achievement in English during the middle and high school years


## Parent Responsibilities

- Commit to long-term participation in the dual language program
- Develop understanding of bilingual education
- Read with the children in home language 30 min. daily
- Encourage use of target language at home
- Provide school support and, when possible, volunteer



## Who Can Apply

- All students entering kindergarten (bilingual and monolingual students)
- Students whose parents make a commitment to the program (such as transportation).



## Timeline

- Teacher Informational Meetings - Have been on-going since March 2013 @ Wilson \& Grant Schools
- Visited Englewood, NJ (model site) - March 21, 2013
- Parent \& Community informational session: Grant School Library \& Wilson School - On-going
- Submit application to the Bilingual/ESL Department by June 1, 2013
- Parental notifications will be mailed on June 14, 2013


## Program Location

## Grant Elementary School <br> \& Wilson Elementary School

## Resources:

- Bilingual \& monolingual student population
- K-5 School/Program Continuity
- Staff Availability
- Available space
- Availability of materials in both languages
"One language is good, more language is better!" Dr. Bralystok, York University


