California State University, San Bernardino CSUSB ScholarWorks

**Theses Digitization Project** 

John M. Pfau Library

1994

# The integration of Mexican culture in the development of Mexican student literacy

Sofia Yolanda Baltazar

Follow this and additional works at: https://scholarworks.lib.csusb.edu/etd-project Part of the Bilingual, Multilingual, and Multicultural Education Commons

#### **Recommended Citation**

Baltazar, Sofia Yolanda, "The integration of Mexican culture in the development of Mexican student literacy" (1994). *Theses Digitization Project*. 884. https://scholarworks.lib.csusb.edu/etd-project/884

This Thesis is brought to you for free and open access by the John M. Pfau Library at CSUSB ScholarWorks. It has been accepted for inclusion in Theses Digitization Project by an authorized administrator of CSUSB ScholarWorks. For more information, please contact scholarworks@csusb.edu.

### THE INTEGRATION OF MEXICAN CULTURE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF MEXICAN STUDENTS' LITERACY

A Thesis

Presented to the

Faculty of

California State University, San Bernardino

#### In Partial Fulfillment

of the Requirements for the Degree

Master of Arts

in

Education: Bilingual/Cross-Cultural

by

Sofia Yolanda Baltazar

December 1994

THE INTEGRATION OF MEXICAN CULTURE IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF MEXICAN STUDENTS' LITERACY

A Project

Presented to the

Faculty of

California State University,

San Bernardino

by

S. Yolanda Baltazar December 1994

Approved by:

12/13/94 Date

Dr. Esteban Diaz, First Reader

Dr. Barbara Flores, Second Reader

#### ABSTRACT

The integration of culture to the development of literacy in Mexican students increases their academic achievement. In this project a wide variety of cultural content (literature logs, interactive journals, social studies notes, riddles, poems, "calaveras," and song books) is examined. The relationship between culturally appropriate language materials and reading and writing in the primary language of Spanish are analized. The data collection sources are interviews, student files, physical artifacts, and direct observations.

The researchers cited agree that the use of culture in the curriculum raises the literacy skills of the first language and these skills will be transferred to a second language. Although of great importance, culture or language alone is not the key to success in learning. The teacher's professional growth, language and culture, all together, cause the students' to progress toward greater literacy in one, and ultimately two, languages.

#### RECONOCIMIENTOS

Por mis deseos de crecimiento

a ustedes

ibenditos padres!

Por mi crecimiento intelectual y continuo a mis maestros de todo el tiempo. Gracias a ustedes:

Dr. Esteban Díaz y Dra. Barbara Flores.

A ustedes que han sido luz divina, guía en mi vida y mi vocación, la fuerza constante de mi corazón, el eje de mi amor y profesión. Para mis hijas: Zorayda y Morelia.

> A mi esposo con amor, por su dedicación y apoyo a mi profesión.

Por ser el motivo de mi inspiración, a mis estudiantes de siempre.

Gracias al apoyo y ayuda desinteresada de mi amiga.

iv

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

ABSTRACT	iii ′
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iv
LIST OF TABLES	V
CHAPTER ONE	1
Introduction	
Background	
Bilingual Education	
Culture and Literacy	
Background of the Problem	
Statement of the Problem	· · · ·
Purpose of the Study	
Definition of Terms	
CHAPTER TWO	
Review Related Literature	
Early Studies	
Recent Studies	
	29
CHAPTER THREE	
Design and Methodology	31
Subjects and Setting	33
Methodology	37
Literature Logs	38
Interactive Journals	

Soci	al Studies Notes	S		••••••	••••••			40
Ridd	les		·····	•••••	••••••••••••			41
	Books							
	Collection	7			2 .	s		
CHAPTER							·	
Anal	ysis and Results	<b>S</b>		n an an Stairte an Anna Anna Anna Anna Anna Anna Anna				45
	ature Logs		and the second sec		- 40°	1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -		
Inter	active Journals.	•••••		••••••	••••••	•••••••••••••••		47
1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 -	and the second		에 나는 것을 하는 것				a the second	5. <sup>1</sup>
	al Studies Notes				1			
	es		-					
	ns				-		1. Sec. 1. Sec	
	of the Dead		· .			•••••	•••••	78
Song	I Book				••••••			81
Resu	lts	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	••••••	••••••	••••••	•	· • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	83
CHAPTER	=IVE							
Discu	ussion	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		••••••		•••••	•••••	96
Conc	lusions				******	••••	•••••••••••••••••	97
Impli	cations	•••••	د . 			•••••••••••••	••••••	99
APPENDIX	A	••••••						102
APPENDIX	A1					and the second		103
and the second	3					2		1 A 1 A 1 A 1 A 1 A 1 A 1 A 1 A 1 A 1 A
APPENDIX (			. •		•			105
an a	<b>)</b>	di g						
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	=							
un in a chia					· · * ·			110
	=					••••••		114

APPENDIX G		116
APPENDIX H	······	119
APPENDIX I		
APPENDIX J		
APPENDIX K	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
		and the second second
and the second		
APPENDIX N	·····	159
APPENDIX O		
APPENDIX P		172
APPENDIX Q		175
APPENDIX R		
APPENDIX W		

#### CHAPTER I

#### Introduction

Reading and writing are an important means by which individuals acquire academic knowledge and knowledge about their world. Although basic interpersonal conversational skills are used on a daily basis to communicate, reading is a more formal tool to learn the history and to know a peoples' background. Children in public schools learn about their cultural heritage through literature and history learned at school and home. This heritage must be present in the reading and writing materials or the reading and writing will be of no cultural importance to the student. When literacy is of some cultural importance, it is more likely to be intrinsically motivating to students. This project will look at how literacy development, reading and writing for language minority students can be enhanced by incorporating their language and cultural history.

#### Background

Bilingual Education in the United States has a long history. This country has been built upon the contributions of immigrants of different backgrounds who have decided to live in this country. These immigrants, in one way or another, contribute to society. Hispanics, in which are included the Mexican-American, are the fastest growing minority group in the United States and they bring important human resources which are an integral part of American life.

According to data from the 1990 census, Hispanic Americans numbered about 20.8 million and represented 8.4% of the population in the United States. Mexican-Americans form the largest sub-group, within this group, comprising 64% of the total Hispanic population (Los Angeles County Office of Education, 1989).

Mexicans and Mexican-Americans born in the United States are Hispanic subgroups, who came to this country for a multitude of reasons from their homelands, Mexico. According to Kellogg (1988), immigration from Mexico has come in different waves. A major wave came during the Mexican Revolution in 1910. This was due to the turmoil occurring in Mexico because of the Mexican Revolution wartime conditions. The poverty in Mexico and the social injustice made people look to the North with hopes of a better future and more opportunities. The second wave was in the 1940's, with the Bracero Program. This program was initiated by the United States during World War II when extra workers were needed to help with crops. The third and largest wave of Mexican immigration continues today. Some remain in this country and others go back and forth between this country and Mexico. Mexicans tend to settle in almost every state and most of them have their roots in rural areas. Most come because of economic conditions or to join their families.

By 19l4, there already existed schools where foreign languages were taught. Many community schools offered to teach German, and Saturday classes were common. But in 1918, World War I brought feelings and reactions of patriotism and the use of "English only" in many states.

This atmosphere of "English only," isolation and nationalism lasted until the time of World War II. During and after World War II, the nation as a whole

acepted the need to look outward again. In 1953 UNESCO publicized the use of the mother tongue to teach students. This viewpoint was still not accepted in the United States. However, in 1958 Russia launched Sputnik and Americans were frightened. With the launching of Sputnik came the need to learn foreign languages to keep ahead of Russian accomplishments in science and other areas. At the same time, many well educated middle and upper class Cubans immigrated to the United States when Fidel Castro assumed political power.

#### **Bilingual Education**

The civil rights movement in the 1960's was a powerful force that helped to bring about the Bilingual Education Act: Tittle VII in 1968. The intent of the law was to develop programs where two languages are used as part of the educational process. Dade County, Florida, initiated a bilingual program for Spanish-speaking Cuban children. This interest spread to other states and thus bilingual education spread to other states.

The Bilingual Education Reform Act: updated 1968 law and made primary language instruction mandatory as well as stating that history and culture should be included in bilingual programs. In 1974 the Supreme Court decision (Lau vs. Nichols) found that thirteen Chinese-speaking children had been denied their rights because they were not provided access to the curriculum in a way unerstandable to them. The court found educational inequality in the instruction of academic subjects in English to non-English speaking students. This deficiency was that these students were denied equal participation in an educational program due to their inability to speak and understand the English language. There was no equality of treatment by

providing students with the same facilities, textbooks, teachers and curriculum for students who did not understand English. This was a violation of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

In 1974 the United States Supreme Court decision regarding Lau vs. Nichols was that NEP (non-English proficient) students have a legal right to bilingual instruction as part of "equal educational opportunity." This decision greatly affected bilingual education. After 1974 the government decided that no students shall be denied the opportunity of equal participation in education in spite of their inability to speak or to understand English (McGroary, 1992). New regulations were formulated and these rules provided more support to bilingual education. Bilingual teachers were hired. In 1971, Massachusetts approved the Massachussetts Bilingual Education Act. This was a law mandating bilingual education for non-English speaking children. This law recognized that for minority students the use of their native language enhances instruction and learning.

As bilingual education programs were being implemented between 1975 and 1990, a silent invasion of immigrants from all over the world was, and is, growing. Reports from The California Department of Education state that 861,531 language minority students are of limited English proficiency (LEP), of which 76% are Hispanic (Los Angeles County Office of Education, 1989).

#### Culture and Literacy

Educators who see their role as adding a second language and cultural affiliation to their students' repertoire are likely to empower students more than those who see their role as replacing or subtracting students' primary language

Δ

and culture in the process of assimilating them to the dominant culture (Cummins, 1989). There are strong educational benefits to maintaining the students' culture within the reading and writing curriculum. Promotion of literacy in the first language often makes possible the greater development of literacy in English, and consequently, this contributes to academic success.

Berliner's (1986) studies show that cultural background influences how and what we learn. Students learn and recall different things when exposed to the same instruction. Cultural and even geographical location determine the nature of the experiences we have, and help to interpret new ones. Culture within reading and writing in primary language (L1) provides the framework or schemata for enhancing comprehension and the content of the lesson. This, says Krashen (1993), helps the English acquisition process by providing students with the background necessary for comprehension and assimilation of messages in their language.

Through the inclusion of culture in reading and writing, bilingual students will increase their comprehension and academic performance and at the same time will maintain pride and appreciation of their culture and language. Their language is inseparable from their self-esteem. Their ethnic literacy helps them to appreciate themselves as "mexicanos" and is not just directed to value "lo mexicano" (Portillo, 1993).

Mexican-Americans' failure in school is due, in part, to inadequate effort or low academic effort syndrome, resulting from sociocultural factors that affect their school performance (Ogbu & Matute- Bianchi, 1990). Since the early 1970's social scientists have emphasized the role of language and cultural differences in minority school failure. Many have concluded that the major part

of the problem lies in the cultural and language discontinuities between the minorities and the schools.

Pearson and Raphael (1990) propose a conceptual framework for reading comprehension. According to them, six factors influence comprehension from the broadest to the most narrow.

1. The Historical Background/Cultural Context. It includes events ocurring over time that influence or shape current practices in reading and writing. The historical context in reading instruction comes from the influence of mastery learning concepts or reading curriculum. Prior to the 1960s, the reading comprehension curriculum of basal reading programs in the United States consisted of some questions in the teachers' manual, a few workbook pages related to comprehension skills using content of the most recently read story, and the sporadic tests probably were in the teachers' manual.

Another aspect of historical context is cultural. Teachers have a tremendous impact and influence on each individual student because the curriculum determines the tasks that students are asked to perform in reading writing and thinking. The cultural values that we possess in ethnic, religious, or national groups influence how we think about what we read (Person & Raphael, 1990). An example of this would be when students from Mexico read about Christmas in this country and "Navidad" in Mexico. First, they read more rapidly in their first language ( $L_1$ ) and are able to remember, share, and comment more. Also, they obtain extra knowledge of the reading that had more important information for them. In writing they can express better what they feel or think. The inclusion of culture led to increased student performance on both informal and standardized measures of reading comprehension.

2. The Social Context. It includes variables such as where and with whom or what reading occurs. The social interactions within a given context also influence students' comprehension, and thinking. Readers who may not be able to comprehend a text when reading on their own may succeed in reading and writing with support from their peers and teachers.

3. The Instructional Environment. This concept is greatly influenced by the historical and cultural contexts in which it exists. In the reading process, instructional variables influence the development of comprehension ability, some of which have already been addressed incidentally in unpacking the historical/cultural and social contexts.

4. The Task Environment. The reading task is highly influenced by the testing system that we have built to monitor student progress in standard measurements. In this activity an artificial world must be created for students and teachers where the students and teacher can appreciate and analyze good literature, and decide if they do or do not agree with the author.

5. The Text. To understand a text is difficult and one variable is the experience the student has. Definitely, culture is determinant in the students' experiences. Then they learn to "get into the minds" of the authors to answer through the information that is available in the text.

6. The Reader. This is the last factor in reading comprehension according to Pearson, Hansen, and Gordon (1979) who state that the reader is the central figure in reading and the grade of comprehension depends on the influence of background knowledge the child has, the same for writing. This suggests that every level of environment in which the student engages in literacy events influences his engagement, recognizing that individual meaning

is as important for self-efficacy as shared meaning is for communication.

The above framework describes the various contexts which influence student comprehension and writing. Literacy is clearly influenced by cultural background. Consequently, if the teacher assigns reading or writing activities to the student that can connect to similar stories or experiences he/she has had, the student's comprehension and communication in writing are likely to increase.

#### Background of the problem

There is a great need to identify methods that best teach reading comprehensionn and writing to limited English proficient (LEP) students. The incorporation of students' native culture and language into instruction may be an effective way to increase these students' literacy. Use of the students' culture and language may also serve to increase their self-esteem, develop their academic skills, and provide them a firmer base upon which to learn English.

#### Statement of the problem

The transmission of cultural knowledge and values is at the foundation of problems related to the adjustment and academic achievement of students. In many schools the language and culture of Hispanic students have not been used as a vehicle for teaching reading and writing, and as a result, according to researchers Delgado-Gaitan & Trueba (1991), Mexican Americans have done relatively poorly in the American setting.

#### Research questions

This problem will be addressed through the following research questions:

1. How does a teacher integrate students' primary language and culture into literacy activities for seventh grade LEP students?

2. How is the integration of students' primary language and culture related to reading comprehension and writing?

3. What literacy skills are demonstrated as a result of the integration of culture into the curriculum of seventh grade LEP students?

#### Purpose of the study

A reading and writing curriculum that incorporates a wide variety of cultural content (poetry, dance, legends, music, art, mythology, short stories, and historical vignettes) and that provides a broad foundation of Mexican literature and history can increase student achievement in all subjects, specifically reading. The purpose of this study is to examine the relationship between culturally appropriate materials and language, reading comprehension, and writing in Spanish ( $L_1$ ).

#### Definition of terms

1. Primary Language Insruction  $(L_1)$  refers to instruction through or in the student's native language. Instruction through the native language has as its goal student mastery of specific content such as social studies or mathematics; instruction in native language has as its goal student mastery of native language itself, including writing and reading as well as oral proficiency.

2. Limited English Proficient (LEP) students are those who have not yet acquired sufficient oral, reading, or writing skills in English to be able to succeed academically at a level comparable to that of native English- speaking peers. These students are identified by a Home Language Survey, English tests, Primary Language Tests, and a Correct Language Census.

3. Non-English Proficient students (NEP) refers to the students who do not speak any English and who mostly are the recent immigrants from other countries.

4. Fluent English Proficient students (FEP) refers to the students who are fluent in English.

5. Mexican refers to a student born in Mexico.

6. Mexican-American refers to the child who was born in the United States of Mexican descent.

7. Reading comprehension is the process by which students make sense of text. It entails an ability to understand the meaning of text as well as the requisite components for creating text, i.e. the alphabet, grammatical structures, etc.

## CHAPTER 2 REVIEW RELATED LITERATURE

#### Early Studies

According to Educational Reform for Young Adolescents in California Public Schools (Roueche & Baker, 1986), every middle grade student should experience a positive school culture which reflects a strong, student-centered educational philosophy.

Research published by the American Association of School Administrators (AASA) analyzed school culture among other variables, in schools previously determined as exemplary in competition sponsored by the United States Department of Education (Roueche & Baker, 1986). The findings indicate that these schools:

1. Convey a sense of order and purpose, no matter where they were located or what their resources. The latter factors were overriden by a principal and a group of teachers truly dedicated to making a difference in the lives of their students.

2. Provide classrooms organized for efficiency and systematic, objective, and continual assessment to help students immediately.

3. Exhibit student centeredness or create interaction between students and teachers and do not forget that while academics are primary, nonacademic and extra-curricular activities are important. The researchers stress that

"limiting or abolishing participation in ... various ... after school groups in order to free up time for academic learning indeed detracts from the unified school culture and would eliminate some unique learning opportunities..."

4. Share an attitude of optimism amd high expectations among both students and teachers. Teachers like adolescents.

5. Show organizational health. Leadership is in evidence. Schools are being "led," not managed. The principals see themselves as instructional leaders. There is also a high level of awareness and acceptance by these schools of their communities, including high levels of parent-initiated involvement and student-staff participation in community projects.

These research findings tell us something vital about the ideals for which we should be striving in the middle grades. The school environment is a critical factor. Terms such as "culture" and "the way we do things around here" describe realities that have the potential to affect students' attitudes about themselves, and their academic achievement.

These observations were supported by the nationwide study of 130 oustanding middle schools reported by the Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development (ASCD). Researchers summarized these conclusions about the significance of school culture:

"Recent studies analyzing school effectiveness correlate learning climate with student behavior and achievement. Students who feel valued by teachers and view school as more than just a place to meet friends tend to show respect for their schools. The exemplary schools in this study developed programs that demonstrate persistent caring for students as young people and created a school environment to meet

their special academic and personal needs. Predictably, respondents reported stronger school spirit since reorganization. Over 95 % declared that students' attitudes toward school and feelings about teachers became moderately or strongly positive. Data shows that 86 % witnessed greater student participation in special interest activities, while 75 % noted better school attendance. Descriptions of student enthusiasm for involvement in school programs ran nearly five to one in favor of changes brought about by a move to middle school organization (George & Oldaker, p. 81,1986).

It is important to affirm the conviction that education in the middle grades should take place in a setting specifically designed to meet the academic, personal, and social needs and goals of students. Responding to the intensity of this challenge, while maintaining a clear perspective about the fundamental academic mission of public schooling, requires a strong hand on the helm in schools which serve young adolescents.

According to Hernandez (1991), the Vygotskian approach to learning states that the interactions that occur between teacher and student are vital in the development of learning. There are two planes in the cognitive functions: Social and psychological. The social occurs when children are engaged in learning with adults or other peers. This socially shared knowledge is then internalized and directs individual behaviors. The circumstances that affect children will contribute to the children's development in higher psychological functions (zones of proximal development). Therefore, lessons must be socially organized so that changes in control of the activity can occur.

According to schema theory, the children's experiences are essential in

new learning and these experiences must be activated in pupils for them to comprehend the new information in a text (Hernandez, 1991). If a student does not have prior knowledge or culture such as memories of retelling stories, camping, views, songs, dances, poems, legends, customs, etc., this student might not be able to activate new structures as well as the students who had those experiences and are familiar with them. Therefore, the use of primary language and the implementation of cultural awareness to assist and provide an environment comparable to the student is essential to improve his or her reading comprehension.

In Vygotsky's account, the main distinguishing feature of ontogenesis -as compared with phylogenesis and sociocultural historyis that, in the former, multiple forces of development are in operation simultaneously". The argument is made that in ontogenesis, a "natural," or "social," line of development interacts to create the dynamics of change. The growth of the normal child into a civilized being usually involves a fusion with the processes of organic maturation. Both planes of development -the natural and the cultural- coincide and mingle with one another. The two lines of changes interpenetrate one another and essentially form a single line of sociobiological formation of the child's personality (Wertsch, p. 22).

Viewing culture as a set of finite characteristics and behaviors of a people can lead to the inclusion of suplemental readers in social studies or reading programs and to activities involving foods, costumes, holiday celebrations, and displays of artifacts (Matute-Bianchi, 1986). Literacy is a set of cultural practices that includes the encoding of print and that is used to

convey a message that has specific shared meaning for a group of individuals in a particular context (Heath, 1983a).

Most schools use, reinforce, and enhance the dominant culture at the expense of the minority student's culture (Ulloa, 1986). To Limited English Proficiency (LEP) students it can be devastating and suppressive to omit their native language and culture in school. This rejection of the minority students' language and culture may cause them to feel as non-persons whose only alternatives are English only curriculum or English as Second Language (ESL) programs. This negative effect becomes evident when minority students, such as Mexican-American students, cannot find role models in their daily readings, and when all the leaders or important events in their history classes have no connection with their past or present reality (Ulloa, 1986). Mexican leaders such as Benito Juárez, a Mexican president who fought for democracy, or Miguel Hidalgo, the father of Mexico's independence, or Sor Juana Inés de la Cruz, a phenomenal Mexican poet, should be included for Mexican students in their history classes. Their foods, music, folkloric songs and dances, and other commemorations for important Mexican holidays should not be excluded from school and classroom events.

For LEP students, the suppression of their native language and the quick transition into English may serve to develop a legacy of 'cognitive confusion', that is not of their own making. Rather, it is a consequence of poor school programs. Consequently, these students in many cases may never develop to their full intellectual potential. In the worst cases, they are candidates for dropping out of school. For example, in one study the ESL teacher used only the criterion of English proficiency, and not the children's proficient reading in

Spanish, for selecting reading material in English for a group of bilingual learners. She ignored the powerful support offered by primary language  $(L_1)$  literacy in acquiring second language  $(L_2)$  literacy, even when oral or written production in L2 was still weak. As a result, an apparent underachievement becomes a real underachievement (Wallace, Goodman, 1989).

The main thrust of the LEP students' public education is rapid acquisition of English. Too often that acquisition is done at the expense of the students' intellectual development (Ulloa, 1986). Lambert and Taylor (1987), who propose what is in effect a transitional model, strongly advocate that the L1 be maintained until it becomes secure as a language in school use and provides a strong foundation for the acquisition of the second language. Only then, after four or five years of primary education, can a switch to a primarily English language program safely take place. Second language students who appear to be proficient in English may only have conversational proficiency instead of the cognitive and academic proficiency needed for successful school work (Cummins, 1984). For minority students, language is not only a means of communication, it is the most lively expression of personality and cultural values (Ulloa, 1986).

Project MAS (Villegas, A., Villegas, J., 1984) was introduced in various junior high schools in New York, N. Y. to provide instruction to 400 Spanish speaking students. The curriculum was developed in various content areas: language arts, mathematics, science, physics, geology, biology, and chemistry. All the teachers involved with the program agreed that LEP students should develop basic English language skills while receiving content area and native language arts instruction in Spanish. Although culture was not a primary focus

of this study, language itself is a basic part of culture. The students made significant gains in both English and Spanish. Quantitative analysis of the students' achievement indicates that gains were obtained in Spanish and English reading tests (O.E.E. Evaluation Report, 1984).

Integrating culture into reading is as important as the content of the curriculum. The content in learning activities is important for both bilingual and monolingual classrooms. Teachers must be concerned about organizing learning activities that involve students substantively in class. One teacher put it as follows: "The richer the content, the more the students had something they connected to" (Moll, 1988). With rich content, meaning is all around and surrounds the students, encouraging their appetites; kids love to learn .

When the content of reading is worthwhile, comprehension becomes the goal of reading. This means not only reading comprehension, but understanding how meaning is created and communicated. Teachers help the students understand strategies used to convey meaning. Through their questioning, the teachers help the students examine the writers' strategies in some depth: how writers manipulate words, phrases, descriptions, or dialogue to influence readers. Cummins (1980) has stated that once language minority students have learned to read well and have understood strategies for obtaining meaning from print, these abilities provide a solid foundation for literacy skills in the  $L_2$ .

Second language learners are motivated by the curriculum to learn the academic material. It is the students' interest in academics that motivates them to learn the second language or to retain and develop their first language (Moll, 1988). According to Moll, learning English is a residual goal of academic

performance.

When junior high schools combine positive reinforcement and relate teaching to the dominant culture, and at the same time recognize the importance of the students' first language and culture, benefits for minority students result, either in Spanish reading or English (Ulloa, 1986).

A multi-site instructional program of one to three years funding for 400 LEP students whose  $L_1$  was Spanish from grades 3 - 8 was developed. The approach provided second language instruction (ESL) and native language arts as well as bilingual instruction in various content areas. The program was described as developmental and promoted growth in both  $L_1$  and the second language ( $L_2$ ). Quantitative analysis of students' achievement indicated that (1) students at most levels performed well and made significant gains in English and Spanish reading; (2) academic growth was evident. (Villegas, Ana & Jose´, 1984).

According to So (1987), research performed with a national representative sample of 58,000 students as subjects, including a large number of Hispanic language minority students, supports the notion that culture included in bilingual education for LEP and NEP students helps to develop linguistic abilities as evidenced by the higher reading and writing scores.

Gonzalez and Watson (1989) affirm that the native language of students not only assists the instructional process, it is also a good foundation for English. The mastery of any language includes everything the student knows and understands in  $L_1$  and this can be transferred to English. When a student learns to read with understanding, he also combines his background knowledge with the act of reading to comprehend what is written.

Minority students can be successfully taught to write through programs that validate the students' experiences and cultural heritage (Flores, 1989). In Flores' study, the Foxfire project approach was adopted to teach California LEP students. When the richness of family and community folklore and history were emphasized, the students showed better reading test scores.

In a report of integrating culture to teaching by Albert (1989) where Mexican culture was included in the bilingual and bicultural program, the results were impressive. Units of Mexican culture were developed, including stories, poems, songs, dances, art activities, science lessons, films, and a variety of language arts activities. Again, the outcomes in self-esteem, reading comprehension, and academic growth were higher in those students who experienced the culture units than in those who were in the control group.

At Valley Center in California a bilingual program has been developed where the students begin in kindergarten. The learning of  $L_1$  is relevant for LEP students and non-English proficiency (NEP) students who speak the same  $L_1$ . The California Test of Basic Skills (CTBS) achievement test scores of these students are higher than before the program was implemented, and the same is true for the Scholastic Achievement Bilingual Exam (SABE) in Spanish. (Clayton, 1989).

Anderson and Boyer (1970) have defined bilingual education as "instruction in two languages and the use of those two languages as mediums of instruction for any part of or all the school curriculum (cited in Edwards, 1989, P.12). It is assumed, however, that the goal of bilingual education has to be the same for all children, i.e., the development of additive bilingualism which does

not abandon their first language or deprive students of their rich cultural heritage.

#### Recent Studies

Language and culture must be inseparable within the curriculum. In the first session of the Native Language and Culture conference in San Diego, California in 1990 the following issues and recommendations were discussed:

I. The Impact of History

For many years the thrust in education was to Americanize everyone, from the most recent immigrant to the oldest Native American. As a consequence many Native Americans rebelled and decided to retain their own native language. More recently, research has shown that when children establish a language base, centered on their home or community language, they are more likely to succeed in school. Also, they can learn more than one language simultaneously without interfering with the acquisition of the other, and the bilingual person can do as well or better than a monolingual person in many situations (Cummins, 1989, Krashen, 1991).

II. Preserving Language & Culture vs. Pursuing Education-Is it necessary to choose?

We need to keep our own languages, but it is also important to speak English which is the common language in American schools. English is important because it is the language which allows us to communicate effectively with teachers, administrators, and others in American society at large. It is the language of economic success in this country.

If children are raised in a family which values and passes on their own

language and culture, they will value that. Even though they go out and pursue an education, they will come back home and participate in their native language, culture, and ceremonies. So it is very important that we teach our children and grandchildren who they are and that we take responsibility for maintaining our culture (U. S. Department of Education, 1990).

III. Programs and Strategies that Work

Among the Chitimacha Tribe of Texas it is pleasantly surprising to find that all of the tribal members speak their language, from little ones to parents and grandparents. They explain this as a result of keeping their children out of school until age eight and speaking the Chitimacha language at home. When they start school at age eight, it is easier for them to learn English, arithmetic, etc., and they still keep speaking their Chitimacha language. They catch up very rapidly in all other subject areas. It is unfortunate schools have not provided programs to support these parents, so they don't feel they have to keep their children out of school (INAR/NACE, 1990).

Delgado-Gaitan and Trueba (1991) state that the successful adjustment of immigrant, refugee and other ethnically/linguistically different children is deeply related to the quality of the learning environments in which they grow, both at home and in school. Teachers without the necessary training and guidance seem to function as individuals with limited repertoires. They work under pressure and without necessary resources, improvising and unable to develop the critical thinking skills and theoretical models that would permit their students to understand learning in depth. Linguistic and cultural differences are seen superficially as obstacles to concept development rather than as resources or bridges to facilitate children's transition from their home to the

language and culture of the school. The price of neglecting children's language and culture to teach academic content in schools is a very high one when the long-term consequences of academic desenfranchisement and drop out phenomena are considered.

Flores, Cousin, and Diaz (1991) state that for years some children have been labeled and stereotyped as slow learners, learning disabled, culturally deprived, semilingual, and limited English. They are the minority students and among them are the Mexican-Americans, children from low socioeconomic backgrounds, bilinguals, or children who speak English as a second language and non-English-speaking children. In recent years they have been labeled "at risk" because of their characteristics listed above. Research conducted with immigrants during the first half of this century labeled immigrants as inferior and less intelligent (Hakuta, 1986), and the cause was attributed to the "language or bilingual handicap." This view still exists in the attitudes or behavior of teachers and others toward non-English speaking immigrant students. "Blaming the children's parents, the culture, and their language for their lack of success in school has been a classic strategy used to subordinate and continue to fault the victim" (Flores, Cousin & Díaz, 1991, P. 371). These students are then separated to special programs. This solution conflicts with Vygotsky's theory that cognition is a social process, and that individuals become proficient learners by engaging in social interactions and experiences under the direction of those more proficient than themselves. Based on their experiences and the role of culture in learning and language, Flores, Cousin, and Diaz (1991) proposed four alternatives:

a. Children are proficient language users and bring many and rich

experiences into the classroom.

b. Children need opportunities to learn language and to be part of a regular classroom.

c. The language development of these students can be used in authentic settings across the curriculum.

d. Parents of these children are interested and can be allies in the education of their children.

With the alternatives above an experiment took place in Los Angeles County. After three years of hard work and new assumptions of the students, teachers at Mark Keppel School related their experiences by saying, "We accept our children's language, experiences, and knowledge about the world, and we begin with that." Flores, Cousin, and Diaz believe in providing a new, more positive approach and in the philosophy enunciated by Stenhouse (1985, p VI) "It is teachers who in the end will change the world of the school by understanding it."

There is a need for administrators and teachers to be educated in their students' languages and cultures. If one wants to teach children effectively, one must know something about where they come from, and understand their language, culture, and lifestyle. Most especially, a teacher should have some sort of commitment to the children he or she is serving, and this should include a desire to understand the culture of one's students.

The State of California is in the midst of an upward curve in the influx of immigrant students; the preparedness of California schools and their personnel to educate those students is one of the most critical issues of the 1990s (Calvillo, 1989). Pérez & Torres Gúzman (1992) suggest the importance of the

role of culture in learning. Children bring a richness of linguistic and cultural backgrounds into the classroom, thus making the search for their strengths a classroom imperative. Promoting cultural diversity can be a principle upon which to build more effective literary programs.

Researchers in bilingual education have found how important use of the primary language ( $L_1$ ) is to LEP students. The native language of students not only assists the instructional process, but it also becomes a good foundation for English. When students have experienced high quality native language instruction, they not only learn what is being taught, they also develop an understanding of what "language" is. Native language clarifies, both consciously and unconsciously, how language works. By being forced, through classroom exercises, to use our native language appropriately, we all become better "users" of English (Gonzalez, 1989).

Some recent trends in bilingual education address social and academic issues. Moll (1992), calls this study a sociocultural approach to instruction. This approach is influenced in great part by Vygotsky's (1978) formulation of how social practices and the use of cultural artifacts mediate thinking and the intellectual work of students. When teaching focuses on a socio-cultural view, students use "cultural tools" such as reading, writing, mathematics or activities that are part of the classroom life. These models of instruction emphasize "socializing" and "enculturating." "If literacy is viewed as a set of cultural practices then education for literacy is more naturally seen as a process of socialization, of `induction into a community of literacy practicers" (Resnick, 1990, p.171).

Moll (1992) states that every family and their fund of knowledge

represent a potential major social and intellectual resource for the schools. Also, this knowledge is socially distributed. When needed, this knowledge is available through relationships that constitute social networks such as visits by parents to classrooms to enrich and share their knowledge, expertise, and experiences with the students and teacher. All activities should involve considerable reading and writing in either language, Spanish or English, and the evaluation of students' progress must be graded by their ability to deal with the activity and their product in reading and writing. A sociocultural approach presents new possibilities in bilingual education where the emphasis should not be remediation. Instead, teachers must use the resources of children, and parents' language and knowledge to create new horizons in the students' academc development.

According to Krashen (1993), there are three essential components of effective bilingual education programs:

1. Comprehensible input in English. Comprehensible input is provided through good ESL classes and sheltered subject matter teaching.

2. Subject matter teaching in the first language, without translation. Subject matter knowledge, gained through the  $L_1$ , makes an indirect but profound contribution to second language ( $L_2$ ) development by making second language input more comprehensible (Krashen, 1993).

3. Literacy development in the first language. Literacy developed in the first language transfers to the second language. The logic is that if acquiring the ability to read depends on comprehension of the message, or making sense of what is on the page, it will be much easier to learn to read in a language you already understand. And once you can read, you can read. (Krashen, 1993).

There is good reason to add a fourth component, said Krashen:

4. Enrichment, or continuing development of the first language.

Continuing first language development has practical and cognitive advantages, and helps to avoid the damaging syndrome of bicultural ambivalence, shame of the first culture, and hostility toward the second culture (Cummins, 1981).

In general, Cummins (1989) says, "...it is not surprising that bilingual children should be more adept at certain aspects of linguistic processing. In gaining control over two language systems, the bilingual child has had to decipher much more language input than the monolingual child who has been exposed to only one language system. Thus, the bilingual child has had considerably more practice in analyzing meanings than the monolingual child."

The reasons for teaching culture and  $L_1$  to Mexican Americans have multiple purposes. First, it can be important to the self-esteem of Mexican-American students. Studies suggest that positive ethnic afliation among Mexican-Americans (and other groups) greatly influences individual development in many ways, including lifestyle choices, values, opinions, attitudes, and approaches to learning academically (Escamilla, 1992).

Culture provides the motivation to achieve either success or failure. Failure to learn is related to communication skills which develop in the context of culturally congruent and social exchanges. It is not an individual failure; it is a failure of the sociocultural system that denies a child the opportunity for meaningful socialization and cognitive development. Both academic success and academic failure are socially constructed and a consequence of a given sociocultural system (Trueba, 1990).

Some reserchers believe that resistance to learning should be viewed as students' rejection of cultural values and academic demands placed on them by school personnel. Trueba mentions that George and Louise Spindler (1982) as researchers view education as cultural analysis and take into account cultural ethnicity. These research methods assist the students to make them proud of their parents and family members as well as their history, social, and political levels.

The neo-Vygotskians link the development of higher mental functions to social activities. Vygotsky viewed language as crucial for the development of thinking skills in which culture is related to learning activities. Wertsch (1991) believes that culture is an instrument in the communication between adult-child and cognitive development. According to Wertsch, culture determines and facilitates communicative strategies. Then, to mediate between mind and outside reality and the development of critical thinking, it is necessary for cultural knowledge to be transferred from one generation to another. Therefore, linguistic and social skills are developed in microsocial units in which children grow, for example, the family, school and the peer group. Thus, cultural values are at the basis of reasoning, inferencing, and interpreting meanings. There is an important distinction between cultural knowledge and cultural values in the acquisition of literacy skills. The task is to make sense of text as message whose content takes meaning within the concepts, beliefs, and principles. Also, we must share in the cultural values which invite us to communication through text. The next paragraph describes empowerment from the point of view of Trueba (1991):

Culture is closely related to the acquisition of knowledge and

motivation to achieve, both at the social level (as it affects the family, school, and society), as well as the personal level (as it affects the structure of participation in learning events within specific contexts). The role of culture in students' perception of school activities as enhancing cultural goals and values acquired in the home is instrumental in converting failure into success. But students' cultural perceptions of school as oppresive and destructive of the home culture can have devasting effects (Wilson, 1989). Therefore, culture must be recognized by researchers as a key factor in the study of minority students' achievement." (p. 159).

In literacy activities and the students participation we can have a view of the cultural embeddedness of Mexican-American dropouts and alienation problems. Teachers' knowledge of the home language and culture of Mexican Americans can be highly instrumental in understanding any communication gaps between the parents or students and school personnel. The school cultural environment and the organization of the classroom work should reflect sensitivity to the ethnic cultures of minority students, and this can maximize their participation in learning activities. Mexican-Americans and other minority children can generate their home experiences as a bridge to engaging in the school culture (Trueba, 1989b). The analysis of learning activities in the home is most important because there inquiry strategies, logical inferencing and cultural congruence occur naturally. This analysis can provide linkages between self-empowerment efforts on the students' part, their parents, and the role of school personnel in empowerment through literacy activities.

# SUMMARY

Most of the researchers cited agree that the use of culture in the instruction of LEP students increases their literacy skills. Mental ability is developed, and knowledge obtained in the first language that will be transferred to a second language. This means that a student only learns one time how to read. Learning to read and write in  $L_1$  is not time lost because the student will perform better in L<sub>2</sub>, and more easily acquire L<sub>2</sub>. Also, the students' self-esteem may be higher in those who received instruction with the use of culture than those who were taught without the integration of culture into the reading curriculum. Cummins (1981) hypothetized that students have a common underlying language learning proficiency (C.U.P.). When concepts are learned in the stronger language, they can later be expressed in the second language, not necessitating relearning. Because many skills are transferable to L<sub>2</sub>, time spent learning in the first language is not time lost in developing English or other subjects. On the contrary, if students have a solid foundation in L1 they will perform better in English over the long run. Researchers also show that older students who have highly developed native language skills tend to acquire cognitive skills in the second language more rapidly than students with less developed native language skills (Levine, 1992).

All the researchers presented in this literature review and in the reform for public schools in California agree that students can be immersed in cultural activities to obtain better results in literacy development. They coincide in the use of culture to help the students improve their achievement. This teacher/researcher is highly convinced of the effectiveness of culture in all its dimensions in teaching Mexican-American students and avoiding the high rate of dropouts among these students. Also, implementing culture to the daily lesson plans makes learning more enjoyable and more easily understood. Students are more willing to work when they realize their history, values, and backgrounds are accepted and seen as a tool to reach education.

The results of these different studies are clear about the successful use of culture in teaching. Additionally, if culture is included in the curriculum and in extra-curricular activities, the students enjoy school more and have greater incentive to learn, improve academic skills, and remain in school.

# CHAPTER 3 DESIGN / METHODOLOGY

Reading and writing are social processes which have relevant importance in students' lives. Both are processes of structuring meaning from and through text. These processes can be fostered by a teacher who centers reading and writing activities in a classroom program to give students a foundation for lifelong literacy (Mason & Au, 1990). As the literature review demonstrates, if these activities are carried out with the students' culture in mind, there will be an increase in learning.

In this project, culture will be integrated into the curriculum to develop primary language as a foundation for future success. This case study will tell us about the relationship among variables and strategies that interact with the learning environment of students' literacy growth.

According to McMillan and Schumacher (1989), classical qualitative researchers study groups in their entirety that have a natural socio-cultural boundary and face-to-face interaction, either in the past or present. McMillan and Schumacher also state that current qualitative researchers also investigate small, distinct groups such as all the participants in an innovative school, all the students in a selected classroom, one principal's role for an academic year, or one historical figure or institution.

Qualitative researchers view subject selection as dynamic. Selection and sampling procedures depends on the initial phrasing of the research problem. Typically, the qualitative researcher defines the individuals or groups,

the context or site associated to the question. The activities, site, and time period are the boundaries which influence the selection process. The researcher looks for access to the selected site or archives (McMillan & Schumacher, 1989).

Research in education is always looking for novel approaches and methods in teaching. Mexican newcomer students are one of the minority groups who are said to be disadvantaged due to sociocultural factors (Cortes, 1986) and the small number of bilingual teachers who are available. Therefore, the school performance of this minority group is negatively affected.

This study will be conducted in a seventh grade bilingual class of recent Mexican immigrants and Mexican-Americans born in the United States. The study will focus on eight students, but will also include some data from the whole class. Some of the students chosen were students who had not advanced in their academic learning. As this study will demonstrate, the strategy of incorporating culture into the curriculum, promoted significant student progress in reading and writing. Students also demonstrated increased literacy skills, pride in their cultural background, and love for reading and writing.

The purpose of this study is to bring to the reading and writing curriculum a wide variety of cultural content (poetry, dance, songs, legends, mythology, short stories, history, and historical vignettes) to provide a broad foundation of Mexican literature and history in order to increase student achievement in all subjects, especially in reading and writing.

Cultural background will be provided to students by literature works that are of interest to them. The use and maintenance of the primary language is to

be encouraged through the works of Mexican or Latin American authors who will inspire and encourage the students. Reading sessions will be conducted by the teacher. These will culminate with written work and artwork from the students. The examination of the relationship between culturally appropriate materials, language, reading, and writing will be the main objective of this study.

This proposal will answer the following research questions:

1. How does a teacher integrate students' primary language and culture into reading and writing literary activities for seventh grade LEP students?

2. How is the integration of students' primary language and culture related to reading comprehension and writing?

3. What literacy skills are demonstrated as a result of the integration of culture into the curriculum of seventh grade LEP students?

#### Subjects and Setting

According to the California State Department of Education, Riverside County has one of the larger percentages of LEP students in California. Within this county is the Coachella Valley Unified School District where Bobby G. Duke Middle School is located. The neighborhood around this school has low income houses and apartment buildings, many in deteriorating condition. Also, there are projects of new homes for low income families. According to the census of 1990 the city of Coachella has a population of 17,539. It has two commercial zones and two parks, a single branch of a bank, some small business firms, and a few fast food restaurants.

Bobby G. Duke Middle School is near the downtown area. Directly

across the street are a primary school and an adult school. Three more primary schools are located in Coachella.

Bobby G. Duke has an enrollment of 830 students in seventh and eighth grades. Most of them come from homes with family incomes below the national poverty level. Of these students, 97% are Hispanic and 3% are Asian, Filipino-American, or American-Indian (Bobby G. Duke School Plan, 1991-1994). About 12% of the student population receive Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and over 85% participate in the free or reduced price lunch program. Because of the heavy concentration of seasonal agricultural work available in the valley, approximately 30% of the students are identified as migrants.

As stated above, most of the students are Hispanic, of Mexican background. Some are first or second generation, but others are recent immigrants from Mexico.

The subjects for this study were in the bilingual seventh grade class. Eighty percent were recent immigrants from Mexico and 20% were Mexican-Americans born in the United States. Of these students, 40% were migrant. The children often are disadvantaged both by the linguistic and cultural differences between their homes and their schools and by the low status accorded to their parents and their ethnic identity in the host society (Glenn, 1992). The main reason for being assigned to the class in which the study was conducted was their low academic achievement in both Spanish and English. Eight students were chosen as focal subjects because they had different causes affecting their low achievement or because they were expected to advance in literary development. Three out of the eight students are from single parents, and the other five lived in a traditional two parent household. Their economic

status is low income with the exception of one student whose father is the owner of a furniture store. As for the others one parent works in a hotel, another in a fruit-packing shed, and the other five work in the field, following the crops from season to season.

These students were in a class that ranged from 35 to 40 students. They received subject matter instruction in Spanish (L1) from a fluent Spanish speaking teacher. Physical education, an elective, and their ESL classes were taught by a native English speaker. It is important to note that these students were respectful and imbued with the desire to succeed. Parents were supportive. Several visits to the students home were made, not only to ask for help, but to get to know the family. Parents are an important resource as bearers of culture and sources of knowledge who can provide contextual information which teachers can use to build themes and lessons (Perez & Torres-Guzman, 1992).

Good classroom teaching depends not only on the effective pedagogy and personal background of the teacher but also on the materials used to challenge, stimulate, organize and reinforce student learning. According to Kagan (1986), teachers need to employ a variety of media so the students can participate fully in learning tasks. The classroom where these students remained most of the day and where culture was integrated into teaching was a special place for them. In September the room was decorated in red, white, and green to welcome the students. Posters of the independence of Mexico were placed on bulletin boards with patriotic designs. Some Mexican items such as "Ponchos," "rebozos," flags, and traditional hats served as ornaments. Also, pictures and biographies of Mexican-Amerian role models were

displayed. There were also large American-Indian pictures and biographies. To remind these students that they were in the United States, a large bulletin board about all the presidents of the United States was exhibited. Bulletin boards with colorful signs awaited decoration by students' work. It is difficult to describe the students' faces when they entered class for the first time. Their eyes went around the classroom and a smile of pride appeared in recognition of their culture.

The room theme changed during the year without forgetting students' culture and the recognition, respect, estimation, and appreciation of the United States culture. This classroom created an environment that said, "Welcome" every day.

According to Glenn (1989), teachers must know what linguistic and cultural elements parents want their children to maintain. That is, what elements of the culture do the parents themselves find important? What do they find indispensable? What can they give the children themselves? What can immigrant organizations, social service institutions, and the like give? What aspects of the culture do parents want the school to help them keep alive?

The school principal supported this study by assisting with the purchase of books for literature, posters, materials for traditional Mexican dresses, and art material. Additionally, he assisted with a room and scheduling of extracurricular activities, such as folkloric Mexican dances. A folkloric group named "Xochipilli" was formed and this group performed around the valley with great acceptance from educational centers, country clubs, and schools.

This class was like an extended family where culture was essential to

develop literacy skills and to make the students proud of their ethnic origin and background.

Students often stayed two or three hours after school. Since these students lived close to school, their parents approved of the time spent there. Parent often attended conferences, but also visited informally. They came by just to ask how their children were doing or simply to say hello to the teacher. It was normal during the year to see these students practicing dance or working on homework after school. Although school rules prohibited students staying after school, an exception was made for these students because they were well-behaved and hard workers. They often did not leave school until their teacher did.

# Methodology

Anderson (1990) states that, "Education is a process and there is need for research methods which themselves are process-oriented, flexible and adaptable to changes in circumstances and an evolving context. For such situations, the case study method is often appropriate (p.157)." Any research method or report should include a section of methodology to provide an explanation of what was done and how it was done.

A case study is a study that focuses attention on a single entity and can provide important information about a student or group of students (Diaz, Moll, Mehan, 1986). This project has chosen to study how culture is integrated into the curriculum and what effects are produced in literacy. The unit of study is a seventh grade bilingual class that was studied during the school year 1993-1994 with a special focus on eight students. One of them, Leonardo, was

studied in three different activities where academic advancement was evident. All of the subjects were of Mexican background.

In order to solve the problem of identifying methods that teach reading data collection took place from September 8th, 1993 to June 10th, 1994. The following activities incorporated the use of students' culture and language for the development of literacy.

#### Literature Logs

The purpose of the literature logs is to instill a love of reading and writing and to create the continuing desire to read through the use of authentic, original, high quality literary works. The literature log for each student consists of a small booklet where the student records his or her responses to material read on a daily basis. These responses refer to literal and inferential answers from the reading. Also, students make comparisons of their experiences with the characters' experiences from the readings, and predict what will happen in the next day's reading. Students read, discuss, and write within their small groups. A wide variety of literature is experienced both by the individual and in the social context of the group. See the list of titles in Appendix C.

To begin this activity, eight different titles, in sets of five books each, were selected. The books used with the Literature Logs were literary works of high quality and appropriate to the students' interests and reading level. The teacher had more than forty different sets of books; each set consisted of five books. Each heterogeneous group of five students chose their selected title. Usually evey book required ten days to finish, then they were rotated to the next group of students until the cycle was completed. Every cycle lasted about three and a

half months. When a cycle was completed, eight books had been read by the students. Longer books, such as Don Quijote de la Mancha, required more days.

Every day the students read the assigned pages and answered their "Diarios de Literatura." Reading was checked by the teacher one to one group by group on daily basis. Students and teacher interacted and enthusiastically and sharing was obvious because everyone wanted to talk and participate. At the end of each book, the titles went to the next team until the whole class had read the eight groups of books. By the end of the year, approximately 20 books had been read by each student. The students who attended class from September to June completed 20 "Diarios de Literatura" (literature logs). But, there were students who read less than 20 books because they came later during the school year.

After the eight titles had circulated around the class, every group chose a book and composed a retelling story, a presentation, a dramatization, a poem, or an art work.

Benefits to all students from literature logs:

- 1. Develops love of reading.
- 2. Makes reading easy.
- 3. Promotes positive attitudes toward reading.
- 4. Encourages continued use of predicting strategy.
- 5. Opportunity to read quality literature.
- 6. Learn grammar in a natural way.

# Interactive Journals

In these journals the students and teacher write on a daily basis to each other. This activity serves many purposes, including helping to develop the students' language skills and to increase communication between the student and the teacher. The teacher wrote in her own journal and then this was read to the whole class. The teacher's journal was answered by a different student every day.

In September every student received a notebook to serve as a journal. Daily, students and teacher wrote for ten minutes or at least one page. After everybody finished the teacher read her journal to the class. Then a volunteer took it home and answered it as homework. Every day many students wanted to answer it. The next day every student had his journal answered and they were confidential between teacher and student.

\$

#### Social Studies Notes

Social Studies notes consist of information and/or dictation presented by the teacher and written down by the students. The topic studied was the history and culture of Mexico. Through social studies students discovered that their lives are connected to history and they recognized themselves as a product of Mexican culture. They shared a common history, language, values, and customs that identify them as Mexican. They learned through reading about the geography of Mexico, its people, prehispanic culture, colonial era, Independence in 1810 and Revolution in 1910, economy, food, language, cities, education, values, and modern culture and style of life. During the course, the students were writing their own notes where they showed a gradual

advance in writing and, of course, in reading since they understood and analyzed what they read.

#### **Riddles**

A collection of 150 riddles were written by the students. They solicited riddles from their parents, friends, grandparents, and relatives. The students enjoyed this activity and a bit of competition developed to see who could bring the most riddles. In class, they laughed and challenged each other as to who brought the hardest riddle to guess. This activity allowed students and family to participate and to integrate their family traditions and culture into school with positive consequences.

### Poems

In this activity the students wrote about 260 poems. These poems were romantic, ironic, and comic, and many of them were original compositions by students or a member of the family.

The value of this activity derives from the enthusiastic cooperation of the students in collecting all of the poems. In these poems are shown the advances in literature and the incentive and interest the students had to create poems by themselves.

# Song Book

This activity is very much like the poems. Here, the students selected their favorite songs and wrote them in their own song books or "cancioneros." Cancioneros are books or notebooks with a collection of songs and poems by

various authors. In this activity the teacher helped the students to choose songs from Mexican culture, songs about Mexican towns and people, the authentic and vernacular songs that represent Mexico and its culture.

Some are songs that teenagers don't often like because they do not understand their meaning. The role of the teacher, however, was to explain and analyze every verse in each song and to build pride about the feelings of Mexican music.

This activity was greatly enjoyed by the students, and after the analysis of each song, it was played and sung by the students. At the end of this course students were able to recognize popular songs, past and present, and authors from Mexico. Among the authors chosen were: José Alfredo Jiménez, Agustín Lara, Armando Manzanero, Consuelo Velázquez, Chucho Monje, Alvaro Carrillo, Ruben Fuentes, Gonzalo Curiel, Guty Cárdenas, Roberto Cantoral, etc. A list of singers is added on appendix A<sub>1</sub>.

Students heard many kinds of music including "mariachi," "banda", "trios," and soloists. Mariachi music was very popular and students often became emotional while listening. Sometimes tears appeared in their eyes. This activity got students to interact with their parents, older brothers or sisters, aunts, uncles, etc. They were encouraged to learn more about their Mexican folklore and at the same time they were increasing their literacy. To amplify this part of the curriculum, the students also watched some movies about the folklore and life in Mexico. They viewed popular singers and came to know actors who formed part of the cultural and cinematic life of Mexico. A list of movies is annexed in appendix B and a list of actors is in appendix A.

# Data Collection

To fulfill the requirements of a case-study, multiple sources of data have been incorporated. A chain of evidence will clearly show and support that if culture is incorporated into the curriculum, the students will increase their literacy skills. However, if teachers fail to recognize the value of the home language and culture, the price of neglecting children's language and culture as the proper means to teach academic content in schools is a very high one. Teachers must consider the long-term consequences of academic disenfranchisement and dropout phenomena or possible rejection of an identity (Delgado/Gaitan & Trueba, 1991).

The following data sources will be used: interviews, student file dating, physical artifacts, and direct observation.

The file data is also important, and report studies of the target students will provide information and examination of the students' records such as recent and previous academic reports and comments by professionals.

Visits and interviews will be conducted with parents. This enables the researcher to know the circumstances of each family and these visits will help to implement culture in teaching. Formal and informal interviews of the class and target students will be conducted in order to obtain the level of knowledge or pre-knowledge they have as culture is incorporated into the curriculum.

Direct observation in this study will be a power point. A record of activities will be gathered and these will be compared at the end of the year to see the improvement of these students.

Physical artifacts will be collected during this school year 1993-1994:

Literature logs, history notes and biographies, interactive journals, book songs, poems, riddles, art- works and activities related to these research questions.

# CHAPTER 4 ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

Williams and Capezzi Snipper (1990), state that there are three different categories of literacy associated with social contexts. These are functional, cultural, and critical literacy. "Functional literacy is often related to basic writing (coding) and reading (decoding) skills that allow people to produce and understand simple texts. Cultural literacy emphasizes the need for shared experiences and points of reference to fully comprehend texts. And critical literacy is related to identifying the political component inherent in reading and writing" (p.1).

As the above authors imply, readers and writers are linked to the cultural heritage of a given community. Literacy must be based on a foundation of shared knowledge and tradition. Within these traditions are the terms, events, and the fundamental education to become an educated citizen. Without a common foundation of shared experiences and so on, meaningful discourse is impossible. People may exchange words, but they won't mean anything.

The purpose of this case study was to provide effective learning situations for literacy devlopment where culture is integrated into the curriculum. The results will be analyzed holistically.

The following three research questions will be analyzed and discussed to examine the impact of culture on literacy development:

1. How does a teacher integrate students' primary language and culture into reading and writing literacy activities for seventh grade LEP students?

2. How is the integration of students' primary language and culture related to reading comprehension and writing?

3. What literacy skills are demonstrated as a result of the integration of culture into the curriculum of seventh grade LEP students?

In order to answer these research questions, it is necessary to describe the academic level of this seventh grade class in September. This class was formed of students who came from four different schools in Coachella, other schools from towns close to Coachella, and newcomers from Mexico. 80% of these students were born in Mexico, 10% were born in the United States but went back to Mexico and then returned to the United States. Another 10% were born in the United States and have been attending school here continuously up to seventh grade. This latter group, for many reasons, have not learned enough English to be in an English only class. Therefore, they are in this class to get ready to enter English only classes. Also, there was a student who attended school in Mexico for just six months when he was seven years old and who was now thirteen years old. He vaguely knew how to write syllables using m's Of these sudents, 30% were attending school in and vowels in Spanish. Mexico and had attained the seventh grade level academically. However, there were also the students who didn't read and write well in either English or Spanish.

This class was conducted with a whole language approach to promote literacy in the primary language. A variety of activities were taught with the goal of developing language by incorporating culture. This sociocultural approach to instruction highlights classrooms and encourages students to use essential "cultural tools," such as reading and writing in the classroom life (Moll, 1992).

In September a survey was taken of the 38 students asking if they liked to read and how much time they spent reading at home. Answers were discouraging to the researcher because 80% of them responded that they did not like to read. Instead they preferred to watch television or "hang out" with their friends. Nobody liked to go to the public library and most of them didn't know where it was located, much less the process to obtain books from the library. The other 20% liked to read, but not enough to read for pleasure and take books home. The following analysis examines the impact of this research project on students' reading and writing skills and motivation.

#### Literature Logs

To start the literature logs activity <u>Platero y Yo</u> was the first book to be read. After they read the title and saw Platero's picture (a donkey) on a colorful bulletin board, some of the students shared memories and anecdotes they had about donkeys from when they lived in Mexico. The participation of the teacher with stories and experiences of her own contributed to the students' excitement to know more about Platero's life. In the first stories the students needed help with the comprehension of the relatively difficult Spanish, but after some readings the students were able to do the activities by themselves. They came to love Platero the donkey and felt sad when he died. Some of the girls cried and some boys were sad. There follow three work samples of how the students answered their literaure logs. This was in Septermber at the beginning of the year when the students gave short, limited, and simple answers. See Work Samples D1, D2, and D3 in Appendix D. To support this evidence, next there are some specific answers.

To the indication: summarize in a few sentences what you read today they wrote the following:

Work Sample #D1: Juan le platica a Platero de su Fantasia.

Work Sample #D2: Platero tiene un doctor biejo. El niño esta sentado en ela Fuente.

Work Sample #D3: Juan y Platero estan conociendo nuevos amigos en su pueblo.

#### Cuentos de un Martín Pescador

Another book the students read was <u>Cuentos de un Martín Pescador</u>. Here the main character is a bird that took a journey throughout all the regions of Mexico.

The covers of these logs were very patriotic. The students used green, white and red as main colors and large letters with the word Mexico or the name of the states different students came from. As the students again lived their experiences, these logs were answered more completety than previous logs and with more understanding of reading. Their logs showed evidence of more detailed answers. For example, in Work Samples E1, E2, and E3 the students mention specific events from the story in support tof their statements. Their responses became less general and more specific. The samples are from different students. See Work Samples E1, E2, and E3 in Appendix E.

Next there are some responses to the question: Who was the character I identified myself with and why?

48

Work Sample E1: Yo me identifique con los señores del pueblo porque invitaron a martin a la fiesta de la virgen y yo tambien lo invitaria.

# Work Sample E2: Martin porque amí me gusta bailar y comer como martin.

Work Sample E3: Con Francisco porque yo tambien e regalado cosas como francisco.

# <u>Bibiana y su Mundo</u>

Bibiana y su Mundo is another book read by this class. Even though the story of Bibiana's life occurred in a city of Spain, became of Spanish influence it is very similar to the towns in Mexico. She was an expert at telling stories to children. Mexicans have their grandparents, aunts, or uncles who relate all the stories they know to the next generation. Also, Bibiana's father is an alcoholic and some students have experienced the effects of this problem. In the next work sample Bibiana anxiously awaits the sixth of January, the day of the Three Kings. For Mexican students this day is meaningful and is called "Día de los Santos Reyes" (King's Day). That day in Mexico the children receive presents during the night on January 5th and they believe the "Reyes Magos" (The Three Kings or Wise Men) brought them the presents. This tradition was inherited from the Spaniards and still is alive in Mexico. Mexican children expect the Three Kings instead of Santa Claus.

This part of the book allows the teacher and students to share their experiences and memorable moments when they lived in Mexico. Some of the students remembered the kinds of toys they received and they relived those moments. They talked about processions with actors from their towns imitating The Three Kings. Also, they connected this moment with Christmas because it is a related event.

As other activities they wrote compositions remembering The Three Kings. Also, this book prompted some students to write in their interactive journals about their fathers who had the same problem Bibiana's father. See Work Sample F1 in the Appendix F. Next, there is a paragraph answering the indication homework for today from Work Sample F1.

Bibiana estaba muy preocupada por su padre. Cuando Rogelio salio del hospital Bibi lo cuidaba muy bien. Un dia los amigos de Rogelio fueron a visitarlo, pero tambienn jugaron a las cartas. Bibi le decia a su padre que se fuera a dormir pero el no quiso. Rogelio rompio la arcansia de Bibiana para gastarlo el. Bibi esta triste por que no va apoder comprarse su bici.

#### Chichen Itzá la Ciudad Sagrada de los Mayas

Literature can be a vehicle to study social studies and this class also read some books about different cultures. Of course, the Mayas were included in this activity. <u>Chichen Itzá la Ciudad Sagrada de los Mayas</u> was read. Here, the students were curious to know how the Mayas lived and how the priests knew the phases of the moon, the solar system, and made their own calendar. They learned that if the king died and his son was too young to have this position, then the king's brother would be the new king. Also, that there were women priests and they knew when they could start to cultivate or to work on the crops. Something that was sad for the students was that if some of these women were not virgins then they were killed.

The students learned about Mayan architecture, and what level of knowledge in mathematics and astrology they had. The Mayas invented the

zero and the arc. The students showed pride in this and for a long time they commented and compared the Maya with other cultures they learned about. In order to clarify this explanation two examples are shown and graded with the same criteria as the others. See Work Samples G1 and G2 in Appendix G. Next, there are some answers to the question who was the character I identified myself with and why?

Work Sample G1: Con los sacerdote porque yo tambien quisiera saber cuando es tiempo de sembrar y de coschar.

Work Sample G2: Con los guerreros porque a los jovenes no les permitian combatir con los guerreros y mejor quisieron que les ayudaran con las armas.

#### Don Quijote de la Mancha

The great work of literature in Spanish, <u>Don Quijote de la Mancha</u> was read. This book is quite difficult to understand, but these students learned to enjoy it, to laugh and make jokes about Don Quijote and Sancho Panza. For this book, the help and encouragement of the teacher was critical. She modeled and helped them to comprehend new words through the use of context clues rather than searching for the meaning of each word in the dictionary. During the rest of the school year, the students were linking anecdotes of Don Quijote's life to new activities. For example, they remembered when Don Quijote's brain dried out because he read a lot. His servants even burned his books because they believed the books were the cause of Don Quijote's insanity.

To this teacher researcher it was amazing to note how in the beginning

students complained about this being a difficult book, but once they were on the right track they were able to follow the reading by themselves with curiosity and even fascination until the end. The researcher doesn't know exactly when the students started to engage their attention to difficult books, but evidence of their comprehension in reading is found in the responses to the literature logs. See Work Samples H1, H2, and H3 in Appendix H. The following are responses to the indication summarize what you read today.

Work Sample H1: Que en un lugar de la Mancha vivia un idalgo con su caballo al idalgo le gustaba leer libros de caballerias en sus raos libres al idalgo se le seco el cerebro y se le ocurio ser un caballero.

Work Sample H2: Que Don Quijote penso que una manada de ovejas era un ejercito. A Don quijote le quedaron cuatro muelas y un diente.

Work Sample H3: Don Quijote sufre de una enfermedad pero el ya se encontraba en su casa esa enfermedad hace que don Quijote se desmaye pero al final el pobre se murio.

#### <u>Romeo y Julieta</u>

The last work of literature that was analyzed was <u>Romeo y Julieta</u>. It was chosen because this drama is an excellent tragedy from Shakespeare's literature. Also, this book relates to the students' strong feelings that are part of their adolescence. They maintained an interest until the last page because they didn't know how the story would end. This book was hard to read because the style, as in English, was written in difficult and archaic words of Spanish. This drama was presented in dialogues and scenes that made it difficult for the students to keep track of the events in the story; nevertheless, their interest and

enthusiasm helped them to persist and understand the difficult reading.

While, some grammar problems remained, students used more appropriate vocabulary, and their ideas were more complete and developed. Their literature logs showed great improvement in their Spanish proficiency. See Work Samples I1 and I2 in Appendix I. To verify this improvement, next there is the answer to today's homework:

Work Sample I1: El personaje que menos me gusto fue Lady Cap. No me gusto ese personaje porque ella quiere que castigen a Romeo. Lady cap. quiere que se aga justicia. Ella sabe que Teobaldo era un hombre malo. Tambien sabe que Romeo solo se defendio. Lady Cap. es una mujer que no sabe como susedieron las cosas. Ella quiere que castiguen a Romeo y sabe que es inosente y que Benvolio dijo mentiras. Es una mujer que solo piensa en la justicia. Tambien no piensa que Romeo es un hombre inocente que solo se defendio.

The next response is from Work Sample I2 to the question summarize what you read today. Romeo le llevo flores a Julieta. Paris estaba ablando en la tumba con Julieta. Romeo estaba muy triste. Romeo tomo drogas del boticario y murio.

Through a holistic analysis of these literature logs it is evident how the students were progressing from September to June. As the responses in the appendices they wrote in September indicate, they are brief and do not have many details. The improvement is progressive in reading comprehension and writing. By June, (see work samples D1, D2, and D3), their answers are more complex and connected to their feelings in a more mature manner than at the

beginning. Furthermore, these students who previously didn't like to read, now enjoyed reading and they were in a hurry at the end of the year to read all the books they could. At the beginning of the school year it took students about ten days to finish a book but by the last three weeks of school, they were reading one book each week. They read such works as <u>Kike</u>, <u>iViva Ramonal</u>, <u>Leyendas de la Antigua América</u>, <u>Leyendas de Europa</u>, <u>Moby Dick</u>, <u>Pepita</u> <u>Jiménez</u>, <u>La Perla</u>, <u>Robinson Crusoe</u>, <u>Heidi</u>, etc.. The list of books read by students is in Appendix R.

These results demonstrated how teachers can effectively integrate culture into learning to make it more relevant. The students enjoy learning more and they make school an extension of their home.

The data analyzed thus far are literature logs that are representative of the whole class. In the following, individual student work will be analyzed to emphasize the importance of cultural integration in literacy development.

#### Leonardo

Leonardo is a seventh grade student who started class in September of the 93-94 school year. His mother works in the field seasonally, and when not working, she receives unemployment or welfare. His father drinks and he is not always at home. His mother is in charge of all the family. He has a brother who is known as a trouble-maker. Leonardo has five brothers and one sister and he is the sixth child. He was living in Mexicali, Mexico, with his grandfather until last year when he came to the United States. He went to school in Mexicali for six months in first grade when he was seven years old. He attended sixth grade in this district. In seventh grade he moved to Bobby Duke School. This

was the extent of literacy education. At the beginning of the school year he was timid, but very respectful with the teacher and classmates. The teacher went to visit his home when the school year started because of his low achievement. He could read very slowly and spell, but only easy material. His writing consisted of syllables strung together without meaning. He used many "m's" and vowels. Several students read to him aloud and he was able to follow the reading in this manner. To read his writing he had to translate it to the teacher who would then answer him.

After two months of using the integrated curriculum, Leonardo began reading and writing. He became convinced that he needed to learn how to read and write and he did it. Samples from his literature logs show the extent to which he was learning to read and write. Everyday he was anxious to discuss the reading and most of the time he was the first one on his team to answer the literature log questions. His responses demonstrate his sense of humor as well as his increased confidence and abilities in the class. In the following collection of samples, he shows a progressive level of learning in reading and His comprehension increased with every book read. He shows writing. advances in syntax and grammar. He explains more clearly his feelings and can identify more readily with the characters in the story. See Work Samples J1, J2, J3, J4, J5, J6, J7, and J8 in Appendix J. Below there are some examples following the dates to verify Leonardo's improvement. The responses are to summarize in a few sentences the reading done during that day. They are typed exactly as written.

Work Sample J1: Fecha: 9/23/93. le sr Que se trnsfiguro en cha critora hermosa como Qn caballo

Work Sample J2: Fecha: 10/20/93. Liego el tio al berto a ju ces aoe su mamá

Work Sample J3: Fecha: 11/3/93. Que Ism del ee fue a un hotel y o lor mió más a gusto que nin gona noche

Work Sample J4: Fecha : 11/17/93. Martin se va de viaje a moxico a conocet lo bien y sus personas por la causade que lo eli gieron para hacer un cuento donde sale el.

Work Sample J5: Fecha: 2/28/94. Le vino una obseción de ser caballero. vendio todas sus tierras para comprar libros de caballerías y aprender más hacerca de los caballeros. y despues le bino la idea de prepararse para ser un buen caballero.

Work Sample J6: Fecha: 4/3/94. Romeo y Fray Lorenso nabiadel problema de Romeo. Hablan de la triste separacion de Romeo y Julieta, a causa del problema de Romeo. viene la nodriza a decirle a Romeo que Julieta esta desecha de lo ocurrido. Los capuletos quieren que paris se case con Julieta.

Work Sample J7: Fecha: 4/13/94. Robinson Quería ser marinero. pero su padre no le cositioco essa profesion con la profecion de Abogado. Despues dr termina la discusión se fueron a Hull. En Hull Robinson encontro a un amigo sus cuitas. El amigo de Robinson le ayudaba hacer un viaje. El fue secuestrado en un viaje y decidio escaparse.

Work Sample J8: Fecha: 6/5/94. Todos los besinos le ayudaban a Bibi. Bibi le dijeron que su papa era un doracho. Bibi condaba cuentos a los niños de los que le condaba su papá. Bibi tenía onse años. A Bibi le davan ropa y ella pídio para su papa.

# <u>Guadalupe</u>

Guadalupe had been a student in the United States since sixth grade. She is the youngest daughter of the family. Her sisters and brothers all are married and live in Mexico. Her father is retired and works in the field picking grapes just at crop time every year. Her mother works seasonally in a fruitpacking shed. Guadalupe is thirteen years old. Because of her low grade level and poor habits of discipline, Lupe asked to remain after school until she could read and respond to her literature logs. Her father was often there after class with her, waiting until she finished. On different occasions he offered to help Lupe do her work and at one point asked that less homework be assigned. However, the teacher did not agree because she felt that all her students had the same responsibilities to accomplish. Lupe did not like to read and she invented answers, but the teacher had read the story beforehand and there was no way to escape doing the reading.

Little by little Lupe began taking her responsibilities more seriously and making positive changes in her reading habits. She had come to enjoy reading and she did not have to remain after school during the last two quarters. The next literature logs show her progressive advancement in reading comprehension and writing. At the beginning, Lupe's responses didn't give many details, but by the end of the year she summarized with greater detail. She liked to tell the teacher the stories so that the teacher knew she was reading. See Work Samples K1, K2, K3, K4, K5, and K6 in Appendix K for complete proof. The following are some transcriptions from Lupe's literature logs.

Work Sample K1: Fecha: 9/16/93. Leslie, Jess, Bill estaban arregalndo la ruina.

Work Smaple K2: Fecha: 11/3/93. Que a ramona no le caía muy bien a guillermina y no le quería prestar los juguetes.

Work Sample K3: Fecha: 12/2/93. Que a pedro se le aparecio el diablo y se lo llevo al infierno pedro como que no le gusto el infierno.

Work Sample K4: Fecha: 1/6/94. Que Manitus quería que mataran a sus dos hermanos y eran muy fuertes pero tambien eran muy buscapleitos.

Work Sample K5: Fecha: 3/1/94. Que don Quijote llego a una venta y conocio al ventero y a dos mozas que don Quijote las concideraba unas doncellas y se graduo de caballero.

In Work Sample K6, fecha 6/9/94 Lupe's response to today's homework is: Que Romeo pensaba en una persona. El fue a una fiesta de disfraces. Romeo platicaba con Julieta. Julieta le mandaba mensajes a Romeo. Julieta habia mandado a nodriza a darle un recado a Romeo. Teobaldo estaba herido y se murio. Nodriza decía que Romeo era un asesino. Julieta se fue a confesar. Nodriza fue a despertar a Julieta.

#### Luis

Luis is a seventh grader, thirteen years old, who had attended sixth grade in this district. He was the last child of the family and was very protected by his mother. His father was strict, but he didn't know his wife was overprotecting Luis until the teacher called him to school. Luis didn't like to read and he was very slow to answer the literature logs. Most of the time Luis talked about things that happened to him or that he liked to do in Mexico. That was the

key to influence in his life. At the beginning of the year, the teacher asked Luis to stay after school to finish his reading. By the end of the year, he did not want to go home. He began to leave school at the same time the teacher left school, two or three hours after the end of the school day. That happened every single day during the week. Also, he became one of the dancers in the folkloric group during the whole year much to the surprise of his family. Samples from his literature logs show advances mainly in his comprehension, the amount of details and the structure of sentences, and his ability to summarize. See Work Samples L1, L2, L3, L4, L5, and L6 in Appendix L for complete proof. The following examples clarify and prove Luis' improvement in literacy. The indication was to summarize what he read today.

Work Sample L1: Fecha: 9/10/93. Jesse Queria estar siempre con la señorita todos los viernes.

Work Sample L2: Fecha: 12/1/93. Que la tia Beatriz compro ropa para esqiar Que la famlia Ker estaba contenta a la llegada de el tio Alberto. El tio Alberto era pobre.

Work Sample L3: Fecha: 2/28/94. hidalgo viveen la Mancha. estuvo leyendo libros de caballerias vendio sus terrenos por comprar muchos libros. de tanto leer se volvio loco. le puso nombre a su caballo y el se puso son Quijote de la Mancha.

Work Sample L4: Fecha: 4/13/94. A Bibi vivia en Madrid. Su papa estaba siempre borracho. en la escuela le contaba muchos cuentos a los niños. A Bibi le regalaban ropa elegante. Bibi cuidaba niños y le pagaban quinientas pesetas.

Work Sample L5: Fecha: 5/18/94. El papa de rovinson era un buen

comerciante. rovinson queria ser marinero. El papa de rovinson queria que rovinson fuera un gran abogado. rovinson se queria ir de su casa. rovinson se fue en un barco. cuando iva navegando lo raptaron. Un pirata hiso prisionero a rovinson. rovinson conosio a Xuri y en la noche se escaparon.

Work Sample L6: Fecha. 6/2/94. Aswer to today's homework. Kino se levanto y le dio de comer al perro. El estaba muy cansado. Kino miro aun escorpion. El escorpion bajo por una cuerda y le cayo en el hombro a Coyotito. El escorpion levanto su cola y lo mordio dejandole el hombro inchado. coyotito se enfermo de la picason del escorpion. Kino se llevo a coyotito al doctor.

# Interactive Journals

As was previously stated, interactive journals are a valuable tool to develop reading and writing. The students' primary language was used for communication within a social context (Flores, 1990). The main purpose of this activity, on a daily basis, was to allow the students to share feelings, experiences, thoughts, opinions, etc. The teacher responded by writing and, if it was necessary, he/she mediated by reading aloud. The teacher as a model was creating a zone of proximal development (Vygotsky, 1989).

During this written interaction, culture was included by both the student and the teacher. In the following samples, students and teacher wrote about 'quinceañeras' (debutante balls), weddings, holidays, sports, extended family, etc. At the beginning, some students could not communicate well. They only enumerated activities and also they were afraid to share their experiences and opinions. As a consequence of the social organization for learning within this classroom, the children's writing systems improved.

In the course of the school year, the teacher comes to know and understand her students better as they actively write for authentic purposes. Through this writing, the students learn to take risks and make hypotheses since they are allowed to write in their own way. Little by little the teacher is transferring knowledge through her encouragement and consistent, genuine responses.

The researcher's philosophy is that in order to understand students we must hear their words, follow their explanations, understand their frustrations, listen to their experiences, and have a total commitment to them.

In this whole language classroom a qualitative analysis of the interactive journals was done. Some students produced many written texts while others finished fewer written activities. See Work Samples M1, M2, M3, M4, M5, M6, M7, M8 and M8 in Appendix M for complete proof. Some are transcribed to demonstrate how culture was included in the journal writings.

Work Sample M2. Fecha: 9/16/93

Como se aserca el 16 de septiembre que es el dia de la independencia de Mexico no se si iran a tronar cuetes en Coachella porque no han dicho nada y todos los años en Coachella los an tronado y en el parque Bagduma ponen muchos puestos y hasta ponen baile, no e oido nada sobre eso se me ase que no van a tener nada. si hacen algo alomejor bams a esa fiesta.

Jesús:

La fiesta ya fue el domingo en el parque de los Veteranos de

#### Coachella. ¿Viniste?

Mrs. Baltazar.

Work Sample M4. Fecha: 6/28/94

Hoy ha sido un día muy bonito y lleno de emociones, pués en el mundial de fútbol, México ganó. Eso me entusiasma mucho y me hace sentir feliz saber que el país en donde nací esté entre los mejores países a nivel mundial en este deporte tan bonito. Ví el final del partido y mis hijas tenían tanto gusto que cada una se agarró una bandera y carrían por toda la casa gritando ¡ México!, ¡México¡ A mí la piel se me ponía chinita de emoción. A esa hora estaba almorzando y casi que no podía comer de tanto gusto que tenía. Fue muy bonito ver algunas tomas de televisión en México en vivo y ver como salía la gente gritando de gusto por el triunfo de la selección mexicana. Hasta la gente importante salía a las azoteas de los edificios a gritar este triunfo.

Espero que mi hija llegue a tiempo al colegio en San Bernardino porque no se quizo ir temprano por ver el juego.

Mrs. Baltazar a mi tambien me gusta el futbol. Cuando me dí cuenta que avia empatado me senti muy contento que asta me daban ganas de brincar de gusto. Ojala que mexico llegue a las finales. A mi me gusta mucho el futbol que isiera lo que sea con que gane Mexico. El futbol es mi deporte favorito. Mexico es mi favorito pais dande naci. ¡VIVA MEXICO!

Gustavo Raya

Work Sample M7. Fecha: 12/3/93.

Mrs. Baltazar

Esta vez le quiero hablar de una Quinceañera que mi prima ba atener. Se trata de mis papas ban hacer los padrinos de velación. Y por lo que yo se esos padrinos son los mas importantes que hay. Mrs Baltazar la que le quiero decir es que casi toda mi familia ban hacer padrinos de algo. Tambien me gustaria que si usted quiere ir yo la inbito a mi ejido. No es muy Bonito que digamos pero a mi me gusta ir porque es mas libre que aqui y hay muchas tias halla que puedo ir a ver. Por eso mrs Baltazar mi prima tambien ba a invitar a sus amigas. Por su puesto que va haber musica, mariachi y comida deliciosa. Ba haber un valce muy bonito. ba haber mucha gente y la misa ba estar tambien cercas de allí. Todo esto tambien cercas de allí. Todo esto que le estoy diciendo ba hacer el 20 de marzo. Mrs. Baltazar ala mejor el 19 de marzo no voy a venir a clases. Por que nos vamos a ir a Mexicali a acomodar todas las cosas. Pero yo digo que voy hacer todo lo posible para poder venir a la escuela por que me divierto mas que en mi casa.

Amanda:

Yo sé que te gusta venir mucho a la escuela por eso te admiro. Eres muy buena estudiante y yo pienso que también buena hija.

Mrs. Baltazar.

#### <u>Leonardo</u>

Leonardo is a student who already was described in the literature log analysis. Once again, this student offers a clear example of advancement in writing and reading through the interactive journal activity. This data is analyzed holistically and qualitatively.

According to Ferreiro & Teberosky (1989), Leonardo was in the syllabic interpretation in his development in writing. "This level is characterized by an attempt at assigning a sound value to each of the letters that comprise a piece of writing. In this attempt, children go through a period of great developmental significance: each letter stands for one syllable. We call this the syllabic hypothesis. With this hypothesis children take a qualitative leap forward in relation to the preceding levels.

The qualitative change consists of (a) overcoming the global correspondence between the written string and the oral expression and progressing to a correspondence between parts of the text (individual letters) and parts of the utterance (syllables), and (b) working clearly for the first time with the hypothesis that writing represents sound segments of speech" (p. 197 and 199).

Leonardo's first writings appear with graphic characters that do not resemble conventional letter forms so well as with well-differentiated characters. His letters may or may not be assigned stable sound values. The vowels have stable and conventional written representations and can stand for any syllable in which these vowels appear. Monthly examples of his work were selected at random. For one month and a half he remained at the syllabic level, then the end of October he moved to the syllabic-alphabetic interpretation.

In the next samples of this literacy encounter, Leonardo acquires his written language in a very unique invention. See Work Samples N1, N2, N3, N4, N4, N5, N6, N7, N8, and N9 in Appendix N for complete proof.

Work Sample N1. Fecha: 9/8/93. YosenacasamepotomuBe Pero mepa pásemuporallo yoso mu RaBiso Leonardo PeRo yoteconupepero mimáno esmala iyomepotomoma comimamá BoaLati esDa imi papáesmupoRallo yosomotaBisame a Logatito Leonardo: Ojalá que tu papá ya no se vuelva a emborrachar. Te quiere.

Mrs. Baltazar.

Work Sample N5. Fecha 12/13/93.

Yo tomu alegre porque llayego el dinero para regalale a mi afuelito y ami afuelita espero que es ten contentos ogala se la pase mo Feli naviDaD afuelito yo me a CUerdo de ustedes y es pero que estan mudien yo acquiesto mudien afuelito

Leonardo;

El dinero no es muy importante para que pases una buena Navidad. Lo mejor es tener salud, paz y tranquilidad.

Mrs. Baltazar

Work Sample N9. Fecha: 4/14/94

mis Baltazar. le dolla contar unos prolemas que tegollo y mi er mano pero noquiere que lecuente a nadie. mi er mano meregaña mucho pero endese no leago caso y cuando le ago caso mepega y emvese medise cosa y llole contesto y el mepega como Aller me dijo cosa y llole conteste.

mis Baltazar es elmano que llole digo pero es muy loco Baltazar no quiere que le diga anadien y si mepuede a pega lo ledolla desir porfador.

Leonardo:

Si tu hermano te sigue pegando debes decirle a tu mamá.

Mrs. Baltazar

# Yesenia

Yesenia is a seventh grade student who significantly increased in her writing skills and in how she communicates her feelings, experiences or worries. For her the interactive journal, was an escape from problems she was enduring at home. The interactive journal was like a kind of medicine for her. She also improved a great deal in her evolution of knowledge regarding written language. See Work Samples O1 and O2 in Appendix O for complete proof. Next there is an example on how she improved in her writing.

Work Sample O1. Fecha: Enero 11 de 1994

Hoy me siento muy contena porque mi mamá ya puede caminar.

Ella cuando se desmalló y volvió no se podia mober de medio cuerpo porque lo tenía entumido. Nosotros teniamos que moverla para que no se cansara. Mi mamá estaba muy cansada y de pronto se durmió pero nosotros la volviamos y ella se volveia a desmallar. Cuando la llevamos otro día al hospital era un viernes el doctor dijo que staba por darle un paro cardiaco. Yo ese día tanto me asusté que no podía llorar lo quería hacer pero no podía. Le llamamos a Bernardo y a Ruben el hermano de Veronica para subir a mí mamá par arriba. La subieron entonces le pusieron acohol y todo pero le doy gracias a Dios que mi mammá ya está un poco mejor. Ayer quería caminar y se nos clló de una silla. Tambien el doctor nos dijo que cuidaramos mucho a mi mamá.

Dios quiera que mi mamá no se buelba a enfermar otra vez me daría mucha tristeza que a mi mammá le susediera algo feo si si me muere yo me quiero morir con ella.

Yesenia:

Tu mamá se va a aliviar, pero necesitan todos ustedes cuidarla mucho y ayudarle. No la hagas enojar, eso le ayudará.

Mrs. Baltazar

### <u>Paulina</u>

Paulina was born in the United States and has remained in this country all her life. She attended local school since kindergarten, some years in bilingual classrooms and some in English only. She was placed in this class because her sixth grade teacher believed she needed a bilingual class. This solution was counter to Paulina's wishes. At first, she didn't like this class and she felt ashamed of her Mexican background. She didn't want to know or learn anything about her cultural heritage because she said she was an "American." Gradually her attitude changed and she came to appreciate her culture. She even joined a folkloric dance group. In her journals, analyzed qualitatively and holistically, she shows and admits her pride in her culture. At present, she is anxiously waiting for her next trip to Mexico and she asked to remain in the folkloric group even though she has graduated to another grade and would have to attend after school. See Work Samples P1 and P2 in Appendix P for complete proof.

## Work Sample P1. Fecha 9/20/93

Maestra yo no quería Estar con usted por la tarea pero haora veo que mis primas y Amigas No Saben nada tambien yo queria estar con usted para bailar el ccinco de mayo. A mi me gusto mucho los bailables porque se miraba bonito pero lo queno me gusto son los zapatos de viejita patona son muy feos tambien me gusta mucho como visten las niñas o niõs Maestra tambien usted va a volver a hacer los bailables he visto que a los niños no les gusta bailar.

Paulina:

Sí, voy a poner los bailables y los niños tienen que bailar aunque no les guste, ya verás cuando escuchen la música.

Mrs. Baltazar

#### Social Studies Notes

This activity required students to read different books on the history of Mexico. When the students and teacher finished reading, an analysis and

debriefing was done. Through their readings students experienced pride in their Mexican background and then comprehension and writing improved as a product of this process of teaching. The next analysis is qualitative analyzing student reading and writing. A student, Berenice, was chosen at random. At the beginning of the course an overview of different ancient cultures from Mexico was presented. The selection taken is from a paragraph that Berenice wrote about the Mayas. See Work Sample Q1.

#### Los Mayas

Los mayas habitaban en el sur de Mexico, en Centroamerica y Yucatán.

El area maya estaba dividida en varios reinos. Cada uno tenia un rey que hacia las veces de un sacerdote y capitan de guerra.

Algunas de las ciudades mas importantes de la cultura maya son: Uxmal y chichenitza.

El sistema de escritura de los mayas era muy avanzado y se llamaba <u>glifos</u>.

Los mayas escribian cantidades con puntos y barras. Su sistema numerico era vigesimal. Ellos descubrieron el concepto del cero.

•	•	••				<b></b>				
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
						. <u></u>			· · ·	$\sim$
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

As can be seen from Berenice's notes about the cultural inheritance of old Mexico, she also learned about the conquest of Mexico and the story of the

Spaniards and Moctezuma in Tenochtitlan, the great Aztec capital city. For verification of this intersting work in a seventh grade class see work samples Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4, Q5, Q6, Q7, Q8, Q9, Q10, and Q11in Appendix Q for complete proof.

She also learned that, there were some good Spaniards, for example, the friars. Berenice's writings show the patriotism of the "criollos." The colonial era is another topic mentioned in Berenice's notes. She learned more about "El Grito de Dolores" and the intervention in Mexico of the United States, "La Reforma," and "El Porfirismo y la Revolución de 1910." At the end of Berenice's notes is "The Constitution of 1917 through 1968." Some notes are transcribed, for complete proof and evidence see Appendix Q.

Work Sample Q2:

El Patriotismo Criollo

Se llamaba criollo a los hijos de españoles nacidos en Mexico. Los primeros criollos fueron hijos de conquistadores. el rey de España limito el poder a los conquistadores y con est a los criollos. Esta politica de ambición despertó en los criollos un sentimiento de rechazo y humillacion. Los criollos eran las personas que vivian mas cerca de los indios, negros y castas. Adoptaron un sinumero de culturas y pensamientos que dieron origen a una nueva mezcla de culturas. Su manera de hablar, vestir, pensar, gustos y costumbres fueron diferents a la de sus padres y desarrollaro un intenso sentimiento y orgullo por su patria ameriana.

### Work Sample Q3:

# La Patria Criolla

En el Siglo XVII los criollos afirmaron su amor por la paria donde habian nacido. Escritores como Sor Juana Ines de la Cruz y Carlos de Siguenza y Gongora enaltecieron del pasado indigena.n Los criollos descubrieron valores propios y propagaron con orgullo su cultura.

# Work Sample Q4.

#### La Conspiracion

En Valladolid, hoy Morelia, en San Miguel Allende y en Queretaro grupos de patriotas organizaron el movimiento de independencia. En Queretaro estaba como lider el corregidor Miguel Dominguez y su esposa Josefa Ortia "La Corregidora." En San Miguel estaban los capitanes del ejercito.

# El Grito de Dolores

Al ser descubiertos los grupos que conspiraban Don Miguel Hidalgo decidio iniciar la independencia. En la madrugada del 16 de septiembre de 1810 el cura Hidalgo llamo a la gente y dio el Grito de Dolores. Indios, mestizos y mulatos siguieron a Don Miguel Hidalgo, estos ivan armados con palos, rifles sencillos, hondas, machetes, etc. Al principio hubo grandes triunfos y ocuparon las ciudades de San Miguel Allende, Celaya y Guanajuato.

#### Work Sample Q9

# Las Fiestas

Como herencia del Santo de las personas lo celebran es algo que no todos tienen. Los españoles trajeron La Navidad, celebran las posadas cada año tambien se celebra La Candelaria cada año. Tambien el 6 de enero se celebra el día de Los Reyes Magos. La semana Santa se celebra cada año. Cada pueblo tambien tiene un Santo y hacen fiestas en ese día. Hombres bailan un baile que significa cuando vinieron los españoles. Las corridas de toros y juegos de caballos y todos esos fueron traidos de España.

#### Work Sample Q10

#### La Musica y la comida

La musica mexicana con su riqueza y variedad sus guitarras, trompetas, tambor, flautas, harpas y marimbas. La musica que viene desde la colonia fue el resultado de muchas influencias. Esta musica es una combinacion de ritmos indigenas, africanos, arabes y europeos.

En la comida los gustos culinarios son productos de la epoca colonial. El mole fue creado por unas monjas en el estado de Puebla con productos indigenas y europeos. Los tacos son la union de la tortilla y diferentes salsas productos de mexico con las diferentes carnes traidas de Europa. Los dulces son hechos con productos indigenas y recetas europeas.

## **Riddles**

This activity allowed the students to bring an element of their culture to school, and promoted parent and family participation. The students participated with great enthusiasm and happiness. The students searched for all the riddles they could find and then they wrote them down.

Yesenia was chosen to demonstrate how the class collected these 136-150 riddles in one month. Yesenia's work is more neat and organized, and she shows a great improvement and pride in her culture and background. See Work Samples Work Samples R1 and R2 in Appendix R for complete proof.

# Work Sample R1

- 59. ¿Cuál es el animal con una sola pata? El pato
- 60. Crece y se achica y nadie la ve no es luz y se apaga¿Adivina qué es?Sed
- 61. Cinco patos metidos en un cajón¿Cuántas patas y picos son?4 patas y 2 picos

62. No soy rata y no tengo rabo ni pico y no soy alacran, aquellos que me prefieren también los hago llorar, si tú eres buen adivino y mexicano además, seguro que lo que soy lo puedes adivinar. El chile

Work Sample R2

138. En el campo fuí nacida las llamas son mi alimento dondequiera que me lleven es para darme tormento.

La leña

139. Guardada en estrecha cárcel por soldados de márfil, está la culebra roja que es la madre de mentir. La lengua

140. Adivina, adivinanza

¿Qué tiene el rey en la panza? El ombligo

141.Te acompaño durante el día y en la noche desaparezco, soy más flaca que tú y el sol es mi alimento. La sombra

142. Me hincho tanto que me deshago en llanto.

La nube

143. Cantando olvido mis penas mientras voy hacia el mar;
las penas se van y vuelven más yo no vuelvo jamás.

El río

#### Poems

The same method as in the riddles activity was applied. The students searched for or they composed by themselves little poems of four to six lines. All the poems were analyzed qualitatively and holistically.

Amanda is the student who shares some of her poems. This activity is very common between Mexican adolescents and some adults. Amanda is a student who feels very proud of her culture and background. See Work Samples S1 and S2 in Appendix S for complete proof.

- Work Sample S1
- 1. El amor es como las matemáticas
  - + amor
  - tristeza
  - x toda vida
  - ÷tú y yo
- Del cielo cayó un perico con una flor en el pico la que me quite mi novio le rompo todo el ocico.
- En el patio de mi casa hay un pomo de cloroformo, si mi suegra no me quiere con su hijo me conformo.
- 4. Por la calle de la A
  me encontré la M
  y me dijo que la O
  era amiga de la R
- 5. En el cielo hay una estrella que me llena de emoción, en la escuela hay un muchacho que me roba el corazón.

- Suegrita querida suegrita adorada como quisiera verla colgada.
- 6. De las flores la rosa,
  de los signos la cruz,
  de los novios que tuve
  el preferido eres tú.
- Tuve un amor bonito
   tan intenso como el mar,
   pero nunca pensé que
   por otra me fueras a dejar.
- 8. 2 fresas, 3 fresas, si no me quieres para que me besas.
- Agua de los tres pocitos, agua de las tres Marías, recuerda cuando pusiste tus manos sobre las mías y llorando me dijiste que nunca me olvidarías.

# Work Sample S2

- 247. Por el amor nacen las cosas por amor naciste tú, por el amor de dos seres el fruto fuiste tú.
- 248. Cuando comas algo malo y te duela la barriga acuérdate de tu amiga que te quiere y no te olvida.
- 249. Quisiera ser medallita para estar en tu cadena de oro decirte despacito lo mucho que yo te adoro.
- 250. Lloraba sangre y mis lágrimas bebí para que nadie sepa lo que te quiero y sufro por tí.
- 251. Cuando tomes tus libros y te pongas a estudiar acuérdate de tu amiga que te quiere ver triunfar.

- 252. Al pasar por el panteón me chifló una calavera y en sus chiflidos decía ¡A cómo mueves las caderas!
- 253. En el fondo de un barranco se me cayó un alfiler cuando lo encuentre te dejo de quere.
- 254. Del Océano Pacífico sacaron un tiburón y del tiburón sacaron a mi suegra sin calzón.
- 255. Del cielo cayó una espada rebanando una sandía como quieres que te olvide si te quiero todavía.
- 256. Policía, policía no te lleves al ladrón llévate a éste idiota que me robó el corazón.

257. Entre el ganado con cuernos y en el monte me crie creyendo que era bueno al demonio le monté.

- 259. Rosa la más hermosa pero la más apestosa de todo Reynosa.
- 258. En un vaso de agua clara tengo una rosa colorada y cada vez que la veo me acuerdo de tu mirada.
- 250. En la puerta de mi casa hay una planta de arroz no tienes ni para cigarros y si quieres tener dos.

# Day of the Dead

During the Day of the Dead the students wrote some "calaveras." There are traditional poems written at this time that are comic and play with the concept of death. Also, the students wrote the story about this Mexican holiday in booklets with decorations of death. Scary stories are written and added to this activity and the best ones are read to the class. All works are displayed in bulletin boards during the time of this festivity. Among the following examples there is one poem "Calavera" from Leonardo's work, the student who was at the syllabic stage of reading at the very beginning of the year.

In these poems the students' advancement is quite clear, further evidence that culture motivates students to work and helps them to learn. See Work Samples T1 and T2 in Appendix T for complete proof. Next, there are the transcriptions of the poems "calaveras" on the Day of the Dead.

# Work Sample T1

# Calavera

Cuando Mrs. Baltazar pone tablas, todos se callan y se ponen a hacerlas y se duermen muy noche como luciérnagas. Cuando pregunta algo se ponen rojos, como cuando engañan y cierran un sólo ojo. Después se ponen a hablar y a escandalizar, pero a la mera hora se ponen a chillar. Todos dicen, ¡ah! por la tarea aunque sea en la clase, la hacen a la carrera y muy fea. La muerte se llevará a todos, menos a Luis por lo burro que es. Y dijo, éste no me sirve de esclavo, itodos son inteligentes! menos este. Luis dijo, ¿ni pa' eso sirvo? bueno, ya habrá una calaca bondadosa por lo tanto me voy a mi casa.

Leonardo

# Work Sample T2

Rebeca Había una niña muy flaca todos le decían calaca. Un día ella murió, y de ella la muerte se río. Ella era Rebeca, la muerte le dió una beca, por eso muerta Rebeca se fue al panteón, pero era la dicoteca

María Landeros

Para Mrs. Baltazar Cuando Mrs. Baltazar se fue a su altar comiendo tortillas duras para ver si podía engordar. Después se fue al convento diciendo, lo siento, lo siento, pués se le había muerto su tío por la causa de aventarse al río. Llegó cansada y a la cama se aventó y con una cobija calientita se tapó. Marco Pliego Santos

# Song Book

This book consisted of the writing of Mexican songs of popular authors from the 1940's until the present. The songs were written down and each verse was analyzed and finally played on a recorder. The students had the opportunity to choose the songs they liked best. Also, they brought their favorite cassettes or record albums. There follow some examples of Alba's song book. This activity is complementary to the other activities. Alba is a quiet student, but her work shows she is very proud of her heritage. See Work Samples U1 and U2 in Appendix U for complete proof. Next, there are some translations of this song book.

Work Sample U1

Aburrido me voy

Aburrido me voy,

donde nadie pregunte porque te perdí;

aburrido me voy,

para nunca volver,

dondequiera se muere quien sabe perder.

Si te acuerdas de mí,

no maldigas mi amor

que duró solamente,

lo que dura una flor;

no preguntes por mí,

que no sé a donde voy, jay que triste me marcho! jque aburrido me voy!

Joaquín Pardavé

Work Sample U2 Renunciación No quiero verte llorar, no quiero ver que las penas se metan en tu alma buena por culpa de mi querer; no quiero verte sufrir, no soy capaz de ofenderte si sabes que hasta la muerte juré ser sólo de tí. Sí no encontraste ternura en mi alma, sí solo penas te causo yo me voy mi vida de tu presencia aunque me duela el corazón. Yo siempre fuí lo que soy, jamás te dije mentiras y puse a tus pies mi vida sin nínguna condición. Sí tú lo quieres mi amor, me voy de tí para siempre, dejando un beso en tu frente como postrer bendición. No habrá reproches de parte mía, solo me importa que seas felíz; Ya ves que todo te dí en la vida mi pobre vida, mi pobre vida, que es para tí.

Antonio Valdez Herrera

# RESULTS

The general purpose of this research was to demonstrate the effectiveness of integrating culture into language arts activities in order to promote and increase literacy. Because of this interpretation, the students were strongly motivated during the school year to keep reading and writing.

From the beginning until the end of the year different cultural activities were developed. These activities maintained the students' interest and enthusiasm for learning and staying in school. At first, 20% of the students did not want to be in this primary language classroom; however, by the end of the year many of them had changed their feelings and they even wanted to repeat the course. Their motivation to acquire knowledge with great effort and emotion remained strong throughout the year.

The following activities were annexed to the curriculum to implement culture in this classroom with a whole language approach.

#### 1. Literature logs

- 2. Interactive journals
- 3. Social studies notes

4. Riddles

5. Poems

6. Song books

Poetry was an activity incorporated throughout the whole year on different holidays such as the Independence of Mexico, The Discovery of America Day, The Day of the Dead, Christmas, Valentine's Day, Cinco de Mayo, and Mother's Day. Also, the use of primary language in reading and writing gave the opportunity to the students to use their previous knowledge and to develop their literary skills. During the school year many activities were included to encourage them to learn and stay interested in school. Mexican holidays were an important starting point from which to develop units for a week or longer if the students were interested. These units were developed with activities in reading, writing, poetry, investigation of biographies and events, music, dance, writing and analyzing songs and riddles, art activities such as "piñatas," flowers, "papel picado," booklets for each holiday, and a notebook for the history of Mexico. All of these activities were enjoyed by the students, and at the same time they were learning. To these activities the positive attitude of the teacher toward the acceptance and recognition of the students' culture was evident.

Leonardo was a student who learned how to read and write; as an individual Leonardo grew the most. Usually, he was anxious to participate in reading and writing. He was the student who became motivated and he brought all his energy and commitment to learning. From the description he used, it is evident that he was a very careful observer when he had to compose his poems. His poem for the Day of the Dead can be seen in the work sample T1. In Appendix V, there is Sample Work V1, a comparison of how he wrote on the first day of class (9-8-93) and how he was writing on 1-22-94 after four months. He felt comfortable and important being in the class. See Work Sample V1 in Appendix V for complete proof.

Guadalupe was the student who probably was not noticed during the previous year. At the beginning, she was quiet and very slow in getting to work. She finished the year commenting deeply upon the books she read instead of

inventing answers as she had when the year started. She progressed in her ability to write using improved grammar, and comparing her experiences with those of the books. She spoke up more in class and discussed ideas with her group, eager to be the first to participate. In a comparison of her literature logs and entries the differences in responses from the beginning to the end of the year are compared. In the first example, written in 9-16-93, she was to summarize part of a book in six sentences. She wrote three sentences and gave very general answers such as, "la lectura está interesante y muy linda y bonita." But, later Guadalupe answered much more fully the same question from a harder book, "Don Quijote de la Mancha." She anwered all the questions thoughtfully. Also, she took risks in grammar.She used capital letters, and her punctuation and sentences were coherent. See Work Sample V2 in Appendix V. Next, there is the transcription of this comparison.

Work Sample V2. Fecha 9-16-93

Tarea de hoy: Escribe seis oraciones que describan a Bill Burke. 1. Bill Burke es un señor inteligente y trabajador y que le gusta expliar las cosas. 2. Bill Burke es muy educado y que le gusta ayudar a su hija Leslie. 3. Bill Burke es un señor que le gustaba arreglar su casa y ayudarle a Leslie con la tarea.

Work Sample V2. Fecha: 3-1-94

Tarea de hoy: Describe un párrafo de 6 oraciones del capítulo de hoy. Que Don Quijote miró a dos señoras. Don Quijote se acercó a platicar. Las doncellas se enojaron con el. Las señoras lo querían ayudar. Don quijote platicó con el de la venta. El estuvo muy agradecido por todo lo que hicieron por el. Although Luis refused to work at the beginning, his attitude changed and he improved in reading and writing. At the end of the year he tried to use all his grammar knowledge in writing. When he was writing he described many details in an orderly way and he was able to do an analysis of the facts in the books. A comparison of two of his literature log entries is given. One is from 9-8-93 where the responses were short and he didn't use correct grammar or understand all the words. (See Work Sample V3 in Appendix V). In the second work sample from 6-2-94, Luis used complete sentences and paragraphs, and provided many details. He understood all the words and used punctuation and capital letters. He also knew how to use accents, a difficult skill to grasp. Also, Luis related his feelings about the events that happened in the book "La Perla." See Work Sample V4 in Appendix V. Next, there are the transcriptions of some responses comparing some questions of the first literature log in September with another literature log in June.

Work Sample V3. Fecha 9-8-93

Resume en pocas oraciones lo que leíste hoy: Jesse tenía una meta y esa meta era ser el mejor campeon.

Tarea de hoy: Escribe tres oraciones como mínimo de la lectura de hoy para hacer un párrafo. Jesse le gusta ganar y no perder. Jesse es un niño muy educado. Jesse quería se el campeón.

Work Sample V4: Fecha: 6-2-94

Resume en poscas oraciones lo que leíste hoy: Kino se levantó para mirar las estrellas. A Coyotito le picó un escorpión. Juana se fue corriendo para sacarle el veneno al Coyotito. coyotito se enfermó. Kino quería mucho a Coyotito. Se fueron al doctor.

Tarea de hoy: Escribe tres oraciones como mínimo de la lectura de hoy para hacer un párrafo. Kino se levantó y le dió de comer al perro. El estaba muy cansado. Kino miró a un escorpión, bajó por una cuerda y le cayó en el hombro a Coyotito. El escorpión levantó su cola y lo mordió dejandole el hombro inchado. Coyotito se enfermó de la picason del escorpion. Kino se llevó a Coyotito al dactor.

Yesenia was the student who used the activities of the interactive journals with two purposes. First, she gained in literature studies because her writing was more expressive than at the beginning. Capital letters, punctuation marks, and more complex sentence structure were used, that had not been used at the beginning of the school year. See Work Samples V5 and V6 in Appendix V. Second, Yesenia seemed to use journals to help her deal with problems she was having with her family. Through the journals the teacher became her friend, advisor, and even adopted the role of mother at times. See Work Sample V7 in Appendix V.

Paulina became more confident in herself and developed pride in her culture through the use of interactive journals. At the end she wrote almost two notebooks where she shared and talked about her dreams, wishes, family, and plans to go to Mexico. At first this student had rejected her culture and had not wanted to be in the class because the lessons were in Spanish. Unfortunately, she didn't read, write or understand English or Spanish well. When Paulina finished the course she improved her writing grammar in Spanish and she felt pride in her culture. Also, she had difficulty in concentrating in class at the beginning, but at the end of the year she was able to pay attention and follow instructions. She herself recognized how much she had improved. This can be

seen in what she shares in her journal. Also, she was one of the main dancers in the folkloric group of the school. See Work Sample V8 in Appendix V. This is where Paulina writes that now she feels proud of her culture. She shows in her writing much correct use of grammar and follows a logical sequence in her paragraphs.

The social studies curriculum was a powerful tool to take the students to the world of their roots. They learned about the history of Mexico. A holistic analysis, emphasizing the importance of the whole and the interdependence of its parts. was made to demonstrate the effectiveness of culture included in the social studies class. In general the whole class showed interest in knowing about their cultural background. Questions were a sign of motivation and interest in learning about their culture. On every Mexican holiday they wrote a composition and displayed them on bulletin boards. Every student had a notebook about the history of Mexico. As Berenice's work samples in Appendix Q demonstrate, every student worked in a similar manner, with the exception of two students. Also, biographies of Mexican heroes were included to be investigated by students on their own. Some students were more motivated than others, but the biography of Don Miguel Hidalgo which is included here in its entirety was one of the longest written by any student. The student, Enrique Alvarado, summarized the entire biography. His work does not have excellent grammar or handwriting, but it does have a deep and meaningful content. Notice how the student starts with respect and formality. He ends by expressing his opinion and explaining the meaning of Don Miguel Hidalgo's philosophy. See Work Sample W in Appendix W. A sample of this biography follows:

Don Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla

Después de haber leído este hombre valiente, me complazco en presentarlo: Don Miguel Hidalgo y costilla.

El nació en la Hacienda de Corralejo, Guanajuato. Allí, su padre fue el manejador. El tuvo cuatro hermanos y a menudo ellos trabajaban en los files con los Indios peoneros. Plantaban maíz, recogían algodón y ayudaban a llevarlos a los graneros. Las mujeres cocían y convertían el algodón en ropa. Hidalgo llegó a querer y conocer a los indios muy bien. El trabajaba duro, pero sabía que los indios trabajaban mucho más duro que él.

Cuando Miguel tenía catorce años, su padre lo mandó a la escuela. Fue un estudiante sobresaliente y le gustaba dar discursos. El tomaba parte de los debates y era tan listo para ganarlos que lo apodaban "El Zorro." En las pruebas agarraba u obtenía calificaciones tan altas que su profesor le mando una carta de felicitaciones. Y decía así: "Tú obtienes los puntos mas importantes de los libros que lees, como la abeja toma la miel de la flor. Por esta razón te llamaré la abeja trabajadora.....

As this biograhy is transcribed, more details of knowledge are found. For example he wrote "agarraba" and "obtenía" which means that Enrique has many options to communicate his knowledge. Also, he has an interesting manner of introducing this biography.

Art was included in every holiday, and for Cinco de Mayo the students made "papel picado," piñatas, and flowers of vivid colors. Also, the folkloric group performed for the school and all over the valley. Riddles (adivinanzas) were another part of culture integrated into classroom activities. The students collected about 135-150 riddles. These riddles were written down and each student had his/her notebook of riddles. Enthusiasm was obvious during this activity and the pride in their culture was evident. The presentation of these riddles was neat and clear as was shown in Yesenia's work samples in Appendix R. It was very difficult to choose this notebook of riddles because many were excellent, with the exception of two students who didn't finish their riddles. Competition among students was the reason to do better work. Therefore, their writing improved.

Through topics of culture the whole class learned to write poems. These topics inspired them and they learned to write asonant and consonant rhymes. See work samples in Appendix S. They felt happy to write about things they knew and understood. After this activity, every one wrote his or her own poems; then the improvement was significantly high. Once again, Leonardo was a very creative author and this can be seen in his poem of the "Day of the Dead." See work sample T1 in Appendix T..

The song book was an activity that presented the opportunity to the students together with the teacher to choose Mexican songs. Sometimes the students did not understand completely the songs and with the analysis of each one of the songs most of the students were amazed at the wonderful meaning of these poems transformed into songs. As Alba's work samples show, every student wrote his/her own song book. See work samples U1 and U2 in Appendix U for complete proof.

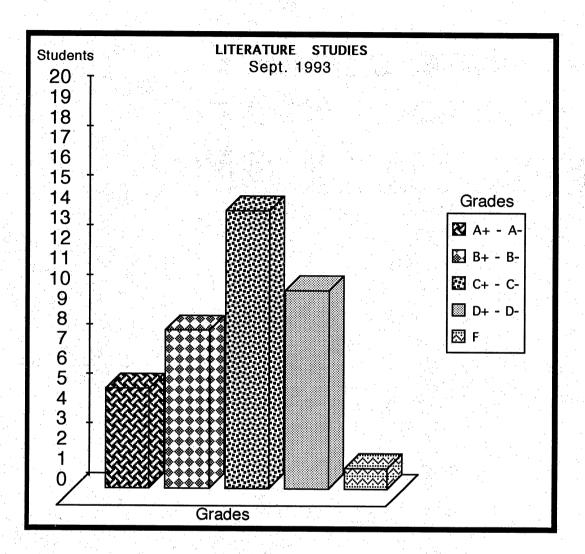
In general the entire class demonstrated growth in reading and writing. The organization of these activities promoted language development within the students' social context. In the first month of the school year, the students were graded as shown in Table 1. In general the students' knowledge was at average level or lower. At the end of the year twenty students out of 38 did very well and 10 students did well. Six students out of the 38 remained at average level and two continued about the same. See Table 2.

As Table 2 shows, most of the students gained in reading comprehension and writing abilities, and with this, they could analyze each book they read in greater depth. They identified themselves with the character of their choice and responded in very complete answers. Then, they described their own experiences that were similar to those in the book, and they could compare and explain them. In the next work sample U9 taken from a literature log of <u>Romeo y Julieta</u>, the student makes use of grammar rules and responds completely and in depth. See Sample Work U9 in Appendix U. Next, there is a partial transcription of this work.

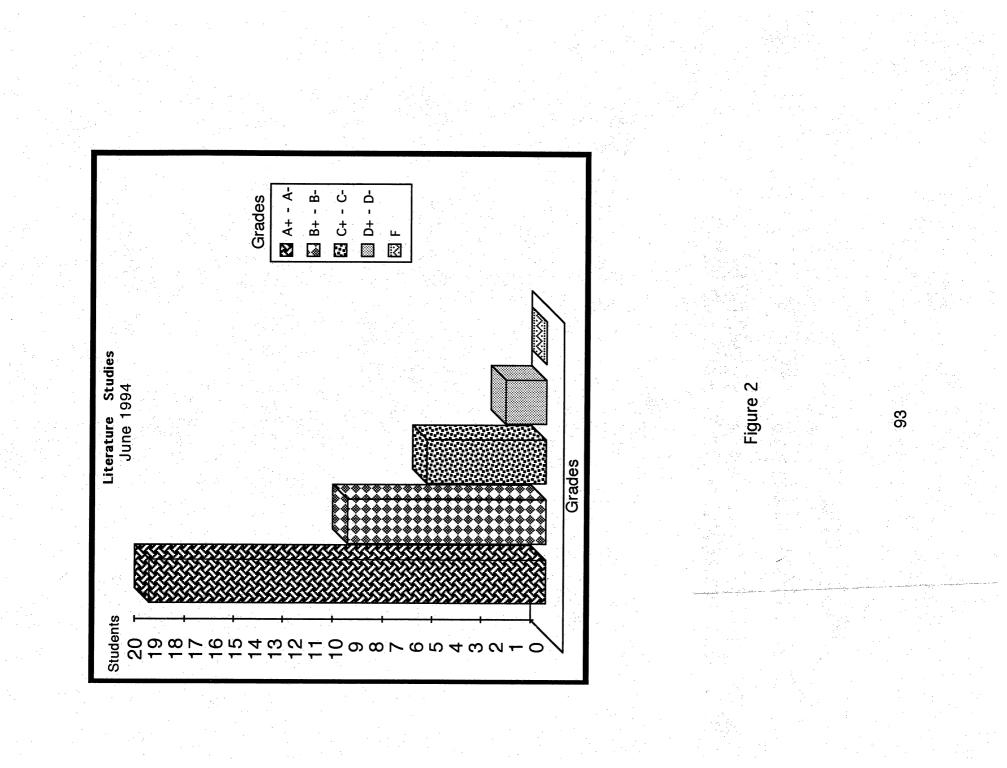
Escribe un párrafo de seis oraciones del capítulo de hoy:

Julieta y Romeo estan platicando. Ellos platican de lo mucho que se aman. Los dos están platicando hasta muy noche. Julieta se despide de Romeo para irse a dormir. Romeo no quiere irse, pero Julieta se tiene que ir. La Nodriza le habla a Julieta y Romeo por fín comprende que se tiene que ir, pero antes le dice a Julieta que la ama. Pasa el tiempo y Mercucio ofende a la Nodriza y ésta se enoja.

In May 1994 the teacher researcher received a visit from a college graduate student, who asked permission to distribute a research questionnaire to this seventh grade class. She wanted to make a comparison between this Spanish strand class of LEP students where culture was included in the







curriculum and an English only class of similar seventh grade students. Both classes had the same background of Mexican heritage. This graduate student was amazed with the results of her research. The LEP students answered in complete sentences and clearly said why they liked or disliked various kinds of music or why they liked to listen to a certain radio station. Also, they were asked to name their favorite movie star and television star and to tell why they liked them. The LEP students' responses were very complete.

In Appendix X there is the questionnaire given to these classes. After reviewing the data, the researcher's conclusion was that her students responded as they did, with pride in their background, because they had experienced the value of their culture in their classroom. They felt proud of Mexican singers, music, and language and some also answered that they liked to listen to English music because it was an easy way to learn English and because this music was popular, etc. Most of the English only students answered that they liked hip hop, rap, and similar kinds of music. Their answers were short and sloppy and most of them did not explain why they preferred that kind of music. The contrast between the two groups' responses was very great, both in content and in form, as can be seen in work samples from both classes. Work Samples X1, X2, and X3 correspond to the students who attended classes where culture was included in learning. Grammatically these students responded very well, and with respect to culture they showed pride in their culture and started to accept the American culture in a positive way. Evidence can be seen in their choice of radio stations and television programs in English as their favorites.

Work Samples X4, X5, and X6 show the responses of the students in

English only, while sample X2 shows some Americanization of the student who still likes Spanish music together with rap and "oldies." Work Sample W5 was answered incompletely or not answered, no use of grammar rules is shown, and it is done in a sloppy fashion. Most of the English only students answered in a similar manner.

As shown in this research there are many reasons to include culture in learning. It is important for a teacher to help students with the use of familiar names and stories or music. As teachers we need to open the window to a child's world, a world from which we must extract the knowledge that will allow each teacher to supply the student with understandable messages. One's own culture serves as the base upon which to develop and build academic knowledge. "Know thyself" is excellent advice for first it is by knowing oneself that a student is more likely to want to learn about others. Teachers must make the fullest possible use of all that students already know.

# CHAPTER 5 DISCUSSION

The results of this study adress the issue raised by Ogbu and Matute-Bianchi (1990), who state that school failure for language minorities, such as Mexican-American Spanish-speaking children, has its explanation in the role of language and cultural background differences. The major part of the problem lies in the cultural and language discontinuities between the minorities and the schools.

This project has shown how different ideas, examples, and demonstrations help to develop the intellectual potential of the students. The quick and rapid acquisition of English by the suppression of their native language takes the students down the road to cognitive confusion and underachievement; also, this increases anxiety and insecurity in themselves. The more effective route is to use students' native language and incorporate their culture to increase their literacy skills and to build self-esteem. For example, this process can be seen in the progress of Leonardo, who learned how to read and write in a few months. (This progress is presented in his interactive journals and literature logs. See Appendix J work samples 1 - 8 and Appendix N work samples 1 - 9.)

The results also demonstrate that these problems can be addressed through the incorporation of culture to learning and then through teacher assistance in guiding the students to improve in their literacy. Also, as

Vygotsky's theories say, the lessons must be planned to contribute to the child's "zones of proximal development." For instance, the researcher knew how to use the students' knowledge during the Day of Dead. She was able to elicit this knowledge from students through the use of legends, stories, art works, and writings about that holiday. She read some "calaveras" or poems written by the teacher about that topic. The students were well motivated and then they wrote their own poems or "calaveras". (See work samples # 72 and 73.)

The results of this study support a theoretical framework and intervention model that promotes literacy development through cultural literacy. As educators we can empower minority students by promoting their linguistic talents and maximizing their potential. At the same time we as teachers are empowering the nation and providing to our youth a better world. This leads to a more extensive vision of the meaning of education as noted by Professor Mary Ashworth of the University of British Columbia, speaking at the Ontario TESL conference. Cummins quotes her as saying that the roots of the term *education* imply drawing out children's potential, making them more than they were; however, when children come to school fluent in their primary language and they leave school essentially monolingual in English, then our schools have negated the meaning of the term *education* because they have made children less than they were (Cummins, 1989.)

# **Conclusions**

Throughout this case study the researcher had made many reflections on the following questions: Why in many schools of the United States is the culture of minority students not included in instruction? Why not maintain and validate the identity of minorities to promote academic achievement and a favorable view of school? Why do some teachers not accept minority students' culture?

We need teachers who are interested in the students, who love and care for them and take time to direct them, talk with them, listen to them, and accept them. We need teachers to cultivate the minds of the students, to teach them to think and develop their abilities and potential. We need teachers who can find the connection and link between teacher-student and student-teacher, and also teacher-community and community-teacher. Teachers should do more than blame their students' low achievement or behavior on culture. Teachers need to be able to use knowledge of culture wisely in order not to stereotype students but to serve them better. Knowledge of culture and language alone will not provide educators with sufficient understanding to modify school behavior and increase literacy. Cultural knowledge should be used in conjunction with other information regarding content areas, support for learning English, and other skills to be taught to promote academic learning as is stated in the bilingual program guide published by the state of California (1990). The goals are: to provide quaility education, to learn English, increase self-esteem and self-respect, acceptance of cultural diversity, and become knowledgeable and proficient in content areas. Dealing effectively with diversity, in this case with Spanish-speaking students, is the key to promoting a positive attitude towards lifelong learning and productive citizenship in a global society. This will enhance California's educational future.

Therefore, there is a need for qualified teachers of minority students, teachers who can be leaders and respect themselves and the students. The

need is for teachers who know how to maintain the interest of the students and keep them motivated to study for success in life. We need teachers as helpers to cross the bridge between the Mexican and American cultures, but teachers who professionally know to stay on the right track and keep the students bilingual and biliterate. We must not take them away from their mother tongue or turn them into acultural persons. If they lose their culture, they become students who reject their native culture and do not accept the American culture. They end by not having any culture at all or by forming their own, possibly negative culture, thus becoming a negative force of society and setting bad examples for others instead of being the role models of the future.

Teachers are special because they have the opportunity to guide, help, and work with young people and see them growing mentally and physically. Teachers are the architects of the destinies of the students, and consequently, of the future of this country.

#### **Implications**

This research does not attempt to provide a comprehensive overview of all issues in the education of minority students, but it is clear from the research literature and this case study, that the integration of culture to classroom learning promotes literacy. Perhaps, in reading this study, some teachers may become pessimistic, thinking that only teachers of Mexican background can teach as this case study has shown, but that need not be the case. All teachers must start to learn and study their students' cultures, especially in California.

Although of great importance, culture or language alone are not the key

to success in learning. A teacher must have more than that. First, a teacher must respect and learn more about his/her own culture, and consequently, respect, care, and understand the students' interests. Teachers need to learn more about the culture of their students including the past experiences of specific groups, the local cultural knowledge, economic circumstances, religions and social organizations, sports, socialization practices, social competence, and language uses.

The teacher's professional growth, language and culture, all together, can be the cause of positive interaction with the students because all of these three aspects influence the student and teacher's lives. A teacher who is ignorant of her students' cultural background will not understand how to make the best use of the specific cultural knowledge that their students bring to school. An example can be found in the riddles and poems from the community that students in this study were encouraged to share in class. The teacher knew the culture and because of this cultural awareness, she was able to more effectively reach her students. The teacher knew and understood the Mexican tradition of "adivinanzas," or riddles, and that these would be within the cultural knowledge of the community.

The teachers' own cultural and occupational habits may sometimes determine choices regarding which method of reading and writing to use, which student or students to select as leaders, what form of feedback to expect, or how to conduct a lesson, etc. Teachers often make use of their common sense as members of a culture, and effective teachers utilize instructional strategies that build on interaction patterns from the students' home cultures. Thus, the eradication of minority students' language is not justified as necessary to help

them achieve academically or to learn English.

Teachers must look for the best methods to teach their sudents and make learning easier and more enjoyable. They should feel the need to return to society a little bit of themselves by giving attention, comprehension, and knowledge to the students through quality teaching. This can best be done by integrating the students' culture into the curriculum, and eliminating ethnocentrism.

Given the history of this country, cultural and linguistic tolerance appear to be the best route to educational opportunity for America's minorities. Vast amounts of money have been committed in programs for teachers of minority students, but educators need to integrate the research of successful minority education programs into method classes and provide field experiences with students in exemplary schools. Also, teachers of minority students need extra courses in language, history, and culture of minority chldren. Such courses would help to raise students' literacy and support the effort to learn English, increase self-esteem, develop critical thinking and artistic talents, and make students feel proud of their culture and background. We are in the country of dreams, where we can make them a reality!

#### APPENDIX A

List of actors who were discussed as the best character actors that have represented the towns people: their feelings, values, customs, beliefs, etc.

- 1. María Félix.
- 2. Jorge Negrete.
- 3. Pedro Infante.
- 4. Cantinflas.
- 5. Antonio Aguilar.
- 6. Ignacio López Tarzo.
- 7. Vicente Fernández.
- 8. Lucha Villa.
- 9. Sergio Jiménez.
- 10. La India María.
- 11. Dolores del Rio.
- 12. El Indio Fernández.
- 13. Resortes.
- 14. Luis Aguilar.
- 15. Miguel Aceves Mejía.
- 16. Tin Tan.
- 17. Cuco Sánchez.
- 18. Clavillazo.

#### APPENDIX A1

A series of singers soloists and "trios" (group of three) who have been famous in Mexico and some internationally. They were dedicated to the vernacular and colloquial music.

103

Soloists:

- 1. Vicente Fernández.
- 2. Pedre Infante.
- 3. José Alfredo Jiménez.
- 4. Javier Solís.
- 5. Ignacio López Tarzo.
- 6. Lola Beltran.
- 7. Lucha Villa.
- 8. María de Lourdes.
- 9. Yolanda del Río.
- 10. Aída Cuevas.
- 11. Angeles Ochoa.
- 12. Flor Silvestre
- 13. Alejandro Fernández.
- 14. Lucero.
- 15. Cuco Sánchez.

- Trios:
- 1. Los tres Ases.
- 2. Los Tecolines.
- 3. Los Panchos.
- 4. Los Diamantes.

#### APPENDIX B

A collection of movies that shows the folklore and authentic life in Mexico.

- 1. Tizoc.
- 2. Corridos famosos.
- 3. La vida inútil de Pito Pérez.
- 4. El profe.
- 5. Nosotros los pobres.
- 6. Pepe el Toro.
- 7. La presidenta municipal.
- 8. Ni de aquí ni de allá.
- 9. Duro pero seguro.
- 10. Cascabel.
- 11. Traición en Chinameca.
- 12. La Candelaria.
- 13. La ley del monte.
- 14. Mi querido viejo.
- 15. Mamá solita.
- 16. El gallo de oro.
- 17. Macario.
- 18. La niña de la mochila azúl.
- 19. Cuando lo hijos se van.
- 20. ¿De qué color es el viento?

#### APPENDIX C

List of books read during the school year 1993-1994.

- 1. Un Puente Hasta Therabitia by Katherine Paterson.
- 2. <u>Una Arruga en el Tiempo</u> by Madeleine L'Engle.
- 3. Platero y Yo by Juan Ramón Jiménez.
- 4. Cuentos de un Martín el Pescador by Astrid Lindgren.
- 5. ¡Viva Ramona! by Beverly Cleary.
- 6. Kike by Hilda Perea.
- 7. Leyendas de la Antigua América by William Camus.
- 8. Chichen Itzá, la Ciudad Sagrada de los Mayas by Pilar Tutor.
- 9. Levendas de Europa of the colection Labor Bolsillo Juvenil.
- 10. Moby Dick by Hernan Melville.
- 11. Ramona y su Madre by Beverly Cleary.
- 12. Don Quijote de la Mancha by Miguel Cervantes de Saavedra.
- 13. Pepita Jiménez by Juan Valera.
- 14. La Perla by John Stenbeck.
- 15. Robinson Crusoe by Daniel Defoe.
- 16. Donde Florecen los Lirios by Vera y Bill Cleaver.
- 17. <u>Bibiana y su Mundo</u> by Jose Luis Olaizola.
- 18. El secreto del Inca by Laura García Corella.
- 19. <u>Heidi</u> by Spyri.
- 20. Romeo y Julieta by Shakespeare.

# APPENDIX D

# LITERATURE LOGS

# PLATERO Y YO

# WORK SAMPLES #1, 2 AND 3.

א ער הבי היש האביני כטו אומט א גופיבינייייייי א ער היי גם גע האביני כטו אומט א גופיבינייייי 3 flaten es anistres con los burros. 3 todo los del pueblo qui econ a Pictoroxa ton. 200 the tran tome and son the ficeres an gas descebon Potero ya Ting Banon Tares de hoysé series serier en lories que SLei hoy todas las pécinas? Is No SLef & volvi a leer para comprender bient GD No Sue pelabras no entendiste hoy? And ישיטיש כיציפטקט ששיטישי Squé paseré menene en le lecture? donde post Contacio di minimes y de mi tantasio. Bor ques si lo Tuen Juon tombien Contento Scomo me senti después de la lectura de hoy? de mi tantasio Sor quer ... 110 le contact a un amig a von :ens El personaje con quien yo me identifiqué hoy --Asapour le plotice a llatere su faite Resume en poces orsciones lo que leiste hoff Sechas 10/13/93

Work Sample D1

Techa: 10/8/93 Resume en pocas oraciones lo que leiste hoys Pla. tione un dertor be a. El nino esta senta do envila Fuente. El personaje con quien yo me identifique hoy -tue: har hon Por que? YO CUDESES Conimales. Meastaric. Ser La ne viatero Dortora ¿Como me sentí después de la lectura de hoy? me senti Die Por que? ami 5 mea ani homana PStr chiquit Lisiea ¿Qué pasará mañana en la lectura? pc char  $\mathcal{S}_{\mathcal{O}}$ 2006 palabras no entendiste horr px herancias 1.900 (DISOMODIAL ESTERII Lef y volvi a leer para comprender bien? Si No Lef hoy todas las páginas? Sí No Tares de hoy: ESCO ba maciones excla man 69 LO ECL 72.0 9mp que arcici bonita eral va de su cauda cara de morta maros y dientes Mancos! rodic de la Co Ciando Vistas OP Yas

ان و المایت المحمد فی از موجود می محمد و از این المحمد می این از المحمد و از این المحمد و المان المحمد و المحمد این المحمد محمد المحمد محمد محمد المحمد و المحمد و المحمد و المحمد و المحمد و المان المحمد و المحمد و المحمد و

Work Sample D2

M) ?acha: 10 14 93 lesume en pocas oraciones lo que leíste hoy: Juan Y Platero Estan Conuciendo nuevos amigos en su fueblo. I personaje con quien yo me identifiqué hoy -ue: Juan Por qué? Vo tambien conoci nueros Amigos Qqui Como me sentí después de la lectura de hoy? contento Por qué? Me da quisto que en el pundo aiga amisted Qué pasará mañana en la lectura? Du an y pla teros siguen conocien lo nueros amigos. Qué palabras no entendiste hoy? todas Lef y volví a leer para comprender bien? Si No Lef hoy todas las páginas? (SI) No area de hoy: Describe en schaciones el rueblo moquez. Moques estonito Y tiene ut sio atomide. E) En ese pueblo llamado moqueses Fodo beideen veraria. 3) Como moquer es bonito, A la ciEnte o gusta is Alli. A. A Platero y Juan le gusta Viriten mog Let. Toda la gente se pasea enmogueb Work Sample D3

### APPENDIX E

## LITERATURE LOGS

## CUENTOS DE UN MARTIN EL PESCADOR

WORK SAMPLES #1, 2 AND 3.

0112 Fecha: 10-20-93 Resume en pocas oraciones lo que leiste hoy: Martiniba girde Via Jar Para Mexico. 11000 +lacotal Pontierra de verocruz. El personaje con quien yo me identifiqué hoy --ILL: YOM & Identifique Con 105 senores del rueblo. :Por gué? Invitaron a martin a la fiesta de la virgen y yo Lambien lo invitaria. ¿Como me senti después de la lectura de hoy?\_ me Senti bien Por qué? martin le canto al lirio, tombien porque a martin in invitaring la. Precidencia mun circl comonyesped. ¿Qué pasará mañana en la lectura? POSO ro gue martin bagguerer rescata-94003 huples que losbang sacrificar. ¿Qué palabras no entendiste hoy? <) tendi Lodas. Lef y volví a leer para comprender bien? Sí No ¿Lef hoy todas las páginas? SI No Tarea de hoy: escribe 5 ad Jetibos Calificativa dp 19 lectura ap nor 1. respetoso P95 2. FPIZ PYZ 3. Obserbador. pgs 4. COMPION POS 3. VIQ TODOR P97 Work Sample E1

Fecha: 10/22/97 Resume en pocas oraciones lo que leiste hoy: Martin lleon alla ciudad de Oxora yse encontro con una hum que se parese a Riatera, Martin Yucaton llego ala ciudad de El personaje con quien yo me identifiqué hoy -rue: martin bailar > Por qué? Ami me ousta mantin. Comer coma ¿Como me sentí después de la lectura de hoy?\_ Falix dr a sudo borda el bestido de Por que? Martin Nor que la mucharba, Asustada Qué pasará mañana en la lectura? Aue Martin bisitora la ciudad Das CO. A susta do Par que Penseque ¿Que palabras no entendiste hoy? To cos h.S. Pala bras las entendi. Lef y volvf a leer para comprender bien? (Si) No Lef hoy todas las páginas? (1) No Tarea de hoy: PSC Hibe cinco oro-clones que describan el lugardela historia. I ha ciudad de oa Rasa asister muchas historias. 2 La jalesia de allier la mas bonitaz grande. 3 Yuca tan esta muy grande con mugeres mur bellas. 4 Michaelan es mur banita Por quees no quebb a ciudad 5 sinalaa tiene Plazas com michooran. Work Sample E2

Fecha: 1/12/93 Resume en pocas oraciones lo que leíste hoy Martin le hacen una estuata de chide en alisco. El personaje con quien yo me identifique hoy -sue: con Francisco : Por que? Yo tambien & Cosn; FOUC ONO FRANCISCO ¿Como me sentí después de la lectura de hoy? contenta Por qué? Martin ISA UNG  $\infty$ triata de 26 ¿Qué pasará mañana en la lectura? Dande Martin Continua CON Viares ¿Qué palabras no entendiste hoy? Lef y volvi a leer para comprender bien? Si No ¿Leí hoy todas las páginas? Sí No Tares de hoys factile cines ancients declarations Omartin Resodor anda de Paris Por 193 calles de la isla de Mexcalliflame @ La carrera estaba Muy refida. Que se vera ni se dia nada () Temero camibó lentamente. (4) Entonces empriso a oir aritos. BLAgente no devata de rehar Porras a san PEdro

Work Sample E3

# APPENDIX F

## LITERATURE LOGS

### BIBIANA Y SU MUNDO

### WORK SAMPLE #1

Fecha: 5-27-94 Resume en pocas pelabras lo que leiste hoy: Enhana of Dergonciosci el sois de snoro. Flon Ribi a del industrial mona: Bibl-10 Flena CILCE 1 (ecolo Rigiana. analedia a 03 Creia PN S O revos. Con cual gersonaje te identificaste hoy? \_ (On 3, blana suida a for qui? tambien ita cuando mi abue estaba enterr ¿Cômp te sentiste después de la lectura de hoy? Mas omenos ifor and? E dp. Schiana que 50 tupraa ///ta 150 cas **R**<sub>c</sub>bi a loctura? <u>Cue</u> <u>¿Qué peserá meñane en l</u> sequina aborrando. Que pelabras no entendiste hoy? Intenditodas. (E) ¿Lei y volvi a leer para comprender bien? No 57 No Let hoy todas las pégines? Tares de hor Escribie en un par lato de minumo + minumo del racitu Prencuand G raha Rih *padre*. muy bien. C Jemo decin NS CONTROL cadre no ouisa, Rogelia <u>jui tetuera a dormir pero el</u> à Le Ribir para nactarla ~00 r181 a Acder <ta 20.9 QUP e combrarse SU bici

Work Sample F1

115



#### LITERATURE LOGS

CHICHEN ITZA LA CIUDAD SAGRADA DE LOS MAYAS

116

----

WORK SAMPLES #1 AND 2.

**Pecha:** 10-22-93 Resume en pocas oraciones lo que leiste hoy: Oue si el ver tenian un hila y era muy trinica le Labon sermisis a su herman. Tempien ibia muieres caserbates. El personaje con quien yo me identifiqué hoy -fue: Can las sacerdales ¿Por qué? Yn tambien quiciera saber wando es tienion de sembrar y de cusechar. ¿Cóno me sentí después de la lectura de hoy?\_\_\_\_ Tristes Por que? Las mujeres que eran saceidates v s: no eran virgenes les mataban 2Qué pasará, mañana en la lectura? (1 ve se van a suntar para bacer un comercia més alande. 2Que palabras no entendiste hoy? Casi lodos los palabras Lef y volví a leer para comprender bien? (?) No ¿Lef hoy todas las páginas? 69 No Tarea de hoy: Laci be 5 mociones que deservin el lucar de la historia En Mara esta conte tenico mamide remeitos. T: Kal Sembrahan frigal, calaberas y aquacate ect Jenian un concercia conde intercambighan cusas. A big sacerdates y sacendates are redicion Tampren ten au unas cuidade más arande que stras

Work Sample G 1

117

Fecha: 10/27/93 Resume en pocas oraciones lo que leiste hoys families ce levantation nov temprano. Cuando haran inc case textos los mienbros y familias avadation Las casa se dividian en dos maites. El personaje con quien yo me identifique hoy --fue: los querreros Journes no permition Por que? A loc (ombetw can be gierricias y mejor augeon que les avurlan con las armas. ¿Como me senti después de la lectura de hoy? Bien Por qué? Los mavas construian 501 casos, con mesila de Indo y aqua. no permition meterse si permiso del duro ¿ qué pasará mañana en la lectura? Que donde estan viviendo los margise va a ser mois grande en asienda - more racas. ¿Qué palabras no entendiste hoy? + odus las entends. Lef y volví a leer para comprender bien? Sí No ¿Leí hoy todas las páginas? (Sí) No Tarea de hoy: Describe los sentimientos de p personale are mad to our-Los maras amaban min 3. Tambien avericin Low marrie averian 4. Tamburn los mavas querion sacerdoles. Adorskon macho A 5 sos Familias 10 mayas Work Sample G2

## APPENDIX H

#### LITERATURE LOGS

## DON QUIJOTE DE LA MANCHA

### WORK SAMPLES #1, 2 AND 3.

Fecha: Resume en pocas palabras lo que leíste hoy: Don NUNCHE ae. entermedod pero ina encontraba ₽ PNSUC en ermodad have and don Quinot ese DEYD tinar desmare Oro re murio. ¿Con cual personaje te identificaste hoy? (on **UULINTP** con Por qué? 1/1 rooresalla aun ambien lugar <u>guilr &</u> VIVA ¿Cómo te sentiste después de la lectura de hoy? **r**riste Sunote 2Por qué? Don Se, enternic SD Se desmay Tha. ¿Qué pasará mañana en la lectura? 🖉 オレヒ 0 m se acabo. Dero bonito einteresante, me gus muu ¿Qué palabras no entendiste hoy? Enfend <u>todas</u> ¿Lei y volvi a leer para comprender bien? **NO** Si S ¿Leí hoy todas las páginas? No Tarea de hoy: Escribe on un parrato de 6 Oraciones CARITU del dehon n 100010to <u>regresan</u> Tanch n CUAIN 51. E I enron ( CVON C ~ 11CA erin onna ama D QUP 2 m 01 Dehsaban husca de aventuras MA ON e decia ave su esprim tenia derre Casarce hO hombre are guera. hon cone BUNDTe S P desmayo y despiles murios

Work Sample H1 120

Fecha: \_ 3-8-44 Resume en pocas palabras lo que leiste hoy: Que Dullate nenso ave mana ecor C egerceto 900 t Que ron CUCI 1 yen las mue UN ¿Con cual personaje te identificaste hoy?\_ ancho ¿Por qué? Yo tamber eha 10 rebiear dentes 100 Bucete Dan ¿Cómo te sentiste después de la lectura de hoy?\_ Mal ¿Por qué? \_Q  $Q_{U} q q$ avedaron Cvatro muela ?eate ¿Qué pasará mañana en la lectura? <u>Ove pranto</u> le saldran las muelas v 109 dian tes ¿Qué palabras no entendiste hoy? \_ ¿Leí y volví a leer para comprender bien? Sí. No ¿Leí hoy todas las páginas? SI No Tarea de hoy: Haz en 6 oracion Un resumen capitula <u>e)</u> e Octav JOn n con aha man to A1,000 mayado mr QVEPO, lin egerceta OS. d 9p tos as queda 10 mile den te Sanc C \ taba revisa ndo a hoca

Work Sample H2

recha: 2/28/94 Resume en pocas palabras lo que leiste hoy: auc MOTORICA VINCA Jugar de 00 **n**Ch 0 <u>۵</u>05 C 2 no lo PLICS RAS 010 COCI AS 0  $\sim$ c licio Cerebra V SOLE ACUSIC SEC On mire Con cual personaje te identificaste hoy? Con Aviote പറ് eer Por qué? DOC QUE SO CO ଚଚ ami CU ¿Cómo te sentiste después de la lectura de hoy? mien ¿Por qué? Dosque Se Dodici in adiriar 0 ave Cid ¿Qué pasará mañana en la lectura? que baa ?r <u>caminar</u> is un cristi 3 NO. R na a Q CICICIT D TIGICIT CALLIO ¿Qué palabras no entendiste hoy? 051050 01151010105 NO ¿Lei y volvi a leer para comprender bien? Sí ¿Leí hoy todas las páginas? Sĩ No Tarea de hoy: <u>CSCRIDE CR</u> Dariut an 0000 6 Craciones **A**CA MICOU 20 ampo പറ m Sin ens S aigante **A** ( **M** ( 2 CIM non n reso 61 1 A.C iando QUE aiaann 50 100 oven <u>esc</u> CUE ash case · OX 04 ive rse duso acane ach 1294 Ö mas mas libros. 10206 RE fantasias de iltes.

Work Sample H3



### LITERATURE LOGS

#### ROMEO Y JULIETA

WORK SAMPLES #1 AND 2.

Fecha: 4-7 Resume en pocas palabras lo que leiste hoy: Ron Teobaldo v despues mat oα **`**ح P (asa e Frav 40 <u>G</u> enamorada *peran* Konen tuera Da a Con de ara latican ¿Con cuál personaje te identificaste hoy? Con Madriza ¿Por qué? Va ample sera Duscar nuien NUP PS huena V ade nteresara alguna ce 1518 ra. ¿Cômo te sentiste después de la lectura de hoy?\_\_ ¿Por qué? ] men y Comensana 20 cula de enhal do ¿Qué pasará mañana en la lectura? Que omeo Ira en husca Julieta Dara decirse la mucha que amon. Se ¿Qué palabras no entendiste hoy? Entendi todas, ¿Leí y volví a leer para comprender bien? ST) No ¿Leí hoy todas las páginas? S No Tarea de hoy: Descrine el De rechaite nenas i n austaclo. adv MADOUS se personie 00000 quiere cas tigen Komeo. Λ and seld Flla sabe ba 100 419 in hom ma 0. amh he Gilo se defen PS Ier Como susedieron as casas. Ella 10.00 DINERP a Romeo Sabe e es inosente VQUE V0 10 duo mentivas, FS unaniules que Sr olensa Sticia. Tompien no PIERSO OUP men es un hombre mosente 1 que sole servetenalo.

Work Sample 11

24/01/ Fecha: Resume en pocas palabras lo que leiste hoy: VENDERACES C). ict Antra A do An n1 SY on which Kompa astaba toma digade triste: Komen ciai m 0 ¿Con cual personaje te identificaste hoy? Romeo (0)2Por qué? La  $\leq$ aurdina C ¿Cómo te sentiste después de la lectura de hoy? \_ mal 2Por qué? Jon GIR omeo se mancron ¿Qué pasará mañana en la lectura? Que Reviviran Vanco y lekita use casaran ¿Qué palabras no entendiste hoy? \_ ¿Lei y volvi a leer para comprender bien? 5 No ¿Lei hoy todas las páginas? 5 No Tarea de hoy: YURIE An 76 retc. PNC n + cđ 9 Sen erm en  $\mathcal{P}$  $\mathcal{A} \cap \mathcal{A}$ On  $\gamma$ ordaran 70 515 C 1.0 ð 0 on **6**1 DUIZDA  $^{\circ}$ conÚ, ngilo  $C \cap \mathcal{D}$  $\Omega$ Work Sample 12

ويرابر والمحاورة والموادي موادي مواليهما المجرم مجاجيهم والمرابع

\_\_\_\_\_125



## LEONARDO'S LITERATURE LOGS

WORK SAMPLES #1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 AND 8.

Fecha: 9 12 34 Resume en pocas oraciones lo que leiste hoy: +1 45 +19010 19 SY QUE 5e en hermo sa (omo Qh cha ( aha 0 El personaje con quien yo me identifique hoy --Wallase fue: Chac e 5 cuida Por qué? 101 herma-ΣÜ UP que eS Mas de t C erar no 0 gulore mucho 11.40: a r ¿Como me sentí después de la lectura de hoy?\_ bien bohito es Jr 400 01 Por que? CN 252 21 (a ho 10 2n nen olon 95 10 +0 CIE bn ¿Qué pasará mañana en la lectura? 210 Me Jor Cheuchtral QUe ¿Qué palabras no entendiste hoy? Lef y volvi a leer para comprender bien? SI No ¿Leí hoy todas las páginas? (Sí) No Tarea de hoy: Work Sample J1 127

الماري المراجع المراجع

Fecha: 10 - 20 - 93 Resume en pocas oraciones lo que leíste hoy: 1e 90 tio al berto 1 mame 2 C25 Q 0 El personaje con quien yo me identifiqué hoy -rue: (0 Ramona 902 Ri 2 que ta Rie Por qué? Poi na 11 mosina ha limosing Bie que Rig ¿Cômo me sentí después de la lectura de hoy?\_\_ ien 940 Por que? POV 5,5 10 +1 BICAR +,0 (0 t n Bi E 1)10 le Rien 49 U ME 0 Qué pasará mañana en la lectura? Pa 250 Ma + tol ca se a DU ¿Qué palabras no entendiste hoy? YO ba ¿Leí y volví a leer para comprender bien? Sí No ¿Leí hoy todas las páginas? 71 No adjutivos capiti-Tarea de hoy: 15 cr; be 5 18 (+11 ra d (att vos le 12 P N 0 manRe nnhi ta gorisu onada DVE terido 10 · - - -۰, Work Sample J2 128

Fecha: 11 - 3-93 Resume en pocas oraciones lo que leíste hoy: ISM del ee fue a un hote ave 40 lor mio mas a 815+0 902 norhe gona El personaje con quien yo me identifiqué hoy -rue: el capitan AJab :Por qué? Por que se ta VecoReta Do 12 banena > no lapobit ROA RtQ Par ¿Cómo me sentí de: pués de la lectura de hoy? Mai Dor qué? Por que qui sie Rio corret a baHeng 10 a 90i Re Matra . Capitán P1 A Jab Qué pasará mañana en la lectura? 402 12 Seba a 40270 ra Ra 912 nebele molete ¿Qué palabras no entendiste hoy? ¿Lei y volví a leer para comprender bien? /Sí/No ¿Lef hoy todas las páginas? (Sf) No Tarea de hoy: 5 ma c/ es aventhe ro It SUTT2 Cazar balen 250 112(1 PO CO COBRY drimictoson Ma -25 UN. mall 2 C'enmas can en 1 a v 25. συ RY SM que I C barco n Lar halen

Work Sample J3

Fecha: 11117 111) Resume en pocas palabras lo que leiste hoy: Martin 32 VR de Viale a movicora conocry 10 Persono; Per 12 Lav. bien 211 gieron rara Tracer un zade IUR, 10 CURNHO donde sale ele ¿Con cuál personaje te identificaste hoy? matrinH ¿Por qué? <u>Sucede que estamos restejando la fieste</u> be le virgen de la candelaria. Por que nosatro rabien Fetecame VN nafiete ¿Cómo te sentiste después de la lectura de hoy? \_ Bien ¿Por qué? Martrin contestabe 105 Saludos topa la jete ¿Qué pasará mañana en la lectura? Viano tobo el dia y toda la nochio a ta de tor a Mexico ¿Qué palabras no entendiste hoy? ¿Leí y volví a leer para comprender bien? (SI) No ¿Leí hoy todas las páginas? Sí (No) Tarea de hoy: ES LYIDE FYES ora Lioneis dularatiusy tees oraciones intervo 9ativose. Omartrin Pescalor Se arregio JU VISTOSO LOPETZ Prio's contrar de Plumas hannes y 90 miro'en CI 15 Paulos IVIAJO todo el sia y toda la maraco 3 sucede que estamos festedenso la fiesta de la virgen de la canvelerio CLIVE por que no ne acompaños y me muestres el ouchto? seno es asiz Gever des?

- Work Sample J4

recha: <u>1'- 18-94</u> Resume en pocas palabras lo que leiste hoy: \_ le bino una obsección de ser caballero. filrras para comprariivendio todas cabanerias vaprender mai nacerca bros de of caballeros, y despresse bino la ideadopre para ser un bren caballero. PRYRYCP ¿Con cuál personaje te identificaste hoy? lon avisote ¿Por qué? don avidote - tenjo en su casa uname. que pasaba de los cuarcinta y una sobrina preno necabu a 105 -Ates y un mozo de compo y plaza, que ali ensilieba el mois en tomebe la Pole. ¿Cômo te sentiste después de la lectura de hoy? . bien confeto Por que? Linpial, pues, sus armas, retto any transitivado a " mismo, enteridio' The nois faitable of 10 LOSE sine bused that same is evill than sei preve el calallero undante sin amores on arbor site motor y sive fruto y ¿Qué pasară mañana en la lectura? Cue sus aima . ojala que nosiga lelless le furas que no 1eticnda ¿Qué palabras no entendiste hoy? ¿Leí y volvi a leer para comprender bien? No ¿Lei hoy todas las páginas? No Tarea de hoy: ESCLIDE ENUN PARA FO SP 51813 nara den aviubte oraciones di que. 1à monena en la jeltura. yo freo q v l ento esavan halida. en que esta 250 PERSami 50 to grainando mudierito yo gree ALL y 10 Hanadar la-armadura y dapeliar do avidore Hendio sy ticklas para compat libro Ideleerir don avidote tudo VMA KD N Ttura que el seledro sene secon Work Sample J5 131

Fecha: H. 3, T.L Resume en pocas palabras lo que leiste hoy: Romeo y Frex Larensonabla del problema de Rom Hablan delle triste separación de Romeo X JULieta, O CAUSA del problemade Rome or Modriza a deciric A Romeo que Julieta viene la es to deservo de lo ocu Mito. Los capulatos quieran ¿Con cual personaje te identificaste hoy? Romeo Por qué? Romen FCPOr csta mux ave qui eve muncho a Julieto xoi unos Liaso NO 12 BARVEN JONTO de que ¿Cómo te sentiste después de la lectura de hoy? Mel ¿Por qué? <u>Romeo</u> esta tricte por que Se MUSIT CE FIO DSDALDON ROMED esta yorando Oué pasará mañana en la lectura? Jaja que ciga le luiento le puras pe Romes y JUL. Eta pero que vo se an tristeo ¿Qué palabras no entendiste hoy? . Lef y volvi a leer para comprender bien? (S No ¿Lei hoy todas las páginas? No Tarea de hoy: 255 un parato Se (e) ncs del inbro. Romeo estatrite por que se murio su +100 ROMED esta : muy mas X quier Cler a Julietae Rome e quiere munero a : etdo Romeoledijo a Julieta que le que ria un belle Romeo quieve Salar los 90250 de sv tion JUL, eta esta triste. por que 30 mora no quiere que se case con Romeon

angenetis at anno 1997 anno 19 Tagairtíochta ann an an anno 1997 anno 19

Work Sample J6

Fecha: 4/13/04 Resume en pocas palabras lo que leiste hov: A22.00 queria ser marinero, pero su padre no lo essa profesion Lonia profecio da A adojotspu else termina la dicusion se FURTON HUILENH Robinson encantro a un amigo 555 cvi: Llamigode Robin Son leaguiba na ces un viojeo El fue secues ¿Con cuál personaje te identificaste hoy? vie ciále c Kobinson Por qué? Suelucion el habugar y beinvedar ierras y zvando estada dovencito que ria SL marginero ¿Cômo te sentiste después de la lectura de hoy? mai ¿Por qué? Robinson no quiere ser lo que SU Papa quiere quesea Aborado quiere Ger Marineros ¿Qué pasará mañana, en la lectura? Robinson seda F de sucasa y hade gar LU Pubres Solo ¿Qué palabras no entendiste hoy? ¿Leí y volví a leer para comprender bien? SI . No ¿Lei hoy todas las páginas? No, SI-Tarea de hoy: as un para fo de SEIS oraciones 121 1. bros Robinson no quiere ser abogadooy supa bre sviere que sea Assgado pero el noquie re eviere ser marineros Robinson se dair Lasa por que se allo UN amage Robinson dela Platico con zu Pabre Platicaro muncha cosar Robinson que creser marinero pero 30 pable noquieree Robinson seglia un a molo muy guenoo

Work Sample J7

echa: 6-	-2-94 NB
lesume e	n nocas palabras lo que leiste hoy: to Vos 105 Jese
ic alla	VAN a 151 D. Bibi le diverou the supervise
sibi cona	Inva cuendos a los miños De los que le condava su Papa
Bibi teni	puse as PSotibitrodajade widerdo nin-Soy irs
U i Java	MUY bienoa Bibi icdavan frepa y ellapidio
PATS SUP	
¿Con cua	I personaje te identificaste hoy?
105	lesinos 105 proinos le alludan o 13; bi
¿Por que	comida pur que estía esta
con la	con Su padre pero Bu padre es barien
<b>Y</b>	e sentiste después de la lectura de hoy?
·Por má	CONTETO 10005105 best nos 12 alludar
a TSI b	i le de Mdecomery 106 de lasti
endel	ie ran dulses.
Oué pas	ará mañana en la lectura?
Ribi	is wertena de madre su pa
Y C 1 5	un ombre Joralian
¿Qué pal	abras no entendiste hoy?
	No a leer para comprender bien?
The second second	Andre les ségisses C NO
Lei noy	todas las páginas? hoy: 255 n resume en scisora
A A A	et del 1. bron
12.1	, je slivdan joi Vekinoso Bibi25
muy	tradaJodera oBibi es cuzifara de
44 4 1 6	entitie tan duises enationda
Ribi	VIVE EN VN Prebio MUYDON, to
node	Vive en un prebio muydonitos flores. A Bibi se Susta a Liudase
0+00	of log vesings de l'pueblos

Work Sample J8

# APPENDIX K

## LUPE'S LITERATURE LOGS

### WORK SAMPLES #1, 2, 3, 4, 5, AND 6.

Pophas 9/16/ Resume en pocas oraciones lo que leiste hoy: estaban esti e Jess, Bill, na. arrey FUI la ndo la El personaje con quien yo me identifique hoy fue: 07 nina una ¿Por qué? POFOU P n NΛ riende a mbren. D 61 · · · ¿Copo me sentí después de la lectura de hoy? bien 2Por qué?, POrque es una historia MUY Da Dien echa 0.5 eer me gusta aMI een ¿Qué pasará mañana en la lectura? Jess serat Que esi P a SP. ЧГ Ma 9 M1005 a ¿Qué palabras no entendiste hoy? todas Lef y volví a leer para comprender bien? SD No ¿Les hoy todas las páginas? (SI) No a Bill BUrke Tarea, de noy: Escribe 3 o racions que describal gente Rurke seto-6 TIT 4 905 ta dor QU **-e** a Casa Ca 5 **)** educado re mu 6  $a_{\Gamma}()$ Ue Ć Ta a yua a le es a ٩. BU QUE TO UN senor В **e** ) : 50 20 a. . C SU C a Leslie (on la tarea: ayudarie Work Sample K1

Fecha: Resume en pocas oraciones lo que leiste hoy: ramona. cara ND **D** () zotovevet 2.0 queria El personaje con quien yo me identifique hoy mama a 1 fue: Ppr qué? PORQUE mamá a Jugara QUE a a Rainol DIJU lo mismo. quillerri 0 α... Y DI Con derpués de la lectura de hoy?\_ ¿Cómo me sentí F Ramona Por qué? PORQUE recibio a to tambien guillet mila mut bien 7 recibiría a alguien en, MUY ¿Qué pasará mañana en la lectura? Namolla hara DOCI e 0 JUE con guillermina. bien rarse D0 ) OY : ¿Qué palabras no entendiste hoy? odas Lef y volví a leer para comprender bien? (51)No ¿Lef hoy todas las páginas? 6D No personate que más Tarea de hoy: Describe el oraciones. BUSTADO RN 5 110 α ha cer e' gustaba Ramona no egalos que rectortlos. los osos de Ramona Tabo 6 9 peluche. prestarle los juqueres 10 P questa Ramona a guil er milla. ina. a guillerm Ramona ho queria enorona. 5 Ramona es

1212193 Fecha: Resume en pocas palabras lo que leíste hoy: Qué a pedro se le aparecio 6 Afierno 610 0 σ Se dia blo infietno a, cuando 11090 à 6 9050 no 9UP Pedro COMO erno 6 1111 ¿Con cual personaje te identificaste hoy?\_\_ CON 105 NITOS ¿Por qué? POAQué Se asustarol ellos sustatia NO mea 40 cone d Di 60 Q Ve Pedro n o Se porque 40 ¿Cômo te sentiste después de la lectura de hoy? 9 91 0110-Bien ¿Por qué? Po RQUE e Una diable 6 dio cuando necesitara para barita Magica mismo. haria 0 dinero Qué pasará mañana en la lectura? Porque +riste Que signe estara novio. Colgaran a su ¿Qué palabras no entendiste hoy? 01  $(\mathfrak{T})$ ¿Lef y volvi a leer para comprender bien? No No ¿Leí hoy todas las páginas? SI Tarea de hoy: ESCRIDE S avalogias con vo cabulario ectura della Hechicera: bruta:: demonio: diablo. 2a: Jarra:: Comida: Plato. .cerve ret: Phincesa: reina. 3. Phinci za: UTasimano. 1. PeloiC Amable: enotado:: isla: basque.

6 NP Fecha: Resume en pocas palabras lo que leiste hoy: Que Manifus queria que Matak a 1 pra hermanos 2.0 SU Cr aMbie etal ue. rn Plei Ca Φ I٢ ¿Con cuál personaje te identificaste hoy? CON IUZ de la Mal mariana ¿Por qué? PORO do S 4 • 6 N  $I \sigma$ UÁ d Me ámbi hitos a: mi hitos. 6 gusto a ¿Cômo te sentiste después de la lectura de hoy? manitusqueria matar DORQUE ¿Por qué? + 0 ١D haria and Ý 50. da ۲۱a ¿Qué pasará mañana\_en\_la lectura? contentara T Con Man JUE hermanos. ¿Qué palabras no entendiste hoy? TODAS ¿Lei y volvi a leer para comprender bien? SV No ¿Leí hoy todas las páginas? No 5 oraciones declarativas Tarea de hoy: ESCHIDE 96 ΥC Ø eC cargat ulla eberias edad 14 [• +0Λo pesada. an nas μà Q' Joiviendo esta e 40 5 ble. POCI amable €. to Par mut d 20 +() que Mato ð mani a 010200 prego as α. 9. Sena ar ermano revao donde d. 10 a and a sin

ال المراجع الم المراجع المراجع

Work Sample K4

Fecha: Resume en pocas palabras lo que leíste hoy: QUE JON QUIJOTE 11290  $\square$ 16 UNa 00 a DEID en n ٥ 2 a A Q () Q0 0 60 a ¿Con cuál personaje iden aballero lificast C PORQUE Ma ipor que? 0 [ ] donde 250. CП ¿Cómo te sentiste después de la lectura de hoy?\_ PORGJ ¿Por qué? C Ð senoro NC C 2. С o r 0 Qué pasará mañana la lectura? A C d e Τa xua6 10 ¿Qué palabras\_po\_entendiste hoy? .... ¿Lei y volvi a leer para comprender bien? SI No ¿Leí hoy todas las páginas? S No Tarea de hoy: Deschibe Parrato enun 46 6 oracione 9 O.D 11 0 00 A 010 (), Ø a 9 on C Q **50**1 ٥ α 0 d 0 a Юu to D OV. 6 d Mci  $\mathbf{T}$ 0ĥ **C** 0 Q 70

-94 Fecha: bras lo que leiste hoy: Resum OVNO )(| a Uhio. d 12 0 10 O C Ma 1)C d n a bid 0 O hian ňπ 691 idoacteo inula ¿Con cual 20 λα VQ Por qué? M 0 0. O ſ és de la lectura de hoy?\_ ¿Cômo te sent റ Por qué? **G**6 10 as. n lectura? ¿Qué pasará mañana DITEO 0. ¿Qué palabras no entendiste hoy? **(3)** ¿Lei y volvi a leer para comprender bien? No No S ¿Lei hoy todas las páginas? P ~ 9 Tarea de hoy: 71/10-EN ROM RI Sa 90 d 0 6 Dok ona С (NO)tte. ·Homto C n a n  $\mathcal{N}$  $\sigma$ a ( )) pa  $\mathfrak{W} \sigma$ notha 0 e 0 -CM n Ping ۵  $\cap$ PM 0 0 116 0 UN dhe INE D a ÐF 96 SD6 901odniza 0 Conterar. Folieta.

#### APPENDIX L

### LUIS'S LITERATURE LOGS

WORK SAMPLES #1, 2, 3, 4, 5, AND 6.

9/10/93 Fecha: Resume en pocas oraciones lo que leiste hoy: desse querie estar somère son la somethe todas los vienes El personaje con quien yo me identifique hoy -fue: Con Jesse ¿Por qué? (5+000 con la scherita roma 51 10 FLAND ¿Como me sentí después de la lectura de hoy?\_\_\_\_ como Jesse como el del anto · Por qué? Me Quata de Fondal ¿Qué pasará mañana en la lectura? Yo creo Qué se Rodin ablar con la aniorita ¿Qué palabras no entendiste hoy? \_\_\_\_\_ No le hacte mella ¿Leí y volví a leer para comprender bien? Sí No ¿Leí hoy todas las páginas? Sí No Tarea de hoy: escribe cince distidos calificatives are described a resse Flace grande aliente enstan re lacoen

Resume	en pocas palab	ras lo que k	eiste hoy:		
	tia ocatriz				
Que la	Familia Ken e	stabo cont	cila a la	a llegada	
	AIBERTO EL				
			· . ·		
¿Con cu	ál personaje te	dentificas	te hoy? _		
	Con C	Sullermina			:
¿Por que	? ma ubiero	a gustado	tener	os regala	S
	es tran el				
	<b>J</b>				
¿Cómo 1	e sentiste desp		ectura de l	hoy?	
Por au	7 ramona S	C Sintia	COMO UN	estarbo	
C					-
			litera de la composición de la composi Composición de la composición de la comp		
2Qué pa a Cont	sará mañana er entar con e	n la lectura?	Guller Guller	мила 50 и Мила	<u>)</u> 0
a Cont	sará mañana er	n la lectura? Fio de ndiste hoy?	Guiller	MINA	<i>jo</i>
a Cont	sará mañana er entar con e labras no enten crtura de	n la lectura? Hio de ndiste hoy?	Suller Suente	nd lo	)0
a Cont	sará mañana er extar con e labras no enten ctura de oM a leer para	n la lectura? I Fio de ndiste hoy? ho Y	Suller Suente	nd la Si No	)0
¿Qué pa	sará mañana er entar con e labras no enten ectura de olví a leer para todas las págin	n la lectura? I Fio de ndiste hoy? ho.Y comprender has?	Guilles Si ente bien?	Ad la SI No SI No	
¿Qué pa ¿Lei y v ¿Lei hoy Tarea d	sará mañana er atar con e labras no enten ctura de olví a leer para todas las págin a hoy: Escube	n la lectura? I Fio de ndiste hoy? ho.Y comprender has?	Guilles Si ente bien?	Ad la SI No SI No	
¿Qué pa ¿Lei y v ¿Lei hoy Tarea d	sará mañana er entar con e labras no enten ectura de olví a leer para todas las págin	n la lectura? I Fio de ndiste hoy? ho.Y comprender has?	Guilles Si ente bien?	Ad la SI No SI No	
¿Qué pa ¿Lei y v ¿Lei hoy Tarea d Ma.	sará mañana er entar con e labras no enten ctura de olví a leer para todas las págin a hoy: Escribe	n la lectura? I Fio de ndiste hoy? ho / comprenden as? Sinco ores	Sulles Sulles bien?	Add la Si No Si No d el Persona	
¿Qué pa ¿Lei y v ¿Lei hoy Tarea d Mas Ranoro	sará mañana er atar con e labras no enten ctura de olví a leer para todas las págin a hoy: Escribe a portente	n la lectura? Lio de ndiste hoy? hoy? hoy? comprenden as? conco oreco bloado el t	Guiller Si ente bien? Daes Co	Add la Si No Si No d el Persona	
2 Cont 2 Qué pa 2 Lei y v 2 Lei hoy Tarea d Mas Ranoro Ranoro	sará mañana er entar con e labras no enten ctura de olví a leer para todas las págin a hoy: Escribe aportente Se engo co maaño a c	n la lectura? I to de ndiste hoy? hor comprenden as? Sunco orac boado el t Cuillermina	Guilles Si ente bien? Daes co	Add la Si No Si No d el Persona	
Lei y v ¿Lei hoy Tarea d Maj Ramono Ramono Ramono	sará mañana er atar con e labras no enten ctura de olví a leer para todas las págin e hoy: Escribe aportente Se engo co mgaão a co	n la lectura? L Fio de ndiste hoy? hoy? hoy? comprenden as? conco orac Hoado el F cuillermina el fio 1412	Guilles Si ente bien? Daes con Alberto	Adl la Si No Si No del Persona	
a Cont 2Que pa 2Lei y v 2Lei hoy Tarea d Mas Ramono Ramono Ramono Ramono	sará mañana er atac con e labras no enten ctura de olvi a leer para todas las págin a hoy: Escribe a poctante Se englo d mgaão a co e oufezo a p	n la lectura? I Fio de ndiste hoy? hoy? hoy? comprenden as? conco orec box do el fi contremine el fio 1916 concar que	Guiller Si ente bien? Daes con Maldula	Adl la Si No Si No del Persona	
Lei y v Lei y v Lei hoy Tarea d Mas Ramono Ramono Ramono Ramono Ramono Ramono Ramono	sará mañana er atar con e labras no enten ctura de olví a leer para todas las págin e hoy: Escribe aportente Se engo co mgaão a co	n la lectura? I Fio de ndiste hoy? hor comprenden as? Sinco orac Hordo el F Sinco orac Hordo el F Sinco orac Hordo el F Sinco orac	Guilles Si ente bien? Daes con Malbert Maldula BERTO	Al la Si No Si No Ciaborla la horo e	a.j

2-22-94 recha: \_ Resume en pocas palabras lo que leiste hoy: hidalad en la mancha, estudo libras de caballeme, Vendia Sus tenenas Par con Plan MUCHAS Le tanta le er se volvio loco. La Puso nombre l asu caballo y el se puso don quijote de la manche. ¿Con cuál personaje te identificaste hoy? Con Don guilote Por qué? Yo tambien Pinsaria Ser UN GI JE caballero se necosita estimiar cana ¿Cômo te sentiste después de la lectura de hoy? . triste ¿Por qué? don quijate piensa que no Puede Para serio. Ger caballers y nesecute estudior ¿Qué pasará mañana en la lectura? dan Quijok Pondra a Pensar as estudiara Para coballero ¿Qué palabras no entendiste hoy? astillero, alarag, recia. has and desting Fanceas, requirebras, desublahasen Aristoteles, enfrasco or in, mohe Russiale ¿Leí y volvi a leer para comprender bien? SI No ¿Leí hoy todas las páginas? ส No Tarea de hoy: En un Parafa de sels oracianes Prin que aro don quijate de la nometra en este libro. Von QUIIOR Pensala estudior Pora hade caballer. Don Quilofe on su rucio ba a Consocial-· Unance del Taboso Don Quinte en su santo P1124 ane estaba Releando con un dragon Dan auriote 199 Meder a un rastillo Ann Salvar a la Princesa. Den QUILION tendra aventuras con leanes. Don autorie Se magnin Un setor con esperios y of hagpelante can ellos.

4-13-94 Fecha: \_ Resume en pocas palabras lo que leíste hoy: A RIB Bo Focho. on madrid. SU Papa contro - 1 cupa en la escuela le contabacuentas a los unds. A BIBI 10 regalation ropa elegente. FiBI ruidata MIROS Y LE Pagaban quinionias Resetas. ¿Con cuál personaje te identificaste hoy? G BIBI tombien me gustaba rundar a ¿Por qué? \_ romoe BIBI. NIROS ¿Cômo te sentiste después de la lectura de hoy? . Contento oui daira BIBILL DECIAN dil ¿Por qué? \_ 4000 LOS CULLATOR Y 51 ZOXIN Lien ¿Qué pasará mañana en la lectura? Seyvira Siendo ablando Para 12 seguiren Lamosa ninos 05 CUI 00 ¿Qué palabras no entendiste hoy? de 9 195 Palabras men do turon\_ ¿Leí y volvi a leer para comprender bien? SC. No X No ¿Lei hoy todas las páginas? Tarea de hoys a KA madri VIIIA en. GUEYIAA YOUAS A ella 1a do madra y entroba a malquir tienda y no le decian Siempto hombre ave (JN ) i) DaPa averia MUCH 0 cstaba horracha. BIBIGAA la muchos culo tos contoba alentas HOOS contoba A .... 0 ESCHEID cuidair NIADS e ouston - .... n Ros Presborn VINUY BIEA

5-18-94 Fecha: Resume en pocas palabras lo que leíste hoy: El 2 de rovinson era un buce amerciante. Courson queria sec marinero. El Para do Vorisson quera que robinsalizera un gian abagado. roumson se queria ir de su casa. roumson se fue on UN barro, wands ille navegande lo referend. Un pirata hiso prisionero a rovinson porinson chostio a Kuri ¿Con cuál personaje te identificaste hoy? Con Robinson me darian ganas @ naven tamb en Por qué? ami lectura. hizo en la como tobinson ¿Como te sentiste después de la lectura de hoy? . Contenta abra cortorado Por qué? Jas Ales que pl capitar clins se Romaron escapor de a Robinson baren do Pirates. ¿Qué pasará mañana en la lectura? TUS A Ilem RA a KUSY Con el 1 10 Culdura Mocha. ¿Qué palabras no entendiste hoy? lectura is entered las palabras do 10 de ¿Lei y volvi a leer para comprender bien? No No ¿Lei hoy todas las páginas? Tarea de hoy: \_ & Robinson Maueria Rana RobinSprasch Eura matilla. 200 quee que Fuera un aran a so Fuedo Robiason KOLIAZa 52 Caso a buscal aven amao 12 ano VIOPLO se aug (noon Kach) a sig in chide esterie in barco. MOD que le l.) 10 diso cashida Roma concentrar unbarco Yel do Robilson naveganda Nall FreeCuando objessor en el furro de los Priotes muro quanue raptoro V. Se lancisa XUTIY SE LUCO AMOO CO dello Planoron esco Pare UNA NOCKE SE escalaton Y XUTO se santia MUYerosimer.

6-2-94 alb) Fecha: Resume en pocas palabras lo que leiste hoy! Hino Sis leuquito Pora Mirar las estrellas. 1010tito le Pico UN CSCORPION. TURNO SE FUE Corrierds Para Sacar le Venero al contito. Gyotito se enfermo. Quida mucho a corotito. Se fueron al Kind dactor. ¿Con cuál personaje te identificaste hoy? . Juana CAA X6 tambien aludaria a Covatito ¿Por qué? Ronsotta del escarpion Sacandole **A** . ¿Cômo te sentiste después de la lectura de hoy? . contexto Warow Rafas de covatito To ¿Por qué? .. Picason del escorpion. do ¿Qué pasará mañana en la lectura? <u>Cavotito Se alibicira</u> tolor ave tento Por el escorpión. 121 ¿Qué palabras no entendiste\_hoy? lectura las Palabras la ~ de On teh di ≤î \_ do nny ¿Lei y volvi a leer para comprender bien? SC No ¿Lei hoy todas las páginas? R No Tarea de hoy: \_ Ja do Comer al 50 151104 +2 Kina la El cotatio mulcon Barbo Kino Kerro. escortion. El Scarpion boin Por auro Y le cato en el ombra a cosotita. El evanto au cola y lo mordio da ancole Mchuda, Covotito se enforma do la del escorpion. Kino se llevo'a colotito al doctor

APPENDIX M

### CLASS INTERACTIVE JOURNALS

WORK SAMPLES #1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 AND 9.

Este dia yo estaba en my casade eran ccmo las 8 de la noche yo estaba dispierta estaba esperando a my Ermana Ella andaba e indio y yo la estaba esperando porgue le ibac decir algo yo estaba biendo la notela.

9/16/93

Guerida Ineognita : Beinheme mais para pordeite contestor bien Mrs. Baltzon

Yo en la tarde crando Fui de la escueia. Ilege Y coni. Me' puse a hacer la tarea. Me puse a cortar el sacate en la llarda de la cousa. Me puse despues a sunt. con el rastrillo to do el sacate. Lo eche en una volsa cuando acade de Juntar toda el sacate con el tastrillo. Me medi pada a la casa, X line eche na tegaderaso. Lueg me sente en el soba a bei la telibision.

Repel: Eres muy tribyider, pero seo es te shide que hay que ser . Me quite sile que ayuer en tre eres. Ma Bellija

Work Sample M1

Work Sample M2

1910

Mur Bally in al parague de la ménore de l'adat, in el parague de la ménore de l'adat, la fuert

beile, no e oldo note soble eso nade i si hacon algo alomeros a tener beile, no eso que no ben a tener

#### Alobe Beplienbre de 1993

El 29 de agosta me fui a mexicili a agarer el autobus para mme a Gua. dolapra y de atil me -iba agarrar otro autobus para irme a Sahua yo Michoacan a ver- a mi abuela la mama de mi mama par que mi mama la iba a Herar a que viera a su hija entosces nos fuimos un miéreoles y llegamos un viernes y al siguie te dia ibanos a una fiesta por que mi primo ce los a casar Y iba a ver virrea y mole. hubo muchos cosos para que estubiera muy bonita la Piesta a las s de la torde. Se joa a casar y era sabado y tenia que in a b iglesia y a ess de los once nubo una lluvia vien fuerte y entoces toda la Bente 6e fue a sus cosas estubo muy bonita la fiesta de la boda y bailoron el baile od dobr estubo, muy bonita la fiesta antes de que empeso ran. a bailar la gente tobe se a legrobe mucho y una no podia caminar de tonta gentr que abin y eso fue lo que poso yo ni cene por que no podia abia mucha gen: y no alcanse a cenar.

Abus déponsis montrato entre la boda de neglios y la de equi, pas que traction son destre per mejiono? 9. no one invitante.

Work Sample M3

9/16/93 blog is un dia muy impostante en Misico. Es el día que se commense La independencia. Alla toda la gente la commense de una farma muy bosita, con regiles, estre ale, bonderal, presentaciones de tellete y prespoe polaléries. Por la noche hay knowed y julyon piratienino el igual que grupa muena les pues la journes. Este se una fiesta que todos mesisonos sinta propundamente y de needed la jozan y la separan con mucha algun, Anoche quise in el guto pero no jude puer na muy wole y I suito me rindio. Vasta el isto per la ratio " TV have que la piel se me progen chimita. Este se sen esto muy sequeral per que se se mbres, m' pois doube naré. Sra. Baltazar yo tambien ha querito escuchar el gritos de marino papo yo ma tengo que acostar' temproro, Vo antes, wando Vivia en mexicali iba al grito. Sia. Baltazar es muy banto como or express, de su patrior hojala reption el grito pora que lo

Elizabeth.

MARSIAN /2004 A CONTAL ON 10 que travajade AYA pres erA on UNA tortillerM y pres yo CTA AYWANTE JE UNON AUTAN COMP CUATO HOCAS Y UNA LA HAIVA mi con primero y pues nosiciamo A vender A unos ranchos, Como AYa son YAAAChos pues CASI no Ay LYOCAS y cuado yvamos prendianos. la musica y pues se one muy Resio porque traina unos vosings vien Grades y jues nomps, byAn IA MUSICA Y SALIAN A COMPTAY PUES LAGA vien suave ya kemanos Asta. tenianos novia nomas ivamos y las vendianos Ins tortilles y despues nos tabamos una OYA PIHHICANDO CON CYAS, Y SENOS ASIA taide y nos-regaraba er que nos ocujob parque nosotros eranos los ultimos que YEGAGAMOS todo el siempre. le cuento esto porque yAno Ayo nique contarte.

× Jul (>V Hugo. Si sela, go me he dado eventa, lo unico que necesitos es tener disciplina. También eres inteligente . Ho muelors a peren lo contrais. ¡ Téc s' puedes! peros Saltzo

Work Sample M5

# 10-23-93

Bueno Mes. Baltagar le voy a decie que mi abueleto cho, queto ire a su yer mucho gusto ire a su casa pero para que quier que valla? if de so que todas low hambres se -110iquales aso you la Se. To quinciers que Evando me casara el hombre que fuera, patresita. Prus ya ta tacee el dia de las muertos y Allo comprorce una icoroma. The pensado aguardor amero you in ano y functor spara comprast ima de la Labe lanch llama se an me have are set una capillas tres desen que cuesta cama un mullon de Resos, luego le cuerto mos de mi papa. Morina ; Esta fin lo que puesas haven, pero ya empige a alerrar parque si rele musto suno la cupilla que quiers compar. Mrs Gallazon

Work Sample M6

#### Ma Baltazar

and a second second

Esta vez le quiero hablar de una quinceatera que mi prime ba aborer. se trata de que mis papas ban hacer los padrinos de veloción i y por lo que yo se esos padrinos son los mos importantes que hay. Mis Baltazor la que le quiero decir es que casi toda mi Four lie bon haver podrinos de algo. Tambien me gustania que si voted quiere ir yo la intito a mi cito. No a muy Bonite que digama pero a mi me gusta ir por que es mas libre que aquí y hay muchas tias halla que puedo ir a ver. Por es mine Baltazar mi prim termbien be a invitor a sus amigui Por su puesto que va haber musica, mariachi y comida deliciosa. Be laber un volce muy bonite. Ba have mucha gente y la misa ha estar tam. bien cercos de alli. Tada ets pre le batag diciendo ba haver of 20 de marzo. Mrs Baltazar ala mr. jor el 19 de marza no ver a vu. nic a elaser. Par que nos vomes au a Méxicali a aconodor todas los casas for yo diga que voy haver too lo posible pure poder venir.A la escuela le dige in pura vereur que a mi oi me geota venir qui escuelar Por que me divierto mas que chimi casa

12-3-93

-Rumfa: ---- p\_ el que le gaste min mucho a la escala per ses te almino, Ers muy human volucinte 9- 90 pine gas tomber been lija. Mrs. Ballins.

Work Sample M7

banton , que al true and muy polynon obril · ADAN (1924 3/ ON 323 HUND 200 17 K 57100413147 K BALLING AND A THE PHONE SUPPORT IS THE PHONE SUPPORT 2434 500 501 20 201310 and Odist 13 & SOUDAW & OPHIAPLAJO 530 W WX X SOMO NOS SEN SALAND SALAND SOMPTIME SOU JUPEDE UN 25 UN BOUNIN N K WRY UI UP UDIGWERT & SDSIDE UUPSEY & SUSUD SWI HAG UG925 L OLLAG UN & UD925 SOI & WIND OF MOUDEADE SOI A SHUDI scar & asimas any rolating as nos isa OLLOW UT USSU & SOYTHYTT SOYTH LEPTISE UP 352 HAND & 154 HAQWOU SOT 25 Jup dipun An UNA Supr 3? W. 12 HAND WHA CEOIN SOPOLAR OF 2945 4X JO/SW WA WINN ON SPUOP CONTEN US USUD Dup of the resident of the reader of antestan

6-28-94 Hay ha side sen dia muy tonito q llero de anociones que es el mundert del fittel sities gone'. Doo no entrainen mucha your fail wenter foly sake pais denie son dende nasé sile que sl' entre la myour prises a mail mundeal in ste digeste ten bouts. Mi el final del partido y- mes bijan terrian Tento que o cada una se egans' una fondera ig assuren pre toda and gritmation; Marico!, I Migues! " I me la put se me posia dimita de encoción. a sea have estato demagando y can que terria. Jul muy bonts are algun tomas de televisión en Miques en sur y ser como selía la gente gritado li queto per il minerto le la selección mpissona, Stata la gante supertrate solice a las ayter de la edipier a griter - q fintger este trings. Equis que sus digas legue a Tingo al colego in San Bunadino pasque are su quize ie tempines per ner el guezo. Matelligas a mi tambien me gasta I falter Loando me às cuenta que avis espotato me nenter any contents que este me deben fornes de belocer de gaste Ogde que mérico llegre a los finale. L'ai ne quet musche el fulbol que inter lo que ser con que gene México. El fallol es mi deporte farmito. Neises es mi kurite pris parque as pain donde, raci. The Bays

#### APPENDIX N

#### LEONARDO'S INTERACTIVE JOURNALS

### WORK SAMPLES #1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 AND 9.

91843 YOSENecasamePotomeBe Peromepa.PasemupoRallo Yosomu Rabisoleonardo Peroyorecon Pepeis mimanoesmala ivometotomoma Comma ma Boalaties Da im ParaesmuroRallo XoSomotaBisomealogarito

Leonardo; Ojala que tu papa ya se sulva a embarrachar. na Te quiere Mrs. Baltazar

Now Ballion · grand from partie the paper as ran a prove des

916 MORERA PERA VE TO ME MOHO y yo e TU BEMO (NO Miel)O Efe MO I MI MOLNA QUE Q MEXICALO Mi Papa Se tumo y estapomi papa Mi Papa Se tumo y estapomi papa Mi Papa Se tumo y estapomi papa

191

Work Sample N2

y yo me setti mo ma Por que un tha maco le que ria se picaria a nie many vo le pege colesito Es se chemaco que conos;o mi E mano va E SK chamaco 12 (na mola Polisia Y se lo 117e ba Ro a la coresona x ra le D. 92 a vatile 10 / bate motio Por Prica Ro que la inamaco Picaro se lo Ile ba apilisia Y ho DC BC a ta a IIi he coller. Y E se camaca sella mana Ramon.

Leonardo, especo que ese niño no les de más preslemos. Permanece puera de esos problemos. Moros Battajar

102593

Work Sample N3

11-5-93

Yo messiono mite porque mi a fuelita setane menicali y to neberse box a menicali a be a mi fuelito y mi a fuelito se si en te motrite fue do me bego peraca y to table mebero trite y pereso xe me wiehogue pame - en mericali y to table mesica trite por que mebego de menicali y por que to mebo Palla de mericali si nobo a tener una profesoria y gual que uste i labo gual trañia muno y MMO. Ballizou fima y fima deletudiate Laororso Rivera

Leonardo : Aunque te sientas triste cuando dejas a tu abuelito, recuerda que ti debes de estudiar y aprender muchas essas. Mire Baltazar

Work Sample N4

#### 12-13-93

yo tomualegre porque material diñero pararega nare a mi afuenito y a mi afuenita es pero que es tencontetos odalasela pase more ni navibad a fuenito yo me a CVERdo de US te dess y es pero que estamudien yo a coviesto mudien a fuenito

Leonardo; Bl dinere no is muy impertante pur que paus una buena Manidad. Lo mujar es tener salud, paz y tronquilidad. Mrs. Ballazor

Work Sample N5

12-13-93

yo tomualegre porque matego eldiñero pararega nave a mi afuenito y a mi afuenita es pero que es tencontetos oda la se la pase more ni navigap a fuenito yo me a CVRYdo de US te des y es pero que estamudien yo a coviesto mudien a fuenito

Leonardo; Bl diver no is muy impertante pera que paus una buma Maxidad. Lo myie es tenn salud, paz y tronquilidad. Mrs. Ballazon

Work Sample N6

Mis: Baltazar yo mesic tomotrice por see mi mani SE en fer mo 1 1a services a lopital y teonyla es ta en ferma y yo on ivaa veni a la escuesa pero segaro un napines y yo nevien for que se dise que no peveria fastar y yo el pipo a Dosito que estro a mi mama por que pios esmosvande y es pipo a Diez que mea me es ar escutra y que le sigarmos sand a uste para que la cuide para que mesis para masetudoxo que melas sigacon sanou mas Doisto el Doy SYACIAS fue suro a mi mama

1-22-93

Leonardo: Dior es grande y siempre délemos di tener mucha dé . Cuida à la mamá mucho: Mas. Baltazor .

Work Sample N7

291

How summer. Mo to presention, bortote him Mo to presention, portote him Mo to presention, bortote him Mo to presention, bortote him Mo is ano une.

40-81-2

4/14/94

mis Baltasaro redolla contar unos prolemas putegollo y mier mano pero noquiero quelecuente a nodie. mier mano meresaña muncuo pero endese no reago caso y evan no re-ago caso merega y emvese menta medise cosa y rora y evan por espega como Arrer medigo cosa y rore conteste y el mepega como Arrer medigo cosa y rore conteste o mis Baltasa. es el ermano querroredigo pero tsi murroco Baltasa no quiero ror re diga anadien y si mesuede A pega lo redolla desir porfadoro

Leonardo Li tu hermano te sigue pegando debes deciste a tu mama'.

Mrs. Bullezon

Work Sample N9



#### YESENIA'S INTERACTIVE JOURNALS

WORK SAMPLES #1 AND 2.

9-11-93. have to key a mi anyo to que dine En la caso el cuinto de la llorona y San Juan de los milagros a ella le div poco miedo con el Cuento de la lloro porque ella munco lo abio escuchodo monas hojo mentas que antres personas la hawan haydo pero me dijo que ella no Cris que la llorona Esistera yo le dije que gante la a bisto y-que cléas cuentan la Historie de la Moroner y que esa historia De conuntio Em leyenda em tonces le Estime Contando y ella me creyo de que el cuento de la yorona ena cuitan y le ley cl desnos de los milagros y le quoto muncho osta ella ine contesto sinos prequentos que le hije y me las contento my bien. Junia : Mambien te queta acustar? yo pense que nadamés à sui encondo les les en legerdon, pero ya neo que lombien has estado aprendiando do mi. Me da queto salor que les a atros parame. As' como ayor sepero que hoy hogos lo

nismo.

#### Enero 11 de 1994

Hoy me siento muy contenta porque mi mamá ya puede caminar-Ella cuando. se desmallo'y volvió no se podia mober de medio cuerpo porque lotenia entumico. Nosotras teniamos que mover la para que no se cansara. Mi mamá estaba muy cansada y de pronto se curmió pero nosotros la volviamos y ella se volvia a desmallor. cuando la llevamos otro día al hospital era un viernes el doctor clijo que estaba pordarle un poro cardiaco. Yo ese día tanto me asuste que no podía llorar lo quería hacer pero no podía Le llamamos a Bernardo y a Ruben el hermano de Veronica para subir a mí mamá para arriba.

La subieron entonces le pusieron alcoholytodo pero le clo gracios a Dios que mi mama' ya esta un poco mejor. Ayer querla caminar y se nos callo' de una silla. También el doc tor nos dijo que cuidanamos mucho a mi mamá.

Dios quiera que mi mamá no se buelba a enfermar atra vez me danta mucha tristesa que a mi maimaí le susediera alga fos si se me muere yo me quiero mont con ellar

Jesenia Tu mamá se va a alixiar, pero necesitor todos ustedes cuidarla mudeo y ayudade. No la hagos enopsy eso le ayudada'. mos Gallyn

Work Sample O2

# APPENDIX P

# PAULINA'S INTERACTIVE JOURNALS

WORK SAMPLES #1 AND 2.

9-20-93

Maestra yo no queria Estar con usted Por la tarea Pero naora veo que mis Primas y Amigus No Saben nada tambien yo gueria estar con usted Para bailar el einco de mayo A mi me gusto mucno los balables Porque se miraba banito Pero lo gueno me gusto son los ZaPatos da Viejita Patona son muy feos tambien me gusta mucno como visten las niñas o niños maestra tambien usted ua a volver a nacer los bailables he visto gue a los niños los gusta bailables he visto gue a los niños

Paulina: Si voy a poner los tailables y los niños tienen que bailes aunque no les guste, ya vera cuento escuchen la música. Mrs. Galtazar

Work Sample P1

A mi me va may bien wando bay A Maxicali. Pero A mi me yastaria n a una Parte todas san las mismes pero una es vaus bonita. May mueras wadras de dus y atros mes May mueras wadras de dus y atros mes bontos de esa zigieca, son a ande la Catedral de La ming sente Inocencia es may bonits. La ming sente Inocencia es may bonits. La ming sente Inocencia es ma lass corres y alli salemente nen Entrado una de dus y alli salemente nen Entrado una de dus y alli salemente nen Entrado una senores fera las que entran no salen nalla

LA NING SCAPE INDERNE TRUCERENE FICHE SUS 1030 NO MITCE EL TIU. ESC CS LE 4030 NO MITCE EL TIU. ESC CS LE barro sue le formanen los categoros todo lo sue le formanen los categoros des constre de su cuerto de todo lo sue le formanen los categoros todo no mire sus todo lo sue le formanen los categoros todo lo sue le formanen los categoros todo lo sue le formanen los categoros todo no mire sus todo no mire sus todo lo sue le formanen los contes cores todo no mire sus todo no mire

Para encontrar al no.

Mun Ballin intereste saler al une reques + no. enter a see ne ? Ind as are & no to dan dere her a

Work Sample P2

APPENDIX Q

## BERENICE'S SOCIAL STUDIES NOTES

WORK SAMPLES #1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 AND 11.

Los Mayase

Los mayos habitaron en el sur de Mercico en l'entreamerica y Yucalan.

El area maya estaba dividida en varios reinos Cada uno tena un ruy. que hacia las vaces de un sacerciate y capitan de quera. lepitas de las ciudades mas

importantes de la cultura maya son: Usmal y Chichenetza. Usmal y Chichenetza.

Mayas ina muy anangada y se ilamata <u>cital</u> nayas iscribian cantidades

con puntos y bassas. Su sistema numerico sta siguismal. Citos descubrieron el concepto dell'cero.

Work Sample Q1

176

龙 浩 滞 西 带 带 滞 传 20

Cl Potrictismo Criello

La llamaba criollo a los. hips de españoles nocidos en Merico. Tas primiros criollos region hijos de conquistadores. El rey de España lumito de poder a los conquistadore. y con estoa los criollos. Esta política de ambición desperto en los criollos un sentimiento de rechazo y humillación. Tos crialos eran las personas que vivan mas cerca de los indios, regnos y castas. Adoptaron un sinumero de culturas y pensamientos que divon origen a una nueve mesca de culturas. Su manda de hablar, vestir, pensar, questos y costumbres relaron diferentes a la de sus padres y disardiaron un intenso sentimiento y orguillo por su patria americana.

Za Patria Cridla

En el Sido XVII los criollos afirmaron su amor por la patria donde habian nacido Escritores como Sor Guana Ines de la Grus y Carlos de Siguenza y Kongora enaltecieron del pasado indégend. 2000 criollos descubrieron valores propios y propazaron con orgullo su cultura.

Work Sample Q2 and Q3

La Considuración

En Valladolid, hoy Morelia, en San Miguel Allende y en Queretaro grupos de Upatriotas organizaron el Imovimiento de Independencia. En Queretaro estaba como lider el correjidor Miguel Domingues y su esposa Aosefa Ortis "La Concepidora". En Sant Miguel estaban los capitares del ejercito.

El Anito de Doloras

al ser desculientos los grupos que conspiraban Don Miguel Hidalgo decidio inicias la independencia. En lla madrugada del 16 de suptiembre de 1910 el cupa Hidalgo llamo-a la gente y dio el Unito del Dolores. Indios, mestisos y mulatos siguieron a Don Miguel Hidalgo, lestos inan almados con palos, resorteras palos, rifles sencillos, hondas, machetes etc. al principio hulo grandes triunfos y ocuparon las ciudades de San Miguel, Vilaya y Suanajuato.

Work Samples Q4 and Q5

Zos Frailes

Cn 1524 llegeron los primeros frailes franciscanos que comenzaron a crustianister a los indios. Paco debaues llegaron los Jesuitos Domenicanos y los abustinos. In frailes se deducation a Abompen las estatuas y los idolos de los indios porque les décian que era el demonio. Este jui un gran datos para los indios Ios frailes Mautizaron miles de indios emperando por la clase alta y siguieron el ejemplo los pobres.

La Educarion

de los indios, pues al crecer ellos sericon los governantes. En los colegios ellos aprendiari, latin, español, musica (pintusa, y cristianismo. Zos frailes aprendueron la lengua de los indigencis y escribieron libro sobre su religion, costumbris e historias.

Work Samples Q6 and Q7

La Invasion Estadounidense

Desde enero de 1846, las tropas del Sen. Zacarias Jaylos habian ocupado posiciones mexicandes en el Unorte. Zos estadounidenses denstarian a los mexicanos y ocuparion Matamoros Iniciada la guina hubo dos objetivos. El primero end invadio nuevo Whereico y Zas Californias. El segundo, obligar la Mexico por la juella de las arthas haceder a isos terhitoitos a Estados Unida Usi en lugar de seguer el avanse hacia il Sur las tropas estadounidense se divigueron hacia la costá del pacifico y deservariarion en Mazattán. Zurgo Ventraron en Nuevo Mexico formo parte de los CU. y lo declararon independente in 1846 En Los angeles los mexicanos

opusieron resistencial pero en 1847. California ya estaba en poder de los Estados Unidos. Unos años mais tanche se desataria ahi la fiebre del oro al descubrirse importantes Gasimuntos de oro

Work Sample Q8

Work Sample Q9

181

זע אר היקה צחקרוכדי לסקרותרס א ערקרומחי דעו שדישקישע אם הסטקררולסט לסי קחסתי קטעק העש עותגם אינהושכרסע קד קטעתי יקטקס שרלחדם צד עסקקרכד קרקרטקעודערוסע קד העשד בעסקה שע דע ומכנים כסענטד להתקעידערוסע קד אחרועקרנעקסים אידר שירוסט ברוקני לי הוחסד יאו בסעולבינדיג צבע נאדעוקר קרוסטר עותדה דע וצוי

דו , רש עוסטדעותם כן טוטאים סקורטוסוקותי זרת אינטעד א עוסטדעותה דן טועטרים כקסים א אישדעותותי רס דט אידעותי כטע פישלטה כך מפטים אסש לטוסר העותי הרך רד גד להרותינים עודעורפתיםי הפסט גם לטוסר העותי א לטידטותית כת די מחלי העושי כטגר א להרינתיתי החיותים קר לחידעים כן די מחלי העושי כטגר אוארי די לטודעים שני נסקס מחי עושידי איתי דטער די לטודעים דע נסקס מחי עושידי איתי הי דע די לטודעים כן אומינים א המתווסורי אידעותי א המתוחסי הי די הסעוסורי אותי הי המתוחסי הי הי הי הי היינתי אותי הי המתוחסי הי הי הי היינתי הי היינתי א המתוחסי הי היינתי א המתוחסי דע די לטודעים היינתי אומי אותי היינתי אותי היינתי א המתוחסירי היינתי אותי היינתי היינתי היינתי א המתוחסירי הי היינתי היינתי היינתי א המתוחסירי איינה איינתי היינתי היינתי היינתי איינתי היינתי היינתי איינתי היינתי איינתי

דע קד למתיאסי דן קדןסה לסקותכם דע דן כטוליתים א סעורתנה כת תקלינסק סקהכחסקים לסיום קרם עודאיסי אתיאיסי כת לסדים כתם, רוע קרם עודאיסי אתיעותענים קד זהלטועום

לע וצומתומנות לע לע אלכוונות

סדום למים למתיני Supple 010 התדים לי דים העלי אינים לאיי דין למיומיטים דע די האתומי דינים לאיי דין למיומיטים דע די האתומי דינים לטמרומים לי למיומיטים דע די דיגעטע דינים דעטעמור די געטעטירים אינים אינים דעטעמורס די געוועים סד ול מהומנים דיגעטעורטים לא אומיטי סדומנים אי שינועיטי לא געטעורטים סד ול מהומנים די לאתומיטי לא אומינים געוומינים לי מליטים לא אומינים לו געומינים לי אינים אומינים לי געוועים לי אינים אומינים לי געוויים לי אינים אינים אינים אינים

קתולחינהם כה- אם ולהסום א שוחתים קד נסוסטותם הי לסעום זין טוסאם כה נס שי נסוסטותם הי לסעום זין טוסאם כה נס שי נסי קסוחטים מי לכל טועים אחד שהוסטלהים שיווהם א שוון במוהם האמושורים די היש טונוכמסי לשלונות המי נסטים השוע כי נס

לסמתי אתרה את מעובת סרוסם זן מעסי. דעי ופאם אתר אתר איד אעמענת את דע דן דעי ופאם ליאים מהטמשתים איד אעמענת את דע בסויבן נסמשי שרטורנט לש העורכי אידי איד ארתר אתר בסויבן נסמשי דסטים לאחן שם אעורכי אידי איד אידער אתר בסוים נסמשי דסטים לאחן שה עוסקר ארכתים דר כי אעד אעד במיר דרי אם אור מעורס דן אדעי אעטיר אידי אידער אשר במיר דרי אם אור מעורס דן אדעי און אידעי די אידער אידער אידער דרי אם אור מעור אידע אידער אור אידער אידער אידער אידער אידער דער אידער אידע אידער און אורער אידער א

לטרועתט למיסי שנקתוסט דערונסטר ושינים שום שוק חטר ור כאונות הסרונותם עסרנסטרי עיתוסים חטר דסט אחשיני אי דעריט אסרנסטרי עיתוטריקרים ארסרססס כה ורידערים אחי שי עירוטי דרי לרסרססס כה ורידערים לאי שיערי דעריטי לדיערי דו לידערטיר שיניטי אישי אידעיי דעריס דט עיר אונטיר אוניטי אידעיי גטעני דו לידערי דעריטירי דעריטי אידעיי ארוסי אישי אידעי ערי אונטיין אידעיי ארוסי אידערי איגערטי דער אונטיין אידעיי ארוסי אידערי אידעריט אידעיין אידעיין ארוסי אידערי אידעריט אונטיין אידעיין ארוסירי אונטיין אידעיים אונטיין

Te Colorate

were the same

#### Herencia Colonial

Las Fustas

Como herencia del Santo de las personas lo celebran es algo que no todos tienen. Zos españoles trayenon la Maridad celebran las posadas cada año tambien se celebra La Calendaria cada año. Jambien el le de enero se celebra el diade Zos Reyes Magos. La semana Santa se celebra cada año. Cada pueblo tambien tiene un Santo y hacen guestas en ese aca. Hombres Ubailan fun baile que significa cuando vinieron los españoles. Zas corridas de toro y juegos de caballos y todos esos guebon toaidos de Españo.

La musica y la comida

Za musica mexicana, con su riguera y variedad sus quitarras, trompetas, tamba, lautastarras y marimbas. Za musica que viene desde la Calonia. Lue el resultado de muchas influencias. Esta musica is una combinación del ritmos indígenas africanos, arabes y europeos. Cri la comida los gustos cubinarios son, praductos de la epoca calonial. El mole due oreado por unas mon pas en el estado de Rueva con productos indígenas y europeos. Zos tacos, son la unicid de la tortula y difirentes salsas praductos de Mexico, loan las diferentes cannes traidas de Europa. Zos duces son hechos con productos indígenas y recetas europeas.

Work Sample Q11

## APPENDIX R

#### YESENIA'S WORK

#### RIDDLES

## WORK SAMPLES #1 AND 2.

2.2 eudles er Animai con una sous Fatag

0110 T3

S HOIVING ONUS 52 ADAGA

075

nolos nu un costa con un colos os la la colos de costa y estas conous

sould to y solog H

2010/04 201

STIND 70

Work Sample R1

138. En el campo sui nacida Las llamas son mi alimento donde quieran que me lleven es spara darme tormento

# Leña.

139. Guardada en estreches carcel por soldadae de morzil Esta la Roja Culebra que es la madre del mentir.

Lengua

140. Apivha Adivinanza Que tierre Il Rey en la panza.

# El ombligo

141. Te acompaño Durante el dia y en La noche desaparesco Soy nove glaca que tu y el sol es mi alimento.

La Sombra

142. Me incho tanto tanto que me desago en llanto. La\_nube

Work Sample R2

# APPENDIX S

#### AMANDA'S WORK

POEMS

## WORK SAMPLES #1 AND 2.

### 1001 91 how

C. Sugrifa querida suggifa querida como quiziera vera calocha.

surf sur signed and the room of the room o

B. TUNE UNITE PERO O DECU-PERO NUITE PERO DI DECO PERO PORTO PON intenso como es mor B. TUNE UN ONDE PORTO

9. 2 freeds 3 freeds 5: no me quieres pere que me pesos.

10. Entition hay una stralla que me ribro de arroción en la secuta hay un maratal

> 3. En el potio de micreo hay un pomo de doroperno oi mi suegro no me quiere con su hijo me conforme.

> > le rompo todo et acio.

to que me quite mi nouto

asitimation est anos es rans 13 .1

2. Det and that en el pice,

+ to the do

Destint -

- JONA +

por la calle de la A the me dijo que la O the aniga de la R da aniga de la R

\_ h

Work Sample S1

247. For el aner nera las casas per el ancer naciste tie per el amos de los sues el pruto finiste ter. 248. Creando comas algo malo y te duela la baneza amindate de la amiga que le guerre y no te shuide. 249. Quinina ser medallita para sotar en tre la dena de sei g lecute legents to mucho que yo le adaro. 20. Llucka Sangel y mis leguna bebi pera que natie sega le que le quiere y ayro pu té 251. Cuando tomes tus litro of to progra a laberdiar amidate le la amiga que le genere ver triuger 253. al peser per el perteón me chifle una calesona y an our chiplides decen a como mueves las eaturs! 253. En el fondo de un bariones 4 mé cayo un alfiler Cuardo lo succentre 2 440 le succes.

254. Del Acceno farigiro sacuin sen Teleción y del tetuin secain A ser sugar an alym 255 Est cuito cayo ma espeda When words - using sandia Conso quisis que le deide este quier traisies. 256. Palicia, palicia no te deves al ledim lente a sate ideala que se reto el carajón 251 Inter el gouedo en enercia 3 and mente me crie cregendo que sea el burso al deservico la monte. 258 Con un roso de aque deve Tengo una rosa calanda I ead up que la veo me a mindo de Ta minda 251. Por la mar burnora, pero la mas apristora de todo Reynora. 260. En la puesta de mi casa hay una plonte de arroz to tienes n' pun eigens y a'quieres tour des.

Work Sample S2

## APPENDIX T

DAY OF DEATH

WORK SAMPLES #1 AND 2.

Cue the A.S. Baltaar PORE to bias to dos se Ca llan y st Poren a acertas y se dormen hatte la noche. Come bear 1990. Cuanto Magun da algo se Poren rojos como cuanto in saltan ci orten no solo ato. Despues se poren a Mattery a es endal ger Revo a la nere hove se Porena achillero Tabel de se Reben todas neres y en la la neve de Reben todas neres giver to a la se se ten nodas neres y en la la neve de se Reben todas neres aloris co claso todas en invel: Retar a siste aloris a claso todas en invel: Retar a siste aloris Ar lo torio te se la nere la nere y en la la tra tore de se Reben todas neres aloris a claso todas en invel: Retar a siste aloris Ar lo torio te toy a mi ca se. a na marana ka ana ka mangalasi kata kata kata kata ka ang kata

#### CALAVERA

Cuando Mrs. Baltazar pone tables, todos es callen y es ponen a hacertes y es duarmen muy noche como luciérneges. Cuando pregunta sigo se ponen rojos, como cuando engañan y clerran un sólo ojo. Después se ponen a habler y a escandalizar. pero a la mera hora se ponen a chiller. Todos dican, juhi por la tares aunque ses en la class, la hacen a la correra y muy tes. La muere se lleverá a todos, menos a Luís por lo flojo que es. Y dío, ésis no me sirve de esclevo, todos son inteligentesi menos ésis. Luís dío, ¿vi par eso sirvo? bueno, ye habrá una calaca bondadoss por lo tarto, me voy a mi case.

Leonardo

Work Sample T1

#### REBECA

Había una niña muy flaca todos le decían calaca. Un día ella murió, y de ella la muerte se rió. Ella era Rebeca, la muerte le dió una beca, por eso muerta Rebeca se fue al panteón, pero era la discoteca.

María Landeros.

Habia una niña muy flaco. todos le decian calaca. Un día ella murio; de ella la murite se río. Ella era Rebeca la muerte le dio una bea por eso muerta Rebeca; se fue al panteoir pero en la dimotoca; Maria Lánderos

Rebeco

Room

Calavera

Cuende MS. Dallazar; Se fue a su altar; Comiende textilas duras; Para ver Si pedia regerter. Despues se fue al commento; ditione: "Le simite, lo sione" Hes Se le realise muerto su tie par la causa de aun ravise al rid. Illegr conseaso a la rama se annov; y con una conja revientita, se tapá Triem: Mores Pliego Sontos.

To: MS. Baltazar

•

#### PARA MRS. BALTAZAR

Cuando Mrs. Baltazar Se fué a su altar comiendo tortillar duras para ver si podía engordar. Después, se fué al convento diciendo, lo siento, lo siento, pués se le había muerto su tío por la causa de aventarse al río. Llegó cansada y a la cama se aventó y con una cobija calientita se tapó.

Marco Pliego Santos.

Work Sample T2

## APPENDIX U

ALBA'S WORK

SONG BOOK

WORK SAMPLES #1 AND 2.

abursido me voy

Alexande me uny, Me voy lijos de agos, donde nadie pregunte porque te pes di; abursido me voy, para nunca bolues. donde quiera se muere quien sabe percho.

site anudas de mi, no matigas no amos. que duro sole mente. le que dura una flu; no prequintes per mi, que nous a donde noy; que nous a donde noy;

Taquin Pordabe

Work Sample U1 194

me vey or " in frents dejurdo un sero en la Inents cerne poster bendiccón ZZZ E 663 de metari No kabrá వన de solo Z, 900 annone Z orants' 9 ter . muite Jure 9 James 1000-r 9 Ż diempre ainer , 293 Je le ninguna. 8 incontract inviesta capas Júina. Junes MA licto A La La quéeres. a the defe mi uida synaches de Š Work Sample U2 しまで The duela el Cenur view in skinderte È ੜ 2002 the te of 195 alora, condictor; queres: de te po 9 ACT ADO OL TE Ê Lientie mentina, allinia day Anna fora conagon. S parte puere Duena ×1

APPENDIX V

SUBTRAVORTH CT. 19.4.

#### COMPARISON OF WRITING SAMPLES

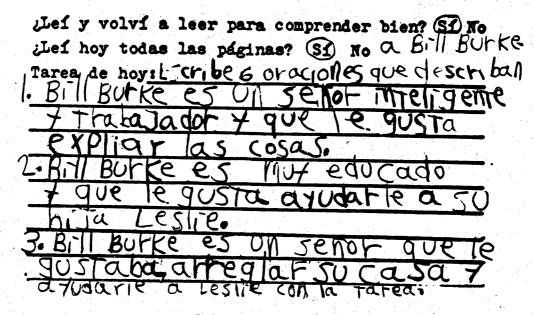
WORK SAMPLES #1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 AND 9.

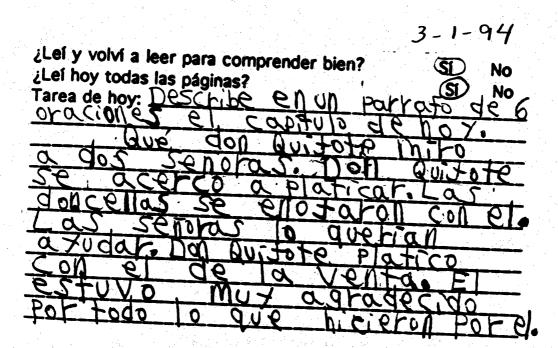
XOSE Nacesame Potomu Be Peromero. Pe's emuje Rallo Voso mu RaBisoleonardo Pero Vote convretero Nema no esmala Vomero to mo ma Omima ma Boalatiespa Dai Para esmuro Rallo Voso mota Bis-me alogatito

Mis: Baltazar 10 menie somostive por the mi mane SE en fermo 1 la nevernos Quotitan y termina es ta er ferma y yo or juan ven e 12 escuera pero negaro un natimes y 10 mevier por se le pise sue no peveria saltar 1 yo el Piro a vosito que curo a mi mamá por que pios esmestranda y en pipo Q Dioz que me MRE di ar el crera y que ve siganest sanda uste Para sua la cuida para sua mesio par marcharexo que menas siganos hias Doisto el Doy SY acias que curo a mi mama

Work Samples V1 and V2

9-16-93





Work Samples V3 and V4

NB 9/8/93 Nochas : Resume en pocas oraciones lo que leíste hoys\_ Jesse tenia una meta y esa meta era ser of Metor Campeon. El personaje con quien yo me identifiqué hoy --12550 Con 1001 Por que? Por oue Carrie mucho Y ami me quota correr. ¿Como me senti después de la lectura de hoy? You meson the man test of del CURRYON Por que? Por due me quata mucha correr. gas pasard matiana on la loctura? Puede ave gane Jebbe ¿Qué pelabras no entendiste hoy? pl queen de 10 ratuely veciliar a la comba Lef y volví a leer para comprender bien? SO No Jet hoy todas las páginas? (SI) No que describan Tares de boys itscribe turis acariones alless desse le guila gamer y no Pridor Vesse - un niño muy edurada ULSSE OVERIO SET el Campon Work Sample V5

199

· · · ·

2.94 SMY) Fecha: Resume en pocas palabras lo que leiste hoy: Kino Se lemant Para mirar las estrellas. A Covotito le Picó un escarpion. Thena se Fue corrido Para Sacorle Venero al Contito. Corotito Se eaferm quevia mucho a Colotito Kind Fueron doctor ¿Con cuál personaje te identificaste hoy? Fan Juana avotito tambien aludaria Por qué? Ponzoille del escoreión. Sacandele ¿Cômo te sentiste después de la lectura de hoy? Contento Rapas de sovotito Por qué? ONVOIDO 05 6 g curar\_la Picazon del escovition, Qué pasará mañana en la lectura? <u>Covotito</u> Se a libigrá escorPión. del plor ave tenia for èl ¿Qué palabras no entendiste hoy? si entendi las Palabras de ectura la de hoy. ¿Leí y volví a leer para comprender bien? No S ¿Leí hoy todas las páginas? No Taréa de hoy: Kina dio de comer Se evanto' Y 1 a Un 2evro. estate mution Saits King mird escorpion. El escorpion bain Por una cuerda e cato en el ombro a Covotita, El escon Plon evanto su colo y la mardia dajandale el lombro nehran Royotito S. e enformed de la Picason del escorpion. Kino se lleva a Coyatito. Soctor. a١

Work Sample V6

Mrs. Baltazar no se si contarle porque mi mimi me clijo que a nache le dijera poro yo avoted le conpro tado. Se lo voy a contar.

My maná me dijo que ajer habló el lisin Diado tolodo el jeje de may papó. y dijo que my pupá abia dicho que- voa a benir por moschos porque my mama' no nos daba buena unida. My popo dijo que el esp aso que ella tenia mo nos trataba bion y que pop eso ibo a tener que cenir por moschos.

Mily mana nos dio un plan para que et se benga para a candecinte que si nos quinenes in para que venga. Dice que have si biene no lo clejames Salur cle la casa lla hasto que dure Muncho tiempo con mosotros.

Eso paso perderens por la letra pero estaba un poco nerviesa.

Egesenia. "Fa nerded so que no se s'esta bien que digen mention. Le nota que tie Tiens muchas deser de ver a ta pipa, pro que suclos a contentarce an tu serma le muy dipicil. For edulto no constrino ton fasil. To primes que metedes caton bien con tu mama'. No son los único que no tienen a ser papi an esca. Y creo que sunque ces relations la que recesitore, pero lo ticien con su marini. Mrs. Ballogo Work Sample V7

Vo Pase mis vacaciones en i vexicali con toda mi familie. Yo noo y contratos cuetos y los tronaba y tambien estable en una fogata. Jodos mis tros y tras estaban builando on un baile que husieron un baile yo estabe comiendo menudo - Posole-Atale - tamalos y butuelos. Todos fumes A misa en la Iglesia que hava por hai murserputas fumos como a las la DesPues fumos con , una señora a verla y furmos a muchas diferentes horas y casas Alas 12 Pasadas fumos a confror una finia ta Estaba llen a de dulces bien buenos cuando la puebramos Collecon muchos dulces y agaic bien mucha la finicia eva de bario y estaba bien ami me gusto esta navidad. binita: Nunca habig Pasado minguna navided con todos v esta era 19 más banita que to habig tenida

New States of the second of the

Al dia siguente nos fumos a las fiendas especialmente a una tienda que le llama la Plaza caenavilla y neixi fumos a comer y luego nos confraton neues y fumo a confrat mandado for que na habia nada. llegavnos, limpiamos y fusimas conida: y cuando acabamas dei camer enseguida me fuy a versila noveta. De v nayi mi mamá se fue Para calexisco a las tiendos y yo fuy con ella yo todas mis tias.

Frilina. Andatore como Juana quelo quemos do cutto too so muy peligroo. And Inite porte rompite Porate Inita nantos. Wiro. Datty "

Work Sample V8 202

Fecha: 4-16-94 Resume en pocas palabras lo que leiste hoy:  $\cap \mathbf{m}$ MEO estan platicando vlieta 0 con a ď 00 0 oero Romen Enemilao. ¿Con cuál personaje te identificaste hoy? Com Kamen ¿Por qué? ] quisiera nn deiar oulen car con de isiera mucho. ¿Cómo te sentiste después de la lectura de hoy?. 50 ¿Por qué? K se <u>Memiastra</u> rnn ¿Qué pasará mañana en la lectura? Que Mercucio por OPDi perdon otensa SV ¿Qué palabras no entendiste hoy? Enflox -odas. NO ¿Leí y volví a leer para comprender bien? Sí S No ¿Leí hoy todas las páginas? Tarea de hoy: Escribe en un pariato de 6 orac iones del capitulo de hou. V Romeo es mucho ove se aman de. Oktican 10 muy noche. aticando hasta r-Komeo Komeo para Irse despide de dormi <u>se</u> no quiere irse pero Julieta se tiene Ir. QUP leta V Komeo Nodnza Þ mbla a on tin comoconce auto Se there Ove in Dero el tienno le dice a Juliéta 9ve la anailasa Mercucio ofende a la Nodriza ella se 'enoja.

Work Samples V9

#### APPENDIX W

## BIOGRAPHY OF DON MIGUEL HIDALGO

### ENRIQUE'S WORK

WORK SAMPLE #1

Work Sample W1

Born i En de prusées agarrades u lite new generics que le crudacon El tomate prete de los debites y ene tom - nte y le gustala dar decensara El · escuria. Jour un estuduente sobalucones, su pueto la manda a de Lucindes magazel time catorce. Enclashed muchus mas cluss que duce, pure sale que les brokes and a grave of consists and tradegade - return el ulgerdon an reque, Pliched -minos the works construct the. Interen mus, sucretion algunares. -les con les brides pronues que - 2 en us upplagate En la -2-I ture autre hurreres, of a me-Age pode bue of manojohore. de Correlys, Buanoqueto, alle, El macu en de Macunde . tolge of costilie. en presenterter: Ben 9726guel 9/1-Jundre rabente, me completes Butture de haber Lorder de este. Cotul Mint mint, upt

oftenic calificaciones tan altos que su profesor le mande una carta Le felicitaciones. y decin asi : " In obtienes los puntos mos importantes de los libros que les, como la abejo tomo mid de la flor. Tor sto ragon te llamore la abeja trabajadora. Con alegria de mé corazon, yo absorbe que ter un dia llegaros a have un lugar de luz, en an condelers, o una indad en un motite." Don miguel continuo con sus estudios porque soñaba con ser un sa-- cerdote. Le divion un trabajo en el colegio, moestro. Desques de hab--erre nicibido de sacerdote faie encaberado del Colegio Catolico. En ese tiemps todos los libros estaban escritos en natin y eron viegos y bueno de fecho . El nodre Hidalgo quería que sus estudia-- nteo supieran mos sobre el mundo, to que estabo succedienter en el. 2 co " remitie que turreran debates sobre el gobierno. Los animaba para que turieron ideas nuevas. For esto, los oficiales del gobilismi az del clero no estation ni agusto ni contentiono Pen-

sonon que el Padre Fridalyo erca and mala influencia parce los estudiantes of bue forsado y despe-- dido de ser trabajo en el colegio. Haci, el notre Fridalys empeso a trabajos en la eglisio, como navioco en una requeña aldea llomada Dolora. a las personas que el ayudada oran, la mayoria, Indiso rancheros o que trabajaton en ranchor. El padue recorduba el extense trabajo en el noncho, pero como había sido hijo del mayordomo puto tener na educasion. Pero estos trabajadores no tenion ninguna esperanza para un puturo como el de el. En ver - dad, no evan mas que esclavos, trabajaban muchos hours y casi no podion alimentos a sus familios. El Padrie Fridalys decidio que has agudar a estas notres nerso --nos a nejorarise. En Dolores tratia una Aglesia, una cara del sacerdote, una plaza y una carcel. La casa del sacendote estabo construido abudedor del matio, como al istili Español. Algunos curatos eron citilizados para actividades de

la porroquies. En el patis, todos las noches, el padre daba clases. Su casa llego a ser una clase o especie de cen centro comunitario. En dias festivos habia bailes y fiestas y musica en el patis y todos eran invitados - Indios - blancos - pobres y ricos. El padre, una persona que emaba a la gente, siempere tomaba parte de las fiestas. Dos enserio a tocor la guitoris y les leis libros y discutio sobre cless. Jambien discutio ideos con sus anigos. Este hombre y nadre bueno tambies empeso un programo de

artennio parsa los indúses aporto un lugar donde corpinteros podion hocer y vendor misas y sillas. Itabia también un lugor donde hombres jovenes rodion trabajore con metales. O tros gorupos haim ceramico hermoso que era echo del borro de los montes que estaba cerco O tros indios de otros acdios iban a Holores nova obtener estos enseñansas.

El padre lenia otros planes sara argunar a cos indios hacer una

503 group prover and they are propagate ale manes apectación los sugares constitues industrue de la seña. Estos pragresos wirds y tember when when de la nueva Are top colonyode the estaber cost cost here not les raccodes de Esperier. Elles collecon courses of are bude un gran produme: poducen murar el butures como un take merced. De este make, les indus 201 unorton so poursband eyes only mp 26 rodue 3-1 works terno esperanse Incrussos regular de todas I legaun a ser churches on hacer quitorle la reda o hilo de los decon fatter i bar mupers agreenderer a secon is take que ellos mesmos Chura. Despues se maller en bos too hyper de estor actories an la Es decir, oue lis guand de connon mines have be questioned de sede. Willing ester actors proves que busien de cien arbolio. In this in cures and time mos - Loung, das works un the Trage de vine. Tambun zutanto 30 autoles de nue coseche de vera los enservador a haar

venos de seco lucando de dabe la

Blos intustrias. Cortaron los arboles mulserry, por orden del gobierno. Hosto quemaron las náices pero quitar a los indios del negoció de la sebo nara siémpre. 2.08 desamismoros de **Losech**or Deros y hociendo vino.

El patre Hidalgo quedo muy roleto y tolido por destro, parque todot estat espuerzos que hació el nora que se superaran los inters de vereros abajos En un vrage a la Ciudad de mexico, allow muchos personos de la ciudad protestor de el injusto govierno de Españo. 7.00 cuollos eyon discriminados nor los Españoles. Solamente los Espoñoles tenion nuestos del govierno y tratabon a los racicosos como personos de dase mas baja, cr-- upmas interior a los estandes. Estas son solv wave regones por los cualet los mexiconos estabon enogedos y no estabor Satisbechos.

. De entervion de los revoluciones de los E. U. y de Froncoce y sintieron que menci también déberia ser libre. Sociededes conspiratorias furon formador. Estas sociedades querian revelvose contre el jobremos Espartol.

Don migel se hizo norte de esta sociedadeo. y muy monto que el lider. Dynació allende, un poren afficial del ejercito coporrol, era sono miemoro. funtis con el, su esposa, una miyer que ero una impostante afficial del mueblo; su nombre ena Doño Josefa, criolla. Unas juntos secretas temoton lugor en su propio dormitoris. Ellos planearon emperar la ret -belion contra España el 12 deciembres en el dia de la fiesta de Muestra Señora de Guadaligee. Ella es la grations de mereces, por la tanto, grandes frestos tomarcan acabo en takes los jueblos y cudades. Pero los descubrieron y Hono, Josefa alla que de gobierno da arrestor a los lideres reveldes. 20 lleve et missaje a allente, yigolopio bivicoramente hasto Adores gioro verenier y advertir al Padrie Phidolgerel 15 di septiembre de 131-0. algunos indivo tenian una fuesto en el potio del juite 97 dalyo. y con estas palapuro leo nablo."No desprucien el mori

212 el quito de endependences. servicing de aque y requeres they prineres l'elles eres rears avenues suite of andra... gente totes success econs to be "to redeal baller. but outration a nuclease guildered and and and los drades consider, que allos History los los and sone diverse Jusion a la parcedua. El produze I suchto pursonos maduo dounded Wines which de todas portes de as unereen con Thatadage of too and tak atres recover de Dalous guerospue come cons and and for , subsit hoy my que alaçor a los Esperiello muy no timend alle allernature como quelloulus asustartes anuquo munde de enderecció De actuan

al amaneser del dia 16 de septiembre la muchediembre de gente ampero a morchors Estaben armon de archillos, palas og algunos nistola oxidados. IV idalys ng allende, singuron a la gente a la gron ciudad de Duanogualis Habia minar de platos anco y mucho espondo ricos virion alli, C cando los espeñdes olleron que los insurgentes se acercuban, se escontinum en una bodega, Era poro guardon el trigo, new estato ton queste como un castilles, pues estaba construida con peedras y ademas estaba grandes be Meranon todo la que pubieron: dinero, jogno y algetor de plota y ou. El ejerceto de Hidolgo terio 60,000 hombes y ataconon la bodge. 203 espirioles terrior canones of dis-- veron en contra del insurgentes. Entonco, un endio incendio la gruesa pu-· - esta de modera. 2 of Espuñoles se defendaron tirando granatas y matanto algunos reveldes. Pero, despues de un tremper, la gra--non tomor la bodiger; matando a casi todos les espeñoles. Higues, envaderon la cudad, rabande

la cosas rucas. Cuando encontratan vino, lo tomobon, cuondo encontradon grendas de vestir bonião, se las proman. Hubo destruction y wood jur algunos dias. Esto, to hearrow you vengansa, pues se estata vengando de los Espoñoles, robando, tomonder y destrangender lo que enc-- ontration en su comino. En now Tumpo las noticios to lo que estabo sucediendo llegaron, y la gente estaba provalizada o quedo paralizadas. Ruercan independencia, pero no de esta moneras Benuncasion a los seguidores del vadre ridolge, pero en merico habine mucha gente que apoyobs al movimiento de la inderendencia. Muy pronto los reveldes controloron a muchoo publicitio.

Allende y el Padre Fridalgo sabien que tenion una responsabilidad muy quande. E Padrien discipilimare a los indios pierres y enseñarlos ser rendadenos dolladas? 200 lendician que enseños a no matar a gente indefenso, a no destricir los pueblos que conquistabe, tompien a no matarlos. Dividieron a los interes algunos

eran soldadoo que comission y otros tenion coballat. Jenion custro amons, los de los cueles estaban hechos por la misure gente oy los pusieron en covretos. aboro marchaban bacia la ciuhad de mexico y en el comino, fueron recojundo sente, hasta que sueron 80,000. En el norte de la capital peliaron con un ejercito Español bien entrenado, lasí 2,000 hontres reveldes murieron. a peror de esto, forsaron a los copondes a retiranse. El coguton allende pessos que estabon listos yora atacan la capital, nero el padre Hidolgo subia que la cudad estabo bien defendido y penos que los tropas tudovia no estabon listos. Jampien senor que a la mejor no ila a rader controlar el ejerato, se es que atacabé la undal. De Todos modes no que no tomore minyun ruest. En lugar de atacor la ciulad le meries se fue a Guadalagina. Il gotomodor havia ligado la ciudad y la jente queria formar ana republica. For to tanto, receiveror

El Patre Hidolge un una coremonica en la catedral y hubo cena gran fierts en la indod. In el padre Hidelyo se subio a la carrosa let viney! Unos de la primeros acciones tel pachel Flidolgo fue proclamos la libertad de todos los esclavos de merica. Jandien lijo que no pegaran enjuntos a Españo, que nodios producio vino, tobacco, sede y atres cosas, en lugar le importarlas de Españas. Hiso este anuncio: Dejenos establecer un gobier -no oppolesentedo you todos las ciculadas, meblos y aldedor de esta nocion. 2 of representantes del gobierno nos trateron como hermanor. Acutioran con la pobrese, Haran una nueve industria. 2 as mos now de los productor de la tierro seroporo todos nasotros. En algunos años, nojotroo, la gente de mences instru-- taro de los cosos que la nalvaleza ha dado e nueros hermosa nacion . E cando las noticios de las reboc -mos llegaron a mexico, España tomo acción, mando a 6,000 soldados, bien equipedoi a duadalagone.

El johan del Padrie Fridelger era detener a los espeñoles antes de que llegoron a la ciuded. Los hombres de Hidalgo audorion un puente, a orillos de la cuidad.

Jenion algunos comones hichos de madero y la polrosa seria congodo por una correto y cubierte de peojo, 205 hombres se padián esconder en el sacote seco, y alto de los montaños.

Fue una guerra terrible, de pronto una granda exploto en una de las corretos dela poliora de los rebeldes o insurgentes. Estallo con un gran ruigido ry muchos de los rebeldes bueron motados por la explosion. De pronto, todo el lado del corro estabe en lamas. 200 que no pueron quemados, fueron presos del terror y del poníeco, o fueron cegadas por el humo: "ados corias para todas portes.

Diesmil soldatot se quemonon, y Diesmil soldados sueron tomodos prisioneros por los españoles. Dos sueros de Phidologo se jueron con el humo y la independencia de metico que retrovada dies años. el public Hidolys fue llerado delante de an virrez espoñol. De pregunto si estata arepentido por lo que habia hecho, rero el contesto: 2 loro día y noche por estos mesiconos que murieron en mi causo". El virrey lo condeno a muerte, pero el padre Hidalgo no parecio asustado.

Hablo y decie chister con lot quardies de la carcel. À c trajéron una quitoro, y la toco y conto ancioner. En las paderes de el aunto en el que estato Hidalgo encontraron poemos que estato Hidalgo encontraron poemos que el habie escrito en carbon, la noche antes de suo muerte. En ellos se encontraban la grocios que le daba a los arcederos y los bendijo, por la manera amable en la que los tratebani

Currendo el Podre Fiedelger bue Merado enfrente del escustron que lo ibo a fusilor, bendijt a cada uno de los soldados y les adeguro que un dio, la independencia Megoria a mesico. y entonces, pue pusilado. Era la mationo de un fulio 13111311, omis de un año en el cuol Bon Miguel dio El Drito de Holores.

El gradre Flidalger y allende escuparon y hugeron, en dirección al moste, con la soldados que quel - abon. Querion ayudo de lot E. a.t., y timere un miero consiento, pero no llegeron lijos. En el comment, fue -ron capturados por las españoles. No hotis ningune escapatories y los dos lideres pueron Merados delante le vivrey may cercano. but manus y sus pies furon emerador por cadence of estations muy bien acidedos. El viaje deves cuatro semanst, en caballo, por el campo. Cuando llegoron a un queble a los lijos, en el norte, dubo un\_ El Padre Flidalyo quios sal-- var la vide de allende, con estat palabras la defendio:" yo solor me puse al cargo de la revolucion, alce exercitor, sice parque y canones y designe spiciales del gob-- enno, yo soy et unico ulpuble ". Pero de todos modes e Allende Al le acciso de tirritoring fue fuertado. Como Hidolgo era sacredate, fue tratado diferente. Primeros el Chino le quito su derecho de ejercer como sacodole. Despues

El sueno de libertad no murio con Don miguel, fue realided en 1871. Mu-- chos hombres minieron por la ti-- bestad y don miguel pue uno de lat mas queridos. La compana que el toco bue la congrana de liberdad de marico. El fue el primero en luchar y en dan el grilo de independencio, y por est el dia 16 de septiembre Le 1810 et la becke mos importante your mexico.

Por: End (Enique alvorado)

il Personaje y mi opinion.

Hon miguel Hidolger y Costilla fue uno de los herols mas barross de mexico. Su caracter, su amore non la gente, par la libertad y por la superación de su mación lo llevo a lo mueste. Pero no una mueste en vonv, puer logio su proposito: la liberted de mexico. Se harto cuando ito e morir a -segurato la litertat de mexico. 1 y que gran razon tenia para adequera-- rla: Fersbien bue un hombre valiente. quier salvar la vida de su compos - mero, y no penso en la de el. En verded, fue un hombre lleno- de bonde-- d y de amor house la gente. no tis liberted a medici, now si la inició. Lo aqueció y admino mucho, pues tombien dit suesa coro a la reglesios Quiero decis, que al ser un gran harde fue un gran catolice. ¿ Como las otros retigiones no hablan de estas herves que division el bien y no el mal? ¿ Como no niconocen que la iglisio al

tener recadores también tiène a justos, como Don migeal? I a gue pass as que son whos ignor. . enter. Pero no quiero hablar de religion i lahoro )!? bolo quedo decire que no he conoc-- ito a muchas personal como el. Porque no hoy ni palabras, ni bechos que que - don describir a homburs como Don miquel.

APPENDIX X

## STUDENT SURVEY

## WORK SAMPLE #1, 2, 3, 4, 5 AND 6.

1. What is your favorite type of music? Why? Alionusica tavoniar maquer Milionusica Lavoritales romantica porque es Para cuando lestoy triste y de banda cuandr Mo siento felizy estoy entre familia, Tam bien la musico actual porque mesiento ?Cual es su musica favorita? ?Porque? biencuando la escucho ?Cual es su estacion de musica favorila? ?Porque? Miestacion favorita sonties K club, Rodi Kunay Radiolobo porque to camusica detudoslosgustos. 3. Who is your favorite movie star? Why? Television star? ? Quien es su artista de cine favorito(a)? ?Porque? De television? Mi artista Lavorita e e cantinflas porque Me ase mucho reiry meentretienen sus Periculas. Miantista fau orita de television es Eduarda apetillo y Erik rubit Maria de castan muy quapes read es su programa de television favorito? Prorquet y amigable. Ni programa favorito 65 papa sotteroy condicto Perezporque son muy chistososy lespace algun sucesu chiatan de allegiar algu

Please answer each question in complete sentences. Por favor responda a cada pregunta con oraciones completas.

د از این بر از باری از این از این میکند. در از این بر از باری این این این برای مول میکند ۲۵٬۰۰۳ میکنونیکی داد. در این کمکنوسی داد.

Work Sample X1

1. What is your favorite type of music? Why? ?Cual es su musica favorita? ?Porque?

MP musica favorita es Banda porque los puedes Bafibr y estan norfitas y haveces riman o dicen cosas que es siento demi o 10 que me paso.

2. Which is your favorite radio station? Why? ? Cuales su estaction de musica favorita? ? Porque? H mi me gusta la estaction halub porque ponen (astrones que me gustan v lus trabajadores Son buena Onch. y puedes ganar munchas (Ozais,

3. Who is your favorite movie star? Why? Television star? ? Quien es su artista de cine favorito(a)? ?Porque? De television? A MP me Gusta laporitina porque es chistos o MP Favorato cie felevision es BPBP Gaytan Porque me gusta como canta y actea.

4. What is your favorite T.V. program? Why? ?Cual es su programa de television favorito? ?Porque? M? favorito ES\_DOS mujeres un Campno porque esto: muy enteresante y Be entiencle bren rapfdo.

Work Sample X2

1. What is your favorite type of music? Why? ?Cual es su musica favorita? ?Porque?

RAD Cause they & Say Bud words. Old SCHOOL- PLUDSE there Bad Jums.

2. Which is your favorite radio station? Why? ?Cual es su estacion de musica favorita? ?Porque?

+ CONT KNOW

3. Who is your favorite movie star? Why? Television star? ? Quien es su artista de cine favorito(a)? ?Porque? De television?

4 . Y

10000014.

4. What is your favorite T.V. program? Why? ?Cual es su programa de television favorito? ?Porque?

FRESH DRINCES Ause mere runny

Work Sample X3

226

1. What is your favorite type of music? Why? ?Cual es su musica favorita? ?Porque?

Deep vouse

2. Which is your favorite radio station? Why? ?Cual es su estacion de musica favorita? ?Porque?

POLLON LOOS

3. Who is your favorite movie star? Why? Television star? ? Quien es su artista de cine favorito(a)? ?Porque? De television?

4. What is your favorite T.V. program? Why? ?Cual es su programa de television favorito? ?Porque?

Mare Maried arth cheldren. chal. 11

Work Sample X4

1. What is your favorite type of music? Why? ?Cual es su musica favorita? ?Porque? RAP OLDIES, BECAUSE I LIKE LISTEN TO THEM

SPANISH

2. Which is your favorite radio station? Why? ?Cual es su estacion de musica favorita? ?Porque?

100.5 DECAUSE THEY PLAY GOOD MUST

3. Who is your favorite movie star? Why? Television star? ? Quien es su artista de cine favorito(a)? ?Porque? De television? KEVIN COSTNER BECAUSE HIS A GODD ACTER

4. What is your favorite T.V. program? Why? ?Cual es su programa de television favorito? ?Porque? FRESS PRINCE

BECAUSE HIS FUNNY

Work Sample X5

Por favor responda a cada pregunta con oraciones completas.

1. What is your favorite type of music? Why?

porque me que a come

tartos comerceales

S. Which is your favorite radio station? Why? Produes an estaction de musica favorita? Prorque?

MASS DIMOS ! LE LO GOI NOS DY

Mé estactor de musea ravoir dan

3. Who is your favorite movie star? Why? Television star? ? Quien es su artista de cine favorito(a)? ?Porque? De television?

a me me gueta María Felez ce Ina buena autreta De televesen Bourre Borgue me gueta cema contra

4. What is your favorite T.V. program? Why?

ponetae y algunae encorestes boides dan muchae competes es

Work Sample X6

## REFERENCES

Anderson, Gary (1990). Research Methods. *Fundamentals of Educational Research*, The Falmer Press, London. New York. Philadelphia, p. 107-186.

Anderson, T., & Boyer, M. (1970) *Bilingual Schooling in the United States.* Washington, D.C.: U.S. Gobernment Printing Office.

Berliner, David & Casanova, Ursula (1986). Does affect reading comprehension? *Instructor*, October, 28-29.

Bobby G. Duke School Plan, 1991-1994.

Calvillo, C. & Melendez, M. (1989). Difining the need for bilingual education. *Thrust for Educational Leadership, 18* (6), 8-11.

Clayton, Sarah (1989). Case Study: Building Biliteracy at the Elementary Level. *Thrust, 18* (6), 35-38.

Cortés, Carlos (1986). The education of language minority students: A contextual interaction model. *In Beyond Language: Social & Cultural Factors in Schooling Language Minority Students.* Los Angeles California: Evaluation, Dissemination and Assessment Center, California State University, Los Angeles.

Cummins, J. (1980). The Exit and Entry Fallacy in Bilingual Education. *NABE Journal, IV*, 25-60.

Cummins, J. (1981). The Role of primary language development in

promoting educatonal success for language minority students (Ed.), *Schooling* and Language Minority Students: A theoretical Framework. Evaluation, Dissemination and Assessment Center, California State University, Los Angeles.

Cummins, J. (1984). *Bilingualism and Special Education: Issues in Assessment and Pedagogy.* Clevedon, England: Multilingual Maters. Co-Published in the United States by College-Hill Press, San Diego.

Cummins, J. (1989). *Empowering Minority Students*, California Association for Bilingual Education.

Delgado-Gaitan Concha & Trueba Henry (1991). *Crossing Cutural Borders*. The Falmer Press, London. New York. Philadelphia.

Díaz, S., Moll, L. C. & Mehan (1986). Sociocultural resources in instruction: A Context-Specific Approach. *In Beyond Language: Social and cultural Factors in Schooling Language Minority Students.* Los Angeles Ca: Evaluation, Dissemination & Assessment Center, california State University.

*Evaluation Unit,* New York City Board of Education, Brookling, N. Y. Office of Educational Evaluation.

Edwards, J. (1989). *Social purposes of bilingual education: U. S. English, the ELA and other matters.* Paper presented at Meridian House International U.S. English conference on Public Policy Issues uin Bilingual Education, Washington, D. C.

Ferreiro, E., & Teberosky, A. (1989). *Literacy Before Schooling*. Portsmouth, New Hampshire and Oxford: Heinenann.

Flores, J. (1989). Barrio folklore as basis for English composition. *Equity*and-Excellence, 24 (2), 72-76. Flores, M. Barbara (1990). *Children's Sociopsychogenesis of Literacy* and Biliteracy. Office of Bilingual Education & Minority Language Affairs.

Flores Barbara, Tefft Cousin, Patricia (1991). Transforming Deficit Myths About Learning, Language, and Culture. *Language Arts. Vol.* 68 september 1991.

Flores B. Cousin T., and Diaz E. (1991). Transforming deficit myths about learning, language, and culture. *Language Arts, 68* (5), 369-379.

Foley, J. (1991). Vygotsky, Bernstein and Halliday: Towards a unified theory of L1 and L2 learning. Language, *Culture and Curriculum, 4* (1), 17-42.

Gazer, N. and Cummins, J. (1992). Viewpoints on Bilingual Education. *Equity and Choice*, pp. 47-52.

Geen L. Charles (1992). Educating the children of immigrants. *Phi Delta Kappan 14*,(3), pp. 404-408.

George S. Paul & Oldaker L. Lynn (1986). A National Survey of Middle School Effectiviness." *Educational Leadership, Vol* 42. December, 1985/January, 1986. p 81.

Gonzalez, L. & Watson, D. (1989). Ingridients for a successful bilingual program. *Thrust for Educational Leadership, 18* (6), 18-19.

Goodenow, C. (1992). Strenggthening the links between educational psychology and the srudy of social contexts. *Educational Psychologist, 27* (27), 177-196.

Hakuta, K. (1986). *Mirror of Language: The Debate on Bilingualism.* New York: Basic Books.

Heath, Shirley Brice (1986). Sociocultural contexts of language development. In Beyond Language: Social and Cultural Factors in Schooling

Language Minority Students. Evaluation, Dissemination and Assessment Center, California State University, Los Angeles.

Heath, Shirley Brice (1983a). Research currents: A lot of talk about nothing. *Language Arts, 60* (8), 999-1007.

Hernandez, J. S. (1991). Getting to higher ground: The development of thinking skills for Spanish-speaking students. *In M. McGroarty, and Faltis (Eds.) Languages in School and Society: Policy and Pedagogy* (pp. 317-334) Berlin: Mounton de Gruyter.

Hernandez, J. S. (1991). Assisted performance in reading comprehension strategies with non-English proficient students. *The Journal*, 8, 91-109.

Hornberger, N. H. (1990). Creating successful learning contexts for bilingual literacy. *Teachers College Record, 92* (2), 212-229.

Kagan, Spencer (1986). Cooperative learning and sociocultural factors in schooling. In Beyond Language: *In Social and Cultural Factors in Schooling Language Minority Students*. Los Angeles, California: Evaluation, disseminationb and Assessment Center, California State University, Los Angeles.

Kellog, B. J. (1988). Forces of Change. *Phi Delta Kappan.* November, pp. 199-204.

Krashen, Stephen & Biber Douglas (1988). *On Course Bilingual Education's Success in California*. California Association for Bilingual Education.

Krashen, Stephen D. (1991). Bilingual Edducation and Second Language Acquisition Theory. *Schooling and Language Minority Students: A* 

theoretical Framework. Evaluation, Dissemination and Assessment Center California State University, Los Angeles.

Krashen, Stephen (1993). Free Voluntary Reading: Linguistic and Affective Arguments. *Third Annual Conference on Books in Spanish for Young Readers.* San Diego, California.

Knight, S. L., and Waxman, H. C. (1989). Analyzing effective teaching of Hispanic students' problem-solving strategiesx in Spanish. *NABE Annual Conference Journal*, 1988-1989.

Lambert, W. and Taylor, D. (1987). "Language minorities in the United States: Conflicts around assimilation and proposed modes of acommodation. *In Ethnicity and Language*. Van Horne. Milwaukee: Institute on Race and Ethnicity, p. 58-59.

Levine, G. Martin (1992). Social Studies' Latest Challenge: Teaching the Limited-English Proficient Students. *Humanities and the Social Studies, 31*(2), 118-125.

Ogbu Jhon U. & Matute-Bianchi Maria (1986). Understanding Sociocultural Factors: Knowledge, Identity, and School Adjustment. *In Beyond Language: Social and Cultural Factors in Schooling Language Minority Students.* Evaluation, dissemination and Assessment Center California State University, Los Angeles.

Mason, J. M., & Au, K. H. (1990). Reading and learning to read. *Reading Instruction for Today.* Scott, Foresman and Co. p. 1-27

Medina, Jr. M. (1991). Native and Spanish language proficiency in a bilingual education. *The Journal of Educarional Research*, *85*(2), 100-106.

Medina, Marcelo & Escamilla Kathy (1992). Evaluation of Transitional

and Maintenance Bilingual Programs. Urban Education, 27(3), 263-290.

McGroarty, M. (1992). The societal context of bilingual education. *Educational Researcher, 31* (2), 7-9.

McMillan, J. H., & Schumacher, S. (1989). Qualitative Research Designs and Mehods. *Research in Education. A Conceptual Introduction*. Harper Collind Publishers, p. 381-433.

Moll, L. C. (1988). Some key issues in teaching Latino students. Language Arts, 35 (5), 465-472.

Moll, Luis C. (1992) Bilingual Classroom Studies and Community analysis: Some Recent Trends. *Educational Researcher, 21* (2) 20-24.

National Hispanic Heritage Month Curriculum Resource Pascket, (1989). *A Tapestry of Generations.* Sept. Oct. Los Angeles County Office of Education.

Native Language and Culture. *INAR/NACIE Joint Sessions. National Indian Education Association (NIEA) Annual conference* (22nd, San Diego, California, October 15, 1990. Department of Education, Washington, DC. Indian Nations At Risk Task Force.; National Advisory Council on Indian Education, Washington, D.C.

Ogbu, J. U. & Matute-Bianchi, M. E. (1990). Understanding sociocultural Factors: Knowledge, identity, and school adjustment. *Beyond Language: Social and Cultural Factors in Schooling Language Minority Students* (73-142) Evaluation, Dissemination, and Assessment Center, California State University, Los Angeles, Los Angeles California.

O.E.E. Evaluation Report (1984). *Project MAS.* New York City Public Schools Office of Educational Evaluation.

Padron, Y. (1989). Examining the cognitive reading strategies used by

Hispanic elementary students while reading Spanish text. *NABE Annual Conference Journal,* (1988-1989), 138-150.

Pease-Alvarez L. & Hakuta K. (1992). Enriching our views of bilingualism and bilingual education. *Educational Researcher, 21* (2), 4-6.

Pearson, P. D., Hansen, J., & Gordon, C. (1979). The effect of background knowledge on young children's comprehension of explicit and implicit information. *Journal of Readng Behavior, 9,* 209-210.

Pearson P. David & Taffy E. Raphael (1990). Reading comprehension as a Dimension of Thinking. *Dimensions of Thinking and Cognitive Instruction*. Hillsdale, N.J.: Lawrence Erlbaum Associate Publishers.

Pérez, Bertha & Torres-Guzmán E. María (1992). Society, Culture, and Literacy. *Learning in Two Worlds* (3-20) Longma, New York & London

Pill, Albert (1988). The teaching of Mexican culture in a bilingual program. *Journal of Efucational Issues of Language Minority Students*, <u>3</u> (2), 33-39.

Portillo L. José (1993). La Dinámica Política de México: De Aztlán a Tenochtitlán. [The Dinamic and Politics of Mexico: From Aztlán to Tenochtitlán]. *Third Annual Conference on Books in Spanish for Young Readers.* San Diego, California.

Resnick, L. (1990). Literacy in School and out. *Daedalus*, 19 (2) 169-185.

Reyes, M. L. & Molner, L. A. (1991). Instructional strategies secondlanguage learners in content areas. *Journal of Reading*, <u>35</u> (2),96-103.

Roueche E. John & Bakes A. George, III, *Profiling Excellence in America's Schools*. Arlington, Vir.: Americann Association of School

## Administrators pp. 24-34 (1986)

So, Y. (1987). Bilingual education and hispanic reading achievement. *Contemporary Education*, 59 (1), 13-17.

Stanley, S., & Padilla, A. (1990). Ethnic minority issues in the United States: Challenges for the educational system. *In Beyond Language: Social and Cultural Factors in Schooling Language Minority Students* (pp. 35-72) Evaluation, Dissemination, and Assessment Center, California State University Los Angeles, Los Angeles California.

Stenhouse, L. (1985). *Research as a basis for teaching: Reading from the work of Lawrence Stenhouse*. Portsmsouth, NH: Heinemann.

The Demographic and Education conditions of Public Schools in Los angeles County (1988-89). A Statistical Report.

Trueba, H. (1989b). *Report on the Multicultural Bilingual Special Education Program of California State University, Bakersfield*," unpublished Manuscript, Office for Research on Educational Equity, University of California, Santa Barbara.

Trueba, Henry T. (1990). From Failure to Success. *The Roles of Culture* and Cultural Conflict in the Academic Achievement of Chicano Students. *Chicano School Failure and Success.* New York: Harper and Row.

Ulloa, Yolanda (1986). Language, Culture and Self-esteem. *Equity and Choice*, fall, 54-56.

Villegas, A. & Villegas J. (1984). Project MAS, 1982-1983. O.E.E. evaluation report. *O.E.E. Bilingual Education.* 

Vygotsky, L. S. (1978). *Mind in Society: The development of Hugher Psychological Processes.* Ed. Michael Cole, Vera john-Steiner, Sylvia Scribner,

and Ellen Souberman. Cambridge, Mass. : Harvard University Press.

Vygotsky, L. (1986). *Thought and Language* (A. Kozulin, Trans.).Massachusetts: The MIT Press. (Original work published 1934).

Wallace Catherine & Goodman Yetta (1989). Research Currents: Language and Literacy Development of Multilingual Learners. *Language Arts*, 66 (5) 542-551.

Wertsch, James V. (1991) *Voices of the Mind*. Harvard University Press. Cambridge, Massachussetts.

Williams, James D. & Capizzi Snipper Grace (1990). *Literacy and Bilingualism*. Longman, 95 Church Street, White Plains, N.Y. 10601.

Wilson, S. (1989). Cultural Conflict and Academic Achievement of Cree Indian Students: Perceptions of Schooling from Opasquia Ininiwuk, Unpublished doctoral dissertation, University of California, Santa Barbara.