Best Practices, School-Wide and Classroom, for Migrant Inclusion

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Our Goals Today

- To *Introduce* topics and issues in working with migrant learners in Greece
- To inspire deeper conversations to come
- To provide resources for working with migrants in schools
- To address four big questions:
 - 1. Who are our migrant learners?
 - 2. What do newcomers need?
 - 3. How can we teach them effectively?
 - 4. What other resources do we have or need?

1. Who are our learners?

About learners in Greece

- 60,000 (?) refugees in Greece (IRC)
- About half of them school-age children.
- 3510 unaccompanied students in July, 2018
- Students have interruptions to education averaging 18 months
- Many migrants have no education at all; some highly educated in other languages.
- Most are fleeing danger from Afghanistan, Iraq, and Syria, and other countries

About our Learners in the US/Georgia

- From war-torn countries in Asia, Africa, the Middle East
- Many with interrupted education or no education
- Experiences of trauma and hardship
- Many speak multiple languages
- 700,000 in US; 30,000 refugees in Georgia the past 10 years
- Many additional undocumented immigrants are in schools; many non-English speakers.

All of Our Learners

- Are diverse in culture
- Are diverse in educational background
- Have many linguistic, cultural, and experiential resources
- Are likely to have experienced trauma

2. What Do Our Learners Need?

- Safety
- Cultural relevance
- Effective, appropriate Instruction

Making Learners feel Welcome and Safe

- Attention to Culture: New Culture of School
- Attention to Culture: Cultural Riches Students Bring
- Attention to Likely History of Trauma
- 3. How can we best provide quality language instruction for newcomers?

Models for Teaching Newcomers

Bilingual Models
Transitional Bilingual – Early Exit
Developmental Bilingual - Late Exit
One-Way Dual Language
Two-Way Dual Language

Our Model at the Global Village Project

- Special-purpose middle school (grades 6-8) for girls with interrupted education
- Strengths-based
- Content-based STEAM Program (Science, Technology, Engineering, Arts, and Mathematics)
- Social-Emotional Focus
- Mentoring

Models at the DeKalb International Student Center

- Sheltered, content-based
- High-intensity newcomer program
- 6 weeks-2 years in school, depending upon previous education and age
- Students from many home schools bussed to the location

Models at Local DeKalb County Schools

- Sheltered classes
- Pull-Out
- Push-in
- Integrated classrooms
- Most teachers have training
- ESOL advocates are provided to address challenges students face

Instructional Principles

- Know your learners
- Start where learners are
- Provide comprehensible language
- Scaffold learning, gradually increasing learners' responsibility
- Make learning active and interactive

Strategies for Teaching Newcomers

Strategies for Teaching English Language, Literature, and Content.

by Mary Lou McCloskey. Janet Orr. Lydia Stack. and Gabriela Kleckova (Wayzgoose Press, 2018).

I. Strategies for New Learners of English 7

- 1. Adapting Oral Language to Increase Comprehension **8**
- 2. Culturally Responsive Instruction **10**
- 3. Total Physical Response 12
- 4. Chants, Songs, Poetry, and Raps 14
- 5. Language Frames 16
- 6. Guided Reading 18
- 7. Shared Reading 19
- 8. Shared Writing 20
- 9. Language Experience Approach 21
- 10. Vocabulary Introduction and Practice for Newcomers **22**
- 11. Dipsticking: Checking Comprehension for All Learners Frequently **24**

Differentiating in the Multi-level Classroom

- Language use
- Content offered to students
 - o Language and literacy levels, cognitive challenge...
- Process of using content (including levels of scaffolding)
- Products expected from students

4. What additional resources can we employ?

- Integration of content and the arts
- Well-Planned use of Volunteers
- Mentors
- Online and Published Resources: www.mlmcc.com