

RESOURCES FOR SUPPORTING YOUNG CHILDREN WHO ARE DUAL LANGUAGE LEARNERS (DLLs)¹

EVIDENCE SOURCES

America's Hispanic Children: Gaining Ground, Looking Forward (0-9)

<https://www.childtrends.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/2014-38AmericaHispanicChildren.pdf>

This report presents a rich and nuanced statistical portrait of America's Latino children, drawn from the latest nationally-representative data. Some facets will be familiar, others are less well known. All have important economic and social implications, particularly with respect to education as the pathway to fulfilling aspirations.

Cognitive Development of Young Dual Language Learners: A Critical Review of the Research (0-6)

<http://cecerdll.fpg.unc.edu/sites/cecerdll.fpg.unc.edu/files/imce/documents/3015-Research-Brief-11.pdf>

The purpose of this critical review was to synthesize the existing research on cognitive development in children who are dual language learners and to identify the gaps and methodological concerns present in the existing research.

The Development and Home Environments of Low-Income Hispanic Children: Kindergarten - Third Grade (5-9)

<http://www.hispanicresearchcenter.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/Developmental-Profiles.pdf>

This September 2017 brief looks at the home and school environment of low-income Latino children and finds that they have the social skills needed to succeed in their early elementary years, yet struggle to overcome other challenges (e.g., less engagement in cognitively stimulating activities at home, low income and levels of parental education) to develop academic skills on par with their white peers. The research helps pinpoint where interventions might promote academic success.

Dual Language Learner Teacher Competencies (DLLTC) Report (3-5)

<http://publications.unidosus.org/bitstream/handle/123456789/1127/DLLTCRPTallLOW-RES.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>

This report thoroughly and thoughtfully lays out the competencies needed by teachers to work effectively with young children who are dual language learners.

Identifying Young Dual Language Learners: State Policies, Home Language Surveys, and Language Proficiency Assessments (0-5)

<https://pdg.grads360.org/services/PDCService.svc/GetPDCDocumentFile?fileId=26981>

This brief summarizes answers to the following questions: How are states identifying and assessing young DLLs? What policies and practices are in place? What assessment measures are appropriate and effective? It examines state policies requiring the identification of DLLs in Pre-K and reviews practices in home language surveys and language assessments.

Opportunities & Policies for Young Dual Language Learners (3-5)

<http://nieer.org/policy-issue/opportunities-policies-for-young-dual-language-learners> (English)

http://nieer.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/07/Policy-facts-DLLs_SPANISH7.17.18-1.pdf (Spanish)

This policy brief documents the lack of information available on children who are dual language learners being served and makes recommendations for changes in the policies that support them in state-funded preschool.

Perspectives on Assessment of DLLs Development & Learning, PreK-Third Grade (3-9)

<http://www.cal.org/content/download/3373/41810/version/1/file/NRSECDLL2014-Espinosa.pdf>

Linda Espinosa's 2016 paper is organized around the following questions: 1) What are the important linguistic, cultural, and background factors to consider in the assessment of young DLLs? 2) What are the most appropriate methods for assessing young DLLs for certain purposes (e.g., instructional improvement and developmental screening)? 3) What technical considerations are required for testing DLLs? 4) What do teachers need to know about the valid assessment of young DLLs?

Policy Statement on Supporting the Development of Children Who Are Dual Language Learners in Early Childhood Programs (0-5)

https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/ecd/dll_policy_statement_final.pdf

This joint policy statement from the US Departments of Health and Human Services and Education was created to support early childhood programs and States by providing recommendations that promote the development and learning of young children, birth to age five, who are dual language learners (DLLs). The document describes specific challenges in policies and practices and makes recommendations to states.

PreK-3rd: Challenging Common Myths About Dual Language Learners: An Update to the 2008 Report (3-9)

<http://www.buildinitiative.org/Portals/0/Uploads/Documents/PreK-3rd%20-%20Challenging%20Common%20Myths%20About%20DLLs.pdf>

This brief presents commonly held beliefs about the development and learning of young children who are learning English as their second language and presents current research evidence that can better guide our policies and support for young DLLs.

¹ This collection was compiled and annotated by [Camille Catlett](#) for the Vermont Agency of Education and funded by the Vermont Race to the Top Early Learning Challenge Grant. It is current as of May 2020. Highlighting indicates resources that are available in English and Spanish.

SUPPORTING THE LEARNING AND DEVELOPMENT OF YOUNG CHILDREN WHO ARE DLLS

EVIDENCE SOURCES

Promoting the Educational Success of Children and Youth Learning English: Promising Futures (0-9)

<https://www.nap.edu/catalog/24677/promoting-the-educational-success-of-children-and-youth-learning-english>

The committee that was responsible for this report was charged with answering fifteen questions across two areas of focus: 1) children birth to 8 years old who are dual language learners (DLLs) and 2) children in K–12 schools who are DLLs. For instance, the committee was asked, “What are the roles of languages, culture, and cultural identity in the development of young children who are English Language Learners (ELLs)/DLLs?” and “What strategies and practices show evidence of supporting optimal transitions establishing a learning progression in a continuum of education for young ELLs/DLLs from birth through third grade (i.e., between home, early childhood education and care settings, pre-K, kindergarten, and through third grade)?”

Research Based on Best Practices for DLLs in PreK-3rd Grade: Instructional Strategies and Language of Instruction (3-9)

https://www.mcknight.org/system/asset/document/864/original/Castro_NRSECDLL_2014.pdf

This paper discusses the knowledge based needed to provide high quality education to this diverse group of children during the critical early years of schooling (Pre-K to third grade). Developmental and contextual considerations when designing instruction for children who are dual language learners are discussed. Research-based instructional strategies and language of instruction approaches for the education of children who are dual language learners PreK-3rd grade are described, followed by a discussion of instructional approaches in multilingual classrooms.

Responsiveness to ALL Children, Families, and Professionals: Integrating Cultural and Linguistic Diversity into Policy and Practice (0-9)

<https://www.decdocs.org/position-statement-family-culture>

This position statement addresses the implications of culturally and linguistically responsive practices, particularly for children with or at risk for disabilities and their families.

What Early Childhood Educators Need to Know: Developing Effective Programs for Linguistically and Culturally Diverse Children and Families (0-9)

<http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.621.3677&rep=rep1&type=pdf>

This paper discusses issues commonly faced by second-language learners. It also describes the process of second-language acquisition, and provides ways in which this learning can be supported in the classroom and with parents.

Where We Stand on Assessing Young English Language Learners (0-9)

<http://www.naeyc.org/files/naeyc/file/positions/WWSEnglishLanguageLearnersWeb.pdf> (English)

<http://www.naeyc.org/files/naeyc/file/positions/ELLSpanishWWS.pdf> (Spanish)

The recommendations in this synthesis, along with specific indicators of effective practice, are intended to help policy makers, program administrators, teachers, and others improve screening and assessment practices for young DLLs.

Where We Stand on Responding to Linguistic and Cultural Diversity (0-9)

<http://www.naeyc.org/files/naeyc/file/positions/diversity.pdf>

The National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC)’s document summarizes recommendations for early childhood programs in working with families and children from linguistically and culturally diverse background, as well as recommendations for preparing early childhood professionals.

PRINT SOURCES

Anhelos y Logros [Aspirations and Achievements] (5-9)

https://ncela.ed.gov/files/uploads/22/Anhelos_y_Logros.pdf

This is a Spanish-language publication aimed at parents of dual language K-3 grade children that supports parents role as partners and advocates in education; this includes information about learning goals for each grade, how to establish study habits and home and how to collaborate with educators and schools to boost learning and achievement in K-3 children.

Assessing Classroom Quality in Settings Serving Young Dual Language Learners (3-5)

<http://www.buildinitiative.org/>

[Portals/0/Uploads/Documents/AssessingClassroomQualityinSettingsServingYoungDualLanguageLearners.pdf](http://www.buildinitiative.org/Portals/0/Uploads/Documents/AssessingClassroomQualityinSettingsServingYoungDualLanguageLearners.pdf)

This review examined various measures of classroom or childcare setting quality with predominantly Spanish speaking child populations and concluded that the currently used ECE classroom quality assessments operate similarly for DLLs and children who are monolingual English speakers.

The Brain Science of Bilingualism (0-2)

http://ilabs.washington.edu/sites/default/files/Naja_Pat_Bilingualism_NAEYC.pdf

Studies show that the infant brain is adept at learning two languages and that infancy and early childhood represent the best possible time to do so. This article explains why babies are so good at language learning.

Challenging Common Myths About Young English Language Learners (3-9)

<https://www.fcd-us.org/assets/2016/04/MythsOfTeachingELLsEspinosa.pdf>

In this article, Linda Espinosa addresses six common myths about the language development of young English language by providing evidence to refute each one.

Child Care Experiences Among Dual Language Learners in the United States (0-5)

<http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/2332858417699380>

This 2017 article reports how nationally representative data from the Early Childhood Longitudinal Study-Birth Cohort to examine child care experiences of children who are dual language learners (DLLs). After accounting for demographic and contextual factors, the results showed few differences in the quality and type of child care experienced by DLL children and non-DLL children. The findings underscore the importance of distinguishing among socioeconomic status, ethnicity, country of origin, and other factors when looking at the child care experiences of dual language learners.

Code Switching: Why it Matters and How to Respond (0-5)

<https://eclkc.ohs.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/code-switching-why-it-matters-eng.pdf> (English)

<https://eclkc.ohs.acf.hhs.gov/es/cultura-e-idioma/articulo/alternancia-de-codigos-por-que-es-importante-y-como-responder> (Spanish)

This workbook is designed to assist programs to understand code switching by children and teachers, and identify and implement effective program policies and practices that promote children's development and school readiness.

The Cognitive Consequences of Early Bilingualism (0-3)

https://www.uh.edu/class/psychology/dcbn/_docs/Zero_Yoshida.pdf

The study of bilingual children shows that learning and using two languages may affect fundamental aspects of cognitive and neural development that influence how knowledge is acquired and used. The positive effects of bilingualism are seen most profoundly in what are known as executive function or self-control tasks, and in how the knowledge that young bilingual speakers have in one language is transferred to the other language. The author explores how the findings about cognitive flexibility among bilinguals are critical issues for classroom learning.

Cultural Influences on Early Language and Literacy Teaching Practices (0-3)

http://pottsfamilyfoundation.org/wp-content/uploads/2010/09/ZTT27-1_Parlakian1.pdf

This article presents five knowledge bases about the influence of culture on teachers and how it impacts their teaching practices. It also offers suggestions on how teachers can create a more culturally sensitive learning environment for children from diverse backgrounds.

Defining and Measuring Quality in Early Childhood Practices that Promote Dual Language Learners' Development and Learning (0-5)

<https://eclkc.ohs.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/zaslow-chapter-11.pdf>

This chapter discusses important considerations for the development of measures of quality practices to promote development for children who are dual language learner. This includes early bilingual development and how it affects children's cognitive, language, literacy, and social-emotional development, the elements of high-quality early education for DLLs, and quality measures that assess the quality of practices to promote development and learning in DLLs.

The Development and Early Home Experiences of Young Latino Boys (0-5)

<http://www.hispanicresearchcenter.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/Development-and-Early-Home-Env-of-Latino-Boys.pdf>

This brief compares the development and early home environment of Latino boys to those of two peer groups—white boys and Latina girls—from birth to kindergarten entry. These two comparisons were chosen to understand how Latino boys' early development differs across ethnicity (compared to white boys, holding gender constant) and across gender (compared to Latina girls, holding ethnicity constant). The early childhood period is a time when children develop the foundational cognitive, language, and socio-emotional skills they need for formal schooling and for later life success; thus home and family experiences during this early period tend to have long-lasting effects on children. Understanding the nature of differences in development and early home environment can inspire interventions that would help Latino boys thrive.

Dual Language Learners in Early Care and Education Settings (0-3) http://www.kvccdocs.com/KVCC/2016-Spring/ECE133/Resources/Dual_Language_Learners%20in%20Early%20Care%20and%20Education%20Settings.pdf

This compact article offers practice tips for language development, language mixing, supporting home language, and developing relationships, expressed in terms of what families and professionals can do.

SUPPORTING THE LEARNING AND DEVELOPMENT OF YOUNG CHILDREN WHO ARE DLLS

PRINT SOURCES

Dual Language Learners with Challenging Behavior (0-5)

<https://eclkc.ohs.acf.hhs.gov/culture-language/article/dual-language-learners-challenging-behaviors>

Children communicate so much through their behavior. Teachers and caregivers will find this article useful in identifying strategies for working with children who are dual language learners and exhibit challenging behaviors.

Encouraging the Development and Achievement of Dual Language Learners in Early Childhood (0-5)

<https://www.aft.org/sites/default/files/aefall2018.pdf>

This article in the fall 2018 issue of American Educator discusses an emerging consensus on effective teaching of DLLs in early childhood with an underlying principle that young children need both systematic exposure to English and ongoing support for home language maintenance and development. The study author reviews recent research that has identified certain ECE program features and instructional practices promoting school readiness and future success and helping reduce achievement gaps between DLLs and their English-only peers at kindergarten entry. The article shares a finding emphasizing that ECE programs should intentionally use both languages—the child's home language and English—to promote high levels of proficiency in both, a characteristic that carries linguistic and cognitive advantages and is valuable in later school and life. However, the practical implications of implementing a balanced approach to early bilingualism contain many challenges, the author suggests, and these are also presented.

Enhancing Practices with Infants and Toddlers from Diverse Language and Cultural Backgrounds (0-3)

https://www.njcite.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/12/Valeria_YC_Journal_article_2012.pdf

As infant/toddler programs encounter growing diversity, they need to re-envision the impact they have on children and families in all areas of practice, from recruiting new enrollees to stocking classrooms to changing the ways adults interact with children and families with different languages and from different cultures. This article offers simple, evidence-based approaches to engaging families, building connections, and supporting each child's full and successful participation.

Growing Superdiversity Among Young U. S. Dual Language Learners and Its Implications (0-5)

<https://www.migrationpolicy.org/research/growing-superdiversity-among-young-us-dual-language-learners-and-its-implications>

This February 2018 report explores the superdiversity of culture and language growing among U.S. families of young children, and raises concerns for how early education programs can possibly meet their needs. "Little research to date has focused on effective approaches for multilingual and multicultural early childhood classrooms and programs." This means that many communities are operating with very little guidance (if any) on effective practices for advancing cognitive and social-emotional development in non-English speakers. Recommendations, data tables and references are also provided.

Importance of Home Language Series (0-5)

<https://eclkc.ohs.acf.hhs.gov/culture-language/article/importance-home-language-series>

This series of handouts is designed to provide early childhood professionals and families with basic information on topics related to children learning two or more languages. They emphasize the benefits of being bilingual, the importance of maintaining home language, and the value of becoming fully bilingual. These easy-to-read resources highlight important information that every adult living or working with young children who are dual language learners should know.

The Language of the Classroom: Dual Language Learners in Head Start, Public and Private Preschool Programs (3-5)

https://www.migrationpolicy.org/sites/default/files/publications/SuperdiversityClassroomLanguages_Final.pdf

This report examines how teachers in different program types—Head Start, public pre-K, and private preschool—use English and their students' home languages to support their linguistic, academic, and socioemotional development. It draws on interviews with teachers and program directors, family surveys, and classroom observations to explore when and how educators chose to use these languages, both with DLL children and their families and offers recommendations to better support DLLs.

The Lasting Impact of Mispronouncing Students' Names (3-9)

<http://neatoday.org/2016/09/01/pronouncing-students-names/>

Taking the attendance at the beginning of class may seem a routine if not mundane task to many educators. But to students, their name can be a powerful link to their identity. This article shares insights and suggestions on this topic.

Many Languages, One Classroom: Supporting Children in Superdiverse Classrooms

<https://www.naeyc.org/resources/pubs/tyc/dec2018/supporting-children-superdiverse-settings>

This classic article from Young Children has recently been updated to expand the strategies for fully supporting young children who are dual language learners in attaining full bilingualism.

Multilingual Children Beyond Myths and Toward Best Practices (0-9)

http://www.srcd.org/sites/default/files/documents/E-News/spr_27_4.pdf

This compilation presents an array of practices, programs and policies that can support families and children to maintain their home language and subsequently their culture.

Phonological Awareness is Child's Play! (3-9) https://pdfs.semanticscholar.org/c689/455605ac186d9c6cb1e2876d34ff865de3fa.pdf?_ga=2.35141153.1276099803.1577929277-1663157684.1577929277

This paper explains the importance of phonological awareness in reading development and describes useful and practical ways in which teachers can support children's phonological awareness development. Attention is paid to how English and Spanish phonemes vary, and the implications for supporting each young reader.

Practical and Proven Strategies for Teaching Young Dual Language Learners (3-5)

<http://www.buildinitiative.org/Portals/0/Uploads/Documents/Practical%20and%20Proven%20Strategies%20for%20Teaching%20Young%20Dual%20Language%20Learners.pdf>

This chapter covers the components of research-based best practices for young children who are DLLs, the specific instructional enhancements that promote oral language development based on the POLL approach, how to conduct observational assessments and use assessment data for instructional planning, and effective outreach activities for engaging families of young DLLs.

Preschool English Learners: Principles and Practices to Promote Language, Literacy, and Learning: A Resource Guide

<http://www.cde.ca.gov/sp/cd/re/documents/psenglearnersed2.pdf> (3-5)

This resource provides the knowledge, practices, and tools to educate preschool English learners most effectively.

The Rising Focus on ELLs in the Early Years (0-8)

http://newsmanager.commpartners.com/tesolc/downloads/features/2017/2017-04_Early%20Childhood%20Ed.pdf

This article summarizes and provides links to 13 resources with information on how early childhood programs and professionals can support young children who are DLLs.

Same, Different, and Diverse: Understanding Children Who Are Dual Language Learners (0-5)

<https://eclkc.ohs.acf.hhs.gov/culture-language/article/same-different-diverse-understanding-children-who-are-dual-language>

The intent of this publication is to help educators to understand each child's unique characteristics and needs.

Specific Strategies to Support Dual Language Learners When Adults Do Not Speak Their Language (0-5)

<https://eclkc.ohs.acf.hhs.gov/culture-language/article/specific-strategies-support-dual-language-learners-dlls-when-adults-do-not>

While no educator can possibly speak all the languages children and families do, any educator can use effective practices to support children with home languages other than English. Each of these 2-4 page, formatted handouts offers evidence-based practices for supporting infants, toddlers, young children, and families.

Storybook Reading for Young Dual Language Learners (3-5)

http://www.academia.edu/28254502/Storybook_reading_for_young_dual_language_learners

This article explains the importance of storybook reading for children who are dual language learners and offers strategies for implementing these in the classroom. An example of a storybook reading lesson plan is provided at the end.

Strategies for Supporting All Dual Language Learners (0-5)

<https://eclkc.ohs.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/dll-strategies.pdf>

In addition to providing evidence-based expectations for young children who are dual language learners, this resource includes vignettes that describe young DLLs of different ages and circumstances, suitable for use in teaching and training.

Supporting Language: Culturally Rich Dramatic Play (3-5)

<https://www.naeyc.org/resources/pubs/tyc/dec2018/supporting-language-culturally-rich-dramatic-play>

This article provides ideas for planning language-rich environments that help dual language learners (in this case, emergent Spanish/English bilinguals) develop communication skills.

Understanding Many Languages: Preparing Early Educators to Teach Dual Language Learners (0-9)

<https://cscce.berkeley.edu/understanding-many-languages-preparing-early-educators-to-teach-dual-language-learners/>

This brief from the Center for the Study of Child Care Employment examines how higher education degree programs prepare early care and education professionals to address the needs of dual language learners and offers policy recommendations.

SUPPORTING THE LEARNING AND DEVELOPMENT OF YOUNG CHILDREN WHO ARE DLLS

AUDIOVISUAL SOURCES

Bilingual Kids and Storytelling (4-6) <https://positiveparentingnews.org/news-reports/bilingual-kids-and-storytelling/>

This research brief and video, in English and Spanish, highlights research that suggest that bilingual children use just as many words as monolingual children when telling a story. The researchers say that this was due to bilingual kids' greater cognitive flexibility, which is their ability to switch between thinking about different concepts. The researchers were not surprised that bilingual kids had lower vocabulary than monolingual kids. Experts say learning a word is related to the amount of time spent in the language. Since the time is split for bilingual kids, they tend to have lower vocabularies in both languages.

Bilingualism and Assessment in Early Childhood Special Education (0-5)

<https://militaryfamilies.extension.org/2017/04/26/fdei-ask-the-expert-vlog-bilingualism-and-assessment-in-early-childhood-special-education/>

In this vlog, Greg Cheatham (University of Kansas) discusses bilingualism and assessment and offers tips on working with families who have home languages other than English.

Bilingualism & Young Children with Disabilities (0-5)

<https://militaryfamilies.extension.org/2017/04/19/fdei-ask-the-expert-vlog-bilingualism-young-children-with-disabilities/>

In this vlog, Dr. Greg Cheatham (University of Kansas) discusses bilingualism in early childhood special education and answers commonly asked questions about working with children with disabilities and their families who are also bilingual. A transcript of the vlog is also available.

Building Language Through Thematic Learning (3-5)

<https://www.teachingchannel.org/videos/dual-language-programs>

The preschool program at Mission Neighborhood Center features a teacher-based dual language model, where students learn from English and Spanish role models. In this video, we see students working on a thematic unit about community workers while simultaneously building language skills.

Counting in Our Many Languages (2-5) <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=O8XDKRA3Zac&feature=youtu.be>

This video illustrates how children who speak different languages can learn from each other.

DYSA African American English (or Ebonics) in the Classroom (6-9)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xX1-FgkfWo8>

This clip from the documentary "Do you speak American?" demonstrates how one California school uses knowledge and structure of children's home dialect in the classroom as a tool for teaching children the academic American English dialect.

Developing Literacy Skills With Dual Language Learners (3-5)

<https://www.teachingchannel.org/videos/dual-language-learners-literacy-skills>

Carmen Ngan builds her students' expressive and receptive language skills through reading, writing, and speaking. Notice how Ms. Ngan grows her students' vocabularies and helps them develop an understanding of the relationship between spoken and written language.

Dual Language Learners: The Latest Social and Emotional Development Research (0-5)

http://www.ncsl.org/documents/cyf/DLL_Halle_PPT.pdf

Tamara Halle's 2014 PowerPoint presentation summarizes the latest research on the social-emotional development of young dual language learners.

Dual Language Learners with Disabilities: Supporting Young Children in the Classroom (3-9)

<http://iris.peabody.vanderbilt.edu/module/dll/>

This Module offers an overview of young children who are dual language learners. It highlights the importance of main-taining children and families' home language at the same time they are learning a new or second language, discusses considerations for screening and assessment, and identifies strategies for supporting them in inclusive preschool classrooms.

Frontloading for English Language Learners (3-5)

<https://www.teachingchannel.org/videos/vocabulary-english-language-learners>

Watch this clip to see the different ways in which the teacher supports vocabulary development, engages children in a read-aloud and incorporates movement to facilitate learning.

SUPPORTING THE LEARNING AND DEVELOPMENT OF YOUNG DUAL LANGUAGE LEARNERS	
AUDIOVISUAL SOURCES	<p>The Gift of Home Language (3-5) https://www.coxcampus.org/the-gift/ <i>This brief video uses the words and feelings of children to express the importance of incorporating the “gift” of home language and culture in learning. Multiple examples of how educators can do that are illustrated.</i></p> <p>Garage/Vehicle (3-5) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rnbyxffUkIY&feature=youtu.be <i>Labeling actions for children helps them develop new vocabulary and phrases specific to their play. Notice how this teacher describes the child’s play: “I hear your vehicle coming out of the garage.”</i></p> <p>Head Start Advisory Video II, Short Version (3-5) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Msi1UfUWDeU&feature=youtu.be <i>This video offers strategies for engaging families and supporting the participation of young children who are DLLs.</i></p> <p>Preschool for English Language Learners Part 1: Language Learning, Part 2: Academic Skills (3-5) http://www.colorincolorado.org/webcasts/preschool/ <i>Rebecca Palacios discusses aspects of a pre-K ELL program, namely language instruction, curriculum, professional development, and family outreach. A list of recommended readings, related links, and discussion questions is also provided.</i></p> <p>Supporting Children with Disabilities who are also Dual Language Learners (3-5) https://eclkc.ohs.acf.hhs.gov/video/supporting-children-disabilities-who-are-also-dual-language-learners <i>This archived webinar has a downloadable companion handout on teaching practices for promoting engagement once a child has been identified to have a disability.</i></p> <p>Supporting the Oral Language Development of Young Dual Language Learners (0-5) http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5HD2wydP0mE <i>Linda Espinosa’s PowerPoint presentation highlights the when and how of supporting young DLLs.</i></p> <p>Teaching Young Dual Language Learners: A New Look at Planning the Environment (0-5) https://pdg.grads360.org/#communities/pdc/documents/13314 <i>In this January 2017 webinar, Karen Nemeth, engages classroom teachers, program administrators, policymakers, and teacher preparation program faculty in building their understanding about planning and implementing high quality learning environments for dual language learners. Participants examine what’s on their bookshelves, in their displays, and throughout the room to support dual language learners and, using the new US DOE/DHHS DLL Toolkit, discuss how to plan and choose materials for a culturally and linguistically responsive environment and how to use those materials effectively.</i></p> <p>Understanding and Supporting Early Language and Literacy Development of Young Dual/English Language Learners (0-5) https://pdg.grads360.org/#program/early-learning-language-and-literacy-series <i>This module focuses on supporting young children who are dual language learners (DLL) supporting early literacy skills. The module has presentation materials including a PowerPoint presentation, activities, handouts, and readings.</i></p> <p>Video Snapshot: See How One Monolingual Teacher Supports Many Dual Language Learners! (3-5) https://www.linkedin.com/pulse/video-snapshot-see-how-one-monolingual-teacher-supports-sally-durbin <i>This video focuses on Albert, who is learning two languages at school. It shows how the monolingual teacher, who speaks English only, provides support—in English and in Spanish.</i></p> <p>The Young Dual Language Learner: 20 Short Videos (3-5) https://www.youtube.com/teachatborg <i>These videos demonstrate how monolingual English-speaking teachers (and bilingual teachers) who work with young children who are dual language learners can be effective in advancing the early learning of those children.</i></p>
ONLINE	<p>Best Practices for Serving English Language Learners and Their Families (5-9) http://www.tolerance.org/publication/best-practices-english-language-learners <i>This guide emphasizes practices for instruction, classroom culture, family and community engagement, and policies. In addition to best practices that can be applied throughout the school building, the guide includes at least one Teacher Leadership Spotlight in every section. These spotlights draw attention to ways in which teachers can take action outside the classroom to ensure ELL students and their families enjoy welcoming, equitable experiences at school.</i></p>

SUPPORTING THE LEARNING AND DEVELOPMENT OF YOUNG DUAL LANGUAGE LEARNERS

ONLINE SOURCES

Cognate List: English and Spanish (5-9)

<http://www.colorincolorado.org/guide/cognate-list-english-and-spanish>

Cognates are words in two languages that share a similar meaning, spelling, and pronunciation. 30-40% of all words in English have a related word in Spanish. In English and Spanish, this site includes a guide with a helpful list of cognates in Spanish and English and a video illustrating how cognates can be used instructionally to support dual-language learners.

Colorín Colorado! / (0-9)

<http://www.colorincolorado.org>

This is a bilingual site for families and educators of English language learners, featuring articles, videos, and resources.

Developing Culturally Responsive Approaches to Serving Diverse Populations: A Resource Guide for Community-Based Organizations (0-9)

<http://www.hispanicresearchcenter.org/publications/developing-culturally-responsive-approaches-to-serving-diverse-populations-a-resource-guide-for-community-based-organizations/>

Resources at this website can help community-based organizations to serve the needs of their diverse populations by using culturally thoughtful and responsive approaches include a downloadable resource guide, a fact sheet, an archived webinar, and a set of PowerPoint slides.

Dialogic Reading that Supports Children Who Are Dual Language Learners and Their Families (3-5)

<https://eclkc.ohs.acf.hhs.gov/culture-language/article/dialogic-reading-supports-children-who-are-dual-language-learners-their>

This ECLKC Professional Development Module is designed to guide program staff on using the dialogic reading strategy to support early literacy in children who are dual language learners (DLLs). It includes links to video clips, suggestions for children's books, a sequence of professional development, and options for follow-up.

Digital Resources for Children Who Are English Learners (ELs) (4-9)

Over 4.8 million English learners (ELs) have been impacted by school closures. ELs have [unique learning needs and require specialized services](#) to support their language development. As school districts across the country continue to develop strategies for how to best meet the needs of ELs, New American has compiled a list of digital resources to help supplement learning at home. A number of them focus on young children.

https://www.newamerica.org/education-policy/edcentral/digital-resources-el-students/?utm_medium=email&utm_campaign=English%20Learner%20Update%20113&utm_content=English%20Learner%20Update%20113&CID_36998e742b267069960e0a4fd6ba37b2&utm_source=Campaign%20Monitor%20Newsletters&utm_term=list%20of%20digital%20resources

Dual Language Learners (0-8) <https://naeyc.org/resources/topics/dual-language-learners>

This section of the NAEYC website features articles, blogs, and other resources to support young children who are learning a second language while continuing to develop their home language.

Dual Language Learners and Social-Emotional Development: Understanding the Benefits for Young Children

<https://www.childtrends.org/dual-language-learners-and-social-emotional-development-understanding-the-benefits-for-young-children/> (0-5)

This blog highlights the social-emotional development of young children who are dual language learners.

Gathering and Using Language Information That Families Share (0-5)

<https://eclkc.ohs.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/pdf/gathering-using-language-info-families-share.pdf>

This site can help adults to understand children's past experiences with language/s so they are able to build upon those experiences for curriculum planning, individualizing and supporting continued progress.

Get Ready to Read (0-6) <http://www.getreadytoread.org/>

This website, which is sponsored by the National Center on Learning Disabilities, offers a variety of resources for young readers and their families, including literacy games, information, screening tools, and more. Look for a box on the right that asks "Do you prefer information in another language?" to access resources in Spanish, Chinese, Arabic, and Korean.

SUPPORTING THE LEARNING AND DEVELOPMENT OF YOUNG DUAL LANGUAGE LEARNERS

ONLINE SOURCES

How to Support Immigrant Students and Families: Strategies for Schools and Early Childhood Programs

<http://www.colorincolorado.org/immigration/guide?fbclid=IwAR0AeZXDpNwcn61rvHjpBrNUKnmJ0yZK8TiBWue5l1CLFFXCrYFYD9V-iul>

This guide created by Colorín Colorado presents dozens of strategies that educators in school and early childhood settings can use and share with colleagues, families, and community partners. The guide includes more than 50 strategies and examples that apply to K-12 and/or early childhood settings.

Each strategy includes features such as:

- **Why this matters:** A brief overview of how the topic relates to immigrant students and families
- **Tips for getting started:** Specific, concrete ideas targeted for educators
- **Recommended resources:** Guides, books, articles, research reports, and other materials
- **Recommended videos:** Video clips that can enhance professional development
- **Examples from the field:** Brief anecdotes and quotes, news items, and communication

WIDA Resource Library (2-9)

<https://wida.wisc.edu/resources?keys=early+childhood>

WIDA advances language development and academic achievement for linguistically diverse students through high quality standards, assessments, research, and professional development for educators. This section of their key word searchable resource collection includes things like the WIDA English Language Development Standards Resource Guide and the WIDA Early Years Can Do Descriptors which provides examples of what children who are DLLs can do at various stages of language development.