

Catholic Legal Immigration Network, Inc



The Mechanics of English Language Learning October 21, 2010

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Organization



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CLINIC's Mission

To enhance and expand delivery of legal services to indigent and low-income immigrants principally through diocesan immigration programs and to meet the immigration needs identified by the Catholic Church in the United States.

CLINIC's Services

- Capacity Building
- Training and Technical Support
- Religious Immigration Services
- Advocacy
- Immigration Initiatives and Projects

Immigrant Integration

Benefits:

- Citizenship
- More civic participation (voting)
- Better jobs
- More interaction in child's education
- Home ownership
- Family reunification
- Security

Webinar Goals

This Webinar will:

- Explain how the adult brain learns;
- Examine what challenges an ELL faces in and out of the classroom; and
- Address how a program might overcome these obstacles.

Terminology

•ESL, ESOL, ELL, EFL

•NEP & LEP

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U.S. English Language Learners

- In 2008, 19.64 million people identified themselves as LEP.
- Adult ELLs were 44% of total adult ed. programs nationally in the 2003-2004 school year.
- 74% of CA and 80% of Nevada

ELLs in the United States

- 24.5 million speak English less than "very well" (44.2% of total population who speak a language other than English at home). (ACS 2007)
- In 2008, 27.1 percent of adult foreign-born had a bachelor's degree or higher. (MPI)
- In 2008, 32.5 percent *lacked* a high school diploma.
- 60% of all foreign-born came to the U.S. over 19 years of age. (http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2009/2009034.pdf)

Why someone living in the U.S. may not speak English:

Quality

Affordable

Accessible

Barriers

Quality

Affordable

Accessible

Time Real-life application Transportation Ability to practice Available classes Past traumas Level-appropriate lessons Low-literacy Previous education Childcare Cost

Supply and Demand

- Waiting Lists
- Level-appropriate classes
- Trained teachers

- New York example
- Massachusetts example

"People who speak different languages live in different worlds, not the same world with different labels."

Edward Sapir, 1928

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English Language Learners

- •How the adult brain learns
- Why some brains learn language faster

 How to encourage adult brains to learn a new language faster

The Human Brain - Know Your Brain. National Institute of

Neurological Disorders and Strokes



Adult English Language Learner

- Integrates new information into already-existing schema;
- Takes a while to process information that does not fit into the schema;
- Takes a long time to accept completely new information; and
- Does not respond well to complex tasks used to teach new information.

Adult English Language Learner

 Has a specific, life-induced reason for wanting the material

Needs to know "Why"

 Needs to know what can be applied immediately

English Language Learners

Factors that might speed up learning:

Age Self-awareness Already speak a second language Opportunities to practice

Materials to Use

- Activate the adult brain!
- Use real-world tasks:
 - practice the oral exam for the Citizenship test
 - write a resume
 - understand a job listing
- Ask the students what concrete tasks they
 a want to be able to perform.

Characteristics of Good Materials

- •Uses real-world tasks that allows students a chance to practice the language involved;
- •Provides a chance to practice appropriate socio-cultural rules involved in a task;
- •Provides practice in coping strategies to use when language is not yet fully developed; and
- •Teaches new material in the context of real-world situations and tasks.

Characteristics of a Good Teacher

- •Can adjust material and lessons to reflect student experiences/knowledge/interests;
- •Can plan and identify both short and long term goals for student learning;
- •Develops lesson plans that include learning, review, and assessment;
- •Uses a variety of strategies to appeal to all learning styles; and
- •Can develop activities for outside the classroom to continue student learning.

(Standards for ESL/EFL Teachers of Adults – TESOL)

Suggestions for Adult Learners

 Create a classroom atmosphere that provides challenges in a relaxed and unthreatening learning environment

•There is diversity in learners and learning styles so the use of a range of techniques and strategies is necessary.

Suggestions for Adult Learners

Research supports separate classes for nonprint literate Adult ELL's because of:

- A lack of orientation to text
- May lack self-confidence
- Do not risk losing social status among more literate peers
- Different assessments are used
- Use of materials more suited to non-literate ELLs and slower introduction of literacy

Guest Speaker

Maggie LeLeaux, Program Director, Migration and Refugee Center at Catholic Social & Community Services of Biloxi

Features of the Migration and Refugee Center ESL Program

- Multiple levels
- GED; TOEFL; College Level Course Options
- Course objectives for each level
- Methods/Activities for each level
- Materials for each level
- 25 Evaluation for each level

What if you can't offer an ELL program?

Partnerships you might pursue:

 Community Colleges, another communitybased organization, a church, tutors, the local literacy council, employers

How to vet potential partners:

- Types of classes offered, assessments available, schedule of classes, teacher quality, location of classes

Good Resources

- TESOL: <u>www.TESOL.org</u>
 Local TESOL chapter
- Migration Policy Institute: <u>www.migrationpolicy.org</u>
- Center for Applied Linguistics: <u>www.cal.org</u>
- National Institute for Literacy: http://lincs.ed.gov
- Local adult ed programs, community college programs, and literacy councils

Literacy Directory

USCIS' Office of Citizenship

http://www.literacydirectory.org/

References and Related Articles

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Lera Boroditsky. "Lost in Translation." Wall Street Journal. July 23, 2010. http://online.wsj.com/article/SB10001424052748703467304575383131592767868.html?mod =WSJEUROPE_hpp_MIDDLETopNews

Lera Boroditsky. "How does Our Language Shape the Way We Think?" (June 12, 2009) http://www.edge.org/3rd_culture/boroditsky09/boroditsky09_index.html

Mary Ann Christison. "Applications of Brain-Based Research for Second Language Teaching and Learning: Part 2." TESOL Matters. Vol. 9 No. 3 (June/July 1999) http://www.tesol.org/s_tesol/sec_document.asp?CID=196&DID=807

"Know Your Brain." National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke. http://www.ninds.nih.gov/disorders/brain_basics/brain_basics_know_your_brain.pdf

Membership & Subscription

- Membership for Catholic non-profits
- Subscription for non-Catholic, non-profits

Contact Jeff Chenoweth at jchenoweth@cliniclegal.org for information and application.

Questions?



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