

George Mason University
College of Education and Human Development
Teaching Culturally & Linguistically Diverse and Exceptional Learners

EDCI516.001 Bilingualism & Language Acquisition Research
3 Credits, Spring, 2018
Mondays, 4:30-7:10 p.m., Room 2021, Thompson Hall

Faculty

Name: Dr. Raja T. Nasr
Office Hours: By Appointment or by Telephone or E-mail
Home Phone: (703)933-2675
Email Addresses: rnasr3@gmu.edu

Prerequisites/Corequisites

EDRD 515: Language and Literacy in Global Contexts and EDUC 537: Introduction to Culturally and Linguistically Diverse Learners. May be taken concurrently with EDRD 515

University Catalog Course Description

Examines research in first and second language acquisition, including interaction of bilingual person's two languages with applications for the classroom. Requires 20 hours of PK-12 classroom fieldwork.

Course Overview

This course is required for candidates pursuing an initial teacher licensure in English as a Second Language (ESL/ESOL) or Foreign/WorldLanguage education. It is also required for teachers pursuing endorsement in ESL/ESOL PK-12 education through the Virginia Department of Education. Candidates will examine research on the cognitive and linguistic achievements of bilingual children and will acquire knowledge about the relationship between bilingualism and children's cognitive development, school achievement, and linguistic processing. Candidates will learn about educational theories/theorists, examine topics related to first and second language acquisition (SLA), and review the history of language teaching. Language acquisition research over time will be studied from behavioral, cognitive, sociocultural, sociolinguistic, and functional perspectives.

It is important to note that **this is not a methods course or a “how to” on language acquisition classroom practices.** In fact, it is an introductory foundations course aimed at developing

awareness about bilingualism and the language acquisition process. This course aims to help candidates develop the knowledge and competencies needed to work with culturally and linguistically diverse student populations with and without exceptionalities.

Course Delivery Method (Face-to-Face Class)

This course uses a seminar format for its face-to-face classes, which means the course is highly participative and requires candidates to take an active role in the presentation of materials. Accordingly, attendance and participation are extremely important. Methods of instruction include teacher led class discussion, small group activities, student led discussions of selected research topics, and database search of research-based articles. It also includes presentations, cooperative learning activities, hands-on field experiences, power point presentations, discussion boards, and wikis.

In addition to face to face instruction, this course uses the Blackboard Learning Management system (LMS) for online modules, assignments, materials, and resources, and for posting the syllabus, rubrics, presentations, readings, videos, and other updates. Students are encouraged to visit the course's Bb website frequently to review the most current information and to keep up with any news, announcements and messages related to this course at <https://mymasonportal.gmu.edu/>

Overall course delivery is accomplished in a combination of ways in order to meet the needs of all learners and learning styles and include:

- Presentations (assisted by Power Point and other Visuals/technology)
- Discussions (active involvement of candidates in learning by asking questions that provoke critical, reflective and metacognitive thinking)
- Cooperative Learning (small group guided learning interactions emphasizing learning from and with others)
- Collaborative Learning (heterogeneous interdisciplinary groups for content discussion and project design and implementation)
- Reflection Journals and Blogs (candidates keep a journal during the duration of the course and during their field and community experience where they record their observations, insights, and reflections)
- Student Presentations (research analysis and findings and performance based assessment work)
- Hands-On Field Experience (20 hours of field experience in a K-12 setting and community field experience as needed for the completion of the Performance Based Assessments (PBAs))
- Video Presentations, Additional Readings, Assignments, Questionnaires, and On-line Resources

Learner Outcomes or Objectives

This course is designed to enable students to do the following:

1. Understand first language (L1) and second language acquisition (SLA) processes, research, and developmental stages as well as their applicability to classroom instruction.
2. Gain knowledge of various definitions of and theories about bilingualism, language proficiency, and language acquisition.
3. Understand the continuum of SLA.
4. Identify, think critically about, and discuss the social, cultural, affective, and cognitive factors playing a role SLA.
5. Become familiar with the concepts of code-switching, language borrowing, translanguaging, and the role/influence of L1 on SLA including foreign/world language acquisition.
6. Develop familiarity with the relationship between standard languages and home/community language practices and the implications for teaching.
7. Understand the relationship among teaching practices and SLA research, methods of teaching foreign/world/second languages, and language assessment practices.
8. Gain knowledge about the use of technology to support learning in second language/world language classrooms.

Professional Standards (TESOL/NCATE, ACTFL, ISTE Standards)

Upon completion of this course, students will have met the following professional standards:

TESOL/NCATE Standards:

Domain 1. Language - Candidates know, understand, and use the major theories and research related to the structure and acquisition of language to help English language learners (ELLs) develop language and literacy and achieve in the content areas. Issues of language structure and language acquisition development are interrelated. The divisions of the standards into 1.a. language as a system, and 1.b. language acquisition and development do not prescribe an order.

Standard 1.a. Language as a System - Candidates demonstrate understanding of language as a system, including phonology, morphology, syntax, pragmatics and semantics, and support ELLs as they acquire English language and literacy in order to achieve in the content areas.

Standard 1.b. Language Acquisition and Development - Candidates understand and apply theories and research in language acquisition and development to support their ELLs' English language and literacy learning and content-area achievement.

Domain 2. Culture - Candidates know, understand, and use major concepts, principles, theories, and research related to the nature and role of culture and cultural groups to construct supportive learning environments for ELLs.

Standard 2. Culture as It Affects Student Learning - Candidates know, understand, and use major theories and research related to the nature and role of culture in their instruction. They

demonstrate understanding of how cultural groups and individual cultural identities affect language learning and school achievement.

Domain 3. Planning, Implementing, and Managing Instruction - Candidates know, understand, and use evidence-based practices and strategies related to planning, implementing, and managing standards-based ESL and content instruction. Candidates are knowledgeable about program models and skilled in teaching strategies for developing and integrating language skills. They integrate technology as well as choose and adapt classroom resources appropriate for their ELLs.

Standard 3.a. Planning for Standards-Based ESL and Content Instruction - Candidates know, understand, and apply concepts, research, and best practices to plan classroom instruction in a supportive learning environment for ELLs. They plan for multilevel classrooms with learners from diverse backgrounds using standards-based ESL and content curriculum.

Standard 3.b. Implementing and Managing Standards-Based ESL and Content Instruction - Candidates know, manage, and implement a variety of standards-based teaching strategies and techniques for developing and integrating English listening, speaking, reading, and writing. Candidates support ELLs' access to the core curriculum by teaching language through academic content.

Standard 3.c. Using Resources and Technology Effectively in ESL and Content Instruction - Candidates are familiar with a wide range of standards-based materials, resources, and technologies, and choose, adapt, and use them in effective ESL and content teaching.

Domain 5. Professionalism - Candidates keep current with new instructional techniques, research results, advances in the ESL field, and education policy issues and demonstrate knowledge of the history of ESL teaching. They use such information to reflect on and improve their instruction and assessment practices. Candidates work collaboratively with school staff and the communities to improve the learning environment, provide support, and advocate for ELLs and their families.

Standard 5.a. ESL Research and History - Candidates demonstrate knowledge of history, research, educational public policy, and current practice in the field of ESL teaching and apply this knowledge to inform teaching and learning.

Standard 5.b. Professional Development, Partnerships, and Advocacy - Candidates take advantage of professional growth opportunities and demonstrate the ability to build partnerships with colleagues and students' families, serve as community resources, and advocate for ELLs.

ACTFL Addressed:

1. ACTFL Standard 2. *Cultures, Literatures, Cross-Disciplinary Texts:*

2a. Demonstrating cultural understanding

2. ACTFL Standard 3. *Language Acquisition Theories and Instructional Practices:*

3a. Understanding language acquisition and creating a supportive classroom

3b. Developing instructional practices that reflect language outcomes and learner diversity

- 3. **ACTFL Standard 4. *Integration of Student Standards into Curriculum and Instruction:***
 - 4a. Understanding and integrating student standards in planning
- 4. **ACTFL Standard 5. *Assessment of Languages and Cultures:***
 - 5a. Knowing assessment models and using them appropriately
 - 5b. Reflecting on assessment
- 5. **ACTFL Standard 6. *Professionalism:***
 - 6a. Engaging in professional development
 - 6b. Knowing the value of foreign language learning

International Society for Technology in Education (ISTE) Standards Addressed:

ISTE Standard 1 - *Facilitate and Inspire Student Learning and Creativity:* Teachers use their knowledge of subject matter, teaching and learning, and technology to facilitate experiences that advance student learning, creativity, and innovation in both face-to-face and virtual environments.

- 1a. Promote, support, and model creative and innovative thinking and inventiveness
- 1d. Model collaborative knowledge construction by engaging in learning with students and others in face-to-face and virtual environments

ISTE Standard 2 - *Design and Develop Digital Age Learning Experiences and Assessments:* Teachers design, develop, and evaluate authentic learning experiences and assessment incorporating contemporary tools and resources to maximize content learning in context and to develop the knowledge, skills, and attitudes, identified in the NETS·S.

- 2a. Design or adapt relevant learning experiences that incorporate digital tools and resources to promote student learning and creativity
- 2d. Provide students with multiple and varied formative and summative assessments aligned with content and technology standards and use resulting data to inform learning and teaching

ISTE Standard 3 - *Model Digital Age Work and Learning:* Teachers exhibit knowledge, skills, and work processes representative of an innovative professional in a global and digital society.

- 3a. Demonstrate fluency in technology systems and the transfer of current knowledge to new technologies and situations
- 3b. Collaborate with students, peers, parents, and community members using digital tools and resources to support student success and innovation
- 3c. Communicate relevant information and ideas effectively to students, parents, and peers using a variety of digital age media and formats
- 3d. Model and facilitate effective use of current and emerging digital tools to locate, analyze, evaluate, and use information resources to support research and learning

ISTE Standard 4 - *Promote and Model Digital Citizenship and Responsibility:* Teachers understand local and global societal issues and responsibilities in an evolving digital culture and exhibit legal and ethical behavior in their professional practices.

4c. Promote and model digital etiquette and responsible social interactions related to the use of technology and information

4d. Develop and model understanding and global awareness by engaging with colleagues and students or other cultures using digital age communication and collaboration tools

ISTE Standard 5 - *Engage in Professional Growth and Leadership*: Teachers continuously improve their professional practice, model lifelong learning, and exhibit leadership in their school and professional community by promoting and demonstrating the effective use of digital tools and resources.

5c. Evaluate and reflect on current research and professional practice on a regular basis to make effective use of existing and emerging digital tools and resources in support of student learning.

Relationship to INTSAC Principles:

Principle #1: The teacher understands the central concepts, tools of inquiry, and structures of the discipline(s) she or he teaches and can create learning experiences that make these aspects of subject matter meaningful for students.

Principle #2: The teacher understands how children learn and develop, and can provide learning opportunities that support their intellectual, social and personal development.

Principle #3: The teacher understands how students differ in their approaches to learning and creates instructional opportunities that are adapted to diverse learners.

Principle #5: The teacher uses an understanding of individual and group motivation and behavior to create a learning environment that encourages positive social interaction, active engagement in learning, and self-motivation.

Principle #6: The teacher uses knowledge of effective verbal, nonverbal, and media communication techniques to foster active inquiry, collaboration, and supportive interaction in the classroom.

Principle #7: The teacher plans instruction based on knowledge of subject matter, students, the community, and curriculum goals.

Principle #8: The teacher understands and uses formal and informal assessment strategies to evaluate and ensure the continuous intellectual, social, and physical development of the learner.

Principle #9: The teacher is a reflective practitioner who continually evaluates the effects of his/her choices and actions on others (students, parents, and other professionals in the learning community) and who actively seeks out opportunities to grow professionally.

Principle #10: The teacher fosters relationships with school colleagues, parents, and agencies in the larger community to support students' learning and well-being.

Required Texts

Baker, C., & Wright, W.E. (2017). *Foundations of bilingual education and bilingualism (6th ed.)*. Bristol, UK & Blue Ridge Summit, PA: Multilingual Matters. ISBN 978-1-78309-720-3

De Houwer, A. (2009). *An Introduction to bilingual development*. Multilingual Matters: Bristol, UK. ISBN-13: 978-1-84769-168-2

Recommended Books:

American Psychological Association (2009). *Publication manual of the American Psychological Association* (6th ed.). Washington, DC: American Psychological Association.

Garcia, O. (2009). *Bilingual education in the 21st century: A global perspective*. Wiley-Blackwell

Lightbown, P., & Spada, N. (2013). *How languages are learned* (4th ed). *Oxford handbooks for language teachers*. United Kingdom: Oxford University Press.

Nieto, S. (2009). *Language, culture, and teaching: Critical perspectives for a new century*, 2nd edition, Mahwah, NJ: L. Erlbaum.

Course Performance Evaluation

Students are expected to submit all assignments on time in the manner outlined by the instructor (e.g., Blackboard, Tk20, hard copy).

TK20 Performance-Based Assessment Submission Requirements

(Philosophy of Teaching and Language Acquisition Case Study (LACS))

Every student registered for any Teaching Culturally, Linguistically Diverse & Exceptional Learners program course with a required performance-based assessment is required to submit this assessment and the Fieldwork Log of Hours and Evaluation Forms to Tk20 through Blackboard (regardless of whether the student is taking the course as an elective, a one-time course or as part of an undergraduate minor). Evaluation of the performance-based assessment by the course instructor will also be completed in Tk20 through Blackboard. Failure to submit the assessment to Tk20 (through Blackboard) will result in the course instructor reporting the course grade as Incomplete (IN). Unless the IN grade is changed upon completion of the required Tk20 submission, the IN will convert to an F nine weeks into the following semester.

Note: The rubrics employed for assessment in TK20 are for accreditation purposes. The instructor may use different rubrics for assessing candidates' work on the PBAs for course grading purposes. These grading rubrics will align with the PBA descriptions in the syllabus and will be shared on Blackboard with candidates.

Field Experience Record and Evaluation

The **field experience is a required component** of the teacher preparation program at George Mason University. All students will complete a minimum of **20 hours in field experience** for this course. Documentation of your field experience is required as well as a signed statement from your field experience teacher(s) or supervisor(s). If you are taking more than one course in a semester, you must complete 20 hours per course (e.g., two courses require 40 hours of field experience). This means you may be completing different tasks for different courses in the same placement. Materials and products used for one course cannot be used for another course (e.g., videos, lesson plans, activities, etc.)

***TCLDEL Fieldwork Log of Hours and Evaluation Forms must be uploaded to TK20 on Blackboard.** The forms are located on Blackboard in your TCLDEL organization site in the “Fieldwork” page.

NOTE: If you are a foreign/world language candidate, you MUST complete all of your fieldwork in a foreign/world language classroom.

In-service teachers: Field experience can often be conducted in your own classroom if you have access to the population of students required for the PBAs and other assignments. Please consult your instructor if you have questions about the viability of your classroom for fieldwork in this class. You must register for your school as your field experience site in the online Field Experience Request form available here: <https://cehd.gmu.edu/endorse/ferf>. You will check the box indicating that: *“I will arrange my own field experiences (observations and/or case studies) because I am a full-time contracted school system employee and will complete field experience at my workplace.”* The deadline to submit your field experience placement is Week 2 of class. Failure to do so will result in an unsatisfactory grade for your fieldwork assignment. If you are taking this course as part of a cohort program, please indicate “TCLDEL Cohort” on your request form FIRST, then select your program and placement location. HINT: Cohort courses have section numbers beginning with “6F” (e.g. EDUC 511.6F1).

Pre-service teachers: If you are not currently working in a K-12 school, you will need to be placed in an appropriate fieldwork setting to complete your required PBAs and fieldwork hours. You must request a fieldwork site using the online Field Experience Request form available here: <https://cehd.gmu.edu/endorse/ferf>. You will check the box indicating that: I will need George Mason (Clinical Practice Specialist) to arrange a placement for my field experiences (including observations and/or case studies). The deadline to submit your field experience placement is Week 2 of class. Failure to do so will result in an unsatisfactory grade for your fieldwork assignment. If you are taking this course as part of a cohort program, please indicate “TCLDEL Cohort” on your request form, then select your program and placement location. HINT: Cohort courses have section numbers beginning with “6F” (e.g. EDUC 511.6F1).

Virginia state or county cohort teachers: Cohort Students are required by their district and by TCLDEL to complete field experiences as required by the Virginia Department of Education for this program. Each district has arranged for candidates to be able to work at K-12 grade levels in order to complete all licensure requirements. Please contact your district coordinator for further information.

TCLDEL Fieldwork Log of Hours and Evaluation Assessment

	Status of Student Work	
	1	0
Fieldwork Log of Hours demonstrates 20 hours of fieldwork completed, with a teacher-mentor or supervisor signature.	Complete	Not Complete

NOTE: Failure to submit documentation of successful completion of your fieldwork in a timely manner will make you ineligible to register for coursework, be recommended for licensure, or receive a grade for this course.

- **Assignments and/or Examinations**

Class Assignments			
Project	Goal	Percentage of Grade	Due Date
Informed Participation	Candidates are expected to actively participate in every class session and online by critically analyzing, asking questions, or making observations about the readings, thereby indicating they have thoroughly prepared for the class. Reflection on learning and on application of new knowledge is expected. <i>TESOL/NCATE Standards: 1b, 3a, 4a, & 5a</i> <i>ACTFL/NCATE Standards: 3a, 4a, 6a</i>	20 percent	Each week
Philosophy of Teaching Statement (PBA)	Based on personal beliefs and growing professional knowledge about SLA theory and research, language learning and language learners, candidates will write an opening Philosophy of Teaching Statement. The Philosophy of Teaching Statement will include reflections on the role of culture, instructional practices and assessment. It will be reviewed and updated in later coursework.	15 percent	TBD Must upload to TK20
Critical Topic Response Paper (Theory & Research)	Using traditional and online sources, candidates will demonstrate an understanding of the course objectives by reviewing connections between selected readings (juried articles or short book/monograph), class activities, and its connection to their own personal/ professional classroom experiences. <i>TESOL/NCATE Standards 1b, 2a & 2b</i> <i>ACTFL/NCATE Standards 3a, 5a, 6a</i>	15 percent	TBD
Multimedia Research Presentation	In conjunction with the research you will conduct as part of the critical topic response paper, you will create a multimedia presentation summarizing your findings and post it on Blackboard for class input and discussion. <i>TESOL/NCATE Standards 1b, 2a & 2b</i> <i>ACTFL/NCATE Standards 3a, 5a, 6a</i>	5 percent	TBD
Language Acquisition Case Study (PBA) (Theory, Research, Professional Collaboration & Practice)	Candidates will work individually to collect, record, and analyze oral and written language samples from a language learner in their current teaching environment. You will provide a written commentary connecting this experience to course readings, SLA research and theory. Students will also be expected to present their findings to a colleague or family member of the learner and provide personal reflection of the entire experience. References as well as examples of the data collection are required. <i>TESOL/NCATE Standards - 1a, 1b, 2a, 2b, 4a, 4b, & 5a, 5b</i> <i>ACTFL/NCATE Standards 3a, 5a, 6a</i>	30 percent	TBD Must upload to TK20

LACS Presentation	In conjunction with the Language Acquisition Case Study (below) you will present your preliminary findings to the class for feedback and further discussion. <i>TESOL/NCATE Standards - 1a, 1b, 2a, 2b, 4a, 4b, & 5a, 5b</i> <i>ACTFL/NCATE Standards 3a, 5a, 6a</i>	5 percent	TBD but in last two weeks
Field Experience Documentation	Candidates will complete a minimum of 20 hours of school-based field experiences including observing and interacting with an ELL student in school and taking language samples for the Language Acquisition Case Study Project. Field experience must be documented by submitting a Field Experience Log of Hours and Evaluation form found on Blackboard.	10 percent	TBD Must Upload to TK20

Each course assignment and TK20 evaluation criteria for the two Performance-Based Assessments in this course are located at the end of the syllabus.

- **Other Requirements**

Class participation (20%)

Face-to-Face Courses: Class participation is evidenced by **thorough preparation** for engaging in whole class, small group, and pair discussions/activities during class meetings. Additionally, exemplary class participation requires thoughtful completion of all activities in the Weekly Modules on Blackboard. These activities may include Discussion Board and/or other activities/mini-assignments. Both in-class and on-line discussions and learning activities are based on assigned readings/videos. Thus, candidates' participation should reflect learning from assigned readings, videos, and any other online content within Weekly Modules. While your knowledge as a current or future educator is important for connecting to the course content, demonstrating the way that your understanding of course topics is shaped, challenged, and expanded is expected for earning full participation points. That is, candidates' are expected to critically analyze, ask questions, make observations, and share reflections as well as offer specific examples of ways to apply learning from the course into their current or future teaching practice with culturally and linguistically diverse learners.

- **Grading**

At George Mason University course work is measured in terms of quantity and quality. A credit normally represents one hour per week of lecture or recitation or not fewer than two hours per week of laboratory work throughout a semester. The number of credits is a measure of quantity. The grade is a measure of quality. The university-wide system for grading graduate courses is as follows:

Grade	GRADING	Grade Points	Interpretation
A+	=100	4.00	Represents mastery of the subject through effort beyond basic requirements
A	94-99	4.00	
A-	90-93	3.67	
B+	85-89	3.33	Reflects an understanding of and the ability to apply
B	80-84	3.00	

			theories and principles at a basic level
C*	70-79	2.00	Denotes an unacceptable level of understanding and application of the basic elements of the course
F*	<69	0.00	

Note: “C” is not satisfactory for a licensure course; “F” does not meet requirements of the Graduate School of Education

See the University Catalog for details: <http://catalog.gmu.edu/policies/academic/grading/>

Honor Code & Integrity of Work

- **Integrity of Work:** TCLDEL students must adhere to the guidelines of the George Mason University Honor Code (<https://catalog.gmu.edu/policies/honor-code-system/>). The principle of academic integrity is taken very seriously and violations are treated as such.

Violations of the Honor Code include:

1. Copying a paper or part of a paper from another student (current or past);
2. Reusing work that you have already submitted for another class (unless express permission has been granted by your current professor **before** you submit the work);
3. Copying the words of an author from a textbook or any printed source (including the Internet) or closely paraphrasing without providing a citation to credit the author. For examples of what should be cited, please refer to:
<https://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/589/02/>
4. You may also not “reuse” fieldwork hours. Each placement must have 20 documented hours that are solely for each course that you are in; you may be at the same site, but the same hours may not be counted towards the same course.

Late Work Policy

At the graduate level all work is expected to be of high quality and submitted on the dates due. *Work submitted late will be reduced one letter grade for every day of delay.* Because we live in uncertain times, if you have any extraordinary circumstances (think flood, earthquake, evacuation) that prevent you from submitting your work in a timely manner, it is your responsibility to contact the instructor as soon as possible after the circumstances occur and make arrangements to complete your work. *It is up to the discretion of the instructor to approve the late/makeup work.*

Course Withdrawal with Dean Approval

For graduate and non-degree students, withdrawal after the last day for dropping a course requires approval by the student's academic dean, and is permitted only for nonacademic reasons that prevent course completion (Mason catalog). *Students must contact an academic advisor* in APTDIE to withdraw after the deadline. There is no guarantee that such withdrawals will be permitted.

Incomplete (IN)

This grade may be given to students who are in good standing, but who may be unable to complete scheduled course work for a cause beyond reasonable control. The student must then complete all the requirements by the end of the ninth week of the next semester, not including summer term, and the instructor must turn in the final grade by the end of the 9th week. Unless an explicit written extension is filed with the Registrar's Office by the faculty deadline, the grade of IN is changed by the registrar to an F (Mason catalog). Faculty may grant an incomplete with a contract developed by the student with a reasonable time to complete the course at the discretion of the faculty member. The faculty member does not need to allow up to the following semester for the student to complete the course. A copy of the contract will be kept on file in the APTDIE office.

Detailed Descriptions of Assignments

Critical Topic Response Paper

The objective of the Critical Topic Response (CTR) paper is to engage candidates thoughtfully and meaningfully with current writings in the field of second language acquisition research and theory, and to provide candidates with an opportunity to apply their research to analysis and reflection of classroom practices and application. **In pairs**, candidates will select a topic from one of the textbook chapters related to ELLs/bilingual and multilingual learners and second language acquisition theory, research, and/or practice. Candidates will select a third reading –a peer reviewed, scholarly article not more than five years old- on the same/related topic. Additionally, candidates should include **two to four additional supporting sources** (e.g., readings from class, other courses, or books/scholarly articles you may have read on your own) to learn more about the selected topic. Candidates will read the research with analytically and critically and will **each write** a CTR. See below for content for each part of the CTR paper.

The CTR should be a **maximum of 6 double-spaced pages** excluding title page and References page. Please use *Times New Roman, 12-pt font* and follow APA-6 style for within-text citations as well as for citations on the References page. The CTR should reflect what the readings *mean to you* as an educator, *how you relate to the ideas of the authors*, and how and why you *can or cannot apply* these ideas into your current or future practice. In connection with the CTR, candidates will create a **co-constructed multimedia presentation** (see below). This presentation will be shared via Discussion Board on Blackboard. The purpose is to make your research and analysis available to your peers in order to enhance their growth and learning as educators of culturally and linguistically diverse learners. Peers will have the opportunity to comment on your analysis and reflection in order to identify ways that these findings can be helpful to them in their future or current educational settings. **Please refer to the rubric for this assignment on Blackboard.**

The CTR comprises three parts: 1) **Part One: description/summary of topic based on chapter and article**; 2) **Part Two: analysis, application, and interpretation**, and 3) **Part Three: reflection**.

Part One – Description/Summary (1.0 – 1.5 pages): This is a brief summary that captures the central idea of the selected topic and provides an overview/introduction for readers.

Part Two - Analysis, Application, and Interpretation (2.5 – 3.0 pages): In this section, you, the analyzer, apply your growing knowledge to comment on the theory/ies, core ideas, or research described and discussed in the readings about the selected topic. You will reflect critically on the topic and interpret significant understandings for readers, based on the research. That is, candidates should aim to provide a *synthesis* of the selected topic, conveyed through a critical, analytical lens.

Part Three – Reflection (1.0 - 1.5): In this section, you will reflect on what the readings mean to you and how you connect to them. In other words, aim to share what the readings on the selected topic mean to you as an educator and how you can apply this knowledge in your current or future classroom to support bilingual students' academic progress. That is, discuss the implications of the readings for effectively educating ELLs in national and/or international contexts. Include your

thoughts on what is important for providing professional development for teachers/school professionals as well as for educating parents and/or community stakeholders about this topic.

Multimedia Research Presentation—Connected to CTR Paper

In conjunction with the research you will conduct as part of the Critical Topic Response paper, with your partner, you will **co-construct** a multimedia presentation (PowerPoint or Prezi) around your topic. The presentation should be prepared for a larger audience of colleagues, school personnel, or others in the field. You will post the co-constructed presentation in the Discussion Board on Blackboard for your peers to review and enjoy. The presentation should include the use of interactive technology to embed a learning activity that allows viewers to engage with the topic. The presentation should focus on sharing what you learned from the readings, your analysis, and reflections as well as how educators can apply ideas into current or future practice. **The multimedia presentation is included on the rubric for the CRT.**

Philosophy of Teaching *This is a Performance-Based Assessment that must be uploaded via TK20.*

This initial Philosophy of Teaching statement will focus on principles and practices that you will apply to teaching Culturally Linguistically Diverse (CLD)/bilingual & multilingual learners with or without exceptionalities that reflect important concepts from first and second language acquisition theory(ies) as well as research related to bilingual education. Candidates should continually reflect on revising their Philosophy of Teaching as they expand their professional knowledge throughout the program. A revised Philosophy of Teaching will be submitted during EDRD 610 Content Literacy for English Language Learners.

Your statement must be written as a cohesive, **first-person narrative**. Your paper must be organized with headings and subheadings that make sense to you. **Follow APA-6 style for formatting, citations, and references.** The Philosophy of Teaching statement must be double-spaced, using *Times New Roman, 12-pt font*, 1-inch margins, and not exceed **5 pages**.

Strive to blend SLA theories and research and culturally responsive teaching practices through a discussion of how these ideas may shape your instruction and create a vision for your current or future classroom. You will need to incorporate relevant laws and policies pertaining to ESOL/bilingual education/foreign-world language education, and an understanding of multicultural education and issues of equity in the classroom. You need to define your professional development plans (in a series of steps) based on your own personal reflections and analysis of teaching practices that support ESOL/bilingual & multilingual students' achievement. Lastly, you need to demonstrate how you plan to build partnerships with colleagues and students' families as well as how you can be an advocate and community resource and for your students.

In developing your Philosophy of Teaching, consider the way these components come together:

Community Resources

SLA theories research

Partnerships w/colleagues, Students' Families

Effective teacher role/classroom environment

Advocate for ELs/bilingual & multilingual learners

Professional goals

Instructional Techniques

Policy Issues

Culturally Responsive Teaching principles

Keep the following in mind as you develop this initial Philosophy of Teaching:

- 1) How will your understanding of theories related to language learning shape your teaching in the future?
- 2) What information about ESL history/bilingual education/foreign & world language education, research, public policy, and current practice will inform your instruction? What information about best practices in multicultural education and culturally responsive teaching will inform your instruction?
- 3) Reflect on your role as an educator in today's diverse classrooms and describe your goals for ensuring success of your CLD/bilingual & multilingual students and yourself as a professional.

The Philosophy of Teaching statement should provide a clear picture of your classroom and your role as a teacher. It should include detailed self-reflection that discusses the role and characteristics of an effective teacher of CLD/bilingual & multilingual learners and expand on your own beliefs about professional development. Finally, it should reflect your understanding of and commitment to the critical issues around teaching second language learners and be personal but grounded in theory and research.

This paper must be reflective. Reflective writing needs to go beyond descriptions of events, readings, or personal experience. Strive to step back, explore, and analyze; consider different perspectives such as those from your own teaching practice/field site observations, discussions in class, or other materials you may have studied; make connections to relevant theories, supporting your ideas by references to other literature and to research; consider legal and organizational implications; show awareness of social and political influences. In short, use what you have learned from your studies as a foundation for developing your Philosophy of Teaching. This synthesis could include implications, predictions, or conclusions you have drawn about your development as a career educator. By including very specific examples of your teaching practices and their research-based foundation, you help readers visualize what actually happens (or will happen) in your current or future classroom.

Most Philosophy of Teaching statements avoid technical terms and favor language and concepts that can be broadly appreciated. It may be helpful to have someone from your field read your statement and give you some guidance on any discipline-specific jargon and issues to include or exclude. **Please refer to the rubric for this assignment in this syllabus.**

Language Acquisition Presentation

In conjunction with the Language Acquisition Case Study (see below) you will present your preliminary findings to the class for feedback and further discussion. **This presentation will be done through Blackboard Collaborate Ultra in small groups near the end of the course (you will sign up for time lots).** The purpose of the presentation is two-fold: (1) to provide candidates with the opportunity to collaborate with colleagues in a learning/professional community around the topic of language assessment in the second language classroom and to share language analysis skills with fellow students (professional development); and (2) to provide the opportunity to acquire and hone professional development presentation skills. The presentation will be no more than 20 minutes, including discussion and question & answer. **Additional guidelines and a rubric for this presentation are available on Blackboard.**

The presentation will occur during the last two weeks of the course, allowing you to obtain and incorporate feedback on your assessment and action plan into your final paper. See below for details about the Language Acquisition Case Study.

Language Acquisition Case Study *This is a Performance-Based Assessment that must be uploaded via TK20.*

Rewritten: The Language Acquisition Case Study (LACS) is a Performance-Based Assessment (PBA). In this project, candidates will carry out an in-depth case study of one bilingual learner's language and literacy strengths and areas of growth. The LACS requires candidates to apply key concepts from EDCI 516. Candidates will think critically about teaching and learning in an ESOL/foreign & world language classroom. Engaging in a careful assessment and analysis of a bilingual learner's language and literacy strengths and areas of growth will allow candidates to connect theory and research to practice. Based on this assessment and analysis, candidates will suggest an Exploratory Action Plan for strengthening the language learner's current level of language proficiency in all language domains (speaking, listening, reading, and writing). The LACS requires no prior knowledge of linguistics. **Please refer to the rubric at the end of this syllabus.**

Procedures and Suggested Format for Conducting the Case Study			
First	Collecting the Oral and Writing Language Samples for Analysis		
Second	Conducting the Language Analyses		
Third	Writing the Case Study Report		
	Part I	Introduction	
	Part II	Analysis of the Oral and Written Language Samples	
	Part III	Exploratory Action Plan	
	Part IV	Individual reflections	
	Part V	References [following APA Style 6 th edition guidelines]	

	Part VI	Appendices
--	----------------	------------

Collecting the Oral and Written Language Samples for Analysis: Each candidate will collect an authentic language sample from a second language learner. The sample should include both written and oral language.

Oral Sample: Candidates should use an interview or conversational format in order to elicit language production in a natural and relaxed setting. **You should audio or videotape the oral exchange so that you can refer to it for analysis and transcribe part of it to include as an appendix.** This oral language sample is social in nature and should be interactive between you and the second language learner (in other words, the child is not reading something to you). It is a good idea to contextualize the interview/exchange around the child's interests or familiar topics. You may choose to obtain a more academic oral language sample as well by having a conversation about a text or concept that has been part of a recent lesson in the school.

Written Sample: Candidates will obtain a sample of the language learner's written work. You can ask the mentor teacher for this sample. This written sample can be any piece of writing the learner has completed in school (e.g., a story summary, a short report, a descriptive piece, etc.). The amount and kind of writing in the sample will depend on the language learner's age. You may also wish to use your own idea for eliciting the written sample. For example, you may ask the learner to write in response to a story that was recently read in school or to show understanding about a content concept that was recently learned. Strive to collect a writing sample with an *academic focus* as this will be useful in your analysis.

Additional details: (1) You will need to gain appropriate permission from the parent/guardian and school following the school's protocol. Ask the mentor teacher about appropriate protocol to follow. Please be sure to let parent/guardian know that the child's name and school will not be used in your report; (2) find out as much as you can about the language, educational, and cultural background of the learner whose language samples you will be analyzing.

Conducting the Language Analysis: To conduct your analysis, refer to TESOL/WIDA or ACTFL speaking and writing proficiency rubrics or any other language production proficiency rubric your school may be using. If you wish, you may analyze the language samples using other language proficiency rubrics or tools (e.g., from your school). The WIDA Amplified Frameworks and Can-DO Descriptors (on Blackboard) are also useful tools. Be sure to cite the sources for the language analysis rubrics/tools that you use.

To begin your analysis, listen to, or watch the video, of the oral language exchange several times. Make notes about what you notice about the child's language usage, thinking about strengths and areas of growth. Jot down your preliminary impressions. What observations can you make about the learner's language proficiency based on this oral sample? Does this sample tell you everything you need to know about this learner's oral language strengths and areas of growth? Why, or why not?

For both the oral and written language samples, select a good “chunk” of language upon which your analysis will focus. You will include these excerpts of the oral and written samples as appendices in your report.

Ask yourself these questions as you **analyze** the oral and written language samples:

What do these language samples tell me about this child’s developing oral and written language proficiency in English? In his/her foreign/world language?

*What have I learned that I can use to **anchor** my answer to that question? That is, which theories and frameworks can help me to explain what I have noticed and learned about the learner’s developing oral and written language proficiency in English or foreign/world language from these samples? Theories and frameworks addressed in this course include:*

- *Cummins’ theories – there are several in Baker (including difference between BICS and CALP)
- *Sociocultural perspectives on language learning
- *Sociolinguistic, Discourse, Strategic & Social Competence
- *Cognitive theories of language learning
- *Krashen’s Affective Filter and Comprehensible Input
- *Swain’s Output theory
- *Functional Theories that inform speaking & writing according to topic, audience, and purpose/social structure
- *Constructivist perspective on language learning
- *Multiliteracies and Critical Literacy
- *Code-switching and Translanguaging

The analysis should also address the following language acquisition concepts. ***What you include depends on the age/developmental level of the learner and the context for the production of the oral and written language samples.***

- *L1 oral language and literacy development—L1 strengths that help the child to learn English or another language
- *L1 “similarity to” or “distance from” English or the foreign/world language he/she studies
- *Foundational language & literacy skills in L2 English (for young learners; e.g., phonemic awareness and phonological knowledge)
- *L2 English language and literacy development—L2 strengths and areas for growth
- *Knowledge of syntax (language forms and conventions)
- *Vocabulary & morphological (word roots & parts) knowledge and strengths/areas for growth
- *Semantic (meaning-making/comprehension, pragmatics) knowledge and strengths/areas for growth
- *Self-awareness as a language learner

In combination with thinking about the above concepts, apply one of the oral/written language proficiency rubrics/tools to make a nuanced determination about this learner’s current oral and written English language or foreign/world language proficiency.

Writing the LACS Report: Each candidate will submit a report following these recommended page lengths and containing the following sections: The report must be double-spaced, use *Times New Roman 12-pt font*, and have 1-inch margins. Within text citations and References must be in APA-6 style. Do not include an abstract.

LACS Report Required Sections	Recommended Page Lengths
Introduction	1.5 – 2.5 pages
Analysis	4.0 – 6.0 pages
Exploratory Action Plan	3.0 – 4.0 pages
Reflection	1.5 – 2.5 pages
Total	10.0 – 15.0 pages (excluding title page, References, and Appendices)

Part I- Introduction – Refer to both the first category on the LACS rubric—Cultural Context, Description of Learner and Learner’s language Development to write an introduction that describes various aspects of the learner. Please include the reason you chose this child for your case study (remember to use a pseudonym to protect the anonymity of the child) and the setting in which the language samples were obtained (TESOL Std. 2). Provide a brief description of the learner’s personal and educational history including:

- Age, place of birth, countries and cities where s/he has lived, if born overseas, and age when immigrated. State why this individual was chosen for the language sample. Previous schooling and accompanying details – participant and family, if possible.
- Social, educational, and personal background
- Academic history in the U.S. or overseas (e.g., grade level, type of educational background)
- Linguistic, cognitive, and sociocultural variables
- Various learner variables that may have (or have had) an effect on L2 acquisition

If possible, include brief information about the participant’s family. For example, how did you establish a relationship with the child’s family (TESOL Std. 2, 5b)?

Part II – Analysis – For this section, refer to both the second and third categories on the LACS rubric-- Language Proficiency Assessment AND Language Analysis & Application of Language Acquisition Theories. You will discuss your analysis of ***both the oral and written samples***. You must concretely and clearly link your analysis to the SLA theories and frameworks that you considered when conducting the analysis. In other words:

- Thoroughly explain your analysis--which tools did you use? What determinations did you make about the child’s current level of oral and written English Language Proficiency (ELP) or his/her foreign/world language proficiency? Which strengths and areas of growth did you note?
- Thoroughly explain what your analysis revealed and carefully **anchor your assertions in theory, research, and perspectives about language acquisition and language learning from this course**. Cite your sources within the text.

Part III - Exploratory Action Plan: For this section, refer to the fourth category on LACS rubric—Action Plan/Application of SLA Theories. The **GOAL** of this section is to **offer and explain recommendations for strengthening this child’s oral and written English language proficiency (or foreign/world language proficiency)**, including attention to his/her academic English language proficiency (or academic skills in foreign/world language).

Remember: Your recommendations **must be closely connected to theories and research** that you have learned. That is, you must “back up” your thinking by anchoring your recommendations in theory/research (**citing sources within the text**).

Possibilities for inclusion in the Exploratory Action Plan:

- *Instructional strategies and techniques for strengthening the learner’s English (or foreign/world language) oral and written language and literacy development (may include use of multiliteracies)
- *Formative assessment recommendations for gaining useful knowledge about how to plan the kind of theoretically sound instruction this learner requires to move his/her English (or foreign/world language) oral and written language and literacy development forward
- *Changes in the instructional context/environment that would facilitate the strengthening of the learner’s English (or foreign/world language) oral and written language and literacy development
- *Strategies for strengthening the learner’s L1 oral and written language and literacy development (within school context and/or at home)
- *Improvements to home/school connection that can facilitate language and literacy development

Part IV – Reflection: This section draws from the 5th Category on LACS rubric – Professional Communication. The **GOAL** of this section is to **clearly articulate what you have learned about teaching ESOL/bilingual & multilingual learners through the completion of this project**.

Make clear:

- *Your expanded knowledge *gained from the project* about second language learning and acquisition
- *Personal and professional application of this knowledge to your teaching practice – use concrete examples from your own thinking to illustrate deep connections between knowledge gained and classroom practice.

Part V - References – Include a list of references at the end of your analysis project. Please use APA-6. Your sources should include a rich selection of the course readings to support your analysis and provide evidence of your knowledge base.

Part VI - Appendixes – Please include the oral and written language excerpts used for your analysis, and any other data collected as applicable.

LACS Presentation Guidelines: Use PowerPoint to create your presentation. You will present your LACS on Blackboard Collaborate Ultra, which supports PowerPoint for visuals. Please see a description of this presentation in the “Major Assignments Overview” section of this syllabus. As

well, a LACS Presentation Assessment Tool is located on Blackboard. ***This presentation is not part of the PBA that will be uploaded to TK20***

EDCI516 COURSE SCHEDULE

Faculty reserve the right to alter the schedule as necessary, with notification to students.

NOTE: All texts marked with asterisk (*) are located as a PDF within the corresponding Weekly Module on Blackboard.

Class	Theme/Topic	Preparation and Readings (To be read at the beginning of the week Some supplemental readings TBA)
01/22	<p>Course Introduction: Overview of EDCI 516 Review Syllabus & Requirements</p> <p>Intro to Blackboard</p> <p>All Live Creatures Have Their Own Communicative Systems</p> <p>Language Acquisition and Bilingual Education</p> <p>Acquisition of What? What is Language?</p>	<p>*King, J. (2016). The importance of bilingual education. <i>NABE Perspectivas</i>, 39(1), pp. 15-17.</p> <p>*Gándara, P. (2015). Rethinking bilingual instruction. <i>Educational Leadership</i>, March 2015, pp. 60-74</p>
01/29	<p>Understanding Bilingualism</p> <p>The Landscape of Language Vitality</p> <p>Children's First Communicative Responses</p>	<p>Baker & Wright text: Chapters 1 & 3</p> <p>*King, K. & Fogle, L. (2006). "Raising bilingual children: Common parental concerns and current research"</p>
02/05	<p>SLA Research and its implications for classroom practice</p> <p>Bilingualism: Assessment & Measurement</p> <p>Innate Human Endowments (Gifts, Abilities) for Language Acquisition</p>	<p>Baker & Wright- Chapter 2</p> <p>*Gándara (2015). <i>The implications of deeper learning for adolescent immigrants and English language learners.</i> Students at the Center: Deeper Learning Research Series. Boston, MA: Jobs for the Future.</p> <p>*WIDA (2009) Bulletin on Formative Assessment</p>

Class	Theme/Topic	Preparation and Readings (To be read at the beginning of the week Some supplemental readings TBA)
02/12	<p>Standards for Teachers and PK-12 Students: TESOL, WIDA, ACTFL, VA ELP SOLs</p> <p>Selection of topics for Critical Topic Response Paper & Presentation</p>	<p>Baker & Wright Chapter 2: Review ideas on measurement as we consider the role of Standards in teaching and learning De Houwer, A. (2009). Chapters 1 & 2</p> <p>*Abedi, J. (2008). Classification system for English language learners: Issues and recommendations, <i>National Council of Measurement in Education</i>, 17-31. *Abedi, J., & Levine, H. (Jan/Feb 2013). Fairness in assessing English learners, <i>Educational Measurement: Issues & Practice</i>, 26-38</p> <p>*WIDA (2013) Amplified Frameworks for Eng. Lang. Development, 1-14</p>
02/19	<p>L1 Research in Children L2 Research: Young Children and Development of Bilingualism</p> <p>Introduction to Language Analysis Case Study Project</p>	<p>Baker & Wright. Chapter 5 De Houwer (2009). Chapters 3 & 4 *Barrueco, S., Smith, S., & Stephens, S. (2015). Supporting parent engagement in linguistically diverse families to promote young children's learning: Implications for early care and education policy. New York, NY: Child Care & Early Education Research Connections.</p> <p>Work on Philosophy of Teaching Statement and Critical Topic Response</p>

Class	Theme/Topic	Preparation and Readings (To be read at the beginning of the week Some supplemental readings TBA)
02/26	<p>Second Language Learning through the School Years : Factors Influencing Second Language Learning</p> <p>Introduction to Philosophy of Teaching PBA as Seen in a Broad Perspective</p>	<p>Baker & Wright. Chapter 6 De Houwer (2009). Chapters 5 & 6</p> <p>*Wright, W. (Feb., 2016). Let them talk! <i>Educational Leadership</i>, 73(5), 24-29.</p> <p>*Wagner, C. J. (2016). Teaching young dual language learners to be writers: Rethinking writing instruction through the lens of identity. <i>Journal of Education</i> 196(1), 31-40.</p> <p>Optional: Three Steps to Leverage World-Language Instruction for General Literacy Success – from Blog on Education Week (see link below): http://blogs.edweek.org/edweek/global_learning/2016/09/three_steps_to_leverage_world-language_instruction_for_general_literary_success.html</p> <p>Work on Philosophy of Teaching Statement and Critical Topic Response Paper & Presentation</p>
03/05	<p>Bilingualism, Cognition, & the Brain Skinnerian and Piagetian Approaches Noam Chomsky’s Approach</p> <p>English for Specific Purposes</p>	<p>Baker & Wright Chapters 7 & 8</p> <p>*Wong Fillmore, L. (2009). English language development: Acquiring the language needed for literacy and learning. <i>Research into Practice: Pearson monograph</i>, 1-16.</p>

Class	Theme/Topic	Preparation and Readings (To be read at the beginning of the week Some supplemental readings TBA)
03/19	<p>Bilingual Education: Bilingualism, & Biliteracy</p> <p>Models of Bilingual Education</p> <p>The Development of Multilingualism</p>	<p>Baker & Wright – Chapters 10 & 11 (selected parts—see Module 8 on Blackboard)</p> <p>*Lopez Estrada, V., Gomez, L., & Ruiz-Escalante, J.A. (April, 2009). Let's make dual language the norm. <i>Educational Leadership</i>, 66(7), 54-58</p> <p>*Umansky, I., Valentino, R., & Reardon, S. (Feb. 2016). The promise of two-language education. <i>Educational Leadership</i>, 73(5), 11-17</p> <p>*Walqui, A. (2006). Scaffolding instruction for English language learners: A conceptual framework. <i>The International Journal of Bilingual Education and Bilingualism</i>, 9(2), 159-178.</p> <p>Work on Critical Topic Response Paper & Presentation</p>
03/26	<p>The Effectiveness of Bilingual Education: Dual Language Education Immersion Bilingual Education Heritage Language Education Other Approaches</p> <p>The Development of Language Pragmatics</p>	<p>Baker & Wright. Chapter 12</p> <p>Choose ONE:</p> <p>*Otcu, B. (2010). Heritage language maintenance and cultural identity formation: The case of a Turkish Saturday school in New York City, <i>Heritage Language Journal</i>, 7(2), 273-298. OR</p> <p>*Jean, M., & Geva, E. (2012). Through the eyes and from the mouths of young heritage-language learners: How children feel and think about their two languages. <i>TESL Canada Journal</i>, 29(6), 49-74.</p> <p>Work on Critical Topic Response Paper & Presentation</p>

Class	Theme/Topic	Preparation and Readings (To be read at the beginning of the week Some supplemental readings TBA)
04/02	<p>Effective Schools & Instruction for Second Language Learner</p> <p>The role of Comprehensible Input: The SIOP and the CALLA models.</p> <p>Performance-Based Assessment</p> <p>The Role of Error Analysis</p> <p>Areas of Invalidity in Testing</p>	<p>Critical Topic Response Paper & Presentation due via Assignment Link on Blackboard</p> <p>Baker & Wright- Chapter 13 <i>selected parts</i>—see <i>Weekly Module on Bb</i>.</p> <p>AND two brief, easy-to-read articles:</p> <p>*Echevarria, J., Frey, N., & Fisher, D. (March 2015). What it takes for English learners to succeed, <i>Educational Leadership</i>, 72(6), 22-26.</p> <p>*Robertson, K. (2016). A lesson in taking flight. <i>Educational Leadership</i>, Feb. 2016, 56-61.</p> <p>Work on Language Acquisition Case Study Presentation</p>
04/09	<p>Literacy, Biliteracy & Multiliteracies for Bilinguals</p> <p>Affective, Social, and Cultural Perspectives SLA</p> <p>The Importance of Coordination Between Verbal and Nonverbal Communication (Semiotics)</p>	<p>Baker & Wright Chapter 14-- <i>selected parts</i>—see <i>Weekly Module on Bb</i>.</p> <p>Choose:</p> <p>Montgomery, C. (Feb. 2014). The transformative power of performance-based assessment, <i>The Language Educator</i>, 9(2), p. 42 OR</p> <p>*Jang, E., & Jiménez, R. T. (2011). A sociocultural perspective on second language learner strategies: Focus on the social context. <i>Theory Into Practice</i>, 50, 141-148.</p>
04/16	<p>Bilingualism and Special Educational Needs</p> <p>Implications of Learner Similarities/ Differences for the Classroom</p> <p>Differentiated Teaching to Meet a Wide Variety of Diversities</p>	<p>*Alvarez, L. Amanda, S., Walqui, A., Sato, E., & Rabinowitz, S. (2014). Focusing formative assessment on the needs of English language learners. WestED (www.WestEd.org) p. 1-23.</p>
04/23	General Review	

Class	Theme/Topic	Preparation and Readings (To be read at the beginning of the week Some supplemental readings TBA)
04/30	<p>Assessment Policy & Politics of Bilingualism: The Socio-political Debate</p> <p>Classroom Discourse: The role of authentic communicative situations</p> <p>Review Course Synthesis</p>	<p>Baker & Wright Chapter 15 and skim 16</p> <p>*Brown, J., & Doolittle, J. (2008). A cultural, linguistic, and ecological framework for Response to Intervention with English language learners. Practitioner Brief, NCCREST, 1-13.</p>
		<p>Baker & Wright Chapters 17 & 18</p> <p>Wrap-up, Course Evaluations, and Farewell</p>

Performance Based Assessment Rubric – Language Acquisition Case Study

Category	TESOL Domain	Score			4
		1	2	3	
		Does Not Meet Standard	Approaches Standard	Meets Standard	
Cultural Context, Description of Learner & Learner's Language Development	2a	Introduction is cursory or includes two or fewer descriptive elements that does not fully address the socio-cultural context	Description/introduction only briefly discusses socio-cultural context as it relates to the learner's language development and lacks depth of analysis	Description/introduction thoroughly addresses the socio-cultural background of the learner as it relates to language development providing a rich context for the language acquisition analysis.	Description/Introduction includes all six elements described, including a detailed rationale, description of the language learner and his/her language development history, and specifically addresses how the cultural context influences language acquisition and learning
Language Proficiency Assessment	1a	Candidates are aware of the components of language and language as a system but do not use this knowledge to inform the case study	Candidates identify specific components of language and language as an integrative system to identify child's language ability and weaknesses	Candidates identify many components of language and language as an integrative system	Candidates identify all appropriate components of language and language as a system, including phonology, morphology, syntax, pragmatics and semantics. Analysis is clear and thorough, with appropriate evidence for each assessment.
Language Analysis & Application of Language Acquisition Theories	1b	Cursory analysis of language learner, or may indicate misconceptions about SLA theories studied in EDCI 516	Minimal analysis of language learner, or does not include accurate application of SLA theories connected to this learner; only addresses 4 – 5 theories/readings in 516	Analysis of language learner provides adequate evidence of understanding of SLA theory & research through discussion of 6– 7 SLA theories in EDCI 516	Analysis of language learner provides strong evidence of understanding of SLA theory & research through a thoughtful, thorough, and reflective discussion of at least 8 SLA theories studied in EDCI 516

Action Plan Application of SLA Theories	3a	Does not include an Exploratory Action Plan, or Plan contains considerable errors or lack of cultural relativity	Presents only cursory action plan for language learner that lacks in individualization or differentiation and may connect only minimally to learner's background or SLA theories	Presents realistic, culturally grounded exploratory action plan for language learner but may need additional individualization to meet learner needs and connects adequately to SLA theories studied in EDCI 516, but may need stronger grounding	Presents realistic and individualized action plan for language learner that is culturally grounded and based on oral and written samples that differentiate instruction based on individual learner needs and connects to SLA theories, as described in the instructions
Professional Communication as evidenced by overall writing, format and referencing	5a, 5b	Candidate did not provide description and critical reflection of unit lesson planning process and made no connections to overall teaching practice. Extensive APA formatting errors prevent professional communication	Candidate provides a cursory reflection that contains misses some elements of the assignment. Some APA formatting errors prevent professional communication	Candidate provides well-written and detailed self-reflection and critical analysis. Candidate provides clear connections between unit lesson planning and overall teaching. Few APA formatting errors but do not hinder the reader significantly.	Candidate provides well-written and detailed self-reflection and critical analysis. Candidate draws deep and extensive connections to overall teaching practice. Candidate shares this knowledge with larger community of colleagues to enhance teaching and learning in a broader context. No APA errors present.

EDCI 516 & EDRD 610 Philosophy of Teaching Rubric

Performance Indicator	Does not Meet the Standard 1	Approaches Standard 2	Meets Standard 3	Exceeds Standard 4
Understand and apply knowledge about teacher's cultural values and beliefs and their effect on teaching and learning to the philosophy of teaching ACTFL 4.1 TESOL 2	Candidate does not address how cultural values have an effect on language learning in the philosophy of teaching	Candidate creates a philosophy that takes into consideration a variety of concepts of culture but does not connect these concepts to specific teaching practices or how to address cultural bias in teaching	Candidate creates a philosophy that takes into consideration a variety of concepts of culture and provides ways to address bias and infuse cross-cultural appreciation in teaching practice	Candidate consistently uses cultural knowledge throughout the philosophy of teaching to address his/her own biases and creates a plan of action to remove any and all bias in teaching practice and support cross-cultural appreciation in their classroom
Dispositions for create a supportive, accepting classroom environment to adapt instruction to address student needs in multiple ways ACTFL 3a TESOL 3b	Candidate creates a philosophy of teaching that does not address the needs of diverse learners or provide ideas for adapting instruction	Candidate creates a philosophy of teaching that contains some activities for adapting instruction based on student needs but which do not provide significant support for linguistically and culturally diverse learners	Candidate creates a philosophy that demonstrates an understanding of a supportive classroom environment by providing specific strategies to adapt instruction to address needs of linguistically and culturally diverse learners	Candidate creates a philosophy of teaching that is student-centered and incorporates several specific ideas to address the needs of linguistically and culturally diverse students
Understand and apply concepts of language acquisition and theory and the interrelationship between language and culture ACTFL 3a TESOL 1b	Candidate does not include an understanding of language acquisition or includes incorrect understanding of language acquisition in the philosophy of teaching. There is no evidence of awareness between language and culture.	Candidates demonstrate an understanding of how language acquisition occurs at various developmental levels, but provides limited strategies or activities demonstrated a limited knowledge of language acquisition theories	Candidates demonstrate an understanding of how language acquisition occurs at various developmental levels. Candidate provide a variety of techniques and activities in the philosophy of teaching that reflect his/her knowledge of culture and language acquisition.	Candidates demonstrate an understanding of how language acquisition occurs at various developmental levels within and outside of the formal classroom setting. The philosophy of teaching has a wide variety of strategies to meet the linguistic needs of students and demonstrates originality in planning and creation of instruction that reflect language acquisition theories

Performance Indicator	Does not Meet the Standard 1	Approaches Standard 2	Meets Standard 3	Exceeds Standard 4
Clearly establish professional goals that will help the candidate create supportive learning environments for Language Learners TESOL 5b ACTFL 6a	Candidate does not clearly articulate professional goals or goals do provide ways to create a successful and supportive learning environment	Candidate creates vague or unmeasurable professional goals that are based on personal interest and clear self-reflection; goals may or may not create positive outcomes for language learners	Candidate creates several well-articulated and measurable professional goals that are based on personal interest and clear self-reflection; goals are tailored to create positive outcomes for language learners	Candidate creates several professional goals and include a series of professional development options that will create cycle of continuous of professional development; goals are clearly informed by instructional reflections and analysis and tied directly with student outcomes
Demonstrate knowledge of language teaching methods in their historical contexts and the evolution of laws, policies and practices in their profession. ACTFL 6b TESOL 5a	Describes few or inappropriate theories, teaching methods and history of second language teaching with many inaccuracies and does not clearly apply these to making informed instructional decisions.	Describes some theories, teaching methods and history of language teaching with some inaccuracies and incompletely applies these to making informed instructional decisions.	Describes theories, teaching methods and history of language teaching including applicable laws, policies, and guidelines related to their area of study and describes how this applies to making informed instructional decisions.	Accurately and thoroughly describes theories, teaching methods and history of language teaching including applicable laws, policies, and guidelines related to their area of study and thoroughly describes how this applies to making informed instructional decisions that are effective for all language learners.

Performance Indicator	Does not Meet the Standard 1	Approaches Standard 2	Meets Standard 3	Exceeds Standard 4
<p>Understand the responsibilities inherent in being a professional language educator, and demonstrate the ability to build partnerships with colleagues and students' families, serve as community resources, and advocate for ELLs</p> <p>ACTFL 6b</p> <p>TESOL 5b</p>	<p>Describes few and unrealistic ways s/he will collaborate with colleagues. Does not provide appropriate techniques and dispositions to work with language learners effectively.</p> <p>.</p>	<p>Describes how s/he will collaborate with colleagues in to find appropriate techniques and dispositions to work with language learners effectively.</p>	<p>Describes how s/he will collaborate with colleagues, families, and students and describes appropriate techniques and dispositions to work with language learners effectively.</p>	<p>Candidates clearly understand and explain the opportunities and responsibilities inherent in being a professional language educator and are committed to equitable and ethical interactions with all stakeholders. Describes self as professional resource in schools by identifying a variety of appropriate techniques and dispositions required to work effectively with language learners, collaborate with colleagues, and serve as an advocate for students and their families.</p>

Professional Dispositions

See <https://cehd.gmu.edu/students/policies-procedures/undergraduate#profdisp>

GMU Policies and Resources for Students

Policies

- Students must adhere to the guidelines of the Mason Honor Code (see <https://catalog.gmu.edu/policies/honor-code-system/>).
- Students must follow the university policy for Responsible Use of Computing (see <http://universitypolicy.gmu.edu/policies/responsible-use-of-computing/>).
- Students are responsible for the content of university communications sent to their Mason email account and are required to activate their account and check it regularly. All communication from the university, college, school, and program will be sent to students **solely** through their Mason email account.
- Students with disabilities who seek accommodations in a course must be registered with George Mason University Disability Services. Approved accommodations will begin at the time the written letter from Disability Services is received by the instructor (see <http://ods.gmu.edu/>).
- Students must follow the university policy stating that all sound emitting devices shall be silenced during class unless otherwise authorized by the instructor.

Campus Resources

- Support for submission of assignments to Tk20 should be directed to tk20help@gmu.edu or <https://cehd.gmu.edu/aero/tk20>. Questions or concerns regarding use of Blackboard should be directed to <http://coursessupport.gmu.edu/>.
- For information on student support resources on campus, see <https://ctfe.gmu.edu/teaching/student-support-resources-on-campus>

For additional information on the College of Education and Human Development, please visit our website <https://cehd.gmu.edu/students/> .