This content analysis schedule for the Elementary School Bilingual Project of Las Cruces, New Mexico, presents information on the history, funding, and scope of the project. Included are sociolinguistic process variables such as the native and dominant languages of students and their interaction. Information is provided on staff selection and the linguistic background of project teachers. An assessment is made of the duration and extent of the bilingual component, and the methods of second language teaching in general. Included is an analysis of materials, student grouping, tutoring, curriculum patterns, and cognitive development. The report also discusses self-esteem, learning strategies, the bicultural and community components, and means of evaluation. Inserts include a parent questionnaire, a description of training for paraprofessionals, and samples of instructional materials developed by the program. (SK)
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Give Dates and Note if Evaluation is included in continuation.
CONTENT ANALYSIS SCHEDULE FOR BILINGUAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS

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Developed by Marietta Saravia Shore
Coordinator, BEARU
bilingual education applied research unit
n.y.c. consortium on bilingual education

CONTENT ANALYSIS SCHEDULE
FOR BILINGUAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS

Research Assistant: Joan La Noue

Name of Project: Las Cruces Elementary School Bilingual Project
Address of Project: Las Cruces School District #2
Las Cruces, New Mexico 88001

STATE

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1.0 PROJECT HISTORY, FUNDING AND SCOPE
1.1 Year Project began under Title VII:
see Project No. 232
No. 97 - 1969
No. 07 - 1970
No. 17 - 1971

2.0 FUNDING (Mark all that apply)
2.1 1-Any prior funding of BILINGUAL program, if Title VII continues or expands that program
O-no prior funding mentioned

2.2 Year prior funding began

2.3 Prior bilingual program involved:
1-early childhood (pre K + K)
2-elementary students (grades 1-6)
3-secondary students (grades 7-12)
O-not specified

2.4 Source of prior bilingual program funding:
1-local
2-state
3-federal (specify)
4-university
5-federal (specify) Title I
6-federal (specify) Title III

2.5 1-CONCURRENT funding of program(s), if cooperating with Title VII program
O-no concurrent funding mentioned
1.0 PROJECT HISTORY, FUNDING AND SCOPE
1.1 Year Project began under Title VII:
see 97 - 1969 Project 07 - 1970 No. 17 - 1971

2.0 FUNDING (Mark all that apply)
2.1 1-Arly PRIOR funding of BILINGUAL program, if Title VII continues or expands that program
0-no prior funding mentioned

2.2 Year prior funding began 1967

2.3 Prior bilingual program involved:
1-early childhood (pre K + K)
2-elementary students (grades 1-6)
3-secondary students (grades 7-12)
0-not specified

2.4 Source of prior bilingual program funding:
1-local
2-state
3-foundation
4-university
5-federal (specify)

2.5 1-CONCURRENT funding of program(s), if cooperating with Title VII program
0-no concurrent funding mentioned

2.6 Concurrent program cooperating with Title VII involves:
1-early childhood (pre K + K)
2-elementary students (grades 1-6)
3-secondary students (grades 7-12)
4-teachers
0-not specified

2.7 Source of concurrent funding, if cooperating with Title VII program:
1-local
2-state
3-federal (specify)
4-university
5-foundation

2.8 Total Title VII grant (first year only) $64,000

2.9 Total funds for concurrent program(s) cooperating with Title VII (first year) $190,000

3.0 1-If a UNIVERSITY is working with the Title VII program, specify which: New Mexico State University
0-nons
Variations and Innovations in the Las Cruces, New Mexico Sustained Primary Program for Bilingual Students

a paper presented by Joan La Noue

at the conference:

Cooperation, Coordination or Duplication? a conference to discuss curriculum variations in Bilingual Education

Presented by the Modeling Innovative Programs Unit and Hunter College, Project BEST

Roosevelt House
Hunter College
February 2, 1972
New York, New York
Las Cruces, New Mexico, an agricultural community of 55,000 inhabitants, is located in the Mesilla Valley along the Rio Grande River. Thriving communities were in existence 100 years before the Pilgrims came to America and the area bears the marks of Indian, Spanish, Mexican and Anglo cultures. Today the inhabitants are approximately 50% Anglo-American and 50% Spanish-American.

In 1965 teachers and administrators in the Las Cruces School District began an intensive study to determine the underlying causes of the lack of student achievement in the district’s classrooms. The major conclusion reached was that the principle drawback in the education of both disadvantaged Spanish-American and disadvantaged Anglo-American students in Las Cruces was that far too much emphasis had been placed on forced cognitive goals. As a result of the study, the emphasis was shifted to implementing positive affective experiences for individual success in school, and a "culturally centered" curriculum for grades K-3 was developed.

To meet the specific needs of the Spanish-American children, bilingual teachers and aides were hired to teach the Spanish-speaking children initially in their own language, with a gradual shift to teaching equally in both Spanish and English. The concept of instructing children in their native tongue was a natural outgrowth of the shift in emphasis from forced cognitive learning to concentration on individual affective growth. By establishing continuity between the language of the home and the language of the school, the school is prevented from becoming an alien place to the Spanish-speaking children. Instead of experiencing culture shock, these young children are able to make the transition from home to
school in which they can learn in their own language. The experience of acceptance and successful learning in their own language strengthens their sense of worth.

Two bilingual projects in Las Cruces reflect and expand upon these concepts. The first is Project Move Ahead, federally funded through the Migrant Amendment of the ESEA, 1965. The second is "A Sustained Primary Program for Bilingual Students" initiated through Title III funding in 1967 and expanded horizontally and vertically through Title VII. The two projects are being compared to determine which offers the most economically feasible and educationally productive method of meeting the principle goal of the projects: a bilingual-bicultural program for all children in the school district.

First, I will describe briefly the major components of Project Move Ahead and then discuss in more detail the innovative components of the Title VII project that relate specifically to language acquisition and affective growth.

There are several innovative components in Project Move Ahead. Radio lessons are presented daily through the mass communications department of New Mexico State University to students in the Mesilla Valley. Seventeen schools are involved in receiving the radio programs, which are designed to supplement the regular classroom program. Bilingual teacher aides are trained as "educational technicians" who monitor the programs with students identified as requiring individual attention in communication skills and social development. Follow up activities accompany the radio broadcast scripts for use by the teacher and educational technicians.
Under the direct supervision of the teacher the educational technicians also work with other students in the class.

A major objective of the program is to involve parents and other significant adults in educational activities for children. Parents, as well as community organizations, are involved with the teachers in making educational materials which can be used in the classrooms in conjunction with the radio programs. The parents are then shown how the materials will be used in the classroom and are encouraged to use similar materials at home with their children. It is believed that meaningful parental involvement with their children's education will result in increased pride and self-esteem on the part of the parents as well as the children. When children see their parents respected and accepted by the school and parents are asked to actively teach them, it increases pride in their family and hence self-acceptance. Instead of the conflicts children often face between the language of their parents and that of the school, they learn that their language is as important and valid as any other.

The overall goal of the program, then, is to elevate the child's sense of self-esteem through use of his own language and thereby improve his classroom performance.

The Title VII bilingual project continued the "Sustained Primary Program for Bilingual Students" begun in 1967 with a "culturally centered" curriculum in four kindergarten and four first grade classes. At two schools, two kindergarten classes and two first grade classes followed an experimental English/Spanish instruction program: At first the school day was divided in half, with instruction in Spanish in the morning and English in the afternoon.
As the program evolved, however, the teachers developed their own class schedules. Now, even though a small amount of time is spent in English and Spanish, the method of instruction used by the teachers varies. Sometimes a teacher will mix English and Spanish in one lesson, while at other times a lesson conducted in English may be directly followed by a lesson conducted in Spanish.

Two other kindergarten and first-grade classes followed an experimental English as a Second Language instructional program in which all classes were taught in English except the cultural component, which was taught in both Spanish and English with the help of teacher aides.

In both experimental groups bilingual aides help the teacher in determining that comprehension has taken place and supply a correct translation whenever necessary.

The language experience approach to reading is used for both languages. Materials such as stories, experience charts and books in Spanish and English based on the children's own stories are developed by the teachers themselves. In addition some commercially produced materials are used. Each classroom contains a listening center where children can hear taped lessons based on the Curriculum Units and also recordings of their own stories in both Spanish and English.

An important innovation of this program is the 200 day school calendar which is spread evenly over a twelve month period. Last year the 200 day calendar became optional for students and teachers.
However, 90% of the students participated in the additional days offered and only one teacher left for the summer to take courses work toward a masters' degree. Continuity in the program is insured by teachers advancing with the children from kindergarten through grade three. No new children can enter the class once the initial unit is set up. The child's relationship with his teacher is thereby strengthened by not having to adjust to a new teacher each year. By advancing children and teachers together for four years the Las Cruces program attempts to continue and extend the home's cultural emphasis by developing the interpersonal relationship between the child and his teacher, thereby encouraging affective growth, that is, a stronger sense of self-esteem. To implement this goal, another major innovation in the Las Cruces project is the Human Development Program developed by Dr. Uvaldo Palomeres and Dr. Harold Bessell and now in use in the primary grades.

As explained in the 1970 Continuation Proposal for the Las Cruces project, the Human Development Program is -

"a daily, structured program to help each child develop a healthy self-concept. It is specifically designed to increase a child's motivation. To achieve the goal, it dwells upon cultivating an awareness of self and others, upon an acceptance of self and others, and upon an appreciation of similarities and differences between self and others - positive traits all derived largely from awareness, self-confidence, and social interaction. It is built around what children feel and see; it is not moralistic.

Vital ingredients for the achievement of the goal are loving, caring, sharing, and interacting with others.

The Human Development Program vehicle is the 'Magic Circle,' a communications system which incorporates group dynamics techniques for children in a structured learning environment. Some
ten children and a skilled, trained teacher sit in a circle for a minimum of twenty minutes. Each child is urged to share his feelings, thoughts, and actions with his peers. All responses are respected by others. Through the approval and acceptance of teacher and peers, the child begins to gain self-confidence. As confidence grows, he attains freedom to react. This becomes the foundation for motivational development.

The teacher's role is to begin the activity by explaining the topic for discussion and, if necessary, to demonstrate what is expected of the children by 'going first.' After each child has had an opportunity to participate, the teacher helps the children to review and summarize what was learned in the session. Progressively the teacher says less in each session—giving more of the responsibility to the children as they are ready to assume it.

Sample 'Magic Circle' topics are:
'It made me feel good when...'
'I made someone feel bad when I...
'Something I do very well is...'
'What can I do for you?'

In pre-school and kindergarten the children participate in 'Mastery' sessions in the 'Magic Circle' which are specifically designed, by giving them deserved positive feedback, to enhance their feelings about their own ability to manipulate their environment, thus building their self-esteem.

The children learn to inquire, consider and respond. They learn, too, of their own responsibilities and power. They learn to relate personal growth to social relationships.

The 'Magic Circle' serves to dispel the 'delusion of uniqueness', 'the notion that each individual is different from all others, and therefore somehow inferior'. In the circle, the children 'see that others feel unsure and have fears; and each child can perceive that others in the group are much more like him than they are different from him'.

'Great emphasis is placed upon the need for each child to express himself, for children learn best by doing', Dr. Bessell explains. 'Whenever a child participates...he is recognized by name and praised for his contribution when he finishes'.

He adds, 'Teachers now using the program report that discipline problems are reduced markedly, and that children show increased personal involvement, greater verbal expressiveness, more self-confidence, higher motivation, far more personal awareness, and an increased degree of comprehension of social interactions'.
The teachers and administrators of both the K-3 program and Project Move Ahead feel that the Human Development Program is "an excellent vehicle to encourage children to verbalize their problems, ideas and feelings and by so doing build their own self-image, their confidence and their educational motivation."

The Human Development Program also includes a sensitivity training program for those involved in the project.

In addition to the Human Development Program curriculum units were developed by the project staff to serve as guides in correlating all content areas around a central theme, for example, the family, school, holidays. Each unit is accompanied by suggested materials and activities.

This year the project has initiated a new program of individualized inservice training. The teacher develops her own inservice program according to the areas she feels she needs to work in and according to what resources she has available to her. When she has completed the course she then shares her findings with the other teachers. New Mexico State University offers credit for this self-developed inservice training and the Las Cruces Schools helps pay tuition costs.

Because so much emphasis is placed on innovation - new methods, new ideas - for communicating information, attitudes, responses and feelings to children, the teacher contract until last year included twenty-five paid inservice days in addition to the regular 200 day school year. Included in the inservice training program was an examination of various curriculum designs and methods which had practical application in the classroom. Seminars were held following laboratory treatment of new approaches investigated. The Las Cruces staff analyzed various studies which affect elementary educational practices and then put them into use in their classrooms.
The results were then presented to the class for discussion and evaluation. Some of the new approaches and techniques which were considered in class situations were the following: "dual language curricula and instructional approaches, a systematized approach to teaching in the affective domain, various team teaching approaches, variations in teaching reading, and evaluations of the divergent educational methods of teaching bilingual/bicultural students".

Another major goal of the Las Cruces K-3 program is to involve parents in the education of their own children. Implementation of innovative ideas for cultivating, increasing and recognizing the value of parent involvement in pupil learning experiences are used to improve parent participation and cooperation. This involvement is intended to fortify the entire educational process and make learning a school-family responsibility.

The parents are involved with the project in several ways. For example, with the assistance of professors at New Mexico State University, parents in the pilot project school became involved in sensitivity training through group interaction. Initially begun as a small pilot project, the program has been expanded to include more parents representing both the Anglo and Spanish cultures.

Also, Anglo-American and Spanish-American parents work together with teachers in workshops held to develop classroom material. At one workshop, for example, fathers sawed, sanded and painted building blocks and doll furniture. Mothers made doll clothes and small mats which children sit on while playing on the floor. In other workshops parents have made puzzles, counting games, bean bags, rhythm instruments, cards for vocabulary and number building, as well as other instructional materials.
In addition to the sensitivity training and parent/teacher workshops, a home-school coordinator and three bilingual aides work to increase the interaction between home and school. They visit the homes of parents enrolled in the preschool program on a regular basis. They encourage parents to interact with their children on assigned tasks. This gives the parents a sense of importance and pride because they are aiding in the education of their children. Also the bilingual aides serve as resource people regarding community services and special events, and assist in identifying resource people in the community who can help to promote the exchange of cultural ideas.

The teachers in the project have indicated that the bilingual aide is one of the most positive aspects of the K-3 project in that she help form a vital liaison between the school and the home as well as the school and the community at large. Parents, as well as grandparents, are no longer afraid to visit the school and are urged to do so. Thus the children’s pride in their family as well as in the language they speak is enhanced.

A Parent Advisory Board representative of school and community interests regularly reviews the program and makes recommendations designed to meet the needs of the children, the community, and the school. These meetings are always held in both Spanish and English.

New Mexico State University has provided much valuable assistance to the Las Cruces program. For example, advanced students in counseling assist with parent study groups which meet weekly. In addition, many student teachers have provided the teachers with valuable help. Also, a documentary film about the project called "K-3 Successfully" was made by students for credit.
in a cinema production course.

Several community organizations are involved in the project. For example, Hospitality House, a home for senior citizens, helped develop area relief maps for third grade classes to aid in studying the growth of civilization in the Mesilla Valley.

In summation, then, the significant innovative components of the Las Cruces Project are: (1) a four year non-graded curriculum, (2) parent-school involvement activities, (3) bilingual instructional teacher aides, (4) an optional 200 day school calendar, (5) with teacher-pupil advancement from k-3, (6) an intensive individual staff inservice study program, (7) language variations used in instruction and, (8) most significant, an overall emphasis on affective development through the Human Development Program for the children and teachers and sensitivity training for parents.

When the project began dual language instruction was viewed as a means for insuring that the child understood the concept being presented. It was felt that by teaching the child in Spanish learning in English would be facilitated. However, this initial goal has been far surpassed. As a result of the experiment teachers and administrators now believe that the child can become truly bilingual, that learning in two languages does not cause him to fall behind his peers in rate of achievement and that a positive self-concept in fact stimulates motivation and therefore achievement. Furthermore, it was concluded that if we help the child acquire the skills of communication in both languages he will possess the verbal and interpretative tools needed for meaningful bilingual/bicultural interaction.
BIBLIOGRAPHY

"IPEC introduces the Human Development Program", the Institute for Personal Effectiveness in Children.


4.0 SCOPE of PROJECT

4.1 Numbers of schools involved in Title VII program:
- one
- two
- three
- four
- five
- six
- not specified

4.2 Total number of students in program:
A. First year
- 205
B. Second year
- 299
C. Third year

4.3 Grade level of students in program; number of classes per grade and total number of students by grouped grade levels (by second year)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>PS - Preschool</th>
<th>K - Kindergarten</th>
<th>PSK Total No. students PS and K</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>1 - grade 1</th>
<th>2 - grade 2</th>
<th>3 - grade 3</th>
<th>4 - grade 4</th>
<th>5 - grade 5</th>
<th>6 - grade 6</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A. 239 TOTAL students gr. 1 - 6

4.4 1 - All classes graded
2 - All classes ungraded
3 - Some classes ungraded
If ungraded, specify ages or grades grouped together: (K + 1)

5.0 PROCESS VARIABLES - STUDENTS (Sociolinguistic)

5.1 Students Dominant and Native language interaction and cultural affiliation (Indicate number of students in each category and specify cultural affiliation in box)
(Circle any information which is inferred and write INF.)

1. Total Non-English Mother Tongue
- N-E Dom - NEC
- E Dom - NEC

Total Non-English Dominant: 288

2. Total English Mother Tongue
- E Dom - NEC
- E Dom - ECT

Total English Dominant: 11

Total E-Dom: 11

Non-English Dominant: 288

English Dominant: 11

Total 2-Dom: 11

% 4%
### 4.4 PROCESS VARIABLES - STUDENTS (Sociolinguistic)

5.0 PROCESS VARIABLES - STUDENTS (Sociolinguistic)

5.1 Students Dominant and Native language interaction and cultural affiliation (Indicate number of students in each category and specify cultural affiliation in box)

(Circle any information which is inferred and write INF.)

#### 1. Total Non-English Dominant

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Non-English Dominant</th>
<th>English Dominant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N-E Dom - N-EMT</td>
<td>E-Dom - EMT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 2. Total English Dominant

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total E-Dom Dominant</th>
<th>Total N-E Dom Dominant</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I Total English</td>
<td>II Total Non-English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E-Dom</td>
<td>N-E Dom</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### KEY:

- **Non-English Mother Tongue**
  - Example: a native Spanish speaker who uses Spanish in most contacts though he may know English.
  - Example: (rare) a native English speaking Puerto Rican child, born in New York who returns to Puerto Rico and becomes Spanish dominant.

- **English Mother Tongue**
  - Example: a native Spanish speaker who uses Spanish only in familiar contacts, and English in all others: school, work.
  - Example: 1) a native E-speaking acculturated American who may or may not know a second lang.
  - Example: 2) a native E speaking Mexican-American child who has a minimal receptive knowledge of Spanish, but has a Latin culture affiliation.
### LAS CRUCES SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2
#### BILINGUAL EDUCATION PROJECT

**RESEARCH POPULATION**

(Enrollment)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Title III</th>
<th>Title VII</th>
<th>Title I</th>
<th>Title II</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>67-68</td>
<td>$100,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68-69</td>
<td>$85,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69-70</td>
<td>$65,000.00</td>
<td>$54,424.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70-71</td>
<td>$12,600.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>$97,441.00</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71-72</td>
<td>$125,685.00</td>
<td>$30,000.00</td>
<td></td>
<td>$15,000.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

K — Kindergarten

( ) Total School Enrollment
### 5.2 Cultural or Ethnic identification of target students in program

by number and % of each:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indigenous Americans:</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Per Cent of Total Students if inferred, check (✓)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A1 Navajo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2 Cherokee</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A3 Other (specify)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A TOTAL No. of American Indian A</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Americans of other ethnic backgrounds:</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B1 Mexican-American</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>9.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B2 Puerto-Rican</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B3 Cuban</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B4 Other Spanish-American (specify)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B TOTAL No. of Spanish-speaking Americans</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C Portuguese-American</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D Franco-American</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F Chinese-American</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G Eskimo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H Russian</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J Other</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I TOTAL number of N-ENI target students</td>
<td>288</td>
<td>9.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 5.3 Ethnic identity of English mother tongue students other than target population, if specified, by number and per cent.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>E1 Anglo</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>ns.5%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>E2 Negro</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>ns.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NS TOTAL number of ENI students other than target population</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 5.4 Students' native language or mother tongue if different from their dominant language.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dominant language</th>
<th>Different Native Language</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Per Cent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-English</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-Spanish</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 5.5 Students' Dominant Language and Extent of Bilingualism

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dominant language of students in program</th>
<th>Number of Monolingual Students</th>
<th>Number of students Bilingual to any extent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>not</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Notes:**
- The document appears to be a table-based report on the cultural or ethnic identification of student populations, with specific counts and percentages provided for different ethnic and linguistic groups.
- The data includes Indigenous Americans, Americans of other ethnic backgrounds, and ethnic identities of English mother tongue students other than target population.
- There is also a section on students' native language or mother tongue from their dominant language, and an extent of bilingualism.

---

**ERIC:**
This document may be related to the Education Resources Information Center (ERIC) database, which provides access to educational literature and resources.
| Ethnic identity of English mother tongue students other than target population, if specified, by number and per cent. | 
| --- | --- | --- | 
| E1 Anglo | E1 4 | NS 5% | 
| E2 Negro | E2 2 | NS 5% | 

II TOTAL number of EMT students other than target population 11 4% NS

5.4 Students' native language or mother tongue if DIFFERENT from their dominant language. (specify)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dominant language</th>
<th>Different Native Language</th>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Per cent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-English</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-Spanish</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.5 Students' Dominant Language and Extent of Bilingualism

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dominant language of students in program</th>
<th>Number of Monolingual Students</th>
<th>Number of students Bilingual to any extent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E 11</td>
<td>English 4</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A 11</td>
<td>American Indian</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A1</td>
<td>Navajo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2</td>
<td>Cherokee</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A3</td>
<td>Keresan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A4</td>
<td>Other (spec.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B 288</td>
<td>Spanish 96</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C 11</td>
<td>Portuguese</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D 11</td>
<td>French</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F 11</td>
<td>Chinese</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G 11</td>
<td>Eskimo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H 11</td>
<td>Russian</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J 11</td>
<td>Other (spec.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.6 Recruitment of Students:
0 - not specified
1 - English Mother Tongue and Non English Mother Tongue
   Students are required to participate in the bilingual program
2 - Only N-EMT are required to take program, EMT's participation
   is voluntary
3 - Both EMT and N-EMT participation is voluntary
4 - Students selected according to some criteria of project (in addition to
   language)
5.7 Proportion of EMT students in project area: see Chart C
   n.s. - not specified on the chart

5.8 Community Characteristics (mark all that apply)
( % if more than one category, indicate percent for each)
1 - inner city-ghetto, barrio
2 - major city
3 - small city, town or suburb
4 - rural, farm
5 - other (specify)

5.9 A. Socio-economic status of N-EMT participating students
   (indicate specific percent of low SES)
   B. Average family income, if mentioned
   n.s. - not specified

5.10 Socio-economic status of EMT participating students
   (indicate specific percent of low SES on the blank)
   n.a. - not applicable (no EMT)
   n.s. - not specified

5.11 Proportion of migrant students in project
   (Indicate specific percent)
   n.s. - not specified

6.0 SOCIOLINGUISTIC SURVEY

6.1 Project states that a sociolinguistic survey:
   I for N-EMT group  II for EMT group
1 was made
2 will be made
0 not mentioned

6.2 If a sociolinguistic survey was or will be made,
mark all groups included:
   I N-EMT  II EMT
1 parents
2 children
3 teachers
4 community
5 others
   (specify)

6.3 Language dominance of N-EMT groups (check A. parents, B. children, C. teachers)
will be determined by the extent each language is used in different domains
through various means of communication.
   e.g. specify extent descriptively: never, sometimes, always
      USE NON-ENGLISH LANG.    USE ENGLISH
      6.3 A  B  C
5.8 Community Characteristics (mark all that apply)  
(% if more than one category, indicate percent for each)  
1 - inner city-ghetto, barrio  
2 - major city  
3 - small city, town or suburb  
4 - rural, farm  
5 - other (specify)  

5.9 A. Socio-economic status of U-EMT participating students  
(indicate specific percent of low SES)  
B. Average family income, if mentioned  
n.s. - not specified

5.10 Socio-economic status of EMT participating students  
(indicate specific percent of low SES on the blank)  
n.a. - not applicable (no EMT)  
0 - not specified

5.11 Proportion of migrant students in project  
(Indicate specific percent)  
n.s. - not specified

6.0 SOCIOLINGUISTIC SURVEY

6.1 Project states that a sociolinguistic survey:  
I for EMT group  
II for EMT group

6.2 If a sociolinguistic survey was or will be made,  
mark all groups included:  
I EMT  
II EMT

6.3 Language dominance of EMT groups (check: A._ parents, B._ children, C._ teachers)  
will be determined by the extent each language is used in different domains  
through various means of communication.  
e.g. specify extent descriptively: never, sometimes, always

USE NON-ENGLISH LANG.  USE ENGLISH

DOMAINS:  LISTENING | SPEAKING | READING | WRITING  
1 Home  
2 Church  
3 School  
4 Work  
5 Socializing  
6 Neighborhood  
7 Film-TV-radio  
8 Magazine, news  
9 Others  
(specify)

*  
5.6 Criteria for students  
a. resides within school boundary
b. English language deficiency  
c. parental consent  
d. minimum family mobility history
6.4 If not included in survey, how was student's language dominance determined?

1-inferred by use of surname
2-established by formal testing of students
3-assessed by informal means (specify how)
4-not mentioned how language dominance was determined

6.5 Sociolinguistic Survey includes: (check all that apply)

An analysis to determine if an interlanguage exists in the community, (e.g., a mixture of two languages which serves as a single system of communication for a group of people).
1-yes
0-no

Sociolinguistic survey includes items covering:

6.6 N-ENDT parents' attitudes toward maintenance of child's N-ENDT in particular domains of use or complete shift to English
1-yes
0-no

6.7 ENDT parents' attitudes toward their children's learning of the N-ENDT language
1-yes
0-no

6.8 Children's own attitudes regarding the second language they are learning and the speakers of that language
1-yes
0-no

6.9 If not included in survey how were parental and/or community attitudes toward N-ENDT maintenance determined?
1-will not be assessed
2-will be assessed, method not specified
3-has been or will be assessed by method other than sociolinguistic survey (specify how)

6.10 After sociolinguistic survey is made, how does it influence program? (specify) (e.g., transfer or maintenance instructional programs)
0-not mentioned

7.0 STAFF SELECTION

7.1 Linguistic background of project teachers, by number in each category: (indicate non-English language in each box)

1. Language dominance not specified
2. Mother tongue not specified
3. not specified whether monolingual or bilingual

(if any information is not specified, cross out that heading and complete the next one rather than leaving it blank)
Sociolinguistic survey includes items covering:

6.6 N-lT parents' attitudes toward maintenance of child's N-lT in particular domains of use or complete shift to English
1-yes
0-no

6.7 E-lT parents' attitudes toward their children's learning of the N-EiT language
1-yes
0-no

6.8 Children's own attitudes regarding the second language they are learning and the speakers of that language
1-yes
0-no

6.9 If not included in survey how were parental and/or community attitudes toward N-EiT maintenance determined?
1-will not be assessed
2-will be assessed, method not specified
3-has been or will be assessed by method other than sociolinguistic survey (specify how)

6.10 1-After sociolinguistic survey is made, how does it influence program? (specify) (e.g. transfer or maintenance instructional programs)
0-not mentioned

7.0 STAFF SELECTION

7.1 Linguistic background of project teachers, by number in each category:
(indicate non-English language in each box)

1. Language dominance not specified
2. Mother tongue not specified
3. Not specified whether monolingual or bilingual

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I N E Dom.</th>
<th>A-Monolingual</th>
<th>B-Bilingual</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NEMT</td>
<td>N=</td>
<td>N=</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II E Dom</td>
<td>N=</td>
<td>N=</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E Dom</td>
<td>N=</td>
<td>N=</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III NEMT</td>
<td>N=</td>
<td>N=</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A Total Number
B Total Number

Monolingual
Bilingual

7.1 A N= 10
B 10

Total Number of Teachers
N 10
PARENT ATTITUDES TOWARD EDUCATION SCALE

1. Children should listen to the teacher and do what she says.
2. Most teachers have pets.
3. The school is often to blame when students don't like school.
4. Some of my teachers helped me to be a better person.
5. It seems to me now that my teachers did not know what they were talking about.
6. I would like to see Spanish taught in the schools.
7. Too much play goes on in school these days.
8. Most teachers treat the children in their classrooms fairly.
9. We have little to say as to what will happen to us in life.
10. Most teachers teach because they like children.
11. Teachers do not make the pupils behave as well as they should.
12. Parents and school must work together to help the child with school matters.
13. Teaching Spanish in the schools makes it harder for the child to learn good English.
14. Going to school is a worthwhile experience.
15. Most people will learn more by working four years than by going to school four years.
16. Many teachers are more interested in themselves than they are in teaching children.
17. Many teachers do not explain enough in their teaching.

18. There are times when teachers can't be blamed for getting mad with a child.

19. Schools do a good job in working with parents.

20. Some boys and girls are always unlucky in school.

21. Schools are the strength of American Democracy.

22. It does not hurt for pupils to miss school once in a while.

23. Our schools should teach more about the history of the Southwest.

24. Many of the things I learned in school I still like to do.

25. The main reason I can see for going to school is that the law makes children go.

26. If a child does not do well in learning to read, most of the time it is because of the teacher.

27. Schools are not teaching reading as well as they used to.

28. If children listened to everything their teachers told them they could get all mixed up.
29. When I look back on my school years I feel they were well spent.

30. Many people go into teaching simply because they like to boss others.

31. The best way to get a good job is to get a good education.

32. A longer school year gives a child a better chance to learn.

33. The boys and girls who like school most are usually sissies or teachers' pets.

34. Visiting my child's school is worth my time.

35. I want my child to like school.

36. Some teachers are so mean you cannot blame boys and girls for talking back or not minding them.

37. What is going to happen to us will happen so it does not matter how much education we have.

38. Many children would be better off if they left school after the eighth grade.

39. Schools teach a lot of things that do not work out when you get on the job.

40. Parents should back up the school in matters of child behavior.

41. I never could seem to get to school on time.
42. Many school principals boss children too much.

43. Teachers usually do the best they can in trying to teach what they should be teaching.

44. My years in school did little to help me in what I'm now doing.

45. Meetings of parents with school teachers, counselors, or principals is a waste of time.

46. I feel welcome at school.

47. Having the children go to school in the summer is asking children to do too much.

48. Some teachers ask parents too much about how they treat the child at home.

49. Schools should take more time than they do teaching boys and girls how to be useful citizens.

50. Most schools do not let the parents know enough about what is going on.

51. It seems to me that the public money which is put into schools today is well worth it.

52. The schools are doing a good job today.

53. I like to have teachers visit my home.
7.2 Linguistic background of project aides or paraprofessionals, by number:

(indicate non-English language in each box)

1. Language dominance not specified
2. Mother tongue not specified
3. Not specified whether monolingual or bilingual

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A Nonolingual</th>
<th>B Bilingual</th>
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<td>N-ET</td>
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<th>I</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N-ET</td>
<td></td>
<td>17 100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7.3 Language(s) used by bilingual program teachers:
(Number all that apply)

1. Bilingual teachers teach in only one language

   1a. Bilingual teachers who teach in only one language teach in their dominant language, whether that is their native or second language.

   Bilingual teachers who teach in only one language teach in their native language:
   1b. only if native language is also their dominant language
   1c. even if native language is not their dominant language
   1d. not specified

2. Bilingual teachers teach in both their native and second language, regardless of which is their dominant language.

0. Language(s) used by teachers not specified

7.4 Language(s) used by bilingual program aides or paraprofessionals:
(Number all that apply)

1. Bilingual aides instruct in only one language

   1a. Bilingual aides who instruct in only one language teach in their dominant language, whether or not it is their native language.

   Bilingual aides who instruct in only one language teach in their native language:
   1b. only if native language is also their dominant language
   1c. even if native language is not their dominant language
   1d. not specified

2. Bilingual aides instruct in both their native and second language, regardless of which is their dominant language.

0. Language(s) used by aides not specified
7.1 Language(s) used by bilingual program teachers:
(Mark all that apply)

1-Bilingual teachers teach in only one language

1a-Bilingual teachers who teach in only one language teach in their
dominant language, whether or not it is their native or second language.

Bilingual teachers who teach in only one language teach in their
native language:

1b-only if native language is also their dominant language
1c-even if native language is not their dominant language
1-0-not specified

2-Bilingual teachers teach in both their native and second language,
regardless of which is their dominant language.

0-language(s) used by teachers not specified

7.4 Language(s) used by bilingual aides or paraprofessionals: 7.4
(Mark all that apply)

1-Bilingual aides instruct in only one language

1a-Bilingual aides who instruct in only one language teach in
their dominant language, whether or not it is their native language.

Bilingual aides who instruct in only one language teach in their
native language:

1b-only if native language is also their dominant language
1c-even if native language is not their dominant language
1-0-not specified

2-Bilingual aides instruct in both their native and second language,
regardless of which is their dominant language.

0-language(s) used by bilingual aides not specified

7.5 Cultural affiliation of teachers, aides, project director and evaluators by
number and percent (Mark all that apply) Specify cultural affiliation.

A. Teachers No. % B. Aides No. % C. Proj. Director D.Evaluator(s) No. %

M-A 10 100  MA 17 100  M-A-EMT  

Anglo 1 50

0-not specified
7.6 Selection of N-ELT teachers from local community
0-not specified
Number of N-ELT program teachers from local community 4
and 40% of total N-ELT teachers.

7.7 Number and Proportion of teachers and aides of same
cultural background as N-ELT students;
indicate specific percent on the blank, or
if specified descriptively,
A = teachers
B = aides
1-few
2-some
3-many
4-most
5-more than half
0-not specified

7.8 Teacher Qualifications - Training and experience prior to project
(Indicate number of teachers with each qualification, if given)
1.10 teacher must meet a specified level of language proficiency on a
standardized proficiency test of the non-English language through
which (s)he will instruct
2.10 teacher must meet a specified level of communicative competence in
the non-English language determined by a structured interview/fluency
3. previous teaching through N-ELT (in country where it is a native-like
language, in Peace Corps)
4. previous teaching in local area/live in the community
5. courses in N-ELT language structure and usage/linguistics or FL trainin
6. courses in N-ELT literature or literacy in Spanish
7. must be bilingual
8. any previous education through N-ELT/content of courses learned through
9. courses in teaching ESL/audio-lingual approach
10. courses in methods of teaching N-ELT language/language development
11. courses in methods of teaching content (e.g. math) in N-ELT
12. certification in ESL/or experience teaching ESL
13. certification in teaching N-ELT
14. cross cultural courses
15. courses in the cultural heritage, values, deep culture of N-ELT or
16. other qualifications, specify
19.10 B-A.

8.0 STAFF DEVELOPMENT
8.1 The project is offering training for teachers
A. For B. For Paraprofessionals in the following areas:
Teachers
(mark all that apply)
n.s.-Training indicated, but nature not specified
1. English as their second language
2. The teaching of English as a second language
3. X as their second language
### 7.6 Teacher Qualifications - Training and experience prior to project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Qualification Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Previous teaching in a non-English language environment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Previous teaching in the community.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Previous teaching in the cultural heritage, values, and deep culture of the non-English language.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Previous teaching in methods of teaching other academic subjects in the non-English language.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Previous teaching in methods of teaching other academic subjects in the cultural heritage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Previous teaching in methods of teaching other academic subjects in the non-English language.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**n.s.** - Qualifications not specified

0 - Previous courses not specified

1. 10 teachers must meet a specified level of language proficiency on a standardized proficiency test of the non-English language through which (s)he will instruct.

2. 10 teachers must meet a specified level of communicative competence in the non-English language.

3. Teachers must be bilingual.

4. Any previous education through non-English content of courses learned through previous teaching.

5. Teachers must meet specific qualifications for each area.

6. Teachers must meet specific qualifications for each area.

### 8.0 Staff Development

**8.1 A**

- 9

**8.1 B**

- 9

0 - No staff training mentioned

The project is offering training for teachers and/or paraprofessionals in the following areas:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>English as their second language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>The teaching of English as a second language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>The teaching of X as a second language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Methods of teaching other academic subjects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Methods of teaching other academic subjects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Communication problems of bilingual children</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**8.2 Stated goals of teacher training are:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Goal</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Understanding of socio-cultural values and practices of X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Cross-cultural training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Sensitivity to ethnocentricism and linguistic snobbery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Awareness of the social-emotional development of X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Strategies for accommodating the different learning styles of X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Strategies for cognitive development of X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Strategies for reinforcing the self-esteem of X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Methods of cross-cultural teaching or teaching the bicultural component</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Formulation of pupil performance objectives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Methods of evaluation of pupil performance objectives</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

List specific courses if given (or Xerox and attach):
Purpose of the Course

A. To help teachers

1. develop open-mindedness in regard to innovative practices in education.
2. evaluate educational approaches in terms of acceptable criteria and procedures.
3. make accurate self-evaluations.
4. become more aware of their strengths and weaknesses as they relate to the needs of their students.
5. analyze educational research and innovations in relationship to local factors.
6. examine the effects cultural/language differences have on the learning process.
7. measure affective change in themselves and their students.
8. develop a sense of responsibility in children through improved instructional practices.
10. deemphasize cognitive education and replace it with affective educational experiences for children.
11. evaluate educational practices as they relate to desired outcomes in pupil behavior.

B. To instill in teachers a desire to improve teaching practices which will result in the development of better human beings.

Course Content

A. Change in Philosophy of Elementary Education

1. Factors Affecting Change
2. Purpose in New Direction

B. Overview of Innovative Practices

1. Staffing Patterns
2. Curriculum Revisions
3. Diagnostic Approaches
4. Individualized Instructional Processes
5. Systemitized Teaching in the Affective Domain
C. Processes of Child Development

1. Awareness
   2. Self-confidence
   3. Social Interaction

D. Program Evaluation

1. Measurement vs. Evaluation
   2. Objectives
   3. Designs
   4. Procedures
   5. Outcomes

E. Self-evaluation; Personal-Professional

1. Philosophy
   2. Attitudes
   3. Relationship of Self-evaluation to Educational Methods Used in Classroom

F. What Research Says About Innovations

G. Cultural Factors Affecting Education

1. Language differences
   2. Customs
   3. Philosophical/Value Orientation

Implementation

The class will be offered to public school teachers who are involved or plan to be involved in special, innovative projects in operation in Las Cruces School District No. 2. The special projects in which the students may be teaching include: "A Sustained Primary Program for Bilingual Students" (Title III ESEA), Project MOVE AHEAD (Title I ESEA), Human Development Program, special reading project, or programs for educationally disadvantaged (Title I ESEA).

The approach taken in the class will be to study each of the projects as they are operating. The teacher will report on their participation in the projects and be given instruction in how to evaluate the project in action as well as their own professional growth. Research studies and reports of other projects reported in the literature will be related to the on-going studies.
8.3 Methods of Teacher Training: (Mark all that apply)
1- courses
2- experiential, teaching supervised by master teacher
3- workshops where teachers offer suggestions to each other
4- use of video-tapes of teachers for feedback on how they are doing
5- cross-cultural sensitivity training, t-groups
6- interaction analysis (e.g., Flanders system)
7- other (specify)
8- seminars follow laboratory treatment of new approaches
9- interschool visitations
10- conferences

8.4 Project provides released time to teachers and paraprofessionals for joint lesson planning: 1-yes 0- not mentioned

8.5 Project provides for paraprofessionals to receive course credit toward eventual certification: 1-yes 0- not mentioned
How? (specify) weekly inservice training courses which offer 6 hrs college credit. (Release time from school)

8.6 Paraprofessional's role:
1- teaching whole class
2- teaching small groups
3- tutoring individually
4- clerical
5- contributing to bilingual component
how?
6- liaison with parents

8.7 Training for project teachers and paraprofessionals is given by: (mark all that apply)
A for teachers   B for aides
0- not specified
1- University faculty
2- project's Master Teachers
3- project's teachers
4- other (specify)
5- project director

8.8 Number and Proportion of personnel giving teacher training who are:
1- bilingual
2- bicultural
3- N-BRT (specify background)

8.9 Training is provided:
1- during a summer session
2- during the academic year
3- other (specify)
25 paid inservice days beyond 200 day school year

8.10 Extent of training:
A1- approximately equivalent to a college course
B(indicate no. of hours)
5- weekly
6- monthly
7- bi-monthly
8.5 Project provides for paraprofessionals to receive course credit toward eventual certification: 1-yes 0-not mentioned

How? (specify) weekly inservice training courses which offer 6 hrs college credit (release time from school)

8.6 Paraprofessional's role:
1-teaching whole class
2-teaching small groups
3-tutoring individually
4-clerical
5-contributing to bilingual component
how?
6-liaison with parents

8.7 Training for project teachers and paraprofessionals is given by: 8.7 A
(mark all that apply) A for teachers B for aides
0-not specified
1-University faculty
2-project's Master Teachers
3-project's teachers
4-other (specify) language consultant
7-project director

8.8 Number and Proportion of personnel giving teacher training who are:
1-bilingual
2-bicultural
3-N-EIT (specify background) Spanish

8.9 Training is provided:
1-during a summer session
2-during the academic year
3-other (specify)
25 paid inservice days beyond 200 day school year

8.10 Extent of training:
A1-approximately equivalent to a college course 5-50 weekly
2-more than one course curriculum preparation 7 bi-monthly
3-less than one course curriculum evaluation
4-other (specify)

8.11 Number and Proportion of teachers attending training:
0-not specified 6-most
1-100%
2-more than 75%
3-50-74%
4-25-50%
5-1-24%

9.0 TEACHERS' ATTITUDES

9.1 Teachers' attitudes are assessed: (Mark all that apply)
0-not mentioned
1-to N-EIT language or dialect
2-to N-EIT students - expectations of achievement
3-to N-EIT culture
4-prior to participation in bilingual project
5-after project training
6-after participation for a period of time in project
7-through a questionnaire
4-other (specify) Teacher's Evaluations of each objective in Project

C 70 Addend. III
Description of In-service Program for Paraprofessionals

All aides in the Las Cruces schools are rated by a Career Development Program for Paraprofessionals which provides continuing incentive for professional growth (see attached schedule and description). All aides have three hours of released time to attend the required in-service training courses: Ed. 101, Introduction To Teaching, and Ed. 495, Directed Study - Communication Problems of the Bilingual Child. Course instructors are Mr. J. Paul Taylor, Director Title III and Mrs. Margarita L. Mestas, Language Consultant, both employees of the Las Cruces Public Schools. Aides may receive college credit from New Mexico State University at $16.00 per credit hour. Three hours can be earned each semester.

Persons involved in the educational in-service training program are bilingual paraprofessionals serving as instructional aides and classroom aides under Title III, Title VII, and Title I - Migrant. They are working with kindergarten and primary grade children in the Las Cruces Schools.

Fourteen students have met the requirements for teacher aides recommended by the New Mexico State Department of Certification and have applied to New Mexico State University for admittance under a non-degree or degree status.

There are five instructional aides with more than 85 hours of college credit working towards a bachelor's degree in Teacher Education. There is one instructional aide with a BA degree in Spanish at the secondary level who needs to fulfill elementary certification requirements.

A description of courses follows:
Course Description:
Introduction to teaching serves to acquaint the beginning student with the structure, program and problems of the elementary school.

Course Objectives:
1. To explore with classroom aides the theory and practice of the educational program for the kindergarten and primary age child.
2. To prepare aides for supportive roles in the school and community.

Course Schedule:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Speaker</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>September 15</td>
<td>Orientation</td>
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<tr>
<td>September 22</td>
<td>Registration Orientation Overview</td>
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<tr>
<td>September 29</td>
<td>Instructional Materials For The Kindergarten And Primary Grades.</td>
<td>Mary T. Keith speaker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 6</td>
<td>Teaching the Linguistically Different Learner</td>
<td>Dr. Ignacio Cordova speaker</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 13</td>
<td>Bilingualism And Its Effect Upon The Learner</td>
<td>Ernest A. Banegas speaker</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 20</td>
<td>Learning The School Environment Library Services And How To Use Them</td>
<td>Gladys Lawler speaker</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 27</td>
<td>Audio-Visual Aids And How To Use Them</td>
<td>Gladys Lawler speaker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 3</td>
<td>The Effect Of General Health On Learning</td>
<td>Dr. G. K. Fair speaker</td>
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<tr>
<td>November 10</td>
<td>Records, Songs, Rhythms And Games</td>
<td>Bernice Corley &amp; Mary Munson, speakers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>November 17</td>
<td>Records, Songs, Rhythms And Games In Spanish</td>
<td>Vicky Miller &amp; Alma Barba, speakers</td>
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<tr>
<td>November 24</td>
<td>Story Reading, Story Telling And Drama</td>
<td>Cathy Mulholland speaker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 1</td>
<td>Basic Body Orientation Movement Patterns Muscular Coordination</td>
<td>Gene Sheward speaker</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
December 8  Culture and Language  Alma Barba  speaker
   The Silent Language

December 15  Auditory Skills  Mary T. Keith &
   General Auditory Awareness  Oleta Becker, speakers
   Specific Aural Skills  related to Reading

January 5  Listening Readiness Skills  Mary T. Keith
   Auditory Sequencing  speaker
   Auditory Imagery

January 12  Visual Readiness Skills  Mary T. Keith
   Discrimination  speaker
   Visual Patterns
   Imagery
   Visual Motor
   Sight Sound Relationships

January 19  Language Readiness Skills  Mary T. Keith &
   Vocabulary  Harold McIntyre
   Language Patterns  speakers
   Language Experience Stories

January 26  Evaluating Readiness Skills  Mary T. Keith
   KELP  speaker
   MRRT
   DAP
   Peabody
   Teacher Judgement

Course Requirements:

Program offerings will be balanced with lectures, interaction
sessions, and demonstrations by students and staff.

1. Written report, "How I View My Role As An Aide"
2. Reading of selected materials and publications (Bibliography attached)
3. Written summary of 10 publications
4. A 5 minute tape presentation of aide/pupil interaction session.
Course Description:

Introduction to teaching serves to acquaint the beginning student with the structure, program, and problems of the elementary school.

Course Objective:

1. To continue to explore with classroom aides the theory and practice of the educational program for the kindergarten and primary age child.
2. To continue to prepare aides for supportive roles in the school and community.

Course Schedule:

Classes will be held on Mondays from 8:00 to 9:40 a.m. Two hours credit will be earned.

February 2          Creating A Professional Image For The Aide          Dr. Jack Saunders, speaker
February 9          How Children Learn          Dr. Verna Vickery & Mary Jane Wood, speakers
February 16         Learning in the Affective Domain
                      Awareness of Self
                      Awareness of Others
                      Lillian Smith, Mary T. Keith, Dr. Conrad Curtis, Dr. Ross Easterling
February 23         Affective Learning
                      Mastery Concept
                      Social Interaction
                      Lillian Smith, Mary T. Keith, & Dr. Conrad Curtis
March 2              Reinforcement Procedures          Dr. Ross Easterling, speaker
                      Language of Positive Support
                      & Control Problems Situations
                      Video Taping
                      8:00 - 8:50
                      9:00 - 9:40
March 9              Role Of The Paraprofessional In The Teaching Profession          Guest Panel
March 16             Video Taping
March 23             Speaking Skills In The Language Arts          Sue Alford, speaker
April 6              Reading & Writing The Language          Mary Jane Wood, speaker
April 13             Visit to Montessori School
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Speaker(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>April 20</td>
<td>Science &amp; Reading</td>
<td>Mary T. with, speaker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 27</td>
<td>Children's Literature</td>
<td>Dr. Leonard Breen, speaker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 4</td>
<td>Working With Parents</td>
<td>James Sharp, speaker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Home Visitations</td>
<td>Dave Barela, speaker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 11</td>
<td>Reading And The Language Arts</td>
<td>Dr. Verna Vickery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>May 18</td>
<td>School/Community Relations</td>
<td>Earl Nunn &amp; Pete Garcia, speakers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Approaches to Beginning Reading</td>
<td>Dr. Sharon Wooden, speaker</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Course Requirements:

Program offerings will continue to be balanced with lectures, interaction sessions, and demonstrations by students and staff.

1. Continued reading of selected bibliographies with a written summary of ten additional publications.

2. A 10 minute presentation of materials prepared for selected unit activities.

3. A written report describing at least one activity engaged in during the semester:
   a. A report of individual or group work with children
   b. A home visitation
   c. A tape made for children's use

Culture and Language

Allyn & Bacon
E.K.N.E.

Hall, Edward T.
Hughes, Marie
Rosen, Carl L.
Ortega, Philip
Ilbarri, Horacio
U.S.D.A.

Wilson, Herbert B.

Meeting The Individual Needs Of The Culturally Disadvantaged
Developing Language Of the Young Disadvantaged Using Cultural Differencies
The Silent Language
Learning A New Language
Problems And Strategies - Teaching The Language Arts To Mexican-American Children
Educational Needs Of the Mexican-American Low-Income Families In The Spanish-Surname Population Of The Southwest
The Influence Of Educational Programs On Mexican-Americans

School Environment

E.K.N.E.
N.E.A.

Exploring In The Music Laboratory
The Elementary School Library
Space, Arrangement, Beauty In School
Teaching Resources For The Kindergarten-Primary Teacher

Readiness

A.C.E.I.

Frostic
Kreta, Kay
N.E.A.
Special Bulletin
Van Allen
Wilson, Robeck

Portfolio For Kindergarten Teachers
Portfolio For Primary Teachers
Development Of Visual Perception
Plays And Games For Primary Grades
How To Teach Listening
Games And Self-testing Activities For The Classroom
Language Experience In Reading
The Kindergarten Evaluation Of Learning Potential
Peabody Language Development Kit

Curriculum

A.C.E.I.

DeHirsh
E.K.N.E.
Gates, Arthur
Ginn & Co.

Reading
Social Studies For Children
Prevention Of Reading Difficulties
Choral Reading
Teaching Reading
Creating Dramatics
Effective Choral Reading
Enjoying Poetry With Children
It Happened One Day
The Language Experience Approach To Reading
Science In The Elementary School
Language And Literature - The Human Connection
Growing Into Reading
Candid Camera In The Classroom
Current Approaches To Reading
Individualized Reading
Story Telling And The Teacher

Martin, Bill
Munro, Marian
N.E.A.
Learning In The Affective Domain

Discipline For Today's Children And Youth
Freedom To Move
Fostering Maximum Growth In Children
Guidance In The Elementary Schools
Helping Children Understand Themselves
Kindergarten Education
Kindergarten Today
Motivation
Thinking, Feeling, Experiencing
When The Child Is Angry
How To Discipline Your Children

Learning In The Cognitive Domain

Early Childhood Education
Series

Before First Grade
More Directions In Kindergarten
Parents And Children Learn Together
The Young Disadvantaged
Independent And Group Learning
Learning How To Learn
Sequence In Learning - Fact or Fiction
The Learning Process
Toward Better Evaluation Of Learning
Vital Teaching

Working With Parents

Ginn & Co.

Reading Bulletin - Parents Are Needed In A
Good Reading Program
Your Child And Reading
Parent-Teacher Relations
Reporting To Parents

Professional Image Of The Aide

N.E.A.

Directions In Elementary Education
Frontiers For Change
Imperatives For Preparation Of Teachers
Improving Education To Direct Study Of
The Children And Youth
Quest For An Ideal
The Code Of Ethics Of The Teaching Profession
The Evaluation Of Teaching
The Image Of The Teacher
The Teacher As A Learner
Teacher

Warner, Sylvia Ashton
Course Description:

A course designed to assist the bilingual aide in strengthening the linguistic skills and cultural values appropriate for the bilingual child at kindergarten and grade three levels.

Course Objectives:

1. To strengthen the linguistic skills and cultural values essential to the bilingual bicultural community.

2. To provide an instructional model for bilingual teaching.

Course Content and Schedule:

The skills of oral and written communication will be developed through the following activities: free conversation, planned discussion, story telling, children's rhymes, songs and finger plays, language patterning.

Classes will be held on Mondays from 9:50 to 10:40 a.m. One hour credit will be earned.

- September 15: Orientation
- September 22: Sounds of Letters Mrs. Patricia Riggs, guest
- September 29: Duplication of Materials Dr. Leonard Douglas, guest
- October 6: How Can I Create A Learning Climate For This Child? Signs of Fall
- October 13: I Know Myself Halloween
- October 20: I Learn To Take Care Of Myself Halloween
- October 27: I Know My Friends At School Halloween
- November 3: Transportation Thanksgiving
- November 10: Mid-term Evaluation
November 17  Transportation
                    Thanksgiving
November 24  I Know My Family
                    Thanksgiving
December 1  I Know My Place At Home
                    And At School
                    Toys
December 8  Our Community Protectors
                    Christmas
December 15  Communication
                    Christmas
January 5  Places I Know – Stores
                    Signs Of Winter
January 12  Safety
January 19  Semester Evaluation

Requirements And Evaluation

The student will be evaluated upon:

1. The ability to model the language correctly both oral and written.

2. The preparation of instructional materials.
   a. Original stories.
   b. Preparation of experience stories in Spanish and English.
   c. Preparation of a language tape with appropriate visual aids.
   d. Ability to handle duplicating machines and materials.
Course Description:

A course designed to assist the bilingual aide in strengthening the linguistic skills and cultural values appropriate for the bilingual child at kindergarten and grade three levels.

Course Objectives:

1. To continue to strengthen the linguistic skills and cultural values essential to the bilingual bicultural community.

2. To continue to provide an instructional model for bilingual teaching.

Course Content and Schedule:

To continue to develop the skills of oral and written communication through the following activities: free conversation, planned discussion, story telling, children's rhymes, songs and finger plays, and language patterning.

Classes will be held on Mondays from 9:50 to 10:40 a.m. One hour credit will be earned.

January 26 Food
February 2 Clothing
February 9 Shelter
February 16 Places I Know - Farm
February 23 We Learn About The Land
March 2 We Learn About Space
March 9 Signs Of Spring
March 16 Libraries
March 23 Mid-term Evaluation
April 6   Places I Know - Parks, Playgrounds
April 13  We Learn About Our Community
April 20  Places I Know - Zoo
April 27  Birthdays
May 4    Recreation - Rodeo, Circus
May 11   National Holidays
         Independence Day
May 18   Signs Of Summer
May 25   Semester Evaluation

Requirements and Evaluation

The student will continue to be evaluated upon:

1. The ability to model the language correctly both oral and written.

2. The preparation of instructional materials.
   a. Original stories.
   b. Preparation of experience stories in Spanish and English.
   c. Preparation of a language tape with appropriate visual aids.
   d. Ability to handle duplicating machines and materials.

Bibliography:


10.0 STAFF PATTERNS

10.1 Staff patterns: (mark all that apply) 10.2 Staff:
0—not specified 1—bilingual teacher
1—team teaching 2—ESL teacher
2—cluster teaching 3—bilingual coordinator
3—shared resource teacher 4—aides or paraprofessionals
4—other (specify): ____________
5—consultant psychotherapist or guidance counselor
7—other (specify) translator/language specialist

10.3 Average number of pupils per class:
0—not specified

10.4 Average number of aides or paraprofessionals per class:
0—not specified

10.5 Average number of N-EN or bilingual aides (or paraprofessionals) per class:
0—not specified

10.6 Special aide to pupils having most difficulty in learning is given:
0—individually 1—by: 3—teacher
2—in small groups 4—special remedial teacher
6—paraprofessional
7—parent tutor
8—peer tutor
9—not specified
10—no special help given

11.0 INSTRUCTIONAL COMPONENT - DURATION AND EXTENT OF BILINGUAL COMPONENT

11.1 Duration of Bilingual Education (policy) I II III

N-EN language will be maintained in program: HE DOM E DOM E DOM (mark all that apply) NENT ENT NENT
0—not specified how long
1—as the alternative language of learning X ___
2—as the medium of instruction for special subject matter (e.g., cultural heritage)
3—only for the length of time necessary for the acquisition of sufficient English to permit learning of academic content at an acceptable level in English

11.2 How many years does project state is optimal for instruction for N-EN group through N-EN language to continue?
10.4 Average number of aides or paraprofessionals per class: 0-not specified

10.5 Average number of N-EN or bilingual aides (or paraprofessionals) per class: 0-not specified

10.6 Special aids to pupils having most difficulty in learning is given:
- individually
- in small groups
- individually by: 3-teacher
- special remedial teacher
- paraprofessional
- parent tutor
- older student tutor
- peer tutor
- not specified
- no special help given

10.9 INSTTUTIONAL COMPONENT - DURATION AND EXTENT OF BILINGUAL COMPONENT

11.1 Duration of Bilingual Education (policy)  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>II</th>
<th>III</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N-EN language will be maintained in program:</td>
<td>N-EN</td>
<td>N-EN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(mark all that apply)</td>
<td>N-EN</td>
<td>N-EN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-not specified how long</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-as the alternative language of learning</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>for as long as desired</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-as the medium of instruction for special subject matter (e.g., cultural heritage)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-only for the length of time necessary for the acquisition of sufficient English to permit learning of academic content at an acceptable level in English</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11.2 How many years does project state is optimal for instruction for N-EN group through N-EN language to continue?
0-not mentioned

11.3 Second language learning is introduced in which grade:
<p>| code: C= N.A. (if no EN) |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>I</th>
<th>II</th>
<th>III</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>for each group</td>
<td>N-EN</td>
<td>Pre-K</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>N-EN</td>
<td>DOM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>II</td>
<td>N-EN</td>
<td>DOM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>DOM/DOM</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
II.1 Instructional Component

LAS CRUCES BILINGUAL EDUCATION PROJECT

OBJECTIVES

I. To increase the educational achievement of Spanish-speaking children who have low functional levels in the English language.

II. To determine whether Spanish-speaking youngsters achieve more in a program that utilizes instruction in both Spanish and English or in a program that is taught in English only.

III. To help children develop positive feelings of self-worth.

IV. To help children develop the skills for bilingual/bicultural interaction.

V. To improve home/school relationships.

VI. To construct a school curriculum that utilizes the culture and the language of ethnic groups in the community.
11.4. The current project will be linked to a future Bilingual Program at the indicated grade level. (Indicate specific grade)  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>I: E-EN</th>
<th>II: N-EN</th>
<th>III: E-DOM/E-EN</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grade</td>
<td>0-2</td>
<td>3-5</td>
<td>6-9</td>
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11.5 Second language learning for English dominant students is projected through grade:  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>I: E-EN</th>
<th>II: N-EN</th>
<th>III: E-DOM/E-EN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grade</td>
<td>0-2</td>
<td>3-5</td>
<td>6-9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11.6 Learning in their native language for Non-English dominant students is projected through grade:  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>I: E-EN</th>
<th>II: N-EN</th>
<th>III: E-DOM/E-EN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>6-9</td>
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11.7 The amount of instructional time in and through their native language per day for N-EN students who are N-E dominant is:  

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<th>I: E-EN</th>
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<th>III: E-DOM/E-EN</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grade</td>
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11.8 The amount of instructional time in and through their native language for N-EN students who are English dominant is:  

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<th>II: N-EN</th>
<th>III: E-DOM/E-EN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grade</td>
<td>0-2</td>
<td>3-5</td>
<td>6-9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Subject | Pre-K | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | Pre-K | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 |
|---------|-------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|-------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|-------|
| Math    | 1/2   | 1/2| 1/2| 1/2| 1/2| 1/2| 1/2| 1/2| 1/2| 1/2| 1/2| 1/2 | 1/2   | 1/2| 1/2| 1/2| 1/2| 1/2| 1/2| 1/2| 1/2| 1/2| 1/2 | 1/2 |
| Science | 1/2   | 1/2| 1/2| 1/2| 1/2| 1/2| 1/2| 1/2| 1/2| 1/2| 1/2| 1/2 | 1/2   | 1/2| 1/2| 1/2| 1/2| 1/2| 1/2| 1/2| 1/2| 1/2| 1/2 | 1/2 |
| Social Studies | 1/2 | 1/2| 1/2| 1/2| 1/2| 1/2| 1/2| 1/2| 1/2| 1/2| 1/2| 1/2 | 1/2   | 1/2| 1/2| 1/2| 1/2| 1/2| 1/2| 1/2| 1/2| 1/2| 1/2 | 1/2 |

11.10 The amount of instructional time in and through their native language for N-EN students who are English dominant is:  

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<tr>
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11.11 The amount of instructional time in and through their native language for N-EN students who are English dominant is:  

<table>
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<th>III: E-DOM/E-EN</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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11.12 The amount of instructional time in and through their native language for N-EN students who are English dominant is:  

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<th>III: E-DOM/E-EN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Grade</td>
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<td>3-5</td>
<td>6-9</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
11.5 Second language learning for English dominant students is projected through grade:

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<th>Grades</th>
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<tr>
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<td>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N-EMT</td>
<td>no EMT specified</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

11.6 Learning in their native language for Non-English dominant students is projected through grade:

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<th>Code</th>
<th>Grade</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

11.7 The amount of instructional time in and through their native language per day for N-EMT students who are N-EMT dominant is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Min. per day</th>
<th>Total Min. per day of instruction through N-EMT</th>
<th>Subjects taught in native lang.</th>
<th>% of time per day of instruction through N-EMT</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>12</td>
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</table>

11.10 The amount of instructional time in and through their native language for N-EMT students who are English dominant is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Min. per day</th>
<th>Total Min. per day of instruction through N-EMT</th>
<th>Subjects taught in native lang.</th>
<th>% of time per day of instruction through N-EMT</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pre K</td>
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</tr>
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</table>

See Xerox attached 10a,b
### CHARACTERISTICS OF THE LAS CRUCES BILINGUAL PROJECT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<td>67-69</td>
<td>Sustained Primary Program for Bilingual Students</td>
<td>III</td>
<td>Mesilla</td>
<td>90% Est.</td>
<td>20% Est.</td>
<td>50% Span./ English</td>
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<td>Sustained Primary Program for Bilingual Students</td>
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<td>Lucero</td>
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<td>50% Span./ English</td>
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<tr>
<td>68-69</td>
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<td>Washington</td>
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<td>Sustained Primary Program for Bilingual Students</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Elementary School Bilingual Project</td>
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<td>Lucero</td>
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<td>10% Est.</td>
<td>50% Span./ English</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Elementary School Bilingual Project</td>
<td>VII</td>
<td>Mesilla</td>
<td>90% Est.</td>
<td>10% Est.</td>
<td>50% Span./ English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------</td>
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<td>----------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------</td>
<td>-------</td>
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<td>Bradley</td>
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<td>ESL + Culture Component</td>
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<td>Washington</td>
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<td>10% Est.</td>
<td>ESL + Culture Component</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K,1,2,3,4</td>
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<td>VII</td>
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<td>10% Est.</td>
<td>50% Span./ English</td>
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<td>50% Span./ English</td>
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</table>
11.13 Program is one-way - only non-English Other Tongue students (including N-ENI-English dominant). English Other tongue students do not receive instruction in a second language.

0 - no English Other tongue students
2 - 2 way - ENI learn the second language

11.14 The amount of instructional time in and through their second language for pupils who are native speakers of English is:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>not specified</td>
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<tr>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.English Other IT students</td>
<td></td>
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11.14 Instructional time per day and through N-ENI instruction:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Instructional time per day</th>
<th>Total min. per day of instruction through N-ENI instruction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>all</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
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11.15 Subjects taught in second language:

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<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Subjects taught</th>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>all</td>
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<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>all</td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>all</td>
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</table>

11.16 Percentage of time per day of instruction through N-ENI:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Percentage of time per day of instruction through N-ENI</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>50%</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

11.17 Mixed or separate language usage by teacher and/or aide in the classroom (mark all that apply):

0 - not specified
1 - languages are never mixed by either the teacher, aide or the pupil in any one class period; only one language is used.
2 - the second language is used exclusively by the teacher, aide and pupils during at least one portion of the school day.
3 - the teacher uses one language exclusively within a class period; pupils are allowed to use either native or second language.
4 - the teacher uses only one language; however, the aide or paraprofessional uses another during the same class period; students may use either.
5 - the teacher reinforces any conversation initiated by the child through the use of whichever language the child has used at the time.
6 - constant switching from one language to another by teacher during lesson.
7 - the teacher uses English and the paraprofessional then translates the same material for N-ENI pupils.
6 - other (summarize)

A complete lesson is conducted in the selected language, English or Spanish. The aide may, at the teacher's request, clarify essential concepts as the need arises in either language. Students are encouraged to respond in the language selected.

12.0 Methods of Second Language Teaching:

(mark all that apply; some projects may use a combination...
11.17 **Mixed or separate language usage by teacher and/or aide in the classroom (mark all that apply)**

0-not specified
1-languages are never mixed by either the teacher, aide or the pupil in any one class period; only one language is used.
2-the second language is used exclusively by the teacher, aide and pupils during at least one portion of the school day.
3-the teacher uses one language exclusively within a class period; pupils are allowed to use either native or second language.
4-the teacher uses only one language; however, the aide or para-professional uses another during the same class period; students may use either.
5-the teacher reinforces any conversation initiated by the child through the use of whichever language the child has used at the time.
6-constant switching from one language to another by teacher during lesson.
7-the teacher uses English and the paraprofessional then translates the same material for N-ENIIT pupils.
8-other (summarize)

"A complete lesson is conducted in the selected language, English or Spanish" the aide may, at the teacher's request, clarify essential concepts as the need arises, in either language. Students are encouraged to respond in the language selected."

12.0 **METHODS OF SECOND LANGUAGE TEACHING**

(mark all that apply; some projects may use a combination of methods)

1-Audio-lingual habit skills or behavioral approach. Emphasis on communication. Includes contrastive analysis of sounds (units) in both languages by teacher and students, student repetition of tapes and/or fluent teachers' model sentence patterns until responses are automatic. Structural drills and dialogues are systematically presented. Includes direct association between object and word in second language in a sequence of patterns learned in complete sentences. Inductive-generalizations drawn from examples.

2-Transformational-cognitive approach
Acquiring an understanding of the structural patterns or grammatical rules of a language.
2. **Instructional Component.** Much instruction was observed by the auditor in both languages, English and Spanish. Children and teachers moved from one language to another with ease and openness. The auditors conversed with both teachers and children in each language and the children seemed delighted to be able to operate and function in both languages. Children were observed making reports in Spanish followed by another child reporting in English a repetition of the first report-- and vice versa.

The size of the classes for instruction of the experimental group has been increased in an attempt to control the variable of class size. The necessity of this control is pointed out in previous audits and the inclusion of children new to experimental groups has been carefully made by the staff and the decision has been reached that these additional students will generate data that will not be used in any of the evaluation processes. The inclusion of new students to the experimental groups has not created, apparently, any serious problems in the instructional process. Problems created by the inclusion are identified by the teacher and progress is being made to help assimilate these children to the experimental group processes. The largest single number of such additions was noted in Grade 4 in Mesilla, where 6 children were added to the experimental group. All children participating in the experimental groups seemed to exhibit by their behavior, pride and openness in their cultural background in the use of both languages. This was in sharp contrast to attitudes exhibited by children in the control groups as is abundantly pointed out in the following report written by Dr. Trujillo regarding the Spanish/English component.
2a-inductive - generative approach: through listening to communication, perhaps of peers, and attempting the new language in situations which call for the student to generate sentences - test his understanding. (the way native language is acquired)
Includes direct association between object, picture or action and word in second language.

2b-deductive - the cognitive code approach: through initial formal study and analysis of grammatical structures, then applying them through examples, i.e. answering questions, or transforming affirmative sentences to negative, declarative to interrogative, active to passive.

2 Translation Method

13.0 Dominant and Second Language Skills Sequence

AL-M* Language Skills Sequence
("Audiolingual Method: listening, speaking, reading and writing"

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>I</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A in dom</td>
<td>Eng dom</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B in lang</td>
<td>Students</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A in dom</td>
<td>B in lang</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

0 = not specified
(Use not applicable (n.a.) if project has no Eng. dom. students)

13.1 Second language listening-speaking skills are learned:
1-concurrently with dominant language listening-speaking skills
2-after a specified level of competency achieved in listening-speaking skills in dominant language
3-a specified period of time after listening-speaking skills in dominant language taught

13.2 ALM sequence followed:
1-Listening-speaking proficiency precedes introduction of reading
2-Reading is taught concurrently with listening-speaking skills
3-Learning to read overlaps learning of listening-speaking skills
4-There is some overlap between learning to read and to write

13.3 Listening-speaking proficiency

<table>
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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>IA</th>
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<th>IIA</th>
<th>IIB</th>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
13.0 DOMINANT AND SECOND LANGUAGE SKILLS SEQUENCE

AL-N Language Skills Sequence
(*Audiolinguai Method: listening, speaking, reading and writing)

I

II

Non Eng dom students

Eng dom students

A in dom B in

A in dom B in

students

students

lang

second lang

second lan\n
0 = not specified

(Use not applicable (n.a.) if project has no Eng. dom. students)

13.1 Second language listening-speaking skills are learned:
1-concurrently with dominant language listening-speaking skills
2-after a specified level of competency achieved in listening-speaking skills in dominant language
3-a specified period of time after listening-speaking skills in dominant language taught

13.2 All sequence followed:
1-Listening-speaking proficiency precedes introduction of reading
2-Reading is taught concurrently with listening-speaking skills
3-Learning to read overlaps learning of listening-speaking skills
4-There is some overlap between learning to read and to write

13.3 Listening-speaking proficiency determined by:
1-measure of listening-speaking proficiency
2-informal assessment by teacher

13.4 Second language reading skills are learned:
1-concurrently with learning to read in dominant language
2-after a specified level of dominant language reading competence achievement
3-a specified period of time after learning to read in dominant language (e.g. a specific grade)
4-before learning to read in dominant language
13.5 Reading is introduced:
1-individually, when child is ready
or at a specific time during grade: X
1 2 3

13.6 Reading readiness is determined by:
1-test of reading readiness
2-informal teacher assessment
X X X X

13.7 Grade level reading is expected:
1-in first grade
2-in second grade
3-in third grade
4-in fourth grade
5-in fifth grade
6-in sixth grade
X X X X
7-other (specify)

13.8 Grade level academic achievement (math, science, etc.) in the second language is expected:
1-in the first grade
2-second grade
3-third grade
4-fourth grade
5-fifth grade
6-sixth grade
7-other (specify)

14.0 INTEGRATION OF SECOND LANGUAGE LEARNING WITH OTHER LEARNING: (mark all that apply)
I = N-E II = E

1-Second language learning is only a separate subject for English-speaking students; the second language is not used as a medium of instruction for other subjects.

2-Second language learning is both a separate subject and also a medium of instruction for other subjects.

3-Second language learning is always integrated with the learning of course content (such as social studies) or as a medium of cognitive development.

4-Academic content taught in the native language is used to teach the second language.
13.6 Reading readiness is determined by:
1-test of reading readiness
2-informal teacher assessment

13.7 Grade level reading is expected:
1-in first grade
2-in second grade
3-in third grade
4-in fourth grade
5-in fifth grade
6-in sixth grade
7-other (specify)

13.8 Grade level academic achievement (math, science, etc.) in the other language is expected:
1-in the first grade
2-second grade
3-third grade
4-fourth grade
5-fifth grade
6-sixth grade
7-other (specify)

14.0 INTEGRATION OF SECOND LANGUAGE LEARNING WITH OTHER LEARNING: (mark all that apply)

I = N-E
dom
students

II = E
dom
students

1-Second language learning is only a separate subject for English-speaking students; the second language is not used as a medium of instruction for other subjects.

2-Second language learning is both a separate subject and also a medium of instruction for other subjects.

3-Second language learning is always integrated with the learning of course content (such as social studies) or as a medium of cognitive development.

4-Academic content taught in the native language is used as the referential content of second language learning (the same concept taught in the native language is taught in the second language).

5-Different academic content is taught in the second language from that which is taught in the native language.

6-not specified

6-other (specify)
15.0 TREATMENT OF CHILD'S LANGUAGE:

1-The child's language is respected. It is not corrected, rather, all of the child's speech is accepted. However, the teacher provides a model of the standard language aiming toward child's eventual control of the standard form.

2-The child's language is corrected-the teacher points out errors and demonstrates the standard form.

3-Other (specify)  

0-Not specified

16.0 MATERIALS

16.1 Reading Materials-Types
Reading Materials are: (mark all that apply)
1-Linguistically based  
   (Herrill or Miami Linguistic readers, ITA, etc.)

2-Basal readers

3-Dialect readers

4-Experience charts (stories dictated by children)

Language experience reading is the basic reading instructional approach to individualized reading. The child's dialect, indicate how long it is used:
1-Grade 1
2-Grade 2
3-Grade 3
4-Beyond Grade 3
0-not specified

(Place indicates X on line -)

16.3 The following are techniques and materials used for second language learning:

0-none specified

1-pattern drills
2-dialog memorization
3-choral repetition
4-songs
5-programmed instruction
6-stories read to children
7-AUDIO VISUAL AIDS
8-films, filmstrips
9-flannel or magnetic boards, bulletin boards
10-realia, graphic displays
11-records, tapes
2-The child's language is corrected- the teacher points out errors and demonstrates the standard form.

3-Other (specify)

C-Not specified

16.0 MATERIALS

16.1 Reading Materials-Types
Reading Materials are: (mark all that apply)
1- Linguistically based
(Herrill or Miami Linguistic readers, ITA, etc.)

2-Basal readers

3-Dialect readers

4-Experience charts (stories dictated by children)

16.2 If some reading material is in the child's dialect, indicate how long it is used:
1-Grade 1
2-Grade 2
3-Grade 3
4-Beyond Grade 3
0-not specified

16.3 The following are techniques and materials used for second language learning:
1-None specified
2-pattern drills
3-dialog memorization
4-choral repetition
5-songs
6-programed instruction
7-stories read to children
8-audio visual aides
9-films, filmstrips
10-flannel or magnetic boards, bulletin boards
11-realia, graphic displays
12-records, tapes
13-listening centers
14-multi-media approach
15-experiential:
16-role playing
17-puppetry
18-experience charts
19-primary typewriter
20-learning through direct experience with materials e.g. Montessori
21-activity centers-chosen by child
22-Other (specify)
23-learning outside the classroom:
24-field trips
25-suggested TV programs
26-Other (specify)
I KNOW MYSELF
Me Conozco a Mi Mismo

I KNOW MY FAMILY
Conozco a Mi Familia

Special Days: Birthdays

Habitations

Places I Know: Homes

I Know My Friends at School

I Know My Family

I Know Myself

COMMUNITY HELPS

CHRISTMAS

Halloween

La Navidad

Valentine's Day

Los Cumpleanos

Días de la Independencia

Independence Day

Community Helpers

Las Tiendas

Stores

Living Rooms

Homes

Farms

Las Granjas

Zoos

Las Zoo

Special Days: Birthdays

Las Cruces School District

No. 2

Bilingual Education Project

Las Cruces, New Mexico

KinderKare

Bilingual Education Project

KinderKare

TITLES III AND VII, ESEA

Materials developed by Las Cruces School District No. 2

Question 16.1

Sample attached

20-9
**First Grade Curriculum Titles**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Season</th>
<th>Home and School</th>
<th>Community Helpers</th>
<th>Important Days</th>
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<td><strong>FALL</strong></td>
<td><strong>La Seguridad en Casa y en la Escuela</strong></td>
<td><strong>Los Servidores de la Comunidad</strong></td>
<td><strong>Mis Días Importantes</strong></td>
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<td><strong>La Víspera de Todos Santos</strong></td>
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<td><strong>SPRING</strong></td>
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<td><strong>El Día de San Valentín</strong></td>
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<td><strong>SUMMER</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>El Día de Gracias</strong></td>
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</table>

**Special Days:**
- **Halloween:** La Víspera de Todos Santos
- **Christmas:** La Navidad
- **Thanksgiving:** Et Día de Gracias
- **Valentine's Day:** Et Día de San Valentín
- **Easter:** Día de Pascua
- **National Holidays:** Fiestas Nacionales

**Bilingual Education Project Titles III and VII, ESEA**
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>SHIELDER</th>
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<td>Policías</td>
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<td>Bomberos</td>
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<td>- Policías</td>
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<td>Mi Viaje Imaginario</td>
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<th>BILINGUAL EDUCATION PROJECT</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TITLES III AND VII, ESEA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The sources of Non-English materials and textbooks are:
(mark all that apply)
0-not specified
1-are written by native speakers of that language
2-commercially prepared and published in countries where
   N-E is the native language
3-developed by the project's own bilingual staff
4-developed by the staff of another bilingual project (specify which)
5-developed in conjunction with project parents
6-developed by or with members of N-EMT community
7-are culturally appropriate for N-E culture
   (specify how this is determined)
8-are cross cultural
9-commercially prepared and published in the U.S.
10-are translations of U.S. texts
11-are coordinated with materials used in the regular subject
   curriculum
12-other (specify)

The specific bilingual/bicultural materials used in the language component are:
0-not specified
1-xerox attached-page and document see xerox of curriculum materials
   project developed also: 20 a-9 4c

STUDENT GROUPING

Student grouping; mixed or separated into dominant language
groups: (mark all that apply)
0-not specified
Pupils of both linguistic groups are:
1-always mixed for all learning
2-mixed for language learning
3-mixed for some academic subject learning
4-mixed for non-academic learning: art, music, gym, health
5-separated for native and second language learning into
dominant language groups
6-separated for most academic subject learning into dominant
language groups
7-never mixed for language or other academic learning
8-other (specify)

Students are grouped for language instruction:
(mark all that apply) A-more than ½ the time  B Less than ½ the time
0-not specified
1-total class
2-small groups (specify size)
3-individual instruction

Criteria for grouping:
0-not specified
1-by age
2-by native language
3-by dominant language
4-by language proficiency

Students
I Non Eng dom II Eng dom II Eng dom
II Eng dom
nefit

Voluntary participation in experimental
16.5 The specific bilingual/bicultural materials used in the language component are:
0-not specified
1-xerox attached-page and document materials — project developed a sample of curriculum
17.0 STUDENT GROUPING

17.1 Student grouping; mixed or separated into dominant language groups: (mark all that apply)
0-not specified
Pupils of both linguistic groups are:
1-always mixed for all learning
2-mixed for language learning
3-mixed for some academic subject learning
4-mixed for non-academic learning; art, music, gym, health
5-separated for native and second language learning into dominant language groups
6-separated for most academic subject learning into dominant language groups
7-never mixed for language or other academic learning
8-other (specify)
N.A. — (no students)

17.2 Students are grouped for language instruction: (mark all that apply)
0-not specified
A-more than ½ the time
B-Less than ½ the time
1-total class
2-small groups (specify size)
X
3-individual instruction

17.3 Criteria for grouping:
0-not specified
I Non Eng dom
II Eng dom
IIII Eng dom

1-by age
2-by native language
3-by dominant language
4-by language proficiency (ex. level of reading skill)
N.A. not applicable (no E.dom/NEHT)

18.0 TUTORING

18.1 Student Tutoring is: (mark all that apply)
0-not mentioned
1-inter-ethnic (N-EMT student tutors EMT students)
2-intra-ethnic (N-EMT student tutors N-EMT)
3-done by older children (cross age)
4-done by peers (same age)
5-other (specify)

18.2 Paraprofessionals or aides give tutoring or instruction as follows:
0-area not specified
1-inter-ethnic (N-EMT aide tutors EMT student)
2-in the acquisition of native language skills
3-in the acquisition of second language skills
4-in other academic subjects
I believe this teaching procedure is essential to the satisfactory progress of students.

1. Human Development Program (Magic Circle) each child two times each week.
2. Providing Activities for individual success (Each child on own level)
3. Accepting each child as a worthy person
4. Avoiding comparison or negative criticism
5. Provide enough freedom so that children can achieve and know they achieve
6. Provide climate for peer unity
7. Questions and problems that allow for positive awareness of sameness or differences among each other
8. Encourage children to help each other
9. Employ verbal and no-verbal support
10. Encourage self-selection (Little Owls, KLP, Color Factor, Bill Martin Books)
11. Encourage self pacing
12. Encourage self evaluation
13. Value child's language and culture, etc. (Creative writing)
14. Using some labels and books in Spanish
15. Letting children tell about week-ends with family
16. Review concepts included in curriculum guides
17. Using evaluation procedures in curriculum guides
Parent tutoring: (mark all that apply)
no-not mentioned
0-type not specified
1-inter-ethnic parent tutoring is used
2-intra-ethnic parent tutoring is used

Parents are trained to become tutors for their children:
3-in the home by a home-visiting teacher
4-in an adult education component
5-in school through observation and guidance of teacher
6-as parent volunteers who tutor during the school day
7-materials are provided for use in home by parents
8-other (specify)

Parents are trained to become tutor's for their children:
3-in the home by a home-visiting teacher
4-in an adult education component
5-in school through observation and guidance of teacher
6-as parent volunteers who tutor during the school day
7-materials are provided for use in home by parents
8-other (specify)

19.0 CURRICULUM PATTERNS

The stated curriculum pattern of the bilingual project:
1-Except for inclusion of N-EMT instruction the curriculum is otherwise typical or regular, for this state.
There are other modifications within the curriculum of the bilingual program which differ from traditional, typical curriculum such as: (mark all that apply)
2-a non-graded classroom: pupils of different ages are grouped together during part of the school day
3-flexible or modular scheduling
4-small group instruction
5-individualized learning
6-open classroom
7-guided discovery and inquiry
8-a curriculum which is both child and subject-centered
9-others (specify)
10-if the program includes activities which complement experiences children encounter in the home, community and through mass media i.e. TV, describe below:

20.0 COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT

20.1 Cognitive development in early childhood grades is fostered through:
0-method not mentioned
1-structured environment rich with materials child can manipulate order, compare, match for perceptual-motor development
2-non-verbal materials, such as Montessori materials from which children can learn sensory discrimination, matching, seriation, counting, addition, subtraction
3-labeling and discussion of concepts related to time, space, distance, position
4-labeling and grouping actual objects to learn classification; grouping objects with common attributes and labeling their attributes (i.e. colors, sizes)
The stated curriculum pattern of the bilingual project:

1-Except for inclusion of N-EMT instruction the curriculum is otherwise typical or regular, for this state.

There are other modifications within the curriculum of the bilingual program which differ from traditional, typical curriculum such as: (mark all that apply)

2-a non-graded classroom: pupils of different ages are grouped together during part of the school day
3-flexible or modular scheduling
4-small group instruction
5-individualized learning
6-open classroom
7-guided discovery and inquiry
8-a curriculum which is both child and subject-centered
9-others (specify)
10-if the program includes activities which complement experiences children encounter in the home, community and through mass media i.e. TV, describe below:

20.0 COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT

20.1 Cognitive development in early childhood grades is fostered through:

0-method not mentioned
1-structured environment rich with materials child can manipulate in order, compare, match for perceptual-motor development
2-non-verbal materials, such as Montessori materials from which children can learn sensory discrimination, matching, seriation, counting, addition, subtraction
3-labeling and discussion of concepts related to time, space, distance, position
4-labeling and grouping actual objects to learn classification; grouping objects with common attributes and labeling their attributes (i.e., colors, sizes)
5-direct experience of processes of science through discovery, using materials rather than text; active experimentation by child with teacher's guidance rather than teacher demonstration.
6-direct experience of math through discovery rather than instruction
7-other (specify or xerox) p. no. and document

Sustained Primary Program—utilized exploration discovery techniques which will lead to concept formation.

20.2 Cognitive development in later grades (grade 4 and above)

0-method not mentioned
1-specify or xerox p. no. and document
n.a.—no grade 4 or later grades
21.0 SELF-ESTEEM

Stated methods of project component expected to increase self-esteem:
no-self-esteem not mentioned as an objective
0-self-esteem is an objective but methods not specified
Teacher encourages pupil to verbally express his feelings:
  1-through role-playing
  2-puppetry
  3-language-experience approach: students dictate stories from
     their own experience
  4-teacher accepts, acknowledges ideas and feelings
  5-teacher encourages non-verbal expression of child's feelings
     through painting, music, dancing
  6-teacher provides experiences in which the various ways that
     children act are accepted by the teacher; their actions are
     discussed and the children are encouraged not to make fun of
     "different" ways
  7-teacher provides experiences leading to competency and
     success
  8-teacher provides experiences where occasional failure is
     acknowledged as part of everyone's experience; second
     attempts are encouraged
  9-other (specify) (xerox or summarize) document page #

2 Palomares Human Development Program
Teacher provides experiences in pupil self-direction and acceptance of
responsibility, such as:
  10-pupils act as tutors for other pupils
  11-pupils have some options in choice of curriculum
  12-pupils choose activities from a variety of interest centers
  13-older pupils participate in curriculum planning and/or
     development
  14-pupils write a bilingual newspaper for dissemination to the
     community
  15-other (specify)

22.0 LEARNING STRATEGIES

1-The project mentions the following specific learning strategies
   as important for reaching a particular ethno-linguistic group:
   (specify or xerox) Document and Page no.
   Example: Navajo children resist participation in an authoritarian,
   traditional classroom. An open classroom where teacher partici-
   pates rather than directs all activities and students or groups of
   students initiate activities, move about freely or sit in a circle or
   horseshoe rather than sit in rows, has been found more effective.
   O-none mentioned

"The 200 day calendar is spread equally over
a 12 month period and the practice of advancing
students with the same teacher builds their
interpersonal relationship."

See also Human Development
(see xerox attached)

23.1 BICULTURAL COMPONENT

0

1-This program is:
   1-bilingual alone
Teacher encourages non-verbal expression of child's feelings through painting, music, dancing.

Teacher provides experiences in which the various ways that children act are accepted by the teacher; their actions are discussed and the children are encouraged not to make fun of "different" ways.

Teacher provides experiences leading to competency and success.

Teacher provides experiences where occasional failure is acknowledged as part of everyone's experience; second attempts are encouraged.

Teacher provides experiences in pupil self-direction and acceptance of responsibility, such as:

10. Pupils act as tutors for other pupils.
11. Pupils have some options in choice of curriculum.
12. Pupils choose activities from a variety of interest centers.
13. Older pupils participate in curriculum planning and/or development.
14. Pupils write a bilingual newspaper for dissemination to the community.
15. Other (specify)

22.0 LEARNING STRATEGIES

1. The project mentions the following specific learning strategies as important for reaching a particular ethno-linguistic group: (specify or xerox) Document and Page no.

Example: Navajo children resist participation in an authoritarian, traditional classroom. An open classroom where teacher participates rather than directs all activities and students or groups of students initiate activities, move about freely or sit in a circle or horseshoe rather than sit in rows, has been found more effective.

0. None mentioned

"The 200 day calendar is spread equally over a 12 month period and the practice of advancing students with the same teacher builds their interpersonal relationship."

See also Human Development Program

(see xerox attached)

23.0 BICULTURAL COMPONENT

23.1 This program is:

1. Bilingual alone
2. Bilingual and bicultural
3. Bilingual and multicultural
4. Not specified as to which of the above
5. An ethnic studies program is included in the bilingual program
6. Art, posters, realia, crafts of both cultures are exhibited in the classroom
7. Language and cultural content are integrated
8. Other (specify)

"Utilized the cultural and linguistic contributions of Indian, Spanish, Mexican & Anglos..."

C.69 p.
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

(Note: To cope with the increasingly complex world of education, teachers are turning more and more to educational innovation--new methods, new ideas--for communicating information, attitudes, responses, and feelings to children in their charge. A major innovation being tried for the first time this year by 30 Las Cruces primary teachers at various schools is the Human Development Program. The following description of HDP was submitted in part by several teachers using HDP in their own classrooms.)

Self-Confidence. It is the key to the motivation that makes us learn. So say Dr. Uvaldo Palomares and Dr. Harold Bessell, developers of a new teaching method, the Human Development Program, tried, refined, and proved in kindergartens and lower grades, now ready for general use in primary classrooms. Eventually, it may be extended upwards throughout the elementary school.

HDP is a daily, structured program to help each child develop a healthy self-concept. It is specifically designed to increase a child's motivation. To achieve the goal, it dwells upon cultivating an awareness of self and others, upon an acceptance of self and others, and upon an appreciation of similarities and differences between self and others--positive traits all derived largely from awareness, self-confidence, and social interaction. It is built around what children feel and see; it is not moralistic.

Vital ingredients for the achievement of the goal are loving, caring, sharing, and interacting with others.

The HDP vehicle is the "Magic Circle," used to produce pupil reactions. Some 10 children and a skilled, trained teacher sit in a circle for a minimum of 20 minutes. Each child is urged to share his feelings, thoughts, and actions with his peers. All responses are respected by others. Through the approval and acceptance of teacher and peers, the child begins to gain self-confidence. As confidence grows, he attains new freedom to react. This becomes the foundation for motivational development.

Emphasis is on good feelings, good deeds, good thoughts, although the negative approach being natural--is sometimes used. ("What would make you happy?" "How can you make someone else happy?" "What gives you a good feeling?" "What can I do for you that would be nice?"

The children learn to inquire, consider, and respond. They learn, too, of their own responsibilities and power. They learn to relate personal growth to social relationships.
23.2 Cross-cultural awareness:
If project mentions specific values or modes of behavior of N-ET culture, please summarize below: (or attach xerox)
found in document __________, page # __________
0—not mentioned

Curriculum content is multi-cultural

23.3 If project mentions efforts to decrease ethnocentrism in either or both groups, describe below: (or xerox-document page/#)
0—none mentioned

cultural awareness and appreciation are deemed essential to development of positive feelings of self-worth.

23.4 In the bicultural component knowledge of the N-ET culture involves (mar: all that apply)
0—no bicultural component mentioned
1—Humanistic aspects of culture: ideals and values, literature (oral or written), achievement of particular people or political movements
2—Historical-cultural heritage of the past—contributions to art and science
3—‘Deep’ culture: family patterns and contemporary way of life
4—Itemization of surface aspects of a country—geography, dates of holidays etc.
5—A specific culture only e.g. one Indian tribe
6—Various cultures of same ethnic/linguistic group (i.e. Spanish-speaking peoples)
7—A third culture different from N-ET or E-ET
8—Other (specify)

23.5 American culture is defined:
0—not specified
1—narrowly: primarily Anglo-Saxon orientation
2—broadly: ethnic pluralism of America—multicultural contributions of various ethnic groups discussed
3—other (indicate document and page number for xerox) or elaborate in your own words

24.0 COMMUNITY COMPONENT

24.1 Bilingual libraries are provided for:
0—group not specified
23.3 If project mentions efforts to decrease ethnocentrism in either or both groups, describe below: (or xerox-document page/#)

- Cultural awareness and appreciation are deemed essential to development of positive feelings of self-worth.

23.4 In the bicultural component knowledge of the N-ENT culture involves (mark all that apply)

- 0-no bicultural component mentioned

1-Humanistic aspects of culture: ideals and values, literature (oral or written), achievement of particular people or political movements

2- Historical-cultural heritage of the past--contributions to art and science

3-'Deep' culture: family patterns and contemporary way of life.

4-Itemization of surface aspects of a country--geography, dates of holidays etc.

5-A specific culture only e.g. one Indian tribe

6-Various cultures of same-ethnic/linguistic group (i.e. Spanish-speaking peoples)

7-A third culture different from NEST or EMT

8-Other (specify)

23.5 American culture is defined:

- 0-not specified

1-narrowly: primarily Anglo-Saxon orientation

2-broadly: ethnic pluralism of America--multicultural contributions of various ethnic groups discussed

3-other (indicate document and page number for xerox) or elaborate in your own words

24.0 COMMUNITY COMPONENT

24.1 Bilingual libraries are provided for:

- 0-group not specified

1-project children

2-adults of the project community

3-teachers

no-bilingual library not mentioned

24.2 An ethnic studies library is provided for:

- 0-group not specified

1-project children

2-adults of the project community

3-teachers

no-ethnic studies library not mentioned
**Objective V**

To help children develop the knowledge and skills for meaningful bilingual/bicultural interaction.

I believe this teaching procedure is essential to the satisfactory progress of students.

Makes children aware of an appreciative toward the cultural diversities among people in the community in regard to:

1. observance of special days
2. ethnic background
3. contributions of all cultures
4. preservation of cultural symbols (museum, etc.)

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Strongly agree</th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Don't know</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Strongly disagree</th>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2</td>
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<td>4</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Question 23.3**
24.3 Provision is made by the school for informing the parents and community about the program through: (Mark all that apply)

- Method not specified
- No provision for informing community
  - Bilingual newsletter
  - Monolingual newsletter
  - Newsletters sent to mass media
  - If articles included with project, check
  - Bilingual fliers sent home
  - Formal meetings
  - Informal meetings open to entire community
  - Meetings conducted in both languages
  - Home visits
  - Other (specify)
  - Project director personally involved in program dissemination, specify how
  - Parent workshops to construct materials for classroom and home use.

24.4 Community involvement in the formulation of school policies and programs is sought through:

- Type not specified
- Not sought
- Existing community groups working with program
- Bilingual questionnaires
- Community-school staff committees
- Community advisory groups
- Formal meetings open to the entire community
- Informal meetings with community groups
- Other (specify)
- Project director personally seeks involvement of community in program, specify how
- Parents are involved in program planning and determination of school calendar.

24.5 The school keeps informed about community interests, events and problems through:

- No mention of school seeking to be informed about community
- Meetings open to the entire community conducted in both languages
- Community representatives to the school
- Bilingual questionnaire sent to the home
- Home visits by-school personnel
- Other (specify)
- Method not specified

24.6 The school is open to the community through:

- Not mentioned
- School is not open to community for community use
- Opening school facilities to the community at large for use
24.4 Community involvement in the formulation of school policies and programs is sought through:
   0-type not specified
   1-existing community groups working with program
   2-bilingual questionnaires
   3-community-school staff committees
   4-community advisory groups
   5-formal meetings open to the entire community
   6-informal meetings with community groups
   7-other (specify)
   8-project director personally seeks involvement of community in program. specify how
   9-parents are involved in program planning and determination of school calendar.

24.5 The school keeps informed about community interests, events and problems through:
   0-no mention of school seeking to be informed about community
   1-meetings open to the entire community conducted in both languages
   2-community representatives to the school
   3-bilingual questionnaire sent to the home
   4-home visits by school personnel
   5-other (specify)
   6-method not specified

24.6 The school is open to the community through:
   0-not mentioned
   1-school is not open to community for community use
   2-opening school facilities to the community at large for use after school hours and on weekends
   3-providing adult education courses
   4-other (specify)

25.0 Impact Evaluation

25.1 Project mentions description or dissemination of the bilingual program through:
   1-newspaper articles
   2-radio programs
   3-TV programs
   4-video-tapes
   5-films
   6-visitors to observe the program
The Secret of Good Discipline

Children achieve the most when they are happy. They achieve much less when they are forced or threatened. The secret of good discipline is not in making children obey out of fear but in guiding them so that they want to obey out of love.

The Role of Self-Concept in the Bilingual Education Project

Bob Leonetti

Sometime during the month of October, the students in the Bilingual Project will be administered a test of self-concept. This instrument will attempt to determine how the child sees himself. It is important to understand that the child, himself, will indicate how he sees himself.

Self-concept is an important factor in human behavior which has been generally overlooked in our schools. One must start with himself. If you do not know and understand yourself, you will be ineffective in your interactions with your school, community and society. Hopefully, the self-concept scale will give us more insight and understanding of our young students in the Bilingual Project which will help us to help them achieve to the fullest of their potential. This will always be our ultimate objective: to help these young people become the best that they possibly can be. Self-concept, or self-understanding is an important part of this kind of growth.

Bilingual Project Office Personnel:

Mrs. Mary Keith - Project Coordinator
Mrs. Kathy Perez - Secretary
Mrs. Margarita Mestas - Translator
Miss Yolanda Hernandez - Office clerk
Mr. Robert Leonetti - Research Assistant
Mrs. Joyce Drumm - Research Secretary

K-3 Project, Title III and VII, ESEA

El Mirasol begins the fourth year of publication. The monthly newsletter will be sent to parents who have children enrolled in the Las Cruces Schools experimental program for bilingual instruction.

Each edition will include news about the project, children's activities, parent's activities and feature articles by guest writers.

One new feature will be added called "I Want to Know". Parents, teachers, aides and others are urged to call or send questions they would like to have answered to the Bilingual Project, Las Cruces Public Schools, 301 W. Amador, Las Cruces, New Mexico or telephone 524-9123.

Vacation

The State Convention of the New Mexico Education Association will be held in Albuquerque on October 21, 22 and 23. Delegates will attend on the 21st. Teachers will attend on the 22nd and 23rd and these two days will be vacation days for school children.
COME BACK! readers of El Mirasol, 1970-71 is another busy year.

Experimental classes are enrolled at the following schools:

LUCERO SCHOOL:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Teacher</th>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Aide</th>
<th>Enrollment</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Maria Ellis</td>
<td>K</td>
<td>Jo Ann Barela**</td>
<td>34</td>
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<td>Maria Pochop</td>
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<td>Gloria Beltran**</td>
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<td>Kathy Latham</td>
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<td>Mary F. Holguin</td>
<td>28</td>
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<td>Terry Jimenez</td>
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<td>Agueda Mora</td>
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MESILLA SCHOOL:

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<th>Enrollment</th>
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<td>Sally Melendres*</td>
<td>K</td>
<td>Judith Polanco**</td>
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<td>Irene Butler</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>Virginia Miera**</td>
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<td>Vicki Miller</td>
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<td>Robert Montaño</td>
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<td>Elizabeth</td>
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<td>Vivian Nevarez</td>
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<td>Horcasitas</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

BRADLEY SCHOOL:

| Oleta Becker| 3 | Patsy Padilla Evaluation Aide | 24         |

WASHINGTON SCHOOL:

| Dorothy Sprinkle| 3 | Jeanette Delgado Evaluation Aide | 27         |

Team Leader
** Instructional Aide

STATE FAIR - Thursday, October 1, is "School Day" at the Southern New Mexico State Fair and all children will be admitted free on that day. In cooperation with this, school classes will be dismissed one (1) hour earlier than usual. HAVE FUN.

Mrs. Socorro Limon has resigned as secretary of the Bilingual Project. Friends of Mrs. Limon honored her at a special luncheon at the Nopalito Restaurant and presented her with a beautiful gift. Mrs. Limon is to be commended for her interest and involvement in the project during the past three years.

Mrs. Limon served as a parent representative to the evaluation audit meeting on Title VII at the El Cortez Hotel in San Diego, California, August 26-29. She reports that community involvement was an important part of the conference.

Mrs. Kathy Perez is the new secretary for the Bilingual Project office. Welcome, Kathy.

Yolanda Hernandez, who is a senior at Mayfield High School, works in the K-4 office each afternoon. Yolanda is one of 48 students who receive employment assistance through the National Youth Corporation. We're glad to have your help, Yolanda.

VISITORS

A group of teachers from Las Vegas Schools, Las Vegas, New Mexico, will visit Mesilla and Lucero Bilingual classrooms on October 5.

PARENTS MEETING

The First Parent workshop of the year is scheduled for Mesilla parents on Monday, October 5, at 7:30 P.M. Teachers at Mesilla School are asking parents to help make instructional materials for their classes. Watch for more information.

Durante el mes de octubre, los niños del proyecto pasaran por una prueba de autoconcepto. Esta prueba intentara determinar como ve a si mismo. Es importante comprender que , niño se ve a si mismo. Es importante comprender que niño, mismo indicara como se ve a si mismo.

El autoconcepto es un factor importante en el comportamiento del individuo que generalmente se ha pasado por alto en nuestras escuelas. Uno debe empezar con uno mismo. Si no se comprende a sí mismo, sera ineficaz en sus intercambios e interacciones en escuela, comunidad y sociedad. Quizá la medida de autoconcepto nos dara mas penetracion a y mas comprension de nuestros alumnos del Proyecto Bilingue que nos guizar a ayudarlos a aprovechar su mayor potencial. Esto siempre sera nuestro supremo objetivo: ayudar a estos jovenes a que realicen lo mas posible. Autoconcepto o auto-comprension es una parte importante de este tipo de desarrollo y adelanto.

PERSONAL DE LA OFICINA DEL PROYECTO BILINGUE

Mrs. Mary Keith - Coordinadora del Proyecto
Mrs. Kathy Perez - Secretaria
Mrs. Margarita Mestas - Traductora
Miss Yolanda Hernandez - oficinista
Mr. Robert Leonetti - Asistente en Estudios Investigatorios Universitarios
Mrs. Joyce Drumm - Secretaria de Estudios Investigatorios

Proyecto K-3, Title III and VII
ESBA
Mary T. Keith, Coordinadora-editora
J. Paul Taylor, Director del Proyecto

En las siguientes escuelas hay clases experimentales:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Escuela</th>
<th>Maestra</th>
<th>Año</th>
<th>Ayudanta</th>
<th>Número de alumnos</th>
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<td>LUCERO:</td>
<td>María Ellis*</td>
<td>K</td>
<td>Jo Ann Barela**</td>
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<td>MESILLA:</td>
<td>Sally Meléndres*</td>
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<td>Vivian Nevárez</td>
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La Sra. Socorro Limón ha renunciado como secretaria del Proyecto Bilingüe. Sus amistades le ofrecieron una comida en el Restaurante Nopalito y le presentaron un hermoso regalo. Directores, padres, maestras, alumnos y todo el personal expresamos nuestro agradecimiento y nuestro cariño a la Sra. Limón por su interés, absoluta dedicación, e incomparable contribución al proyecto.

La Sra. Limón representó a los padres en la conferencia en San Diego, California del 26 al 29 de agosto para valorar la evaluación del Título VII. Nos informa la Sr. Limón que la participación de la comunidad fue una parte importante de la conferencia.


VISITANTES

Un grupo de maestros de las escuelas de Las Vegas, Nuevo México visitará las clases bilingües de Mesilla y Lucero, el 5 de octubre.

La Sra. Patsy Padilla, de la Sección de Evaluación del Proyecto Bilingüe en la Escuela Bradley, ha escrito para niños un interesante libro en inglés y español. Enhorabuena, Patsy.
(4) Parent Involvement

(a) The record of parent participation is graphically portrayed in the following manner:

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<tr>
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<td><strong>Experimental Groups</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>330</td>
<td>279</td>
<td>272</td>
<td>551</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Control Groups</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>300</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>222</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) In December the Parent Advisory Curriculum Committee was formed. These parents were interviewed by Dr. Jose Gonzales and Miss Marin Dairymple from the National Consortia for Bilingual Education.

(c) The Parent Attitude Toward Education Scale was mailed in February to 150 parents - 35 percent were returned. (Results will be available May 1971.)

(d) The revised Parent Attitude Toward Bilingual Education questionnaire will be mailed to parents of 700 children the week of May 3, 1971.

(e) A Parent Advisory Curriculum Committee is scheduled to report April 26, 1971.

(5) Community Involvement

(a) The need to maintain closer working relations with the Parent Advisory Council continues. Members of this council attended the Bilingual Evaluation Conference of June, 1970. Their evaluation is included in the March 31 Quarterly report.

(b) A local curriculum committee of 10 parents is studying the culturally centered bilingual guides. They will offer recommendations and help gather local materials for the curriculum guide. Their efforts will represent an important contribution to the cultural components of the guide.

(c) On April 16, 1970, the Community Services Council heard reports on education, health, and social services from the Las Cruces School and from the Community Outreach Workers.
25.2 Project's impact:
1- Project mentions that other classes in the school, but not in the program, have picked up methods or material from the bilingual program.
2- Project mentions other schools in the local education system have started bilingual programs.
3- Project mentions that a university has instituted teacher training courses in bilingual education to meet staff development needs.

Many Anglo parents as well as Spanish parents are requesting program for their children.

26.0 ROLE OF EVALUATOR

26.1 Evaluator has field tested, on a group of children who are of the same language, culture and grade levels as the children in the bilingual program:
0- Not mentioned
1- Published measures
2- Staff developed measures
3- Staff translations of published measures
4- Staff adaptations of published measures

26.2 Evaluator has personally observed students in the program:
0- Not mentioned
1- No-never
2- Once or twice during the year
3- More than twice
4- Regularly
5- Other (specify)

26.3 Evaluator has met with teachers:
0- Not mentioned
1- No-never
2- Once or twice during the year
3- More than twice
4- Regularly
5- Other (specify)

27.0 EVALUATION PROCEDURE

27.1 0- Not specified
1- A comparison group has been chosen
2- A comparison group will be chosen

27.2 0- Not specified (mark all that apply)
1- Pre-tests have been given to project group or sample
2- " will be "
3- Post-tests have been given to project group or sample
4- " will be "
5- Pre-tests have been given to comparison group
6- " will be "
7- Post-tests have been given to comparison group
8- " will be "
9- " will be "
10- " will be "
11- " will be "
12- " will be "
BILINGUAL CURRICULUM GUIDE

LAS CRUCES SCHOOL DISTRICT NO. 2
LAS CRUCES, NEW MEXICO

Foreword

The bilingual curriculum guide is culturally centered and language arts oriented. Social studies, science and math concepts are correlated and integrated to provide the teacher with a unified procedure for instruction. Multiple activities and resources are included and the teacher may choose those most suitable for the individuals in her class.

This guide identifies the cognitive and affective skills teachers may employ to help ethnically different children develop linguistic and conceptual competency in the English language or the English and Spanish languages. Emphasis in each instance is upon understanding and utilizing the historical and cultural contributions of ethnic groups in the area as a means of encouraging positive affective interaction in the total community.
PHILOSOPHY FOR BILINGUAL EDUCATION

Our education policy maintains the belief that all students must be able to participate successfully and productively in a democratic society and be capable of feeling they are worthy members of that society.

We believe the child's native linguistic skills are an asset rather than a liability. A planned program of bilingual instruction will capitalize upon the child's knowledge of the Spanish language and culture and offer an opportunity to help him become literate in the Spanish and English languages.

Accepting the language the child brings to school and utilizing his linguistic skills through a culturally centered curriculum creates an environment where optimal learning occurs. The person who is educated in two or more languages has a tremendous economic advantage. Our national security and the solidarity of the Western Hemisphere will be greatly strengthened by the cultural and linguistic flexibility of a society which communicates and functions effectively in a diverse culture. Such a society is the utopia of a social democracy.
CONTENTS OF GUIDE

The guide contains: 1) a philosophy of bilingual education, 2) titles of all the units, grades K through 5, 3) the significance and objectives of each unit, 4) major concepts and content specific to the unit and grade, 5) language development activities and corresponding resources, and 6) evaluation criteria based on the major concepts of the unit.

PREPARATION OF CURRICULUM

Preparation of the curriculum guide began in 1967 under Title III. This culturally centered, language arts oriented guide became the vehicle for experimental instruction in four schools, grades Kindergarten through three, participating in the Sustained Primary Program for Bilingual Students. The K-3 guide was developed by the eight teachers who were in the project 1967 through 1970. Under Title VII, through the Elementary Schools Bilingual Program, the curriculum will expand to include grade six. Teachers at the intermediate level will prepare guides for grades 4, 5, and 6.

As the program began, Las Cruces teachers were faced with the problem of preparing the guide and teaching the program simultaneously. Organizing, writing, editing, evaluation, rewriting, and translating the instructional material has placed the staff under constant strain. Our local demand for materials has far exceeded our ability to produce the materials.

Because the need has been so great and the requests so insistent across the nation, as well as locally, we have reluctantly released rough drafts on all our materials. In doing so, we have run the risk of criticism from educators across the country. We are still in the process of rewriting, translating and editing for we are greatly concerned that we may achieve a high level of performance. The reader is asked to bear in mind the conditions under which the manuscript has been prepared and released, and to await the final draft in 1973.

DEVELOPMENT OF CURRICULUM

The development of a curriculum guide may be as follows:

1. A broad conceptual framework is established.

The statement of a concept provides an essential goal, or understanding, the child is expected to reach through a process of inquiry and discovery.

2. Content areas are determined.

The scope and sequence of information appropriate to instructional level and subject area are stated.

3. Activities are described.

A variety of activities appropriate to the objectives and content are suggested from which the teacher may select the ones suitable for the students.

4. Resources are identified.

Raw materials, pictures, instructional and bibliographical sources, local persons, and things, audio visual equipment, etc. are included for a ready resource reference.

5. Evaluation guidelines are provided.

Appropriate criteria related to purpose are provided to evaluate and achieve a high level of performance along with attitudinal and conceptual skills.
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3. Activities are described.

   A variety of activities appropriate to the objectives and content are suggested from which the teacher may select the ones suitable for her group.

4. Resources are identified.

   Raw materials, pictures, instructional aids and bibliographical sources, local persons, places and things, audio visual equipment, etc., are included for a ready resource reference.

5. Evaluation guidelines are provided.

   Appropriate criteria related to purpose and content provide evaluative measures of perceptual and conceptual skills along with attitudinal growth values.
SIGNIFICANCE OF THE UNIT

OBJECTIVES OF THE UNIT - Cont'd.

10. To give individual pupils opportunities for self direction, self evaluation and self discipline in solving meaningful problems.

11. To help pupils engage in teacher-pupil planning activities.

12. To provide time for every child to develop his dual language skills, individually, with teacher or aide, in small groups, and with the total group.

13. To provide audio and visual materials for transportation and communication units throughout the year.

OBJECTIVES OF THE UNIT

1. To foster the understanding that there are many types of transportation and communication throughout the universe.

2. To promote an understanding that forms of transportation and communication have existed since the beginning of man, and advances in civilization are closely related to advances in transportation and communication.

3. To appreciate the effect of transportation and communication in the Mesilla Valley from the first Indian tribes and explorers to the present time.

4. To develop the understanding that our way of living has been affected because of the changes from primitive to modern means of transportation and communication.

5. To help children realize that because of advancements in technology, they are able to communicate with people and learn about other parts of the universe.

6. To promote the understanding that the basic needs of life as new ways of living are accomplished through transportation and communication.

7. To develop an understanding of and appreciation of the cultural and historical contributions of the Indians, Spanish, Mexican, and Negro in New Mexico.

8. To help the pupil in the understanding that the progress in transportation and communication has provided for the exchange of people, goods, ideas and information.

9. To provide the climate for each child to develop a positive concept and to cooperate with others in group activities to solve problems in the democratic way.
PREHISTORIC MAN TO COLUMBUS, 0-1492

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5. To help children realize that because of advancements we have been able to communicate with people and learn about other places in the universe.

6. To promote the understanding that the basic needs of life as well as new ways of living are accomplished through transportation and communication.

7. To develop understanding of and appreciation of the cultural and historical contributions of the Indians, Spanish, Mexican, Anglo and Negro in New Mexico.

8. To help the pupil in the understanding that the progress of transportation and communication has provided for the rapid exchange of people, goods, ideas and information.

9. To provide the climate for each child to develop a positive self concept and to cooperate with others in group activities to solve common problems in the democratic way.