
Graduate Certificate in Content and Language Integrated Learning

Bilingual Education Models

Bilingual Education Models

Bilingual education models refer to the various approaches and methods used in educational settings to teach students in more than one language. These models aim to develop students' proficiency in both languages while also promoting cultural understanding and appreciation. In the Graduate Certificate in Content and Language Integrated Learning, understanding bilingual education models is crucial for educators who wish to implement effective content and language integrated learning programs.

Key Terms and Vocabulary

Dual Language

Dual language programs, also known as two-way immersion programs, are designed to serve both native English speakers and English language learners. In these programs, students receive instruction in two languages, with the goal of developing proficiency in both languages. For example, in a dual language program, students might receive instruction in English for half of the day and in another language (such as Spanish or Mandarin) for the other half of the day.

Transitional Bilingual Education

Transitional bilingual education programs are designed to help students who are not proficient in the language of instruction (usually English) transition to mainstream English-only classrooms. These programs provide instruction in the students' native language while gradually introducing English language instruction. The goal of transitional bilingual education is to help students develop academic skills in both languages and eventually transition to English-only instruction.

Maintenance Bilingual Education

Maintenance bilingual education programs are designed to help students maintain and develop proficiency in their native language while also acquiring a second language. In maintenance bilingual education programs, students receive instruction in both languages throughout their educational career. The goal of maintenance bilingual education is to help students maintain their cultural identity and develop high levels of proficiency in both languages.

Two-Way Immersion

Two-way immersion programs, also known as dual language immersion programs, are designed to serve both native English speakers and speakers of another language. In two-way immersion programs, students receive instruction in both languages, with the goal of developing bilingualism and biliteracy. These programs typically aim for a balanced representation of native English speakers and speakers of the target

language to promote language learning and cultural exchange.

Developmental Bilingual Education

Developmental bilingual education programs are designed to help students develop proficiency in two languages while also acquiring academic skills. In developmental bilingual education programs, students receive instruction in both languages with the goal of developing high levels of proficiency in both languages. These programs focus on academic content and language development, with the goal of preparing students for academic success in both languages.

Heritage Language Programs

Heritage language programs are designed to serve students who come from bilingual or multilingual backgrounds and have some proficiency in a language other than English. These programs aim to help students maintain and develop proficiency in their heritage language while also acquiring academic skills in English. Heritage language programs often focus on cultural and linguistic connections to students' heritage languages and promote pride in students' cultural identity.

Content-Based Instruction

Content-based instruction is an approach to language teaching that focuses on teaching academic content in the target language. In content-based instruction programs, students learn academic subjects (such as math, science, or social studies) in the target language, with the goal of developing language proficiency while also acquiring academic skills. Content-based instruction promotes language learning through meaningful, real-world contexts and helps students develop academic language skills.

Language Immersion

Language immersion programs are intensive language programs in which students receive instruction in the target language for a significant portion of the school day. In language immersion programs, students are immersed in the target language through instruction in academic subjects, social interactions, and cultural activities. Language immersion programs aim to develop high levels of language proficiency and promote cultural understanding through authentic language use.

Sheltered Instruction

Sheltered instruction is an approach to language teaching that aims to make academic content more accessible to English language learners. In sheltered instruction programs, teachers modify instruction to make academic content comprehensible to students who are learning English. This may involve using visual aids, simplifying language, and providing additional support to help students understand the content. Sheltered instruction helps English language learners access grade-level content while developing their language skills.

Language of Instruction

The language of instruction refers to the language in which academic content is taught in educational settings. In bilingual education models, students may receive instruction in more than one language,

depending on the program's goals and design. The language of instruction can vary based on the type of bilingual education program, the students' language proficiency levels, and the academic content being taught. Understanding the language of instruction is essential for implementing effective bilingual education programs.

Cognitive Academic Language Proficiency

Cognitive academic language proficiency (CALP) refers to the level of language proficiency required for academic tasks and learning. In bilingual education models, students need to develop high levels of CALP to succeed in academic settings. CALP involves understanding complex language structures, academic vocabulary, and discourse patterns used in academic contexts. Bilingual education programs aim to develop students' CALP in both languages to support their academic success.

Language Transfer

Language transfer refers to the influence of one language on the learning or use of another language. In bilingual education models, students may experience language transfer as they navigate between their native language and the target language. Language transfer can manifest in various ways, such as using language structures or vocabulary from one language in another language. Educators need to be aware of language transfer patterns to support students' language development effectively.

Language Proficiency

Language proficiency refers to an individual's ability to use a language effectively in different contexts and for various purposes. In bilingual education models, students aim to develop high levels of language proficiency in both languages of instruction. Language proficiency includes skills such as speaking, listening, reading, and writing, as well as cultural understanding and pragmatic skills. Bilingual education programs focus on developing students' language proficiency to support their academic and social success.

Language Dominance

Language dominance refers to the relative strength or proficiency of an individual in one language compared to another language. In bilingual education models, students may exhibit language dominance in their native language or the target language, depending on their language background and experiences. Language dominance can impact students' academic performance, language development, and social interactions. Educators need to consider students' language dominance when designing and implementing bilingual education programs.

Language Acquisition

Language acquisition refers to the process of learning a language naturally through exposure, interaction, and practice. In bilingual education models, students engage in language acquisition as they develop proficiency in two languages. Language acquisition involves both explicit language learning (such as grammar rules and vocabulary) and implicit language learning (through communication and context). Bilingual education programs support students' language acquisition through meaningful language use and authentic communication.

Biliteracy

Biliteracy refers to the ability to read and write proficiently in two languages. In bilingual education models, students aim to develop biliteracy skills in both languages of instruction. Biliteracy involves not only language proficiency but also literacy skills, such as reading comprehension, writing fluency, and critical literacy. Bilingual education programs promote biliteracy to help students succeed academically, access diverse texts and resources, and engage in literate practices in multiple languages.

Language Development

Language development refers to the process of acquiring and refining language skills over time. In bilingual education models, students engage in language development as they learn and use two languages in educational settings. Language development involves various aspects of language learning, such as vocabulary acquisition, grammar rules, pronunciation, and discourse conventions. Bilingual education programs support students' language development through structured language instruction, meaningful language use, and interaction with proficient speakers.

Language Maintenance

Language maintenance refers to the efforts to preserve and develop proficiency in a language over time. In bilingual education models, students engage in language maintenance to retain their skills in both languages of instruction. Language maintenance involves regular practice, exposure to authentic language use, and opportunities to use the language in meaningful contexts. Bilingual education programs support students' language maintenance through continued language instruction, cultural activities, and community connections.

Language Revitalization

Language revitalization refers to the efforts to restore and promote the use of a language that is endangered or at risk of being lost. In bilingual education models, language revitalization may involve promoting the use of heritage languages, supporting language diversity, and preserving linguistic heritage. Language revitalization efforts aim to sustain linguistic diversity, support cultural identity, and preserve valuable knowledge embedded in languages. Bilingual education programs can contribute to language revitalization by valuing and promoting linguistic diversity.

Language Learning Strategies

Language learning strategies are the techniques and approaches that individuals use to learn and improve their language skills. In bilingual education models, students can benefit from using effective language learning strategies to enhance their language proficiency. Language learning strategies may include vocabulary practice, reading comprehension techniques, language practice with native speakers, and cultural immersion experiences. Bilingual education programs can support students in developing and applying language learning strategies to optimize their language learning outcomes.

Language Assessment

Language assessment refers to the process of evaluating individuals' language proficiency, skills, and

knowledge. In bilingual education models, language assessment plays a crucial role in monitoring students' language development, identifying areas for improvement, and measuring learning outcomes. Language assessment may involve standardized tests, performance tasks, language proficiency exams, and portfolio assessments. Bilingual education programs use language assessment to inform instruction, track students' progress, and make data-driven decisions to support students' language learning.

Cultural Competence

Cultural competence refers to the ability to interact effectively with individuals from diverse cultural backgrounds. In bilingual education models, cultural competence is essential for creating inclusive and supportive learning environments for students from different cultural and linguistic backgrounds. Cultural competence involves understanding and respecting cultural differences, promoting cultural awareness, and valuing students' cultural identities. Bilingual education programs aim to foster cultural competence among students, educators, and community members to promote mutual understanding and respect.

Cross-Cultural Communication

Cross-cultural communication refers to the exchange of information and ideas between individuals from different cultural backgrounds. In bilingual education models, cross-cultural communication plays a significant role in promoting intercultural understanding, collaboration, and empathy. Cross-cultural communication involves navigating cultural differences, adapting communication styles, and building relationships across cultures. Bilingual education programs support students in developing cross-cultural communication skills to engage effectively with diverse communities and contribute to a more inclusive society.

Language Policy

Language policy refers to the rules, regulations, and guidelines that govern language use in educational settings, communities, and society at large. In bilingual education models, language policy influences the design, implementation, and evaluation of bilingual education programs. Language policy may address issues such as language of instruction, language support services, language rights, and language access. Bilingual education programs operate within the framework of language policy to ensure equitable language opportunities for all students and promote multilingualism.

Language Planning

Language planning refers to the systematic efforts to develop, implement, and evaluate language policies and programs. In bilingual education models, language planning is crucial for ensuring the effectiveness and sustainability of bilingual education initiatives. Language planning involves setting language goals, designing language programs, allocating resources, and monitoring language outcomes. Bilingual education programs engage in language planning to address the linguistic needs of students, promote language diversity, and support multilingualism in educational settings.

Language Rights

Language rights refer to the rights of individuals and communities to use, maintain, and develop their

languages in educational, social, and cultural contexts. In bilingual education models, language rights are essential for promoting linguistic diversity, cultural identity, and equal access to educational opportunities. Language rights include the right to receive education in one's native language, the right to use and preserve heritage languages, and the right to access language support services. Bilingual education programs advocate for language rights to ensure that all students have the opportunity to learn and use languages effectively.

Language Diversity

Language diversity refers to the variety of languages spoken and used by individuals and communities. In bilingual education models, language diversity is valued as a rich resource that promotes cultural understanding, cognitive flexibility, and social cohesion. Language diversity encompasses different languages, dialects, and language varieties that coexist in multicultural societies. Bilingual education programs celebrate language diversity by promoting multilingualism, supporting heritage languages, and fostering linguistic exchange among students from diverse linguistic backgrounds.

Language Access

Language access refers to the availability of language support services and resources that enable individuals to communicate effectively in different languages. In bilingual education models, language access is essential for ensuring that all students have equal opportunities to learn and succeed in educational settings. Language access includes translation services, interpretation services, language proficiency assessments, and language learning materials. Bilingual education programs prioritize language access to support students with diverse language backgrounds, promote inclusive learning environments, and enhance communication across languages.

Language Use

Language use refers to the ways in which individuals employ language to communicate, express ideas, and interact with others. In bilingual education models, language use is central to students' language learning and development. Language use involves speaking, listening, reading, and writing in different languages, as well as understanding cultural norms and communication styles. Bilingual education programs provide opportunities for students to use language in meaningful contexts, engage in authentic communication, and apply language skills to academic tasks.

Language Acquisition Device

The language acquisition device (LAD) is a theoretical construct proposed by linguist Noam Chomsky to explain how humans acquire language. According to Chomsky, the LAD is an innate cognitive mechanism that enables individuals to acquire language naturally and rapidly. In bilingual education models, the concept of the LAD underscores the importance of providing rich language input, meaningful language interactions, and authentic language use to support students' language acquisition and development. Understanding the role of the LAD in language learning is essential for designing effective bilingual education programs.

Language Transfer

Language transfer is the phenomenon in which learners apply knowledge or structures from one language to another language. In bilingual education models, language transfer can occur when students use linguistic features or patterns from their native language in the target language. Language transfer can be positive, facilitating language learning by leveraging existing language skills, or negative, leading to errors or interference between languages. Educators need to be aware of language transfer effects to support students in overcoming language challenges and developing accurate language skills in both languages.

Language Interference

Language interference occurs when the linguistic features of one language influence the production or comprehension of another language. In bilingual education models, language interference can manifest as grammatical errors, pronunciation differences, or vocabulary confusion resulting from the interaction of two languages. Language interference is a common challenge for bilingual learners, particularly when the structures or rules of the two languages differ significantly. Educators can address language interference through targeted instruction, practice activities, and strategies that help students differentiate between the two languages and minimize interference effects.

Language Attrition

Language attrition refers to the gradual loss of proficiency in a language due to lack of use or exposure. In bilingual education models, language attrition may occur when students do not have regular opportunities to practice or maintain their language skills in one of the languages of instruction. Language attrition can result in decreased fluency, vocabulary loss, and decreased confidence in using the language. Bilingual education programs can prevent language attrition by providing consistent language instruction, promoting language use in authentic contexts, and supporting students' ongoing language development.

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