Disciplinary Literacy in Science and Mathematics: Using Literacy to Unlock Content Knowledge

Rachel Lang Daniels

February 19, 2020



Contact Information

Rachel Lang Daniels

Adolescent Literacy Specialist

SST 11, ESC of Central Ohio

Rachel.Daniels@escco.org

614.542.4188



Participant Outcomes

To understand the concept of disciplinary literacy as outlined in Ohio's Plan to Raise Literacy Achievement

To explore how knowledge is constructed within the disciplines

To discuss practices in order to implement disciplinary literacy in Science and Mathematics



Opening Reflection

What is Disciplinary Literacy?

Disciplinary literacy moves beyond the common strategies used across all content areas and focuses on the unique strategies experts use to engage with text in an academic discipline. (Shanahan, 2012) Create
Communicate
Evaluate

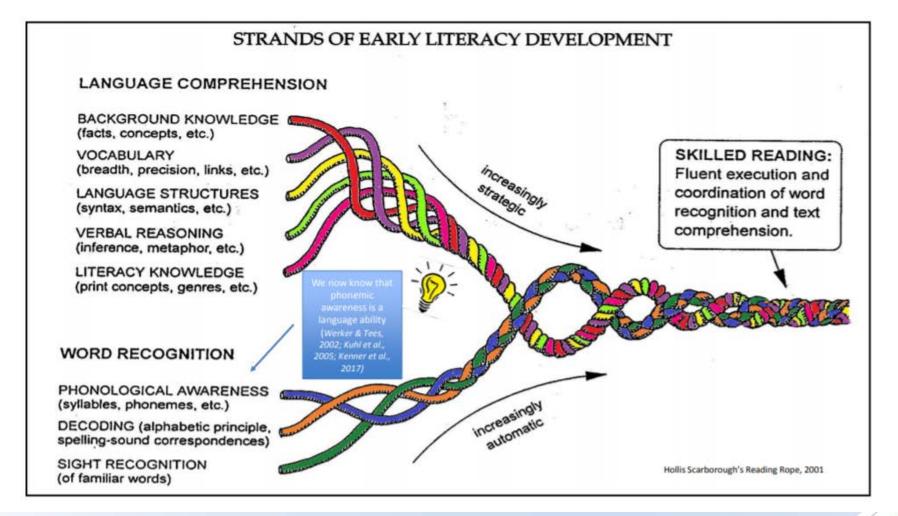


Adolescent Literacy





Scarborough's Reading Rope





Evidence-Based Practices

Provide explicit vocabulary instruction	Strong Evidence
Provide direct and explicit comprehension strategy instruction	Strong Evidence
Provide opportunities for extended discussion of text meaning and interpretation	Moderate Evidence
Increase student motivation and engagement in literacy learning	Moderate Evidence
Make available intensive and individualized interventions for struggling readers that can be provided by trained specialists	Strong Evidence

IES Practice Guide, 2008





Increasing Literacy Specialization

Disciplinary Literacy

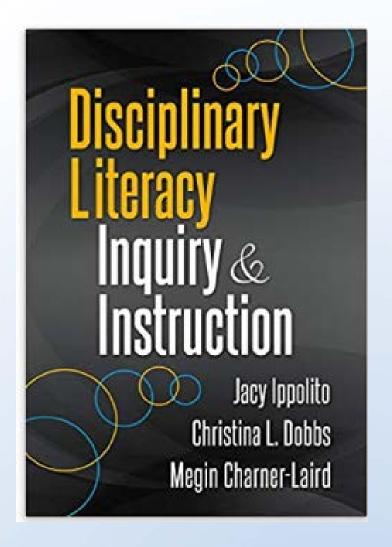
Intermediate Literacy

Basic Literacy





Learning from the experts





Do students read every day in class?

Do students think critically and solve problems?

How to create a culture of schoolwide DL

Do students write every day in class?

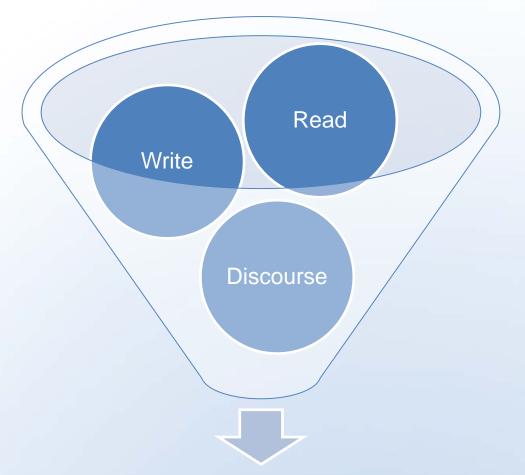
Do students collaborate to find, evaluate, and apply new learning?

Do students
hear complex
text read
aloud in every
discipline?

Do students inquire by asking more questions than they answer?

from Disciplinary Literacy in Action by Releah Lent

In Every Class, Every Day



Disciplinary Literacy





Discussion

In what ways do the disciplines of Social Studies/History and ELA create, communicate and evaluate information?

What texts are read? What kinds of writing is utilized? In what ways are communication skills critical in these disciplines?





Social Studies/History





Reflect on Social Studies/History



Disciplinary Literacy Approaches

Introduction: This document provides examples of discipline-specific approaches and resources1 as related to disciplinary literacy.

Approach	Practices	Vocabulary Examples	Resources
Historians consider multiple perspectives when reading and writing historical accounts and arguments.	Notice source and context. Analyze accounts that present conflicting interpretations. Reference language of causality and chronology Determine how ideas are communicated. Approach texts specific to purpose and text source. Writing argumentative texts using accurate historical data.	Primary Secondary Source Causality Chronology	Literacy in the Disciplines: A Teacher's Guide for Grades 5-12: Chapter 2, pp. 30-35. (Wolsey, Lapp, 2017) Disciplinary Literacy Strategies in Content Area Classes (Shanahan, 2015, p. 8-15) Stanford History Education Group (SHEG): Historical Thinking Chart Thinking Like a Historian (Wineburg, 2010)
Mathematicians read carefully, evaluating the meaning of each word or symbol and apply logic to their reading. Mathematicians use precise vocabulary to describe and defend their work.	Learn accurate definitions Reread Read equations with appropriate directionality Detect errors Read for evidence and interpret visuals Identify representation Express regularity in repeated reasoning	Difference Distribution Properties Expression Terms Factorization Binomials	Literacy in the Disciplines: A Teacher's Guide for Grades 5-12: Chapter 2, pp. 19-23. (Wolsey, Lapp, 2017). Disciplinary Literacy Strategies in Content Area Classes (Shanahan, 2015, p. 3-5) A Literature Review on Disciplinary Literacy: How do Secondary Teachers Apprentice Students into Mathematical Literacy? (Hillman, 2013). Tennessee Math Standards, pp. 9-12
	Historians consider multiple perspectives when reading and writing historical accounts and arguments. Mathematicians read carefully, evaluating the meaning of each word or symbol and apply logic to their reading. Mathematicians use precise vocabulary to describe and	Historians consider multiple perspectives when reading and writing historical accounts and arguments. Notice source and context. Analyze accounts that present conflicting interpretations. Reference language of causality and chronology Determine how ideas are communicated. Approach texts specific to purpose and text source. Writing argumentative texts using accurate historical data. Mathematicians read carefully, evaluating the meaning of each word or symbol and apply logic to their reading. Mathematicians use precise vocabulary to describe and defend their work.	Historians consider multiple perspectives when reading and writing historical accounts and arguments. • Notice source and context. • Analyze accounts that present conflicting interpretations. • Reference language of causality and chronology • Determine how ideas are communicated. • Approach texts specific to purpose and text source. • Writing argumentative texts using accurate historical data. Mathematicians read carefully, evaluating the meaning of each word or symbol and apply logic to their reading. Mathematicians use precise vocabulary to describe and defend their work. • Notice source and primary • Secondary • Causality • Chronology • Chronology • Determine how ideas are communicated. • Approach texts specific to purpose and text source. • Writing argumentative texts using accurate historical data. • Learn accurate definitions or properties • Read equations with appropriate directionality or properties • Expression • Factorization interpret visuals of identify representation • Express regularity in

^L Reference to any resource, organization, activity, product, or service does not constitute or imply endorsement by the Tennessee Department of Education.



Discussion-- Social Studies/History

At your table discuss your observations from the video as well as the approaches, practices and vocabulary noted in the Disciplinary Literacy Approaches document.





English Language Arts





Reflect on English Language Arts



Disciplinary Literacy Approaches

Introduction: This document provides examples of discipline-specific approaches and resources are related to disciplinary literacy.

Discipline	Approach	Practices	Vocabulary Examples	Resources
Social Studies	Historians consider multiple perspectives when reading and writing historical accounts and arguments.	Notice source and context. Analyze accounts that present conflicting interpretations. Reference language of causality and chronology Determine how ideas are communicated. Approach texts specific to purpose and text source. Writing argumentative texts using accurate historical data.	Primary Secondary Source Causality Chronology	Literacy in the Disciplines: A Teacher's Guide for Grades 5-12: Chapter 2, pp. 30-35. (Wolsey, Lapp, 2017) Disciplinary Literacy Strategies in Content Area Classes (Shanahan, 2015, p. 8-15) Stanford History Education Group (SHEG): Historical Thinking Chart Thinking Like a Historian (Wineburg, 2010)
Mathematics	Mathematicians read carefully, evaluating the meaning of each word or symbol and apply logic to their reading. Mathematicians use precise vocabulary to describe and defend their work.	Learn accurate definitions Reread Read equations with appropriate directionality Detect errors Read for evidence and interpret visuals Identify representation Express regularity in repeated reasoning	Difference Distribution Properties Expression Terms Factorization Binomials	Literacy in the Disciplines: A Teacher's Guide for Grades 5-12: Chapter 2, pp. 19-23. (Wolsey, Lapp, 2017). Disciplinary Literacy Strategies in Content Area Classes (Shanahan, 2015, p. 3-5) A Literature Review on Disciplinary Literacy: How do Secondary Teachers Apprentice Students into Mathematical Literacy? (Hillman, 2013).

¹ Reference to any resource, organization, activity, product, or service does not constitute or imply endorsement by the Tennessee Department of Education.



Discussion—English Language Arts

At your table discuss your observations from the video as well as the approaches, practices and vocabulary noted in the Disciplinary Literacy Approaches document.





Writing in the Disciplines

Social Scientists	Students of English
Create timelines with accompanying narratives	Utilize a process: drafting, revising, editing
Utilize information and/or evidence from multiple sources	Understand how to flexibly use feedback, organization, details, elaboration and voice to enhance meaning
Organize conflicting ideas or perspectives into a whole	Employ effective techniques for argumentation
Systemize large qualities of information	Avoid formulaic writing
Summarize social or political consequences of an event	Employ literacy techniques and devices appropriately
Use the past as a mirror to the present	Use mentor texts
Rely on primary and secondary sources	Adapt communication for various audiences



Disciplinary Literacy in Action Lent and Voight (2019)



Closing Reflection

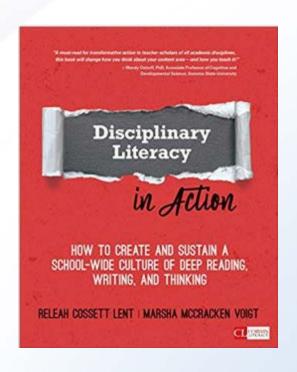


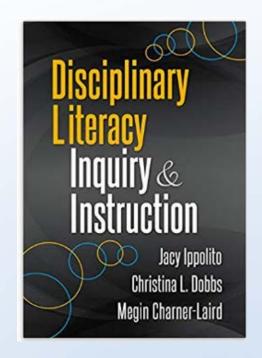
Confirm or correct what you know about disciplinary literacy. Share with a colleague.

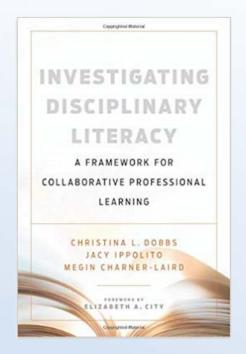




Resources to Explore









Contact Information

Rachel Lang Daniels

Adolescent Literacy Specialist

SST 11, ESC of Central Ohio

Rachel.Daniels@escco.org

614.542.4188





www.facebook.com/escofcentralohio



twitter.com/ESCCentralOhio



www.linkedin.com/company/ educational-service-center -of-central-ohio

