

Different Labels but the Same Concepts: Supporting the Vocabulary learning of English Learners



Elfrieda H. Hiebert
TextProject

Knowledge in the Digital Age

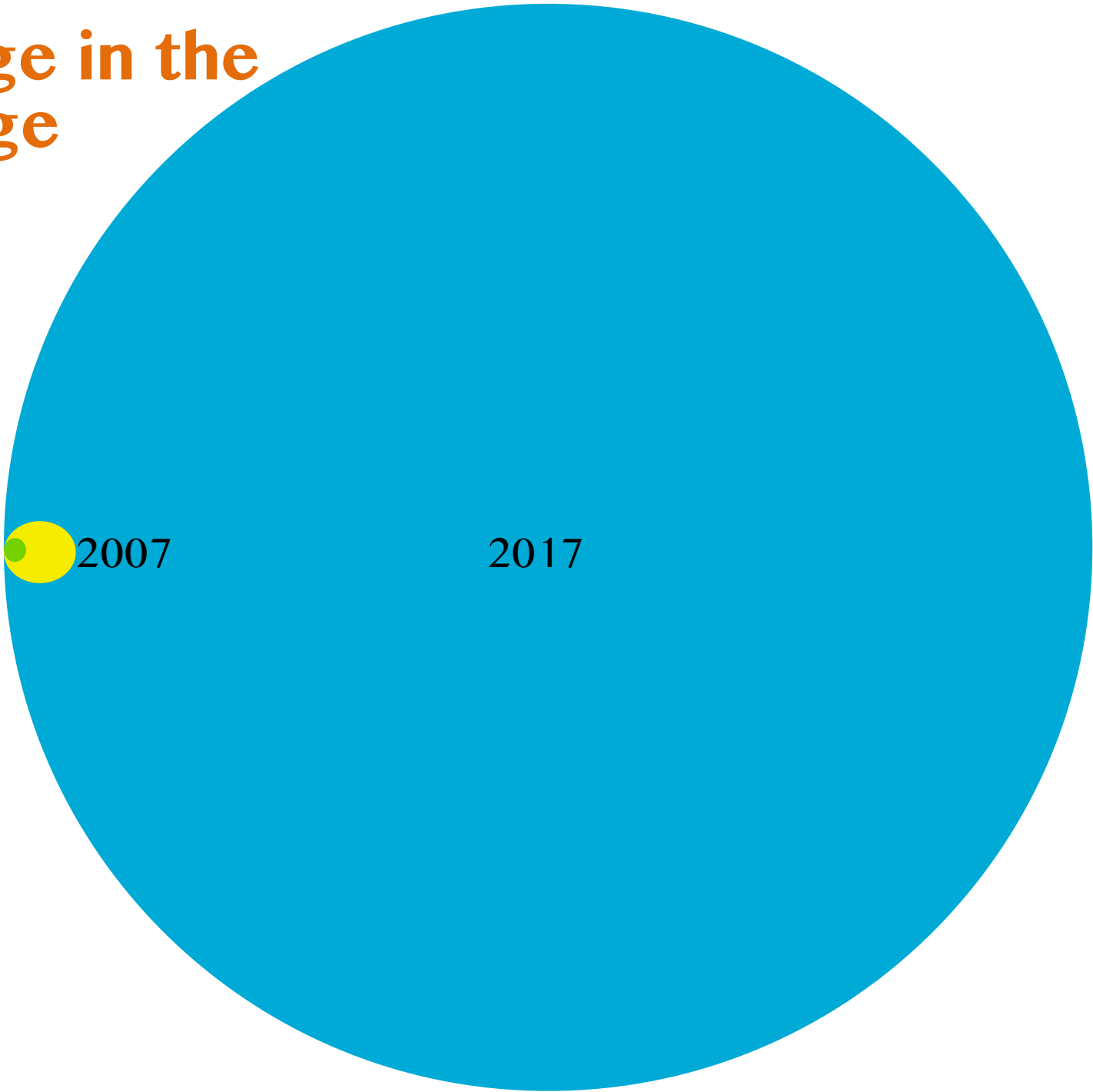
1986



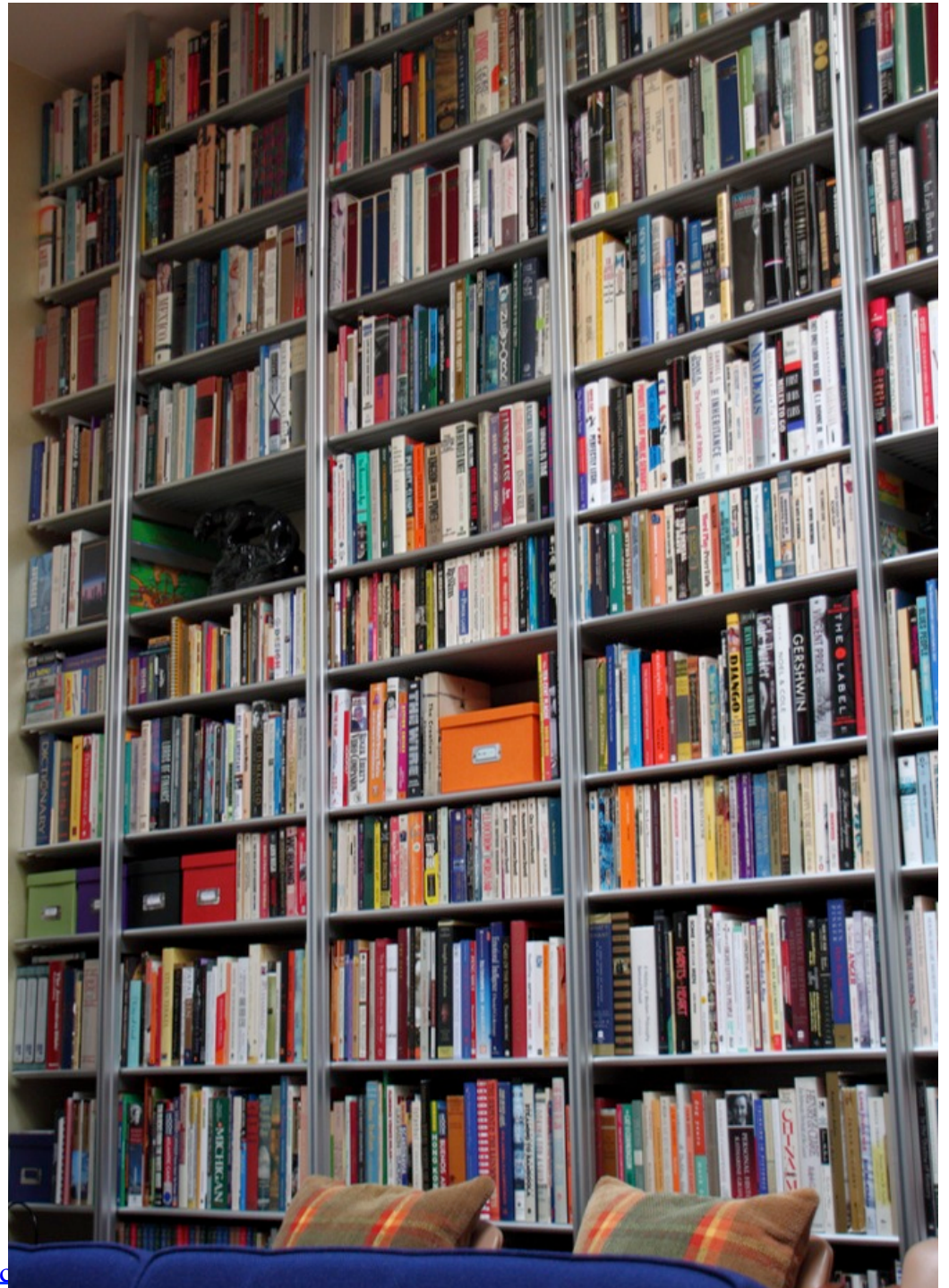
2007



2017



Knowledge
is “stored” in
texts and...



**texts typically
have more
rare words
than
conversations/
oral language.**





Alice

Abby

Alex

After one
day of
school
(one
penny=
500 words
of reading



After
one
week of
school



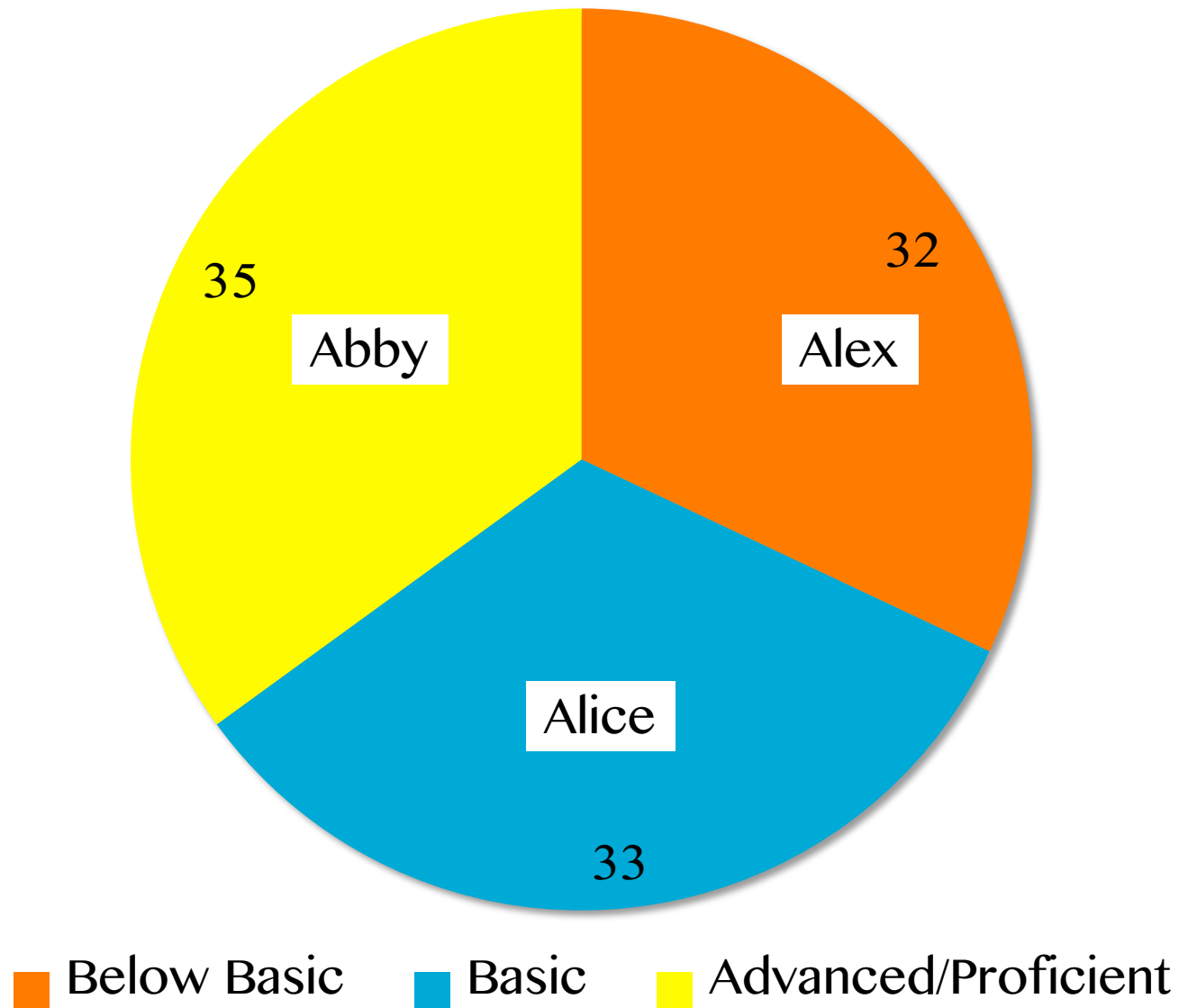
After
one
month
of
school



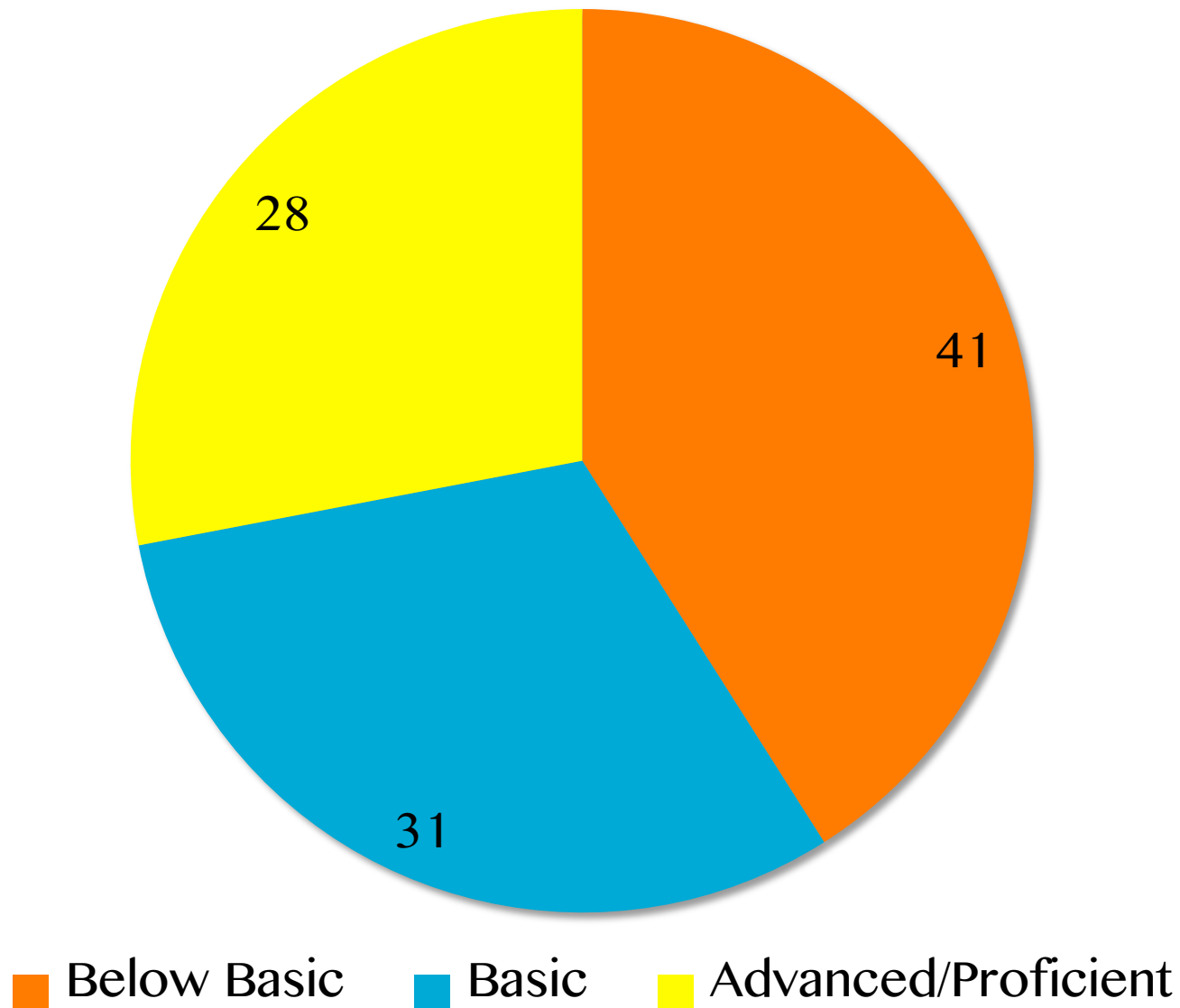
After
one
year of
school



NAEP 2015 Grade 4 (Reading)



NAEP 2015 Grade 4 (Reading): California



Quarters
= 500
new
words
gained
through
reading



After 5 years





Idea 1: The number of words in English far outnumbers opportunities to teach each individually.

ENGLISH HAS THREE DISTINCT MORPHOLOGICAL SYSTEMS.





ACTION 1: Have explicit conversations about rare vocabulary in ALL texts



Talking Points for Teachers™: New Words in New Texts

Why?

- Develop the understanding that every complex text has new, challenging vocabulary. Vocabulary instruction gives students the means for figuring out new words in text, not instruction in every single word that might appear in new texts.

When?

- Talks about the vocabulary of new texts need to occur across a school year (with extra doses prior to assessment periods).

How?

- Take a portion of the text (25 or 50 words is enough). Use a highlighter to mark the words in the 1,000-2,000 most-frequent words (list on textproject.org)
- Mark the words that are potentially challenging with a different colored highlighter. (List of 4,000 simple word families at:
<http://textproject.org/classroom-materials/lists-and-forms/lists/word-zones-for-5-586-most-frequent-words/>)

--An example of a snippet of text for a board/projection is the following, which comes from a sample assessment for Grade 7

[http://www.parcconline.org/samples/english-language-arts-literacy/grade-7-reading-informational-text-\(Amelia-Earhart-2\)](http://www.parcconline.org/samples/english-language-arts-literacy/grade-7-reading-informational-text-(Amelia-Earhart-2))

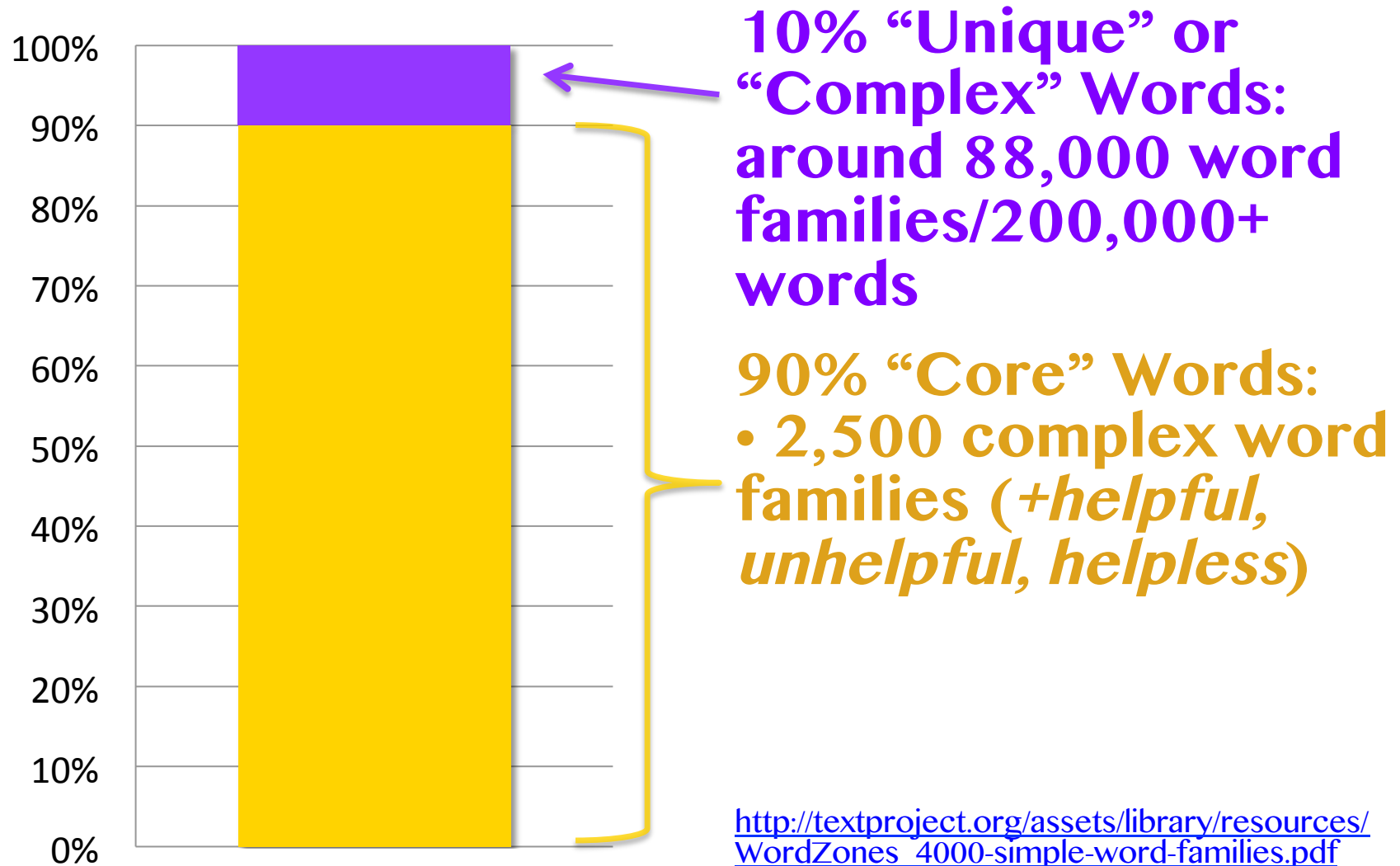
When 10-year old Amelia Mary Earhart saw her first plane at a state fair, she was not impressed. “It was a thing of rusty wire and wood and looked not at all interesting,” she said. It wasn’t until Earhart attended a stunt flying exhibition, almost a decade later, that she became seriously interested in aviation.

Idea	Action	Open-Access Resource
1. English has more words than can be taught.	1. Teach students to expect new words in texts.	1. Talking Points for Teachers: New Words in New Texts
2. A small group of words does the heavy lifting in English.	2. Increase volume of reading	2. •FYI for Kids •ReadWorks.org
3. Rare words in narrative texts belong to synonym networks; those in informational texts in topic networks.	3. Teach students prolific synonym networks & organize topics into networks.	3. •Super Synonym Sets for Stories (S4) •Exceptional Expressions in Everyday Events (E4)
4. Teach vocabulary in the service of developing bodies of knowledge.	4. Develop bodies of knowledge in ELA instruction.	4. •Intentional Read-Aloud Curriculum •ReadWorks Lessons •Word Pictures



Idea 2: A small group of words does the heavy lifting in English.

The distribution of words in written English



Examples of the Words in the Core Vocabulary

	words
1st 100	the, by, no, through, must
101-300	long, great, put, last, family
301-1,000	power, north, story, strong, answer
1,001-1,500	valley, imagine, motion, nearby, importance
1,501-2,000	character, responsible, design, presence, trail
2001-2,500	mixture, discovery, civilization, attitude, assume

Nearly every day last summer my nephew Keith and I went crabbing in a creek on the New Jersey coast. We used a wire trap baited with scraps of fish and meat. Each time a crab entered the trap to eat, we pulled the doors closed. We cooked and ate the crabs we caught.

Blue crabs are very strong. Their big claws can make a painful pinch. When cornered, the crabs boldly defend themselves. They wave their outstretched claws and are fast and ready to fight. Keith and I had to be very careful to avoid having our fingers pinched.

Spider was a hungry one, he always wanted to eat. Everybody in Ashanti knew about his appetite. He was greedy, too, and always wanted more than his share of things. So people steered clear of Spider.

But one day a stranger came to Spider's habitation out in the back country. His name was Turtle. Turtle was a long way from his home. He had been walking all day in the hot sun and he was tired and hungry. So Spider had to invite Turtle into his house and offer him something to eat. He hated to do it.



Action 2: INCREASE VOLUME OF READING

Putting Two Words Together

volume 3
issue 2



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A lot of sports that people play use balls. In basketball, players try to get a ball through a hoop. In baseball, players use a bat to hit a ball. In football, players throw a ball to get it close to the goal.

There are other words with “ball” that describe things that are round. But they are not balls with which you play a game. Meatballs are not used in any sport. But

they are great with spaghetti.

Eyeballs help in playing sports. But there isn’t a sport called eyeball where teams throw and catch eyeballs. You wouldn’t want to be in a game that uses fireballs. If you would ever see a fireball, you should get as far away as fast as you can. Then call 911 right away. You should also watch out if a cannonball is going to be fired. It is round but you don’t want to play with a cannonball. You especially do not want to catch a cannonball!

There are some words, though, that have ball in them but it has nothing to do with round. Ballpoint pens make

writing a lot easier. It’s easy to see how the “point” got into ballpoint pen. But why the ball? That part is in the name because of the tip of a pen is round. There are also rooms that are called ballrooms. People hold balls in ballrooms but they aren’t the round kind.

Other words with ball have nothing to do with round. In these words, the “ball” part of the word is not even said the same as ball in baseball or meatball. Ballerina is not ball with “erina.” Ballerinas are dancers and the word has nothing to do with ball. A ballot is used by people to vote but it is not round. You don’t even say “ball” when you say the word ballot.

Whenever you see ball as part of a word, look carefully. Usually, the word has something to do with games and sports. But remember eyeballs, fireballs, and cannonballs. These balls may be round but they aren’t used in sports! Ballerina and ballot show that some words with “ball” have nothing to do with being round.



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A Birthday Wish: Rachel Beckwith

volume 5
issue 1



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In the summer of 2011, Rachel Beckwith had just finished third grade. She was looking forward to riding her bike and playing games like jump rope with her friends. Rachel also liked dancing.

Then she heard someone say that there were children in Africa who did not have clean water to drink. The person was from an organization called

charitywater.org, a charity that builds wells for towns in Africa. The wells provide people with clean water. Without wells, people often have to walk many miles to find water, then carry it home in buckets. Often, the water is not clean.

Instead of presents for her ninth birthday, Rachel asked her family and friends to donate \$9 for clean water in Africa to charitywater.org. If she could raise \$300, 15 people could get clean drinking water.

By the time her birthday came, Rachel had raised \$220. That meant that 11 people could get clean water.

She told her mom that she would try harder the next year to raise more money for the charity.

A month later, Rachel was critically injured in a car accident. On July 23, 2011, she was taken off life support. She died soon after.

When the news about Rachel's story and her birthday wish spread, people all around the world began to donate money in her name. Some gave \$9, some \$19, some more. A month later, 30,000 people had given more than \$1.2 million. Because of Rachel Beckwith, 60,000 people in more than 100 villages now have clean water to drink.

In her honor, one village put up a sign that reads, "Rachel's great dream, kindness, and vision of a better world will live with and among us forever." Clearly, one person, even a child, can make a difference.



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Young Heroes:

Rachel Beckwith

volume 5
issue 1



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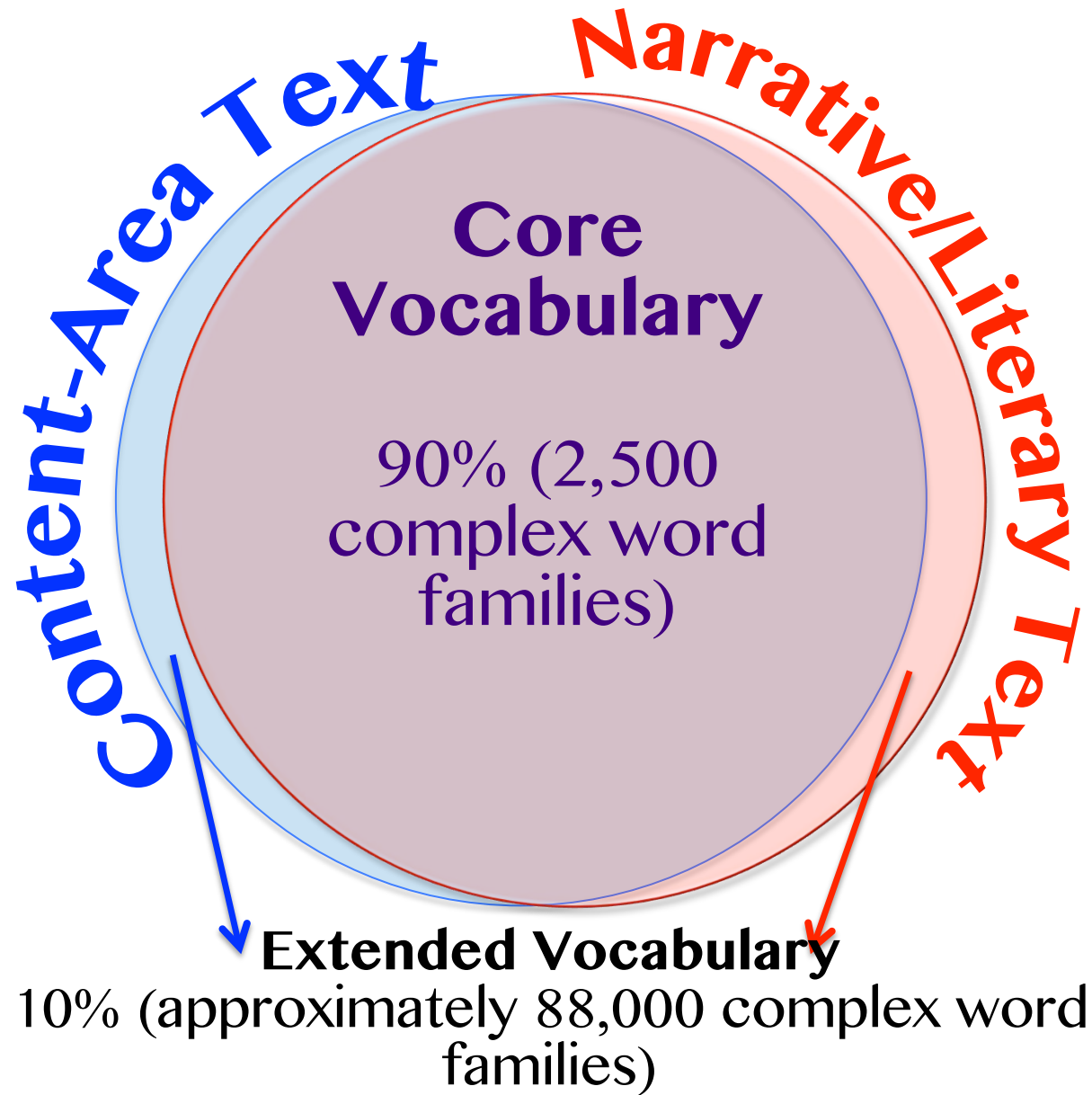
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**Readworks.org has approximately
2,500 free passages for Grades 1-
early high school**

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**Idea 3: Rare words are
part of networks**



Narrative/Literary Text

The month of picking heartberries went by. Little Pinch jumped off a low branch and made a huge gash just over his eye. Blood came pouring down and he seemed both proud of himself and sorry for himself, and he selfishly hogged attention for his injury to the point where Omakayas could hardly bear it. Mama was constantly preoccupied with him. Of course, that left Neewo more and more to Omakayas's hands, and she didn't mind that.

Embryological studies show that each **batch** of four is the result of a single **fertilized** egg, which divides twice. Each of the four resulting cells develops into a **miniature armadillo** which is born in early spring some six months after the adults have mated. All members of a young brood are of the same sex. Young **armadillos** have their shell covering complete, but it remains soft until they become adults, thus allowing for growth.

Even with eyes protected by the green spectacles, Dorothy and her friends were at first dazzled by the brilliancy of the wonderful City. The streets were lined with beautiful houses all built of green marble and studded everywhere with sparkling emeralds. They walked over a pavement of the same green marble, and where the blocks were joined together were rows of emeralds, set closely, and glittering in the brightness of the sun. The window panes were of green glass; even the sky above the City had a green tint, and the rays of the sun were green.

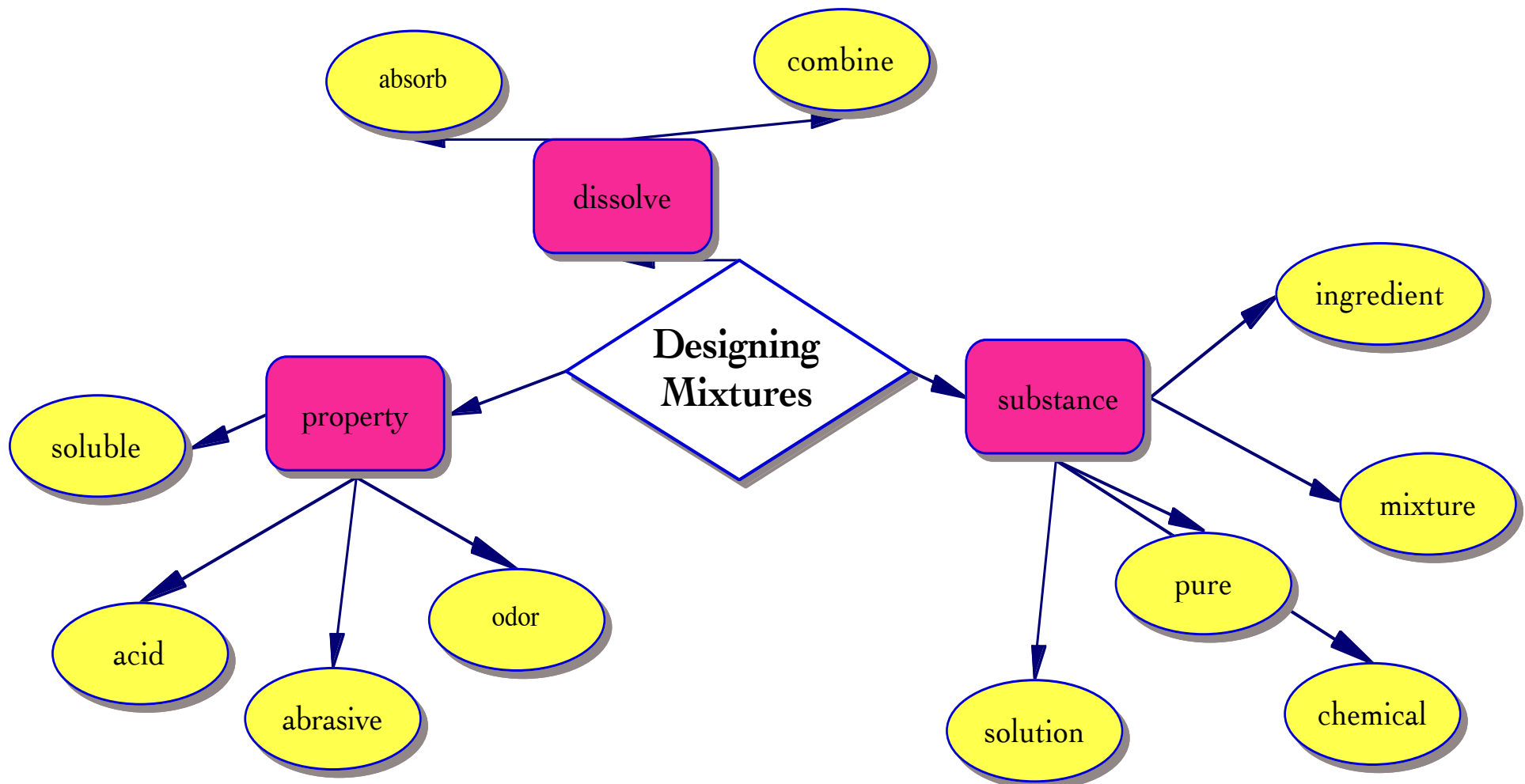
From *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz* (Chapter 11),
Frank Baum)

**(a)
Networks
in
narratives
are
synonyms
related to
story
elements.**

Story Word	Other Possibilities
dazzled	hypnotized awed
brilliancy	effulgence luminosity
glittering	shimmering radiance

(b) The rare words in
informational texts
belong to topical
networks.

An Example of a Topical Network



A close-up photograph of a young child with blonde hair and blue eyes, looking directly at the camera. The child's face is the central focus, with their hair framing their eyes. A semi-transparent yellow rectangular box is overlaid on the upper portion of the image, containing the text 'Action 3a: TEACH STUDENTS PROLIFIC SYNONYM NETWORKS' in blue, bold, sans-serif capital letters.

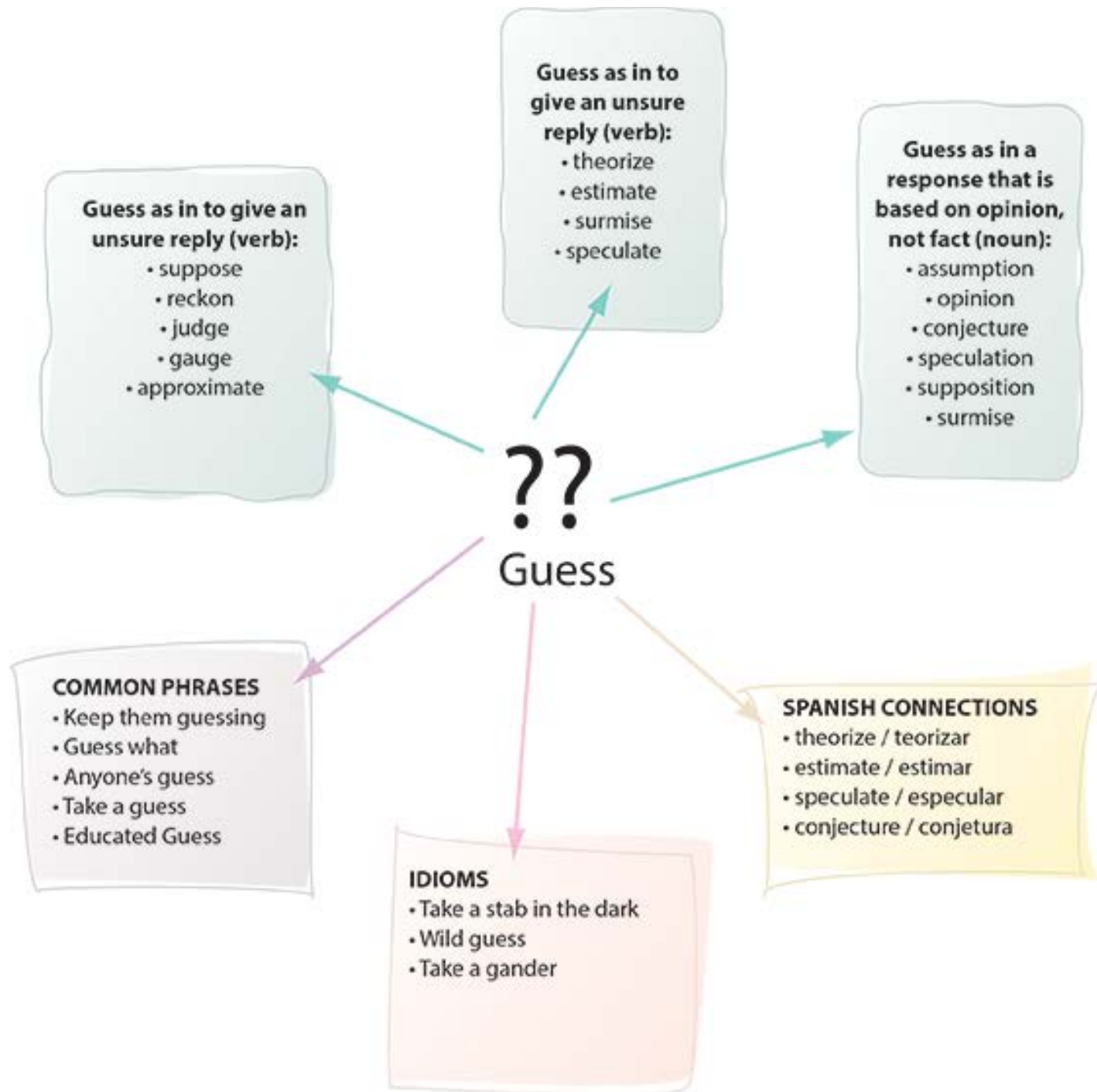
**Action 3a: TEACH
STUDENTS PROLIFIC
SYNONYM NETWORKS**



Synonym Networks in Narrative Texts

Prolific Groups of Synonyms

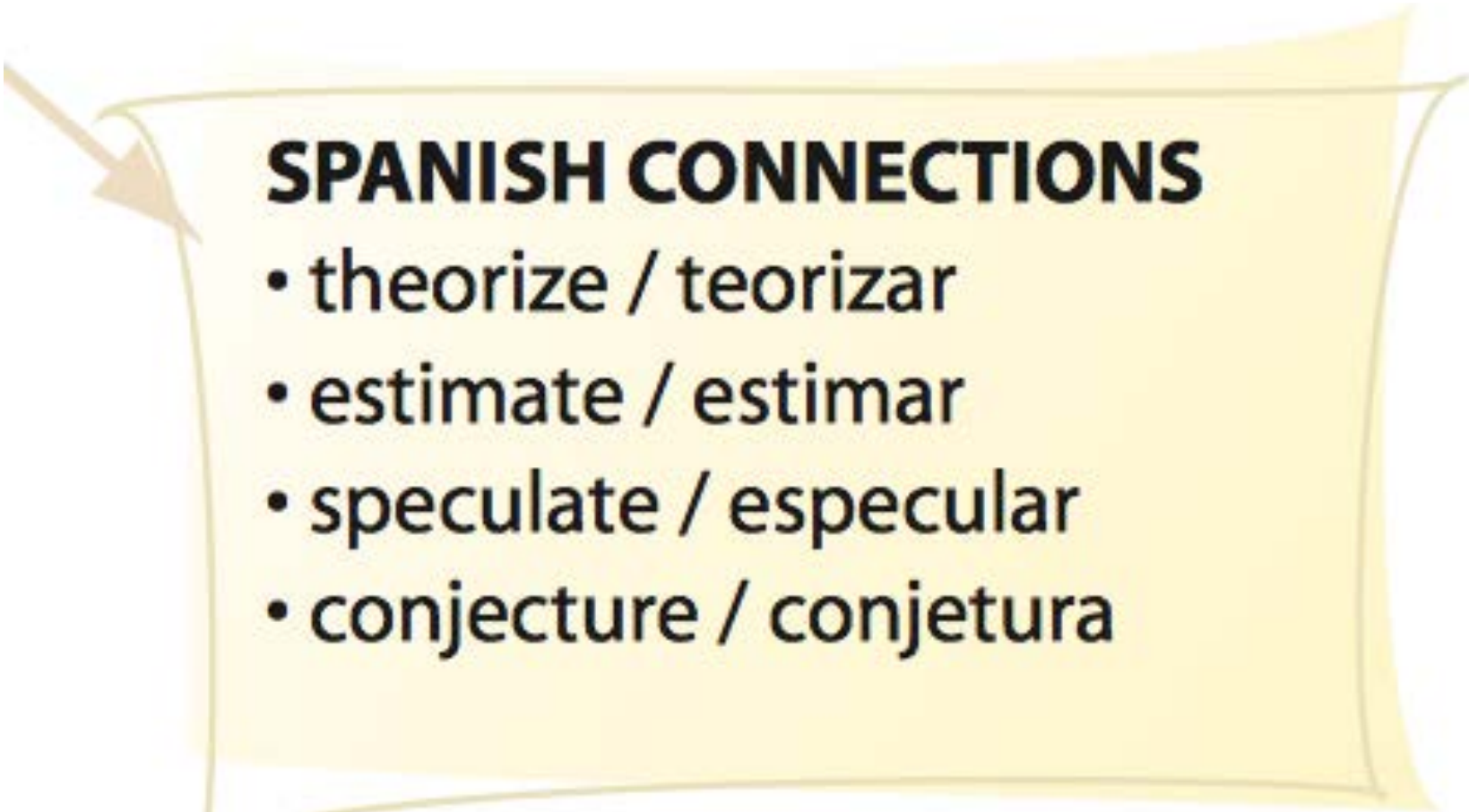
Communication /Internal Processes (verbs)	Emotions (adjectives)	Movement (verbs)	Traits (adjectives)
think	happy	go	funny
argue	sad	send	smart
look	mad	start	brave
guess	hope	stop	selfish
said	fear	stay	shy



**Guess as in to
give an unsure
reply (verb)**

- theorize
- estimate
- surmise
- speculate



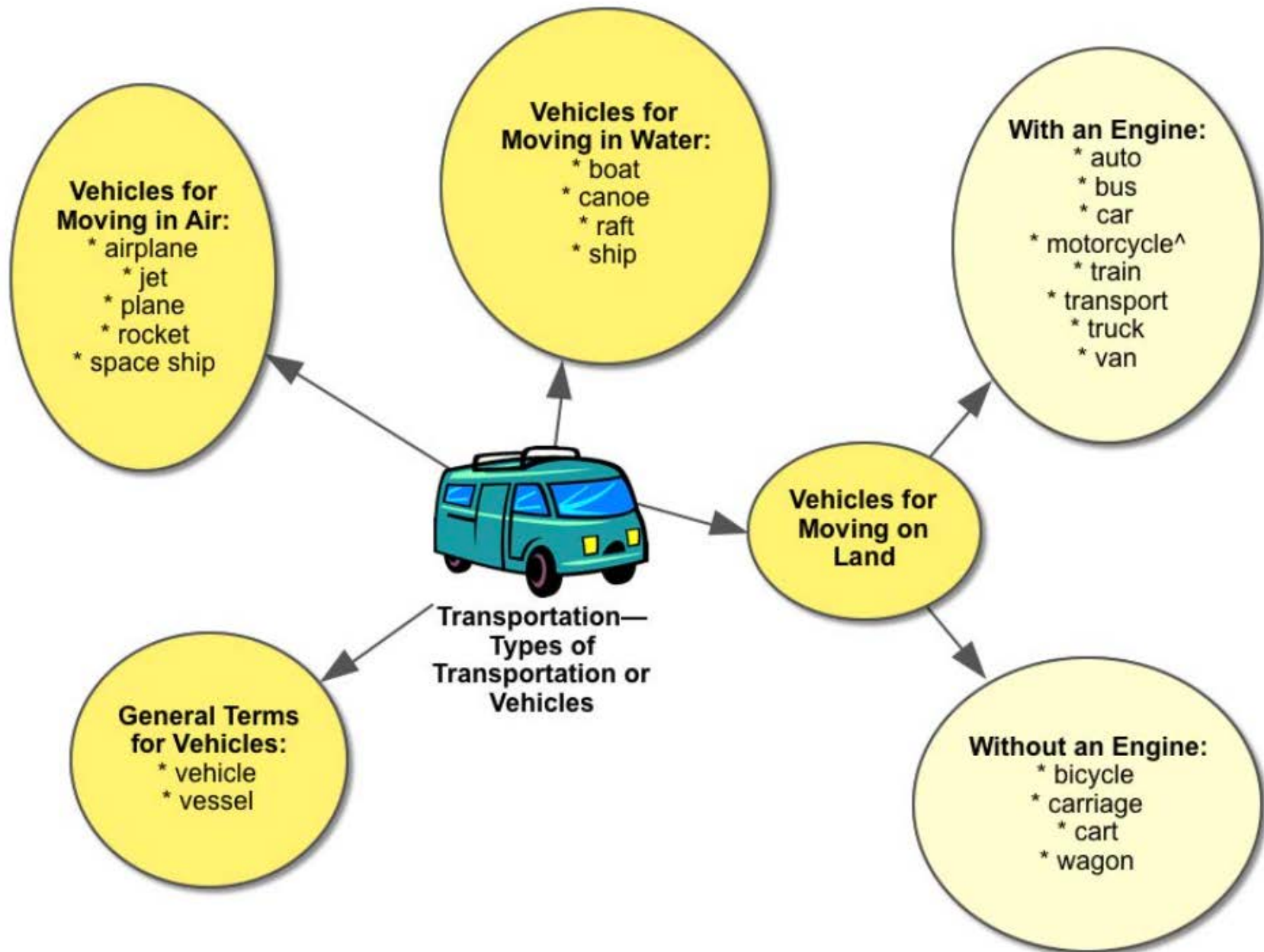


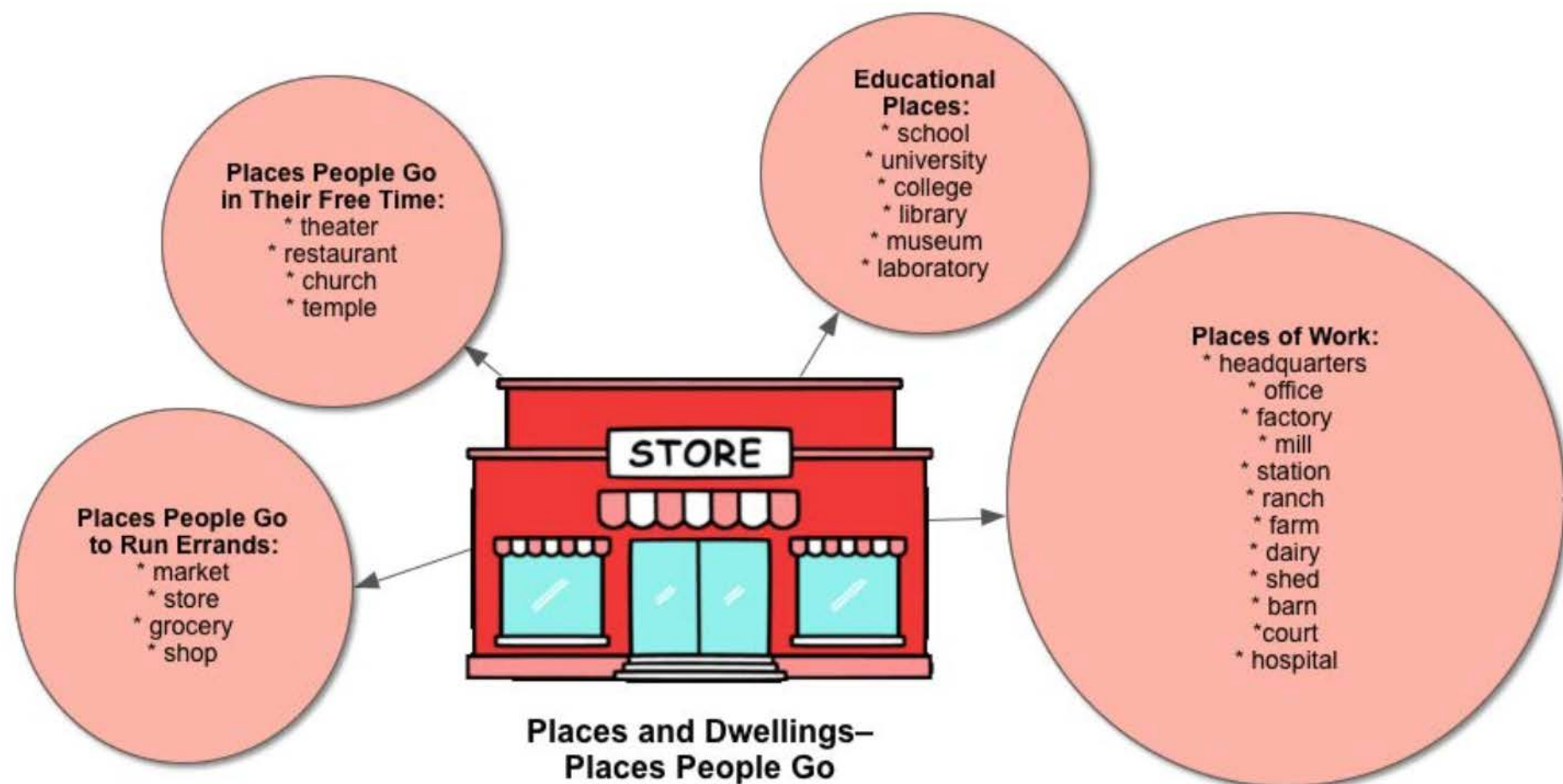
SPANISH CONNECTIONS

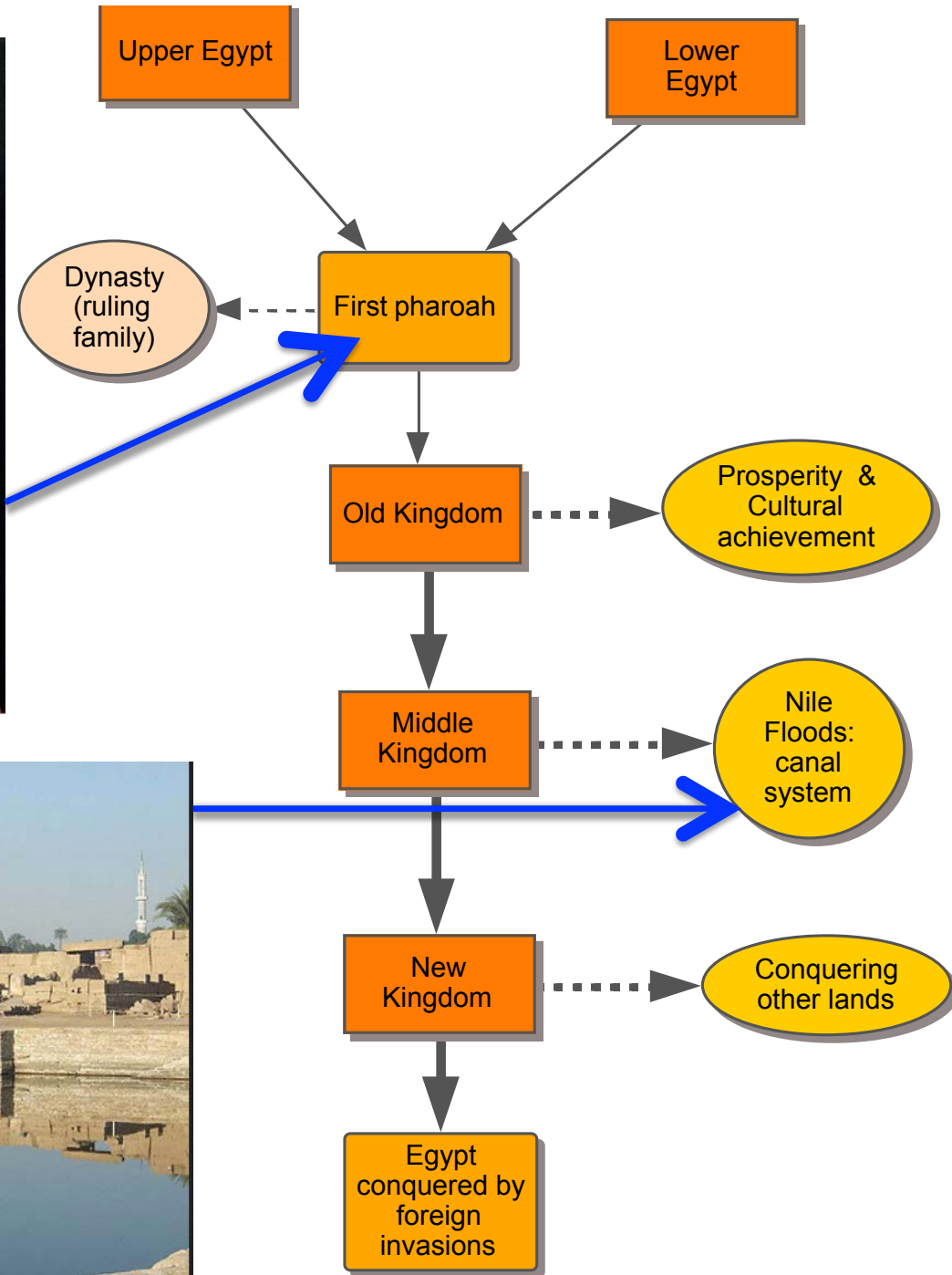
- theorize / teorizar
- estimate / estimar
- speculate / especular
- conjecture / conjetura

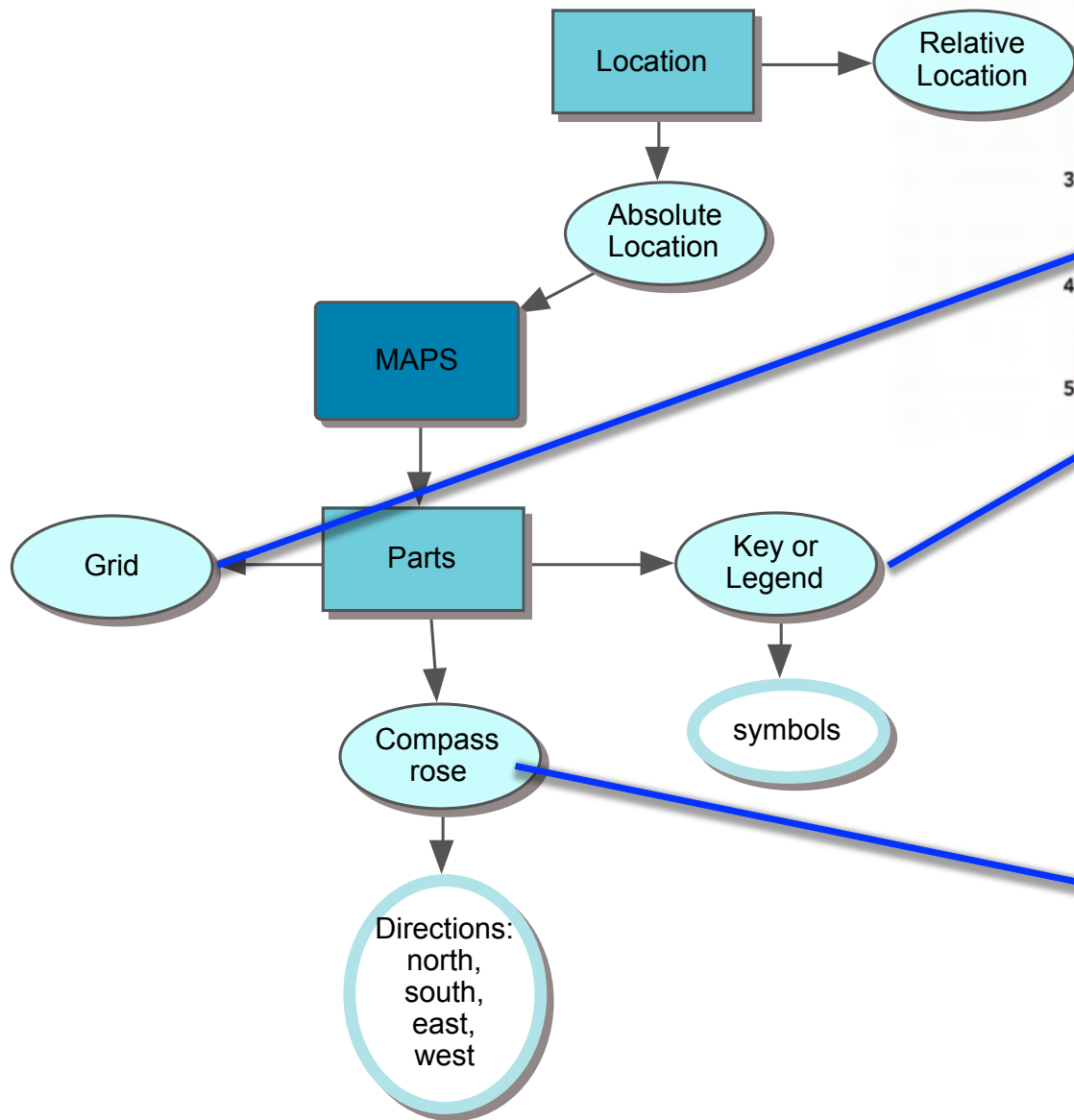


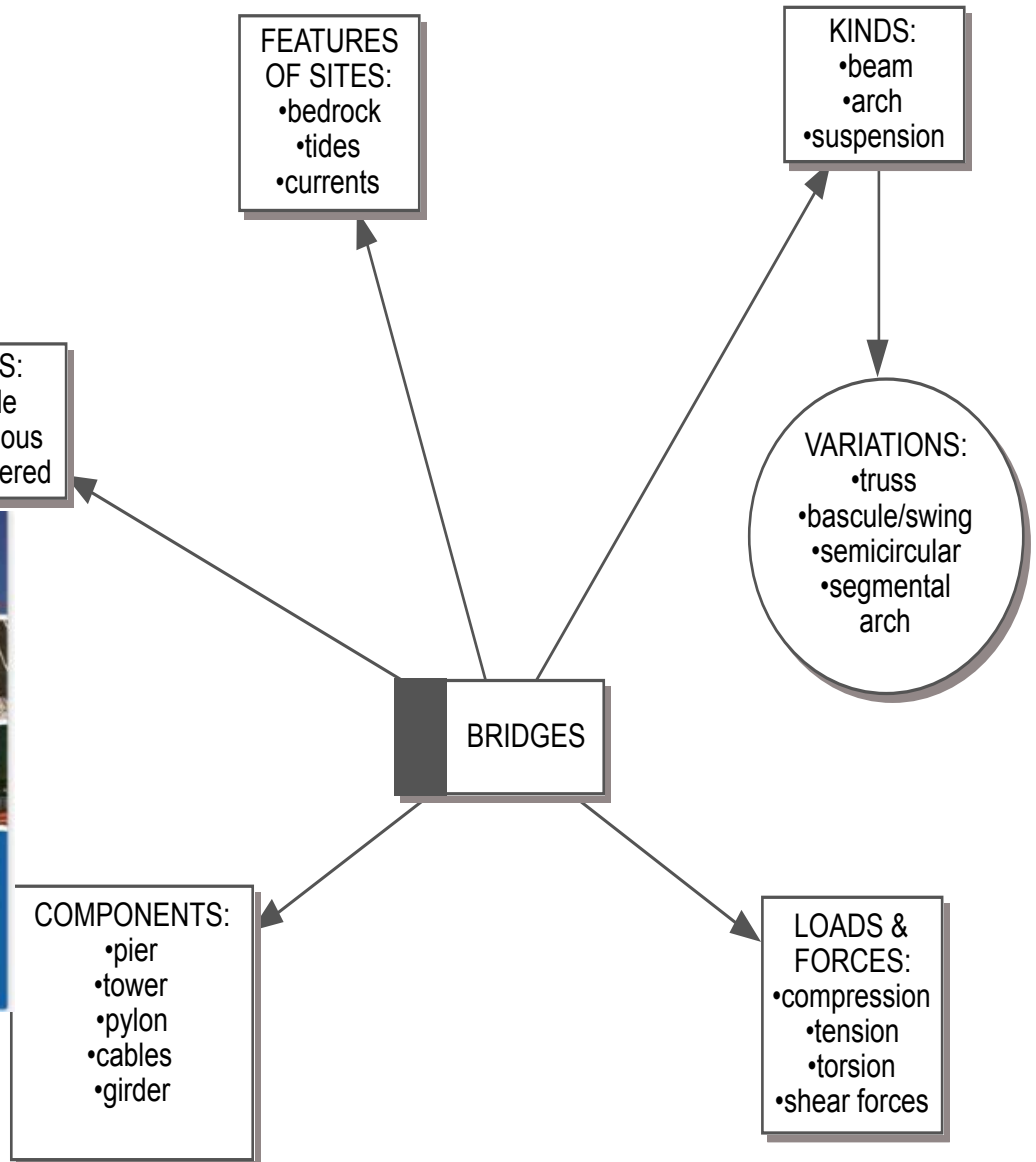
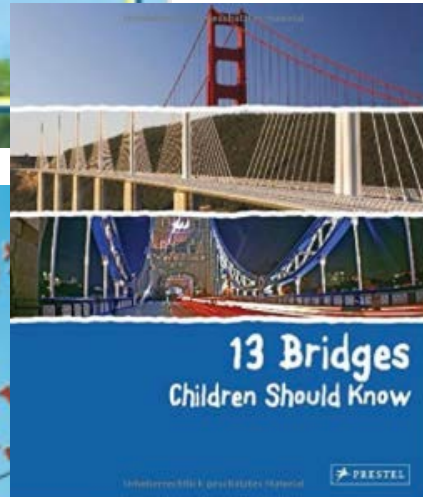
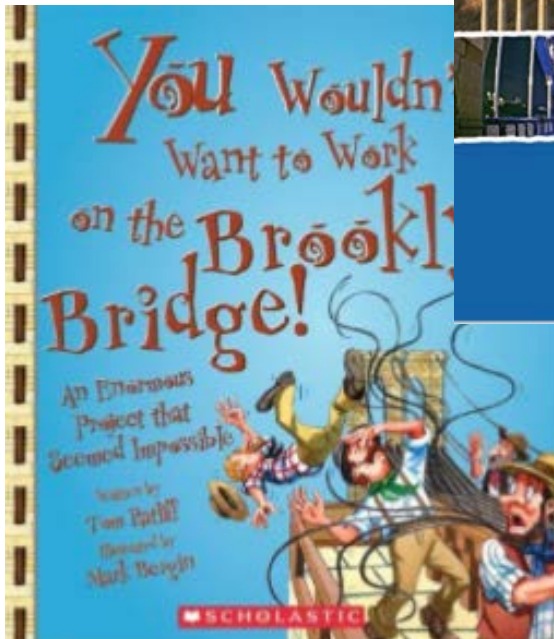
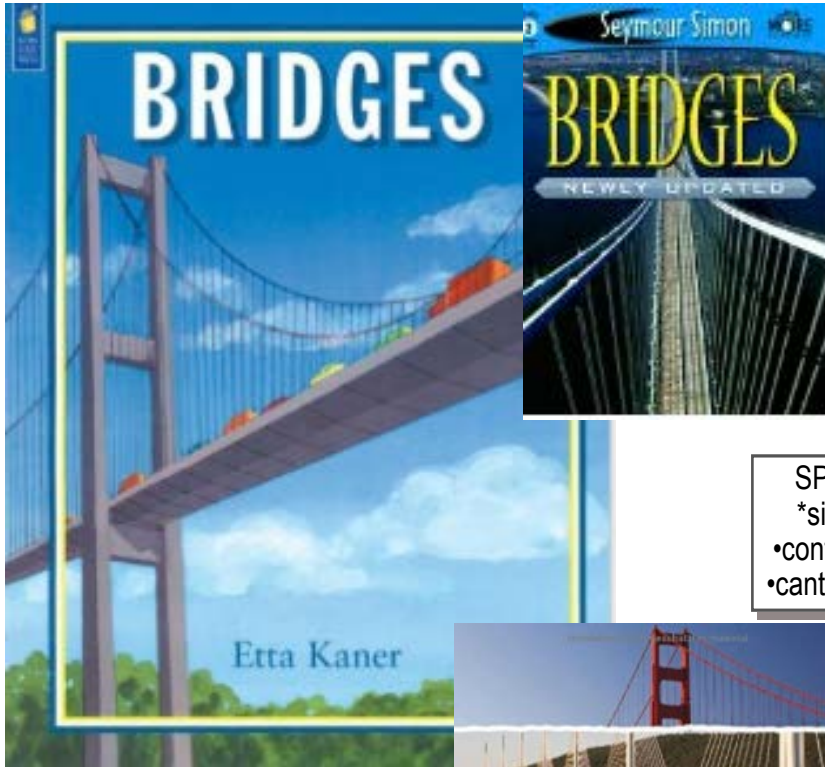
ACTION 3b. Teach students to organize rare words in informational texts into topical networks.

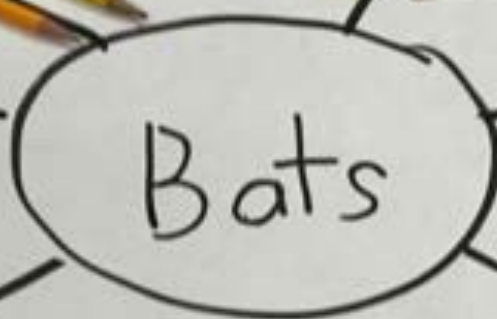
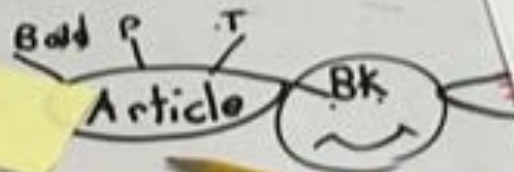












Bats



There are more than 1,000 kinds of bats. Like birds, bats have wings and can fly. However, bats are not birds. Bats have fur, not feathers. Also, baby bats drink milk from their mothers. They don't eat worms or seeds.

Bats have thin, light bones that help them fly. However, because their bones are thin and light, most bats cannot walk on land. Only vampire bats have legs that are strong enough to let them walk on land. In fact, vampire bats walk on their legs and their wings. Most bats have sharp claws that they use to grab onto a tree or a cave so they can hang upside down to rest. When bats rest, they look small. Bats look much bigger when they stretch their wings. Their wingspan, or the distance between the tip of one wing to the tip of the other, can be as much as five feet. That's probably taller than you are. Some bats, though, have wingspans that are only as big as your hand.

Most bats rest during the day and fly at night. Many

bats eat bugs. Some eat up to 1,000 bugs in one hour, or 10 bugs in one minute. Other bats eat fruit. Vampire bats feed on small amounts of blood from animals like pigs and birds.

Many bats have noses that tell how they look. Dog-faced bats look like dogs. Flying foxes, which are bats, look like foxes.

Other bats have noses that tell what they do. Fishing bats use their long legs and sharp claws to grab fish from the water. Tent-making bats build tents around themselves with leaves.

Bats cannot see well, but they can hear well. Bats make a high sound as they fly. The sound is so high that most people cannot hear it. These waves of sound bounce off walls, trees, and insects. They keep bats from flying into things. They also help bats find food and stay safe.



Bats



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**Idea 4: Teach
vocabulary in
the service of
developing
bodies of
knowledge.**

Correlation between Background Knowledge & Comprehension = .94

Reading for Understanding Network Study of Comprehension in Grades
7-12

Slide is from the presentation of David Francis (April 19, 2013). CCSS Assessments and Students with Disabilities and English Language Learners. Plenary session at Institute on Assessment in the Era of the Common Core State Standards, International Reading Association.

Deep
knowledge
of some
topics



Broad knowledge of many topics



He was the largest trout I had ever caught and the most beautiful thing I had ever seen, silver and sleek and pretty as a rainbow, and I could hardly wait to take him home to Granddaddy.



We are
Americans!"
Miguel pipes up.
He wonders what
makes him a real
American.
Because he was
born in New York
unlike his parents,
who were both
born in the
Dominican
Republic? Because
he speaks English?
Because his
favorite baseball
team is the
Yankees?



Before letting her go, scientists attached a special pop-up satellite tag to the white shark. A month later the tag automatically popped off the shark, floated to the surface, and sent data to an orbiting satellite.

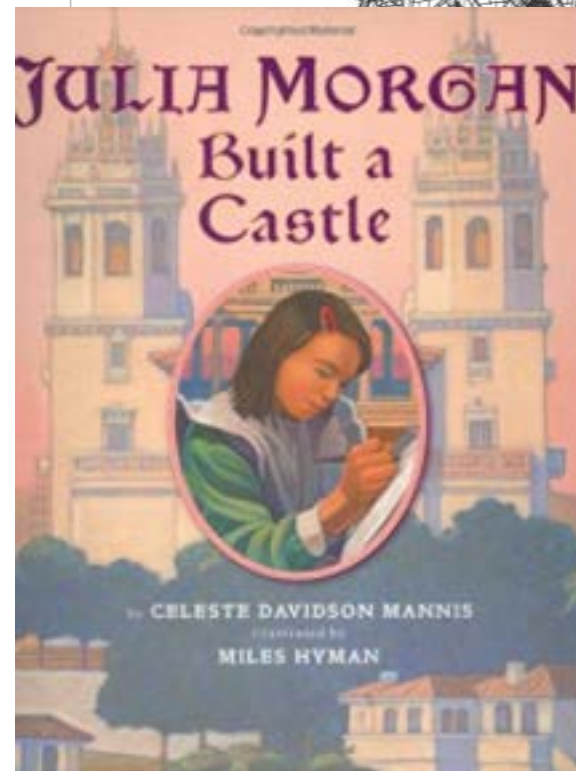
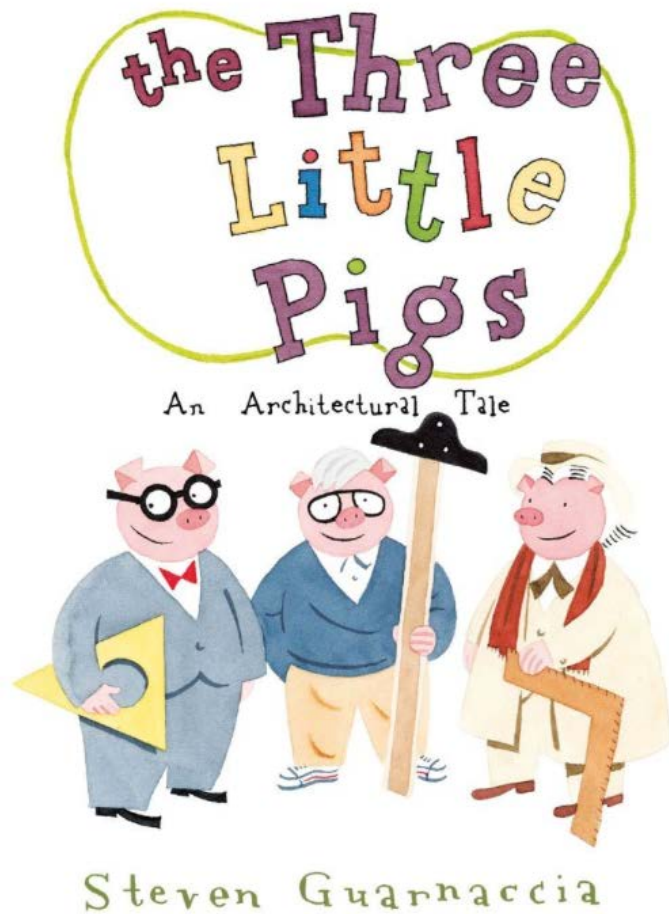




Action 4: Develop bodies of
knowledge in English/Language
Arts instruction

a. Connect read-alouds, reading selections, & independent reading

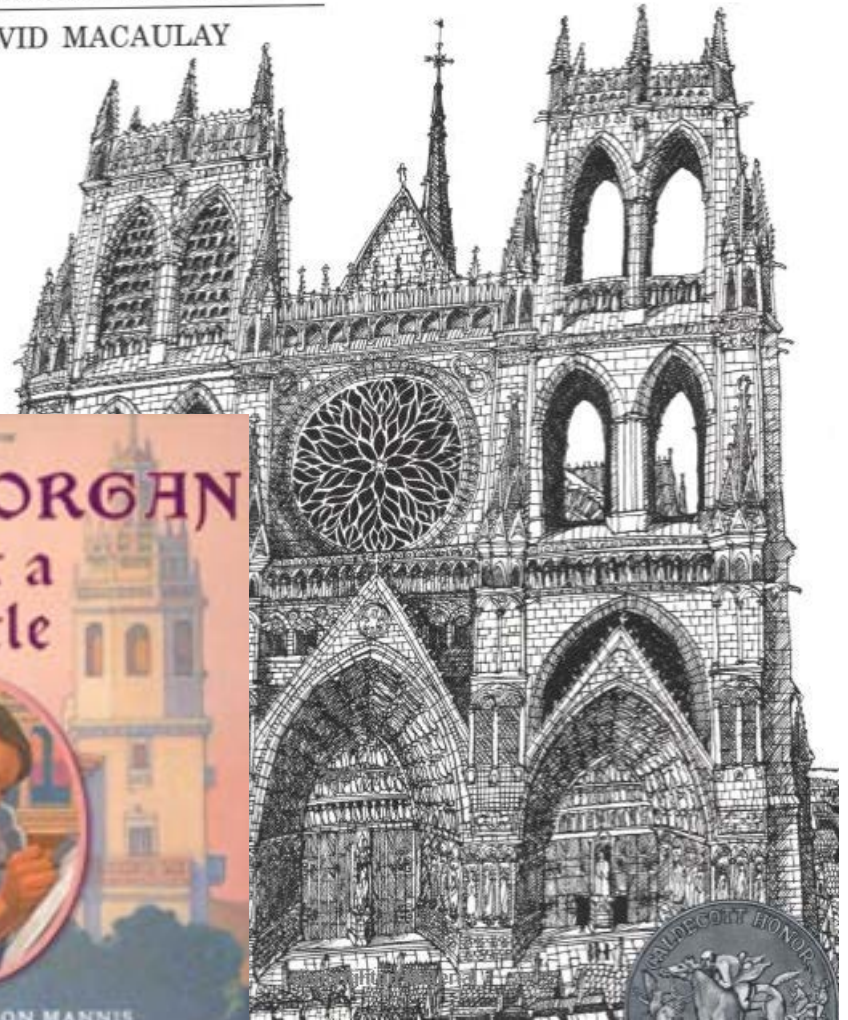
Read-Alouds



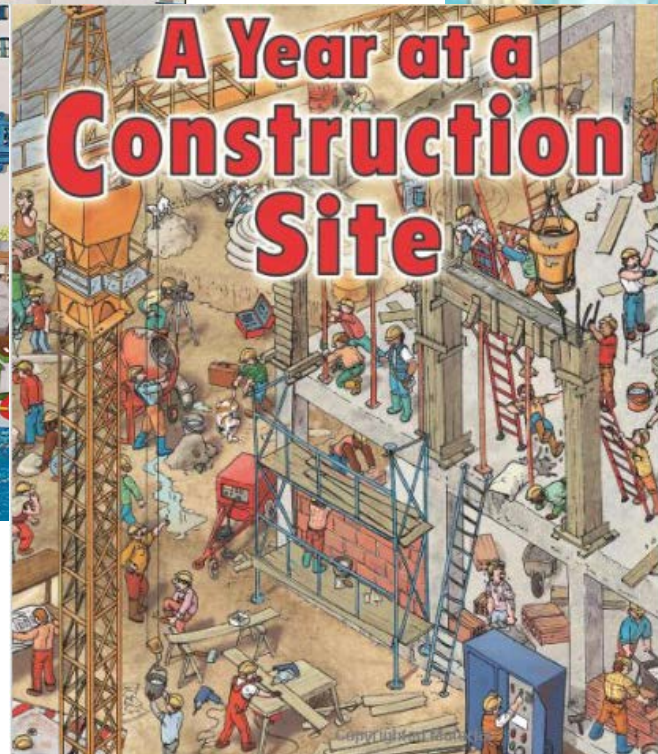
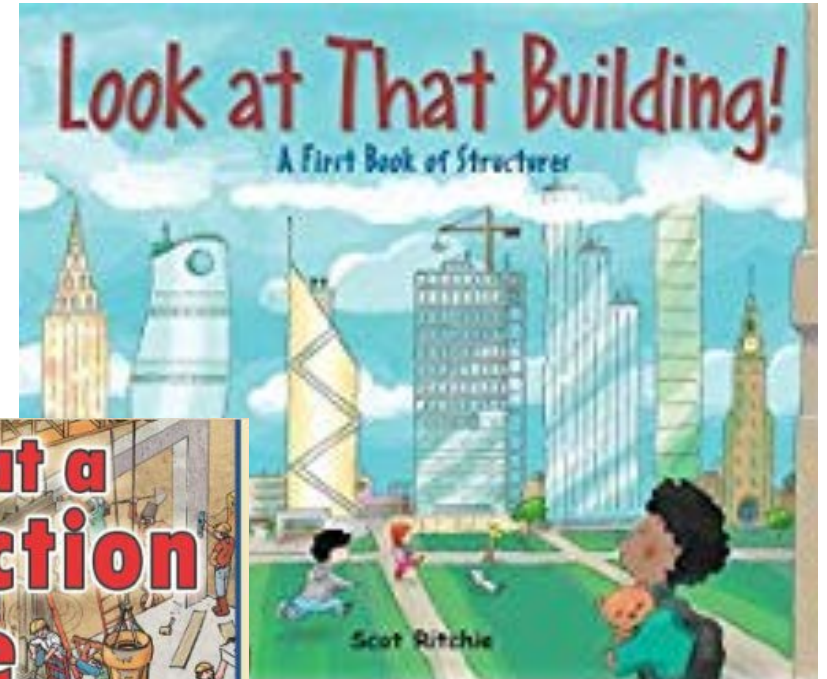
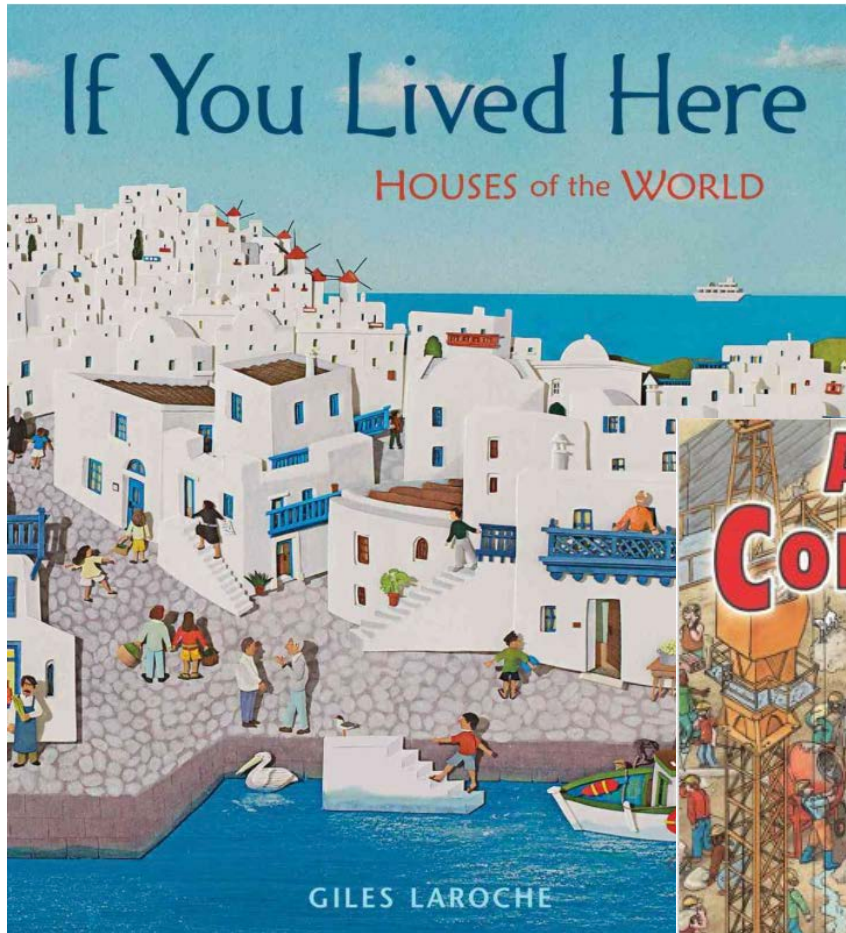
CATHEDRAL

The Story of Its Construction

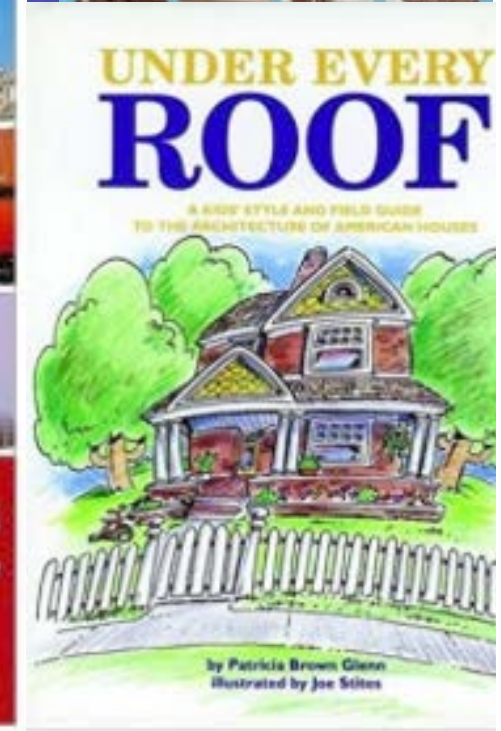
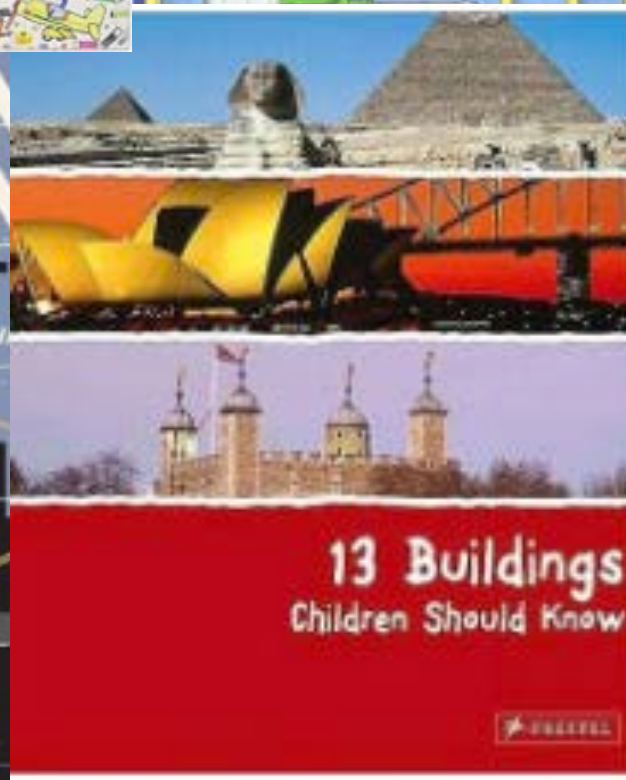
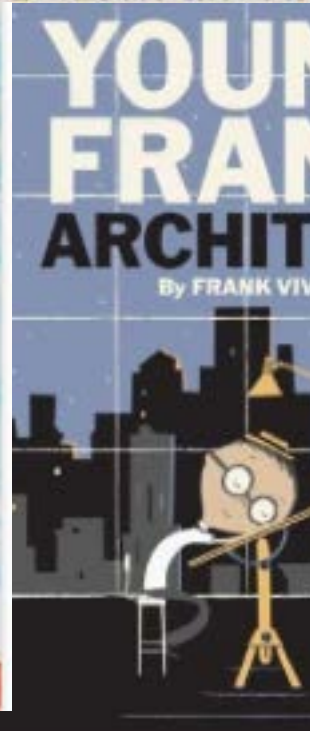
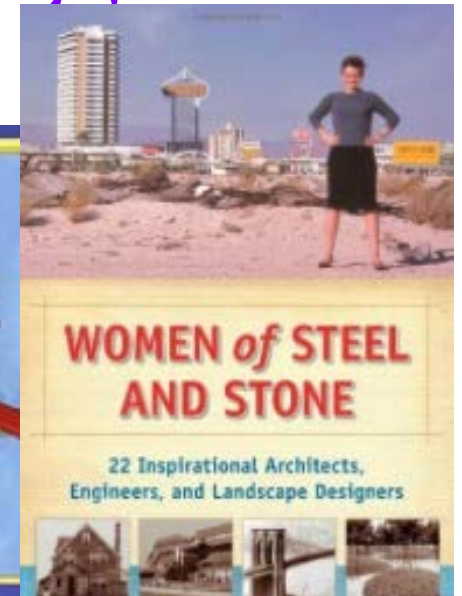
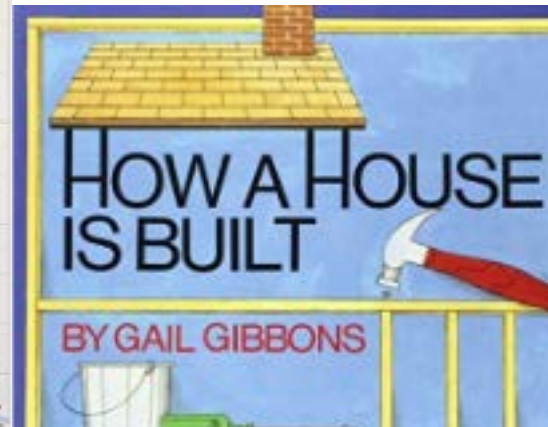
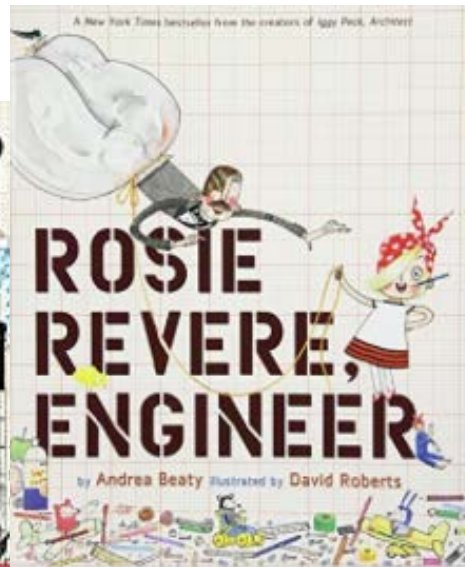
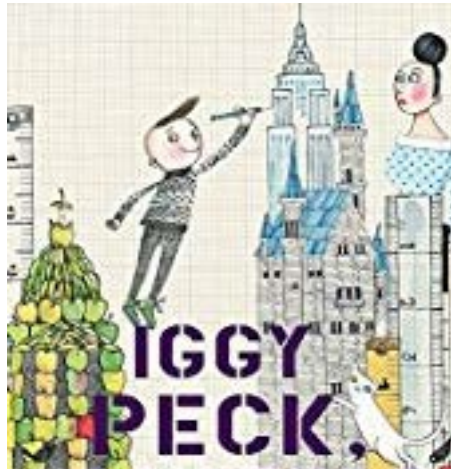
DAVID MACAULAY



Instructional Texts



Independent Reading



Vocabulary



cottage

(cot·tage)



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apartment

(apart·ment)



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estate

(es·tate)



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b. Engage students in magazine articles



Themes & Topics for Knowledge Foci

Category	Sub-Category
Science	Physical Science
	Life Science
	Earth Science
Social Studies	History
	Geography & Economics
	Culture
	Civics
Art & Music	Art
	Music
	Dance
	Architecture
Language Studies	Word Study
	Text Study
Human Interest	Young Inventors
	Young Heroes
	Sports & Games
	Fashion & Crafts



**Architecture
The Parthenon**

Architecture, like painting, literature, and other forms of art, reflects the ideals of the people who build it. The Parthenon is the best example of ancient Greek architecture. The structure, created between 447 B.C.E. and 432 B.C.E., tells us a lot about the Greek way of thinking.

In Greece, balance and order were important **principles**¹. The Greeks believed that everything around them happened for a reason. They wanted to find out this reason and discover the order of the world around them. Their buildings were beautiful, but they do not overflow with **frivolity**² or emotion. Instead, Greek buildings define order.

Columns are one **hallmark**³ of classical structure that we associate with Greece and Rome. The Parthenon was built with eight columns on the front and 17 on each side. The building is symmetrical and balanced. Mathematical principles make the design stable. Almost the entire structure is made of marble.

**Architecture
The Duomo**



The Duomo
Florence, Italy

One building, more than any other, marks the arrival of the Renaissance to Europe. Did you know that “naissance” means “birth” in French and that the Renaissance was the rebirth of classical learning in Italy? Art and architecture took off during the Renaissance. Many new **ideas** influenced design. The Duomo, with its grand dome, is a perfect example of new ideas and **innovation**.

Work on the Duomo cathedral, in Florence, Italy, actually started before the Renaissance, in 1296. But the building took 140 years to complete. The **plague**² and many wars prevented construction from continuing on the building as planned. By 1420, the building was almost finished, but there was one serious problem. The plans for the building called for a huge cupola, or dome—bigger than anything built up to that point. No one knew how to build such a dome.

Idea	Action	Open-Access Resource
1. English has more words than can be taught.	1. Teach students to expect new words in texts.	1. Talking Points for Teachers: New Words in New Texts
2. A small group of words does the heavy lifting in English.	2. Increase volume of reading	2. •FYI for Kids •ReadWorks.org
3. Rare words in narrative texts belong to synonym networks; those in informational texts in topic networks.	3. Teach students prolific synonym networks & organize topics into networks.	3. •Super Synonym Sets for Stories (S4) •Exceptional Expressions in Everyday Events (E4)
4. Teach vocabulary in the service of developing bodies of knowledge.	4. Develop bodies of knowledge in ELA instruction.	4. •Intentional Read-Aloud Curriculum •ReadWorks Lessons •Word Pictures



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