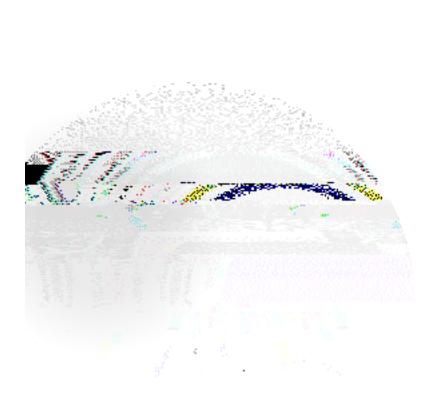
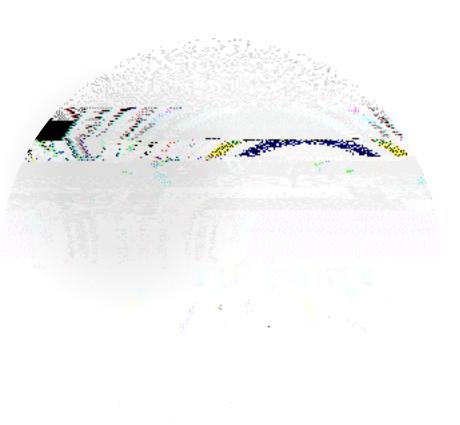


NONIE K. LESAUX, PHD NOVEMBER 30, 2017 SARATOGA SPRINGS, NY





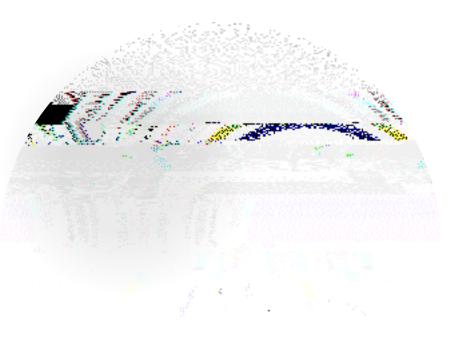




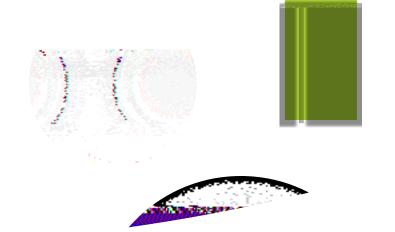
This MomingÕs Session

- 1. TodayÕs Literacy Context
- 2. A Primer on Reading Compr ehension
- **3.** Advanced Literacies for Academic Success
- 4. Fostering Advanced Literacies in T odayÕs Classboms
- 5.! Q&A





TodayÕs Literacy Context Rethinking "literacy"



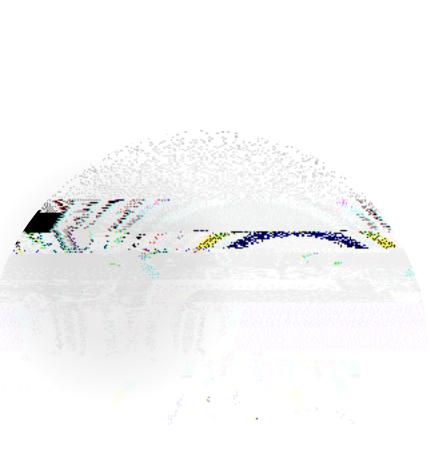
Increasingly sophisticated literacy skills needed to thrive day-to-day

- ¥Demands communication (orally and in writing) in diverse ways and with diverse audiences;
- ¥Requires a need to understand and use print for a variety of purposes
- ¥Is much mor e than decoding and understanding print

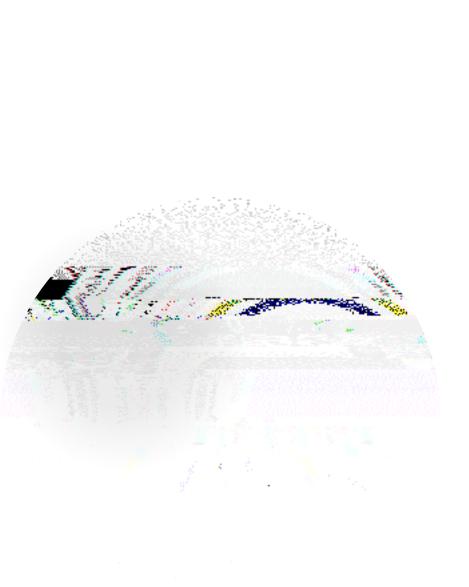
New role of language and literacy skills in societyÑ in our neighbor hoods and in the global world

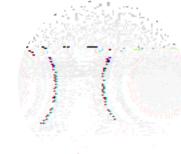
What counts as ÒliterateÓ on the rise

Lesaux NYSED conference (11.30.17) - for participant use

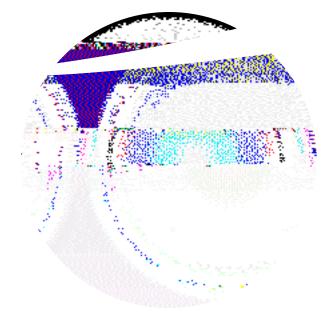










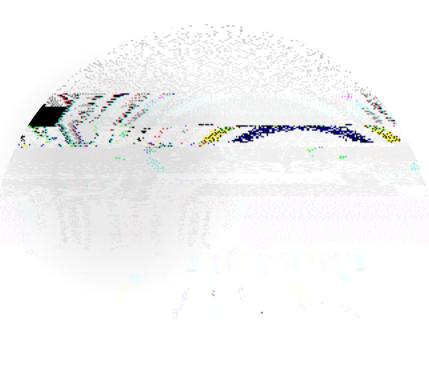


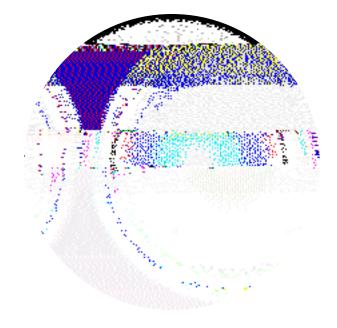


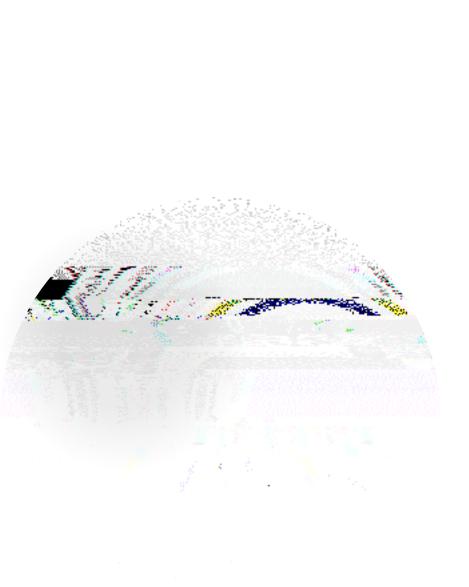
Changing Demands of W orkfor ce Participation

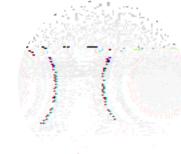
OIn order to prepare young people to do the jobs computers cannot do, we must refocus our education system ar ound one objective: giving students the foundational skills in problem-solving and communication that computers don't have ÔÓAs knowledge has become more abstract, the average personÕs earnings have become increasingly correlated with educational attainment.Ó

OComputerized work has ratcheted up the definition of foundational skills.Ó

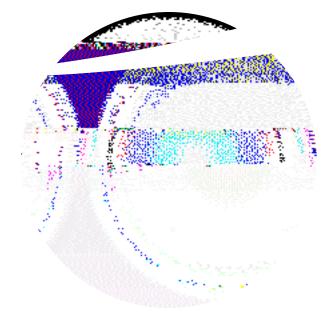








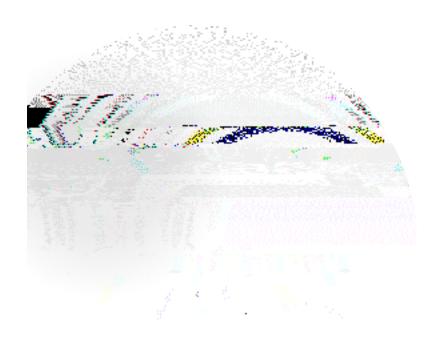






Summary: TodayÕs Literacy Context

- 1. The school-age population is incr easingly linguistically, culturally, and economically diverse.
- 2. What counts as ÒliterateÓ today is on the rise.
 - Unlike past decades, r eading and writing have become pr erequisites for participation in nearly every aspect of day-to-day, 21 st-century life.
- 3. The design of literacy instruction today has not kept pace with this shift fr om the need for basic to advanced literacy.
- 4. A mor e systems-level, strategic appr oach is needed.



Passage Analysis

Code-based skills

3 sounds, 1 wor d: / sh/ / ar/ /k/

Spelling patter n: ther e vs. their

~100 wor ds corr ect per minute (grade 3)

There are almost 400 dif ferent kinds of sharks. Each kind of shark looks dif ferent, has a unique diet, and behaves dif ferently. There are sharks in all four oceans of the world. Some sharks ar e longer than a school bus, while others ar e so small they can live in fish tanks. Sharks come in all kinds of colors. Most of the time, their skin color helps them blend in with their surroundings. But, some sharks that live in the deepest part of the ocean actually have parts that glow in the dark. Most sharks live in salt water, but some can live in fresh water . All sharks are unique, or have different qualities that make them so special.

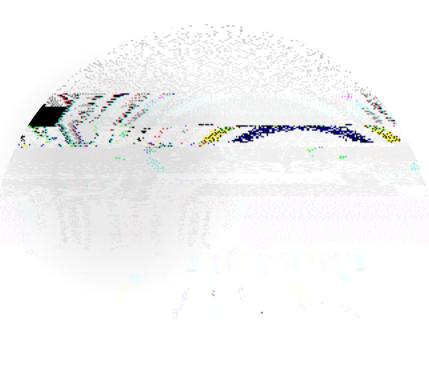
Meaning-based Skills

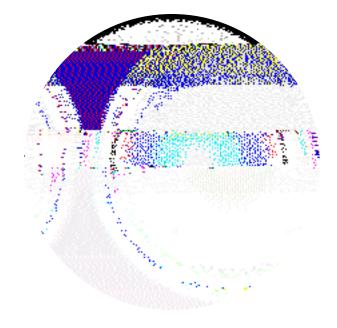
Cognitive strategies

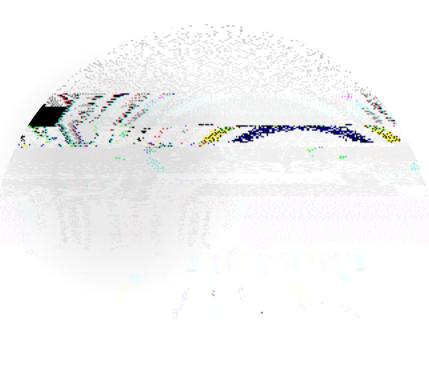
Vocabulary Relevant backgr ound knowledge

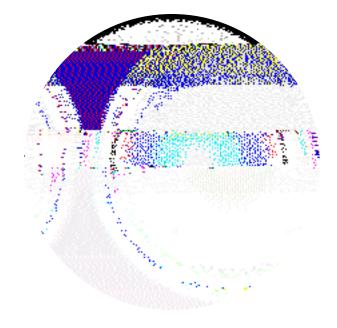
Understanding of language

Interest and motivation

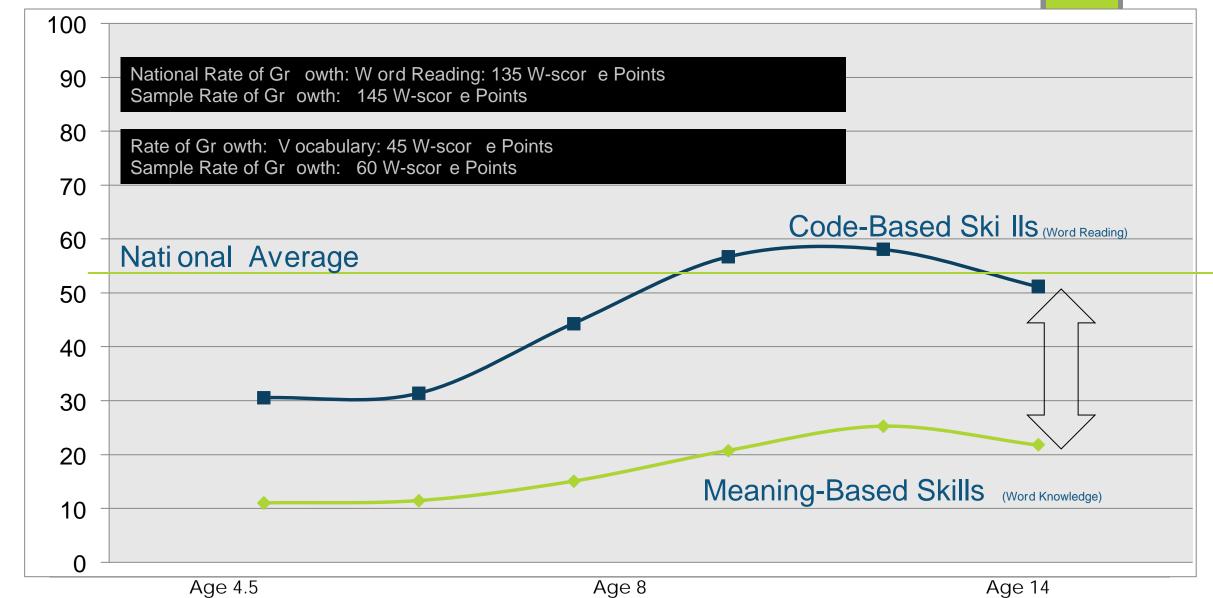








AN EMERGING PROFILE: THE CODE-MEANING GAP

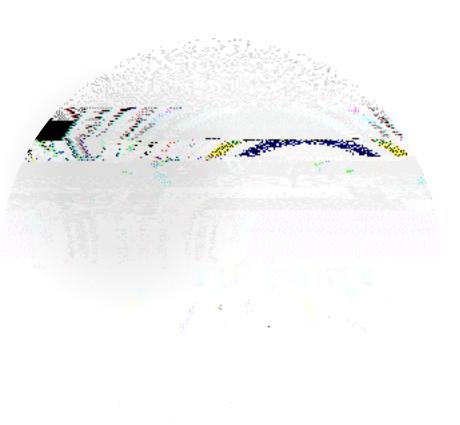


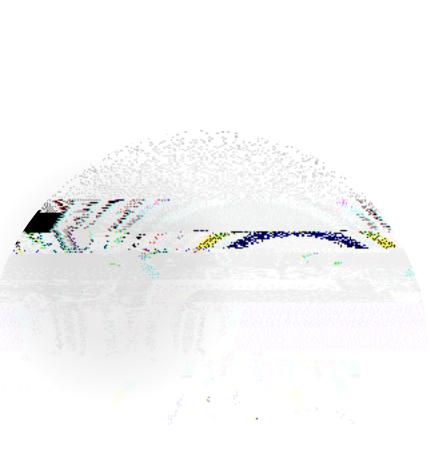
Code-Based and Meaning-Based Skills: A Critical Distinction



	Code	Meaning
Developmental Processes	 ¥ Typically master ed by 3 rd grade ¥ Constrained, i.e., mastery-oriented 	 Develops fr om infancy through adulthood Unconstrained, i.e., not master ed
Instructional Implications		Requires sustained instruction, beginning in early childhood thr ough adolescence



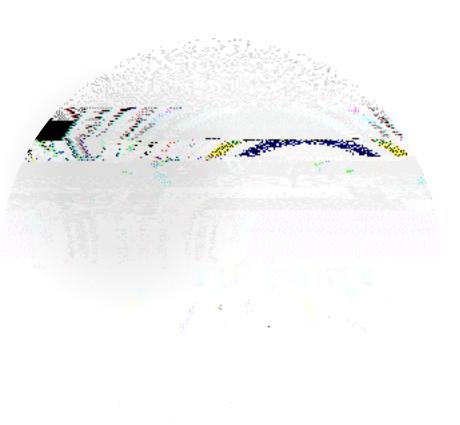






What does advanced literacy instruction look like across the school years?

Prekindergartener Adriana takes a bite of her apple. "This is scrumptious!" she says, demonstrating her recall of a vocabulary word that appeared in today's read aloud. She then exclaims will, be "scruppedied" in the ready to ideligions op. Snar ishe and if ye says She then engages in an extended conversation with her teacher about when, why, and with whom she might use each descriptor.



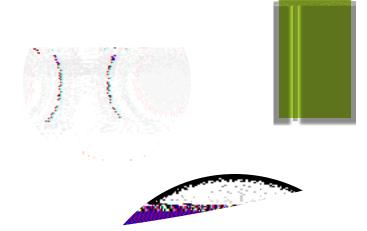


HOW CAN WE PROVIDE ALL LEARNERS WITH ENHANCED OPPORTUNITIES TO BUILD ORAL AND WRITTEN LANGUAGE SKILLS AND DEEPEN THEIR KNOWLEDGE OF ABSTRACT CONCEPTS AND IDEAS?

text- and discussion-based strategies

Lesaux NYSED conference (11.30.17) - for participant use

Outdated Guiding Principles for Promoting Literacy



- ! Students lear ning academic English at school r epresent a small subpopulation of lear ners.

Context for T odayÕs Session



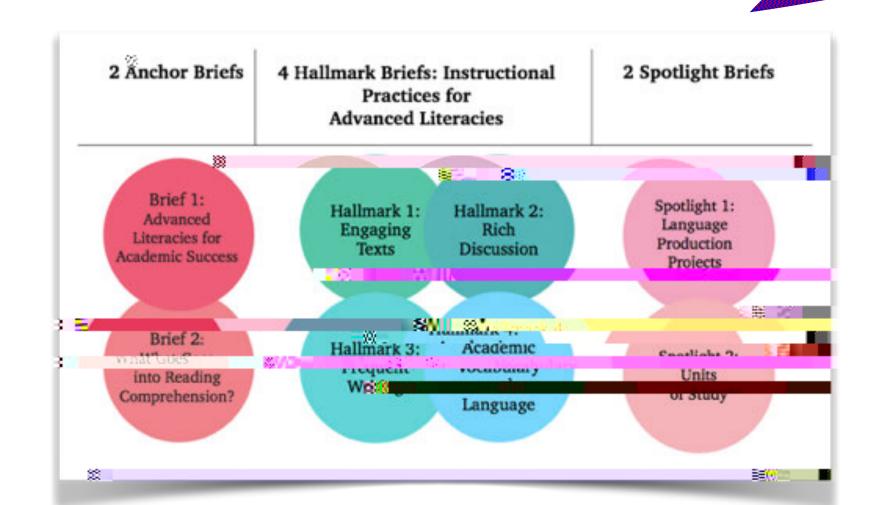
 Developing the advanced literacy skills needed for academic and personal success r equir es an instructional experience that cultivates knowledge and builds academic language

! !from early childhood thr ough adolescence

Meeting todayÕs demands for what counts as ÔliterateÕ requir es a new appr oach to instructional and instruction. !

Four Hallmarks of Advanced Literacies

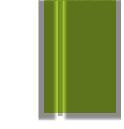




How do we foster advanced literacies in todayÕs classrooms? !





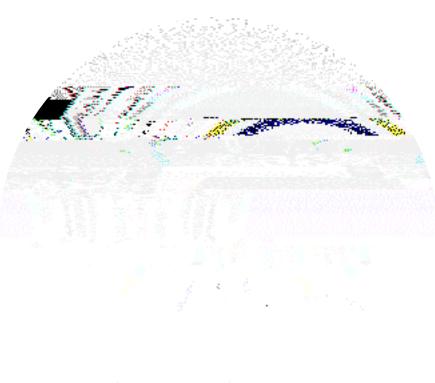




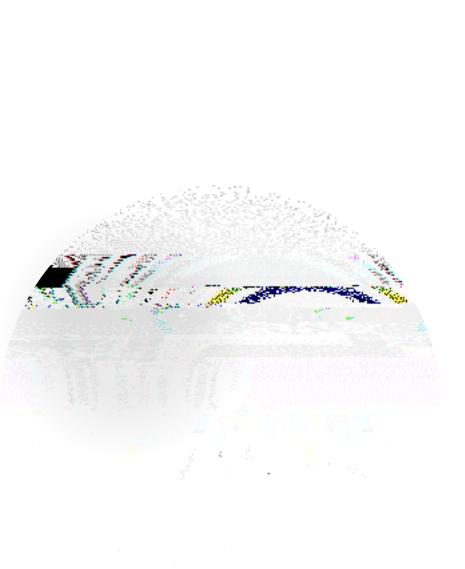
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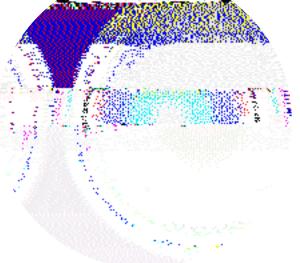
! Shifting how we think about classroom instruction:



 $\mathbb{P}_{1}^{(n)}$



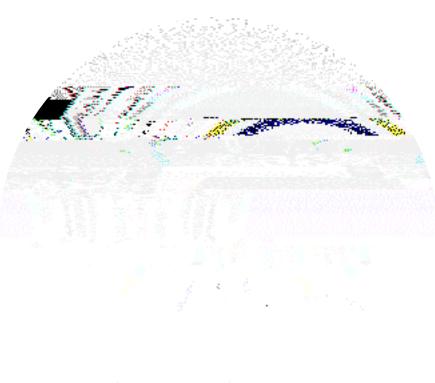






Hallmark 4 of Advanced Literacies Instruction: Academic V ocabulary and Language !

! Shifting How We Think About Vocabulary Instruction:



 $\mathbb{P}_{1}^{(n)}$

Spotlight on Language Pr oduction Pr ojects

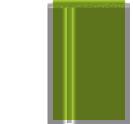


! Questions to Ask When Designing Language Production Projects

Spotlight on Instructional Units of Study

Instructional units of study as a key mechanism for cr eating the conditions for knowledge-building literacy instruction



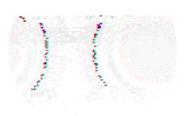


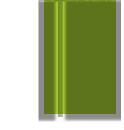




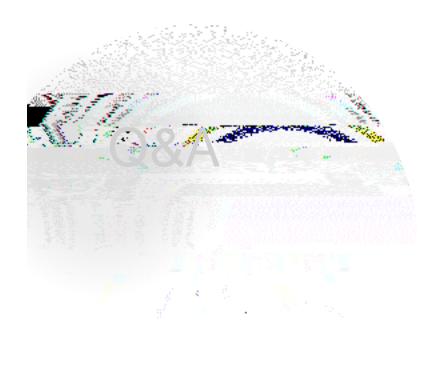
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Q&A Summary: Reform Design Considerations



- Merging ELA and Science/Socials
 - Bring the rich content into the literacy block
 - e.g., Panorama pr ogram by National Geographic
- Doing less intervention, but mor e intensively and higher-quality for those who need it, esp. those with code-based dif ficulties
 - I Intervention needs to be high-dose and str ong fidelity of implementation to be ef fective
 - Meaning-based weaknesses mostly demand a mor e robust classr oom lear ning envir onment vis-^-vis language- and knowledge-building, starting with text
- If the reader-writer workshop is the starting place, the challenge is to infuse into it content-based units of study (not genr e-basedÑneed to build knowledge on a topic)

