

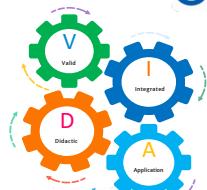
Bridging Between L1 and L2



K-5

GlobalVIDA

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GlobalVIDA

With over 20 years of experience in Bilingual Education in Texas, Luz Roth & Viviana Hall have developed a stellar reputation as leaders in the field. This program includes our critically acclaimed Make and Take workshop that features program implementation specialist Luz Roth, who was the Texas Bilingual Teacher of the Year 2018. With this platform, we offer digital materials & resources, downloadable applications, purposeful activity centers (Make & Take), and classroom demonstrations.

Specializes in teacher retention by building a bridge between theory and practice

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Purposeful Activity Centers (PACs)



01 5 - 13 Standards

02 Automaticity

03 Confidence

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3

Actividades de Centros con Propósito (PACs)

01 5 - 13 estándares

02 Automaticidad

03 Confianza

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Aprende ideas exitosas para establecer bases sólidas para la lectoescritura.

Setting it up for success with Global VIDA

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FOLDABLE # 01

OUR 4 PILLARS

6

PLEGABLE # **01**
NUESTROS 4 PILARES



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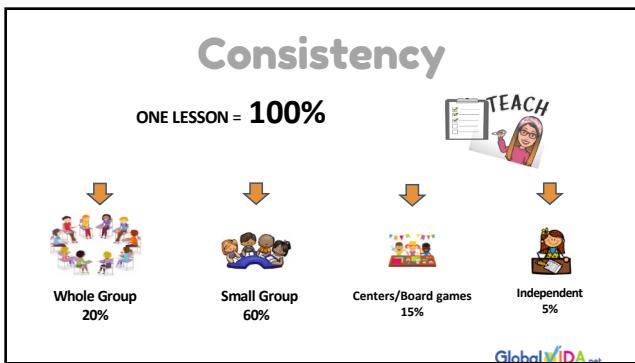


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¡Doblando un plegable!
An easy Foldable!



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Organization

A	B	C	D
RULES 	JOB (Responsibilities) 1 Líder 2 Ayudante 3 Policía 4 Pregúnton mini - maestro materiales monitor rúbricas Blooms	OBJECTIVES 	LESSON

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Organización



A	B				C	D
Las REGLAS 	Los TRABAJOS (Responsabilidades)				Los OBJETIVOS 	La SECUENCIA de la lección 
	1 mini-maestro	2 materiales	3 monitor rúbricas	4 Blooms		
Líder	Ayudante	Policía	Preguntón			

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Collaboration




Administrators


Students


Colleagues


Home


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Colaboración




Administradores


Estudiantes


Colegas


Hogar


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Love, Love, Love / AMOR



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Socioemotional / Socioemocional




BREATH IN - OUT
3X

LEFT = SAY SOMETHING POSITIVE, RIGHT LISTENS
RIGHT = SOMETHING POSITIVE, LEFT LISTENS

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Building a bridge: theory and practice

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**Un puente entre
la teoría y la
práctica**

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The Nature of Transfer

The process of transfer requires that we take what students already know and understand about literacy in their native language and ensure that this knowledge is used to help them gain literacy skills in a second language.

(Escamilla, 2004)

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Transfer is not...

Reteaching what students already know

Translation

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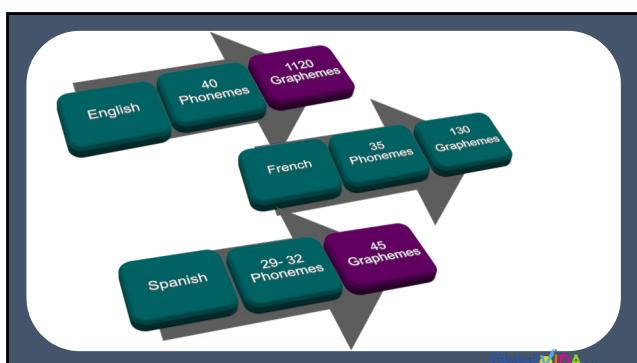
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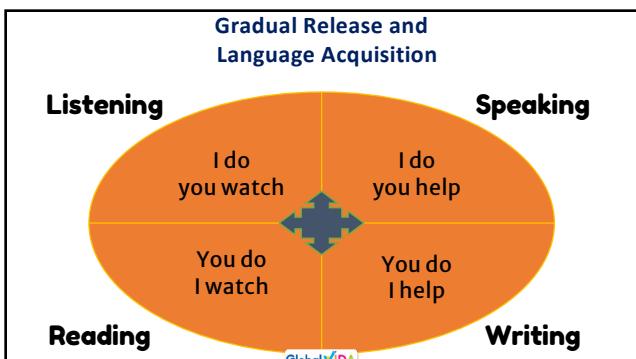
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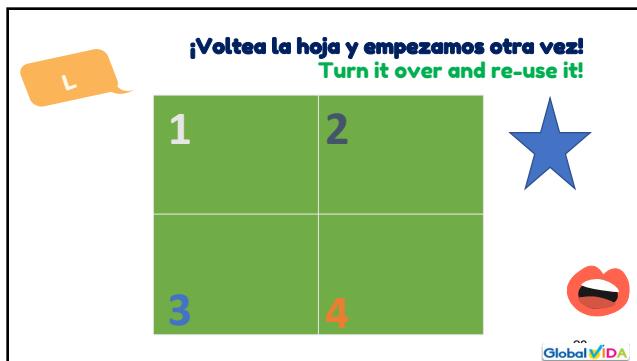
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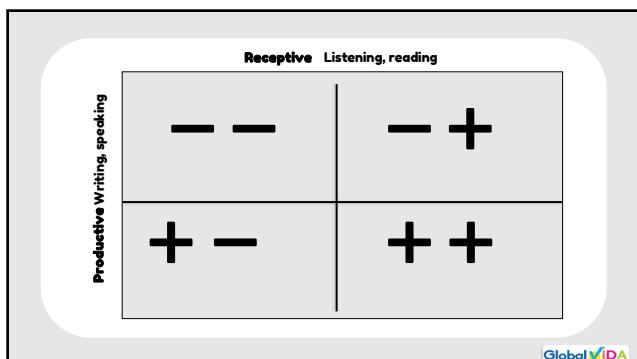
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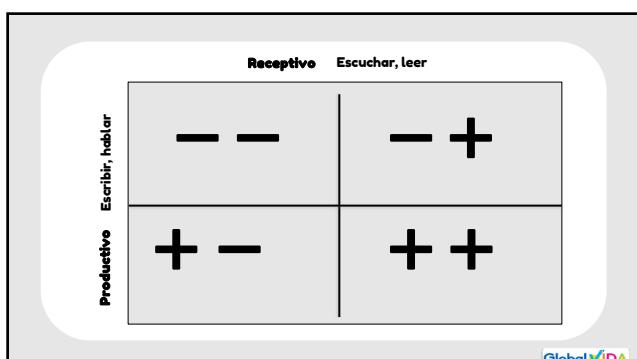
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Language Domains and Activities 

Grades K-12 Listening Activities	Grades K-12 Speaking Activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reacting to oral presentations Responding to text read aloud Following directions Cooperative group work Informal interactions with peers Large-group and small-group instructional interactions One-on-one interviews Individual student conferences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cooperative group work Oral presentations Informal interactions with peers Large-group and small-group instructional interactions One-on-one interviews Classroom discussions Articulation of problem-solving strategies Individual student conferences
Grades K-12 Reading Activities	Grades K-12 Writing Activities
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paired reading Sing-alongs and read-alouds, including chants and poems Shared reading with big books, charts, overhead transparencies, and other displays Guided reading with leveled readers Reading sight-word texts and related materials Independent reading Cooperative group work Reading-response journals Read and think aloud, using high-interest books relating to students' background 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shared writing for literacy and content area development Language experience dictation Communication of thoughts and ideas through prewriting strategies Making lists for specific purposes Using drawings, objects, and items from projects Descriptive writing on a familiar topic or writing about a familiar process Narrative writing about a recent event Reflective writing, such as journaling Extended writing from language arts classes Expository or procedural writing from science, mathematics, and social studies classes

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Dual Language Success
El éxito en programas duales



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PACS



Fonética



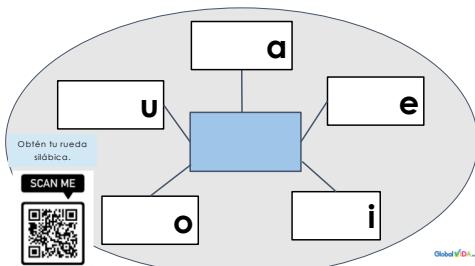
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Fonética

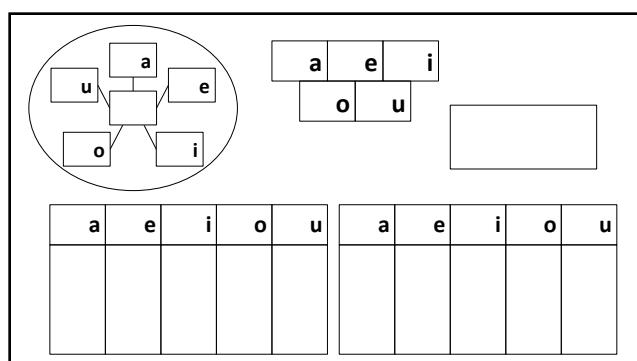
El comprender que la secuencia de las letras en las palabras escritas, representa la secuencia de los sonidos (o fonemas) en las palabras habladas

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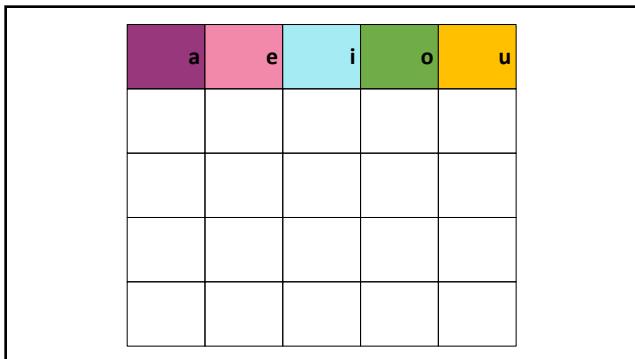
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pa	pe	pi	po	pu

pa	pe	pi	po	pu
paja	perro		pollo	

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Clases de Sílabas ★

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Sequence Map

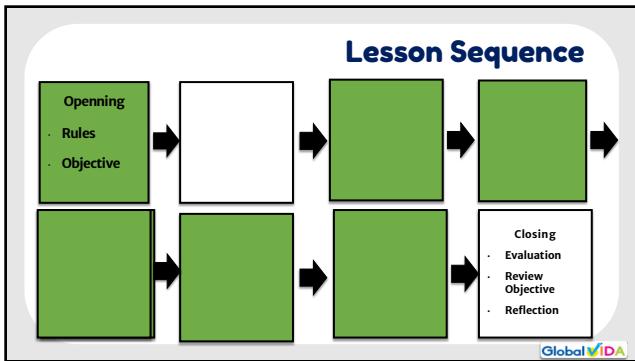
1. Take a blank sheet of paper.
2. Fold it in half 2 times, horizontally.
3. Fold it once, vertically.
4. The sheet should be divided into 8 equal parts.
5. Afterwards, we can make the divisions with a pencil, pen or marker.

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Mapa de secuencia

1. Tomar una hoja de papel en blanco.
2. Doblarla a la mitad 2 veces de manera horizontal.
3. Doblarla una vez de manera vertical.
4. La hoja deberá quedar dividida en 8 partes iguales.
5. Después, podemos hacer las divisiones con un lápiz, pluma o marcador.

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Objective

Academic

The student will be able to **infer** the author's purpose and the narrator's point of view, **critically reason** about the structure of the text, and **evaluate** the text using the assessment strategies for the State test.

Linguistic

El estudiante será capaz de escuchar, hablar, leer y escribir inferencias con sus evidencias textuales usando textos del examen de lectura en español estatal.

Color Coding
BLOOMS taxonomy verbs
Standards

Linguistic standards verbs
Resources and materials

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Objetivo

Académico

El estudiante será capaz de **inferir** el propósito del autor y el punto de vista del narrador, **razonar críticamente** la estructura del texto y **evaluar** el texto usando las estrategias evaluativas para el STAAR.

Lingüístico

The student will be able to **listen, speak, read, and write** inferences with their textual evidence using STAAR reading texts in Spanish.

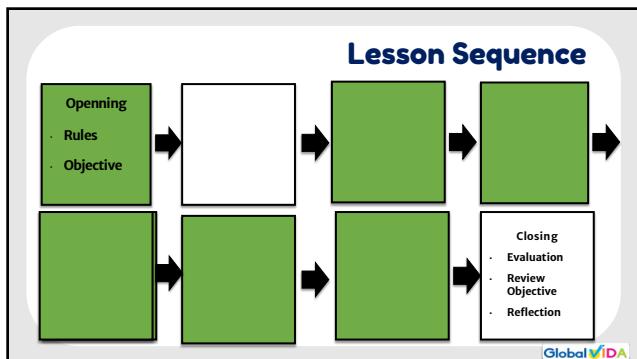
Codificación de color
Verbs de la taxonomía de Blooms
Estándares

Verbs de estándares lingüísticos
Recursos y materiales

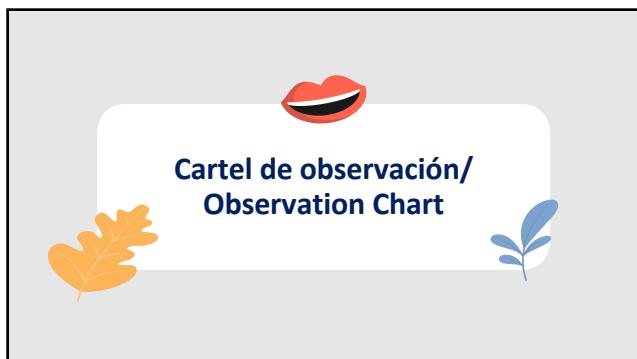
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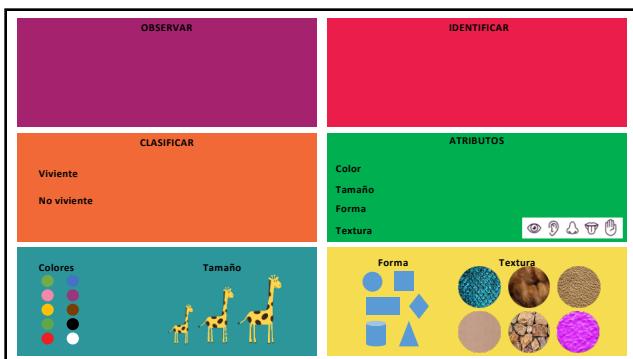
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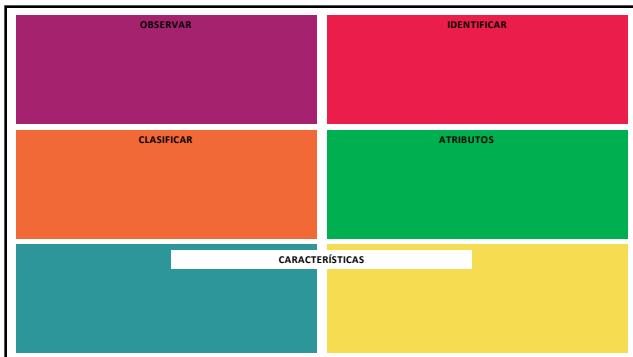
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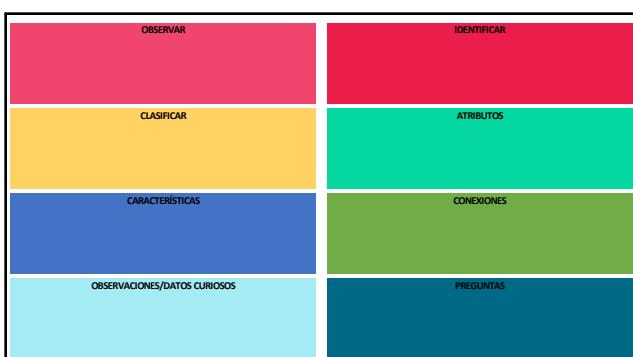
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PORADA	GÉNERO	AMBIENTE	PERSONAJES	RESUMEN
	Ficción /Fábula			Al principio... ningún animal quería sembrar el grano de trigo, solo la gallinita.
	VOCABULARIO	¿Cuándo? En el día	Primarios La gallinita	Después... sin grano de maíz, la gallinita recogió el grano de trigo, lo cortó y lo llevó al molino para hacer la harina.
	Pollitos 		Secundarios Perro Gato Cerdo	Luego... la gallinita preguntó quién amasaría la harina para hacer el pan y, de nuevo, nadie le quiso ayudar.
	Molino 			Al final... la gallinita preguntó quién quería comerse el pan, y todos dijeron "yo", pero la gallinita dijo que solo ella comería.
	Granja 			
	Trigo 			
	Horno 			

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COVER	GENRE	SETTING	CHARACTER	SETTING
	Fiction /Fable			
	VOCABULARIO			
	Chicks	¿When?	Main	At the beginning...
		Daytime	The little red hen	none of the animals wanted to sow the grain of wheat, only the hen.
	Windmill			After...
				Without anyone's help, the little hen watered the grain of wheat, cut it and took it to the mill to make flour.
	Farm	¿Where?	Secondary	Then...
		At the farm	Dog Cat Pig	the little hen asked who would knead the flour to make the bread and, again, no one wanted to help her.
	Wheat			At the end...
				the little hen asked who wanted to eat the bread, and they all said "me", but the little hen said that only she would eat.
	Oven			

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COVER	GENRE	SETTING	CHARACTERS	RETELLING
	VOCABULARY			
				At the beginning...
				After...
				Then...
				At the end...



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PREDICCIÓN	TÍTULO	GÉNERO	AMBIENTE/ CUANDO/ DÓNDE	PERSONAJE PRINCIPAL/ SECUNDARIO	PROBLEMA	RESUMEN
						Al principio...
						Después...
	AUTOR/ ILUSTRADOR	TEMA			SOLUCIÓN	Luego...
						Al final...



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COVER	TITLE	GÉNERO	SETTING WHEN / WHERE	PRINCIPAL / SECONDARY CHARACTER	PROBLEM	RETELLING
PREDICTIONS	AUTHOR/ ILLUSTRATOR	THEME			SOLUTION	At the beginning... After... Then... At the end...



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COVER	TITLE	GÉNERO	SETTING WHEN / WHERE	PRINCIPAL / SECONDARY CHARACTER	MAIN IDEA	PROBLEM	RETELLING
PREDICTIONS	AUTHOR/ ILLUSTRATOR	THEME			CONCLUSION	SOLUTION	At the beginning... After... Then... At the end...



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PORTRADA	TÍTULO	GÉNERO	AMBIENTE CUANDO / DÓNDE	PERSONAJE PRINCIPAL / SECUNDARIO	IDEA PRINCIPAL	PROBLEMA	RESUMEN
PREDICCIÓN	AUTOR/ ILLUSTRADOR	TEMA			CONCLUSIÓN	SOLUCIÓN	Al principio... Después... Luego... Al final...



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Portada



Género

La categoría de género (ficción/no ficción) de este cuento es _____.

Es _____, porque _____.

El género es _____, porque _____.

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VOCABULARIO

español	English
encanto	charm
casita	little house
Colombia	Colombia
trillizos	triplets
visión	vision
regalo	gift
milagro	miracle

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AMBIENTE

⌚

¿Cuándo?

-  En el día
-  En el anochecer
-  En el amanecer

📍

¿Dónde?

-  En la casita
-  En Colombia
-  En el pueblo
-  En las montañas

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PERSONAJES

Primarios

Mirabel	La Abuela Alma	Bruno

The Madrigal Family Tree diagram shows a hierarchical structure of the family members. At the top are Pedro (Grandfather) and Alma (Grandmother). Below them are their children: Pepa (Mother), Bruno (Father), and Julieta (Mother). Below Bruno are his children: Luisa (Daughter), Mirabel (Daughter), and Isabella (Daughter). Below Pepa are her children: Camilo (Son) and Antonio (Son). Below Julieta are her children: Dolores (Daughter), and Agustín (Son). The entire family is set against a colorful, magical background.

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PERSONAJES

Secundarios

Abuelo Pedro	Tío Félix	Tía Pepa
Mamá Julieta	Papá Agustín	Prima Dolores
Primo Camilo	Primo Antonio	Hermana Luisa
Hermana Isabela		

The Madrigal Family Tree diagram shows a hierarchical structure of the family members. At the top are Pedro (Grandfather) and Alma (Grandmother). Below them are their children: Pepa (Mother), Bruno (Father), and Julieta (Mother). Below Bruno are his children: Luisa (Daughter), Mirabel (Daughter), and Isabella (Daughter). Below Pepa are her children: Camilo (Son) and Antonio (Son). Below Julieta are her children: Dolores (Daughter), and Agustín (Son). The entire family is set against a colorful, magical background.

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TRAMA

Principio

Hace mucho tiempo, el Abuelo Alma y el Abuelo Pedro huyeron de su pueblo natal para escapar de la tragedia que había ocurrido. Perdieron su hogar pero en medio de la tragedia la familia recibió un magico don de la abuela alma. Tener uno llama magico que nunca se apaga, y ese don lo llevan con ellos a donde pudieran vivir: su ENCANTO.

Desarrollo

Luego su castillo recibió vida y a lo largo de los años cada uno de los miembros de la Familia Madrigal recibió un don con excepción de Mirabel.

Pasaron los años y llegó la fiesta de Antonio, donde él también recibirá un don.

De repente, Castillo empieza a desmoronarse durante la celebración de Antonio. Mirabel corre y le informa a su Abuela Alma que cuando todas corrieron a ver todo regresó a su normalidad.

La familia se pone a perder su y Mirabel decide ir en busca de una respuesta.

Enlace

Mirabel encontró el lugar secreto de su Ilo Bruno y con él descubrieron para qué era su don y descifrar su significado.

Al final Castillo se derrumbó, pero no todo estaba perdido porque el don de su Abuela Alma y construir una unión familiar. Como familia se reconstruyeron Castillo y Mirabel recibió su don.

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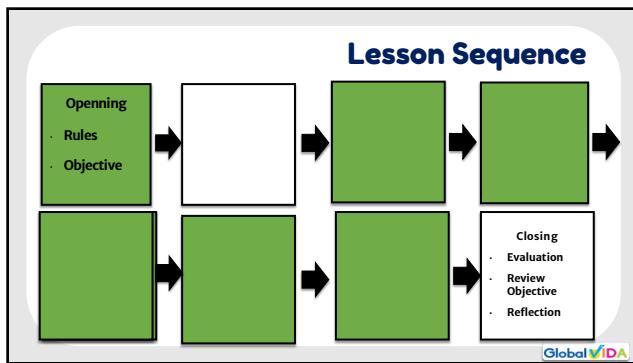


2



Cognates

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Words that end in -ence that change to -encia	Words that end in -ence that change to -encia
English	Spanish
adherence	adherencia
audience	audiencia
confidence	confidencia
competence	competencia
intelligence	inteligencia
existence	existencia
presence	presencia
science	ciencia
science	ciencia
values	valores
words	palabras
Words that end in -ere that change to -erer	Words that end in -ere that change to -erer
English	Spanish
catastrophe	catastrofe
celebrate	celebrar
commemorate	conmemorar
coordinate	coordinar
create	crear
design	diseñar
decor	decorar
designate	designar
devalue	desvalorar
locate	localizar
represent	representar
terminal	terminal
Words that end in -ent that change to -ento	Words that end in -ent that change to -ento
English	Spanish
argument	argumento
department	departamento
document	documento
document	documento
instrument	instrumento
moment	momento
Words that end in -ent that change to -ente	Words that end in -ent that change to -ente
English	Spanish
assistant	asistente
deserve	deservir
elegant	elegante
important	importante
invent	inventar
present	presentar
talent	talento
Words that end in -et that change to -eto	Words that end in -et that change to -eto
English	Spanish
curious	curioso
curse	cursear
curves	curvas
famous	famoso
favor	favorito
glorious	glorioso
gloomy	gloomyo
horrible	horrible
pitiful	pitiful
sister	sistero
Words that end in -ible that change to -ible	Words that end in -ible that change to -ible
English	Spanish
admirable	admirable
comparable	comparable
double	doble
flexible	flexible
flexible	flexible
impossible	imposible
memorable	memorable
memorable	memorable
terrible	terrible
visible	visible
Words that end in -ible that change to -ible	Words that end in -ible that change to -ible
English	Spanish
admire	admirar
compare	comparar
decide	decidir
expression	expresión
flexible	flexible
flexible	flexible
impose	imponer
memorable	memorable
memorable	memorable
terrible	terrible
visible	visible
Words that end in -ible that change to -ible	Words that end in -ible that change to -ible
English	Spanish
composition	compañía
competition	compitencia
decision	decisión
expression	expresión
flexible	flexible
flexible	flexible
impose	imponer
impose	imponer
memorable	memorable
memorable	memorable
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memorable	memorable
terrible	terrible
visible	visible

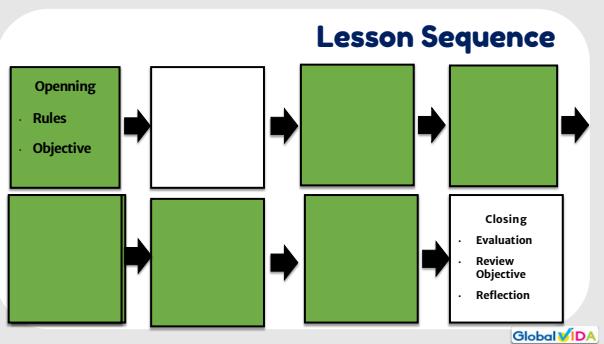
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Vocabulario

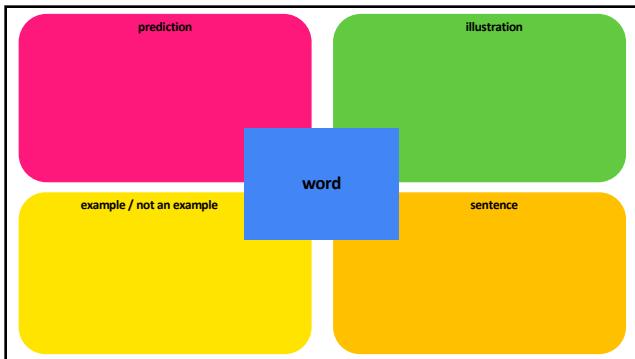
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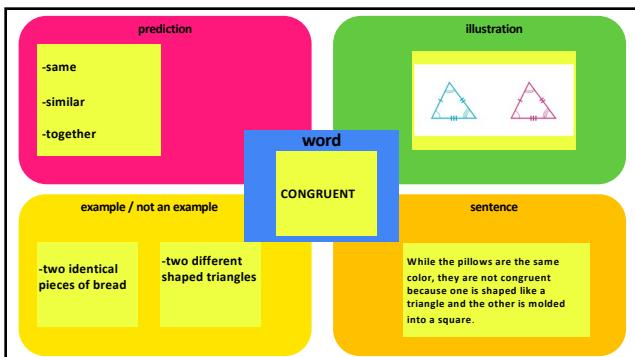
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Number line 	Whole 	Fractions
Place Value 	Part 	Equal/Equivalent Fractions
Less than 3,588 < 39	Numerator	Compare Fractions
Greater than 2,450 > 854	Fractional Parts 	Order Fractions

75



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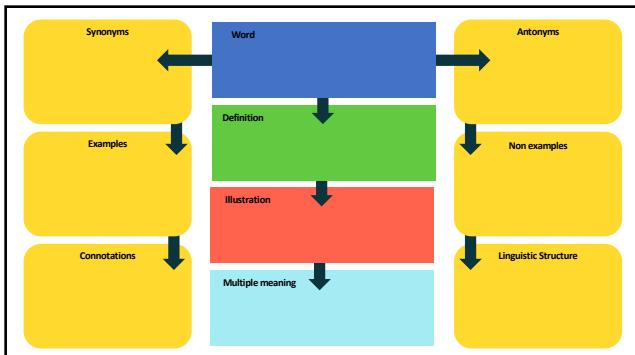
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Word	Definition	Example	Illustration/ Photograph	Questions	Synonym
Prediction		Non example		Connections	Antonym
1	2	3	4	5	6

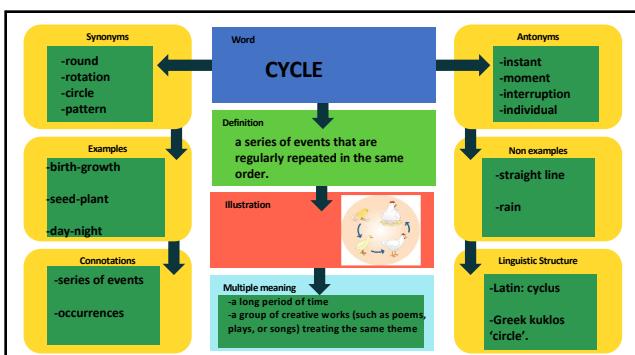
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Word	Definition	Example	Illustration/ Photograph	Questions	Synonym
CONGRUENT	-in agreement or harmony. -GEOMETRY (of figures) identical in form; coinciding exactly when superimposed.	-If you place one slice of bread over the other, you will find that both the slices are of equal shape and size. Non example -two different shaped triangles	   	-Is congruent only a word used in math? -Can a person be congruent with his/her feelings?	-compatible -consistent -corresponding Antonym -incompatible -inconsistent -conflicting
Prediction				Connections	
-same				-math class	
-similar				-different shapes at home are congruent	
-together					
1	2	3	4	5	6

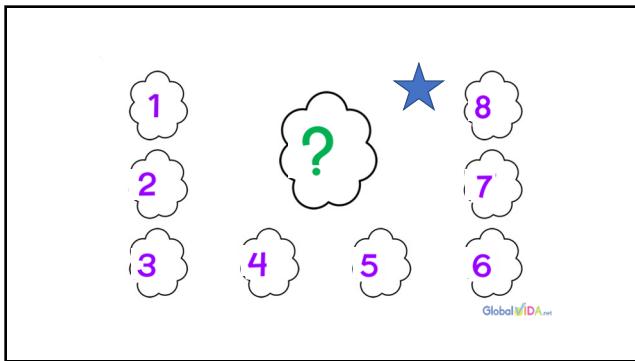
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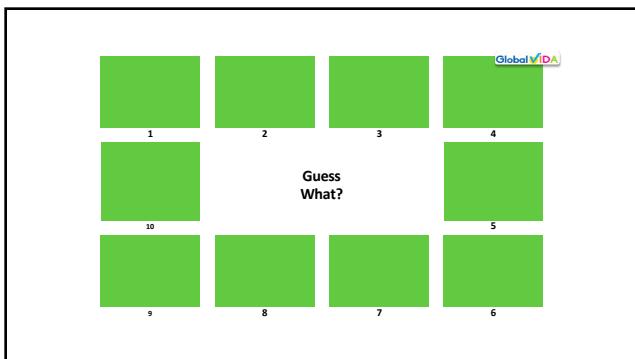
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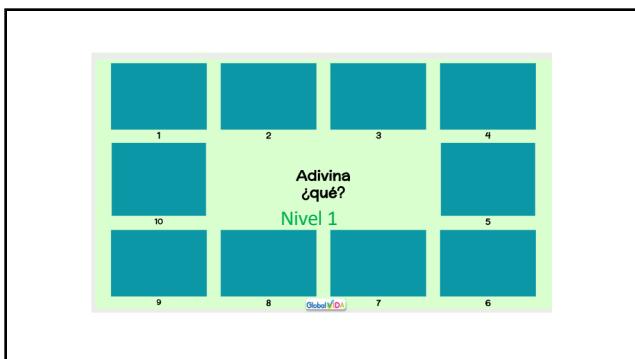
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84



85



86



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Nivel 2
Adivina
¿qué?

Estas pistas me dicen que es un _____ ya que _____

88

Nivel 1
Adivina
¿qué?

La información recolectada indica que _____ por que _____ y además _____

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Emergent

Can you guess what it is?

It is a/an _____.

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Beginner

Can you guess what it is?

1  It has webbed feet.

2  It lives in the **Antarctica**.

3  Its black and white coloring works as a **camouflage**.

4  It eats fish.

5  It has **flippers**.

6  It is an excellent swimmer.

I think it is a/an _____.

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Intermediate

Can you guess what it is?

1  It has webbed feet and **waddles** when it walks.

2  It lives in the **southern hemisphere**.

3  Its black and white coloring is called **countershading**.

4  Its **diet** includes krill, squid, and fishes.

5  It is a bird, however, it has **flippers** in place of wings.

6  It is an expert diver.

I can predict it is a/an _____ because _____.

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Advanced

Can you guess what it is?

1  Without it, it would be disruption to the food chain.

2  Its habitat is situated in the _____.

3  It is one of the endangered species due to global warming.

4  The effect its **feaces** have on the environment is called **Oceanographic impact**.

5  When a group of this is in the water, it is called a **pod**, but on land is called a **breach**.

6  I am part of the bird family but I cannot fly but I am an excellent diver.

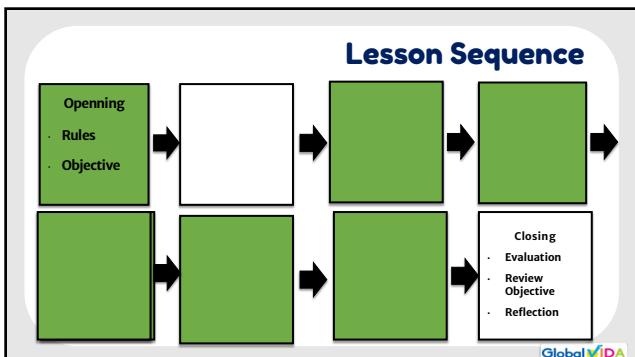
After analyzing the given information, I can infer that it is a/an _____ because I know that _____ have/are _____ and also _____.

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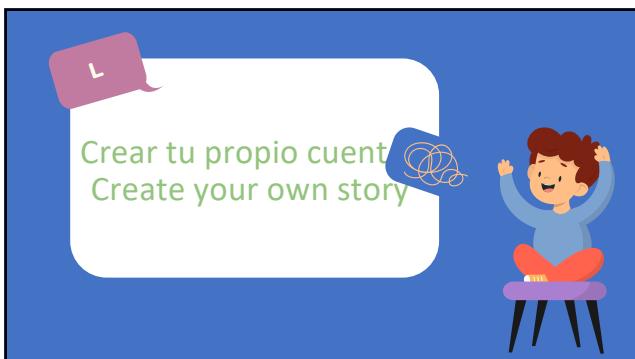
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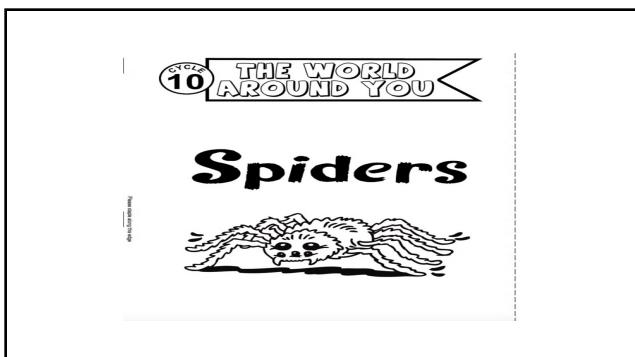
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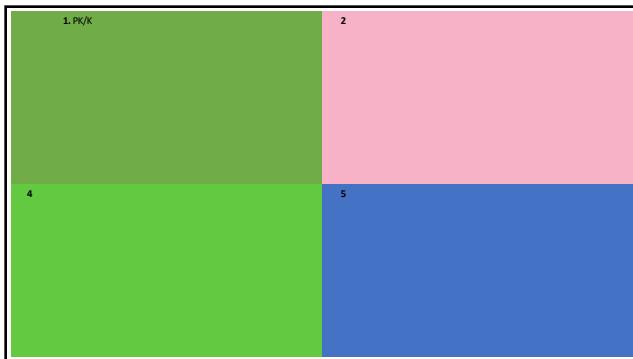
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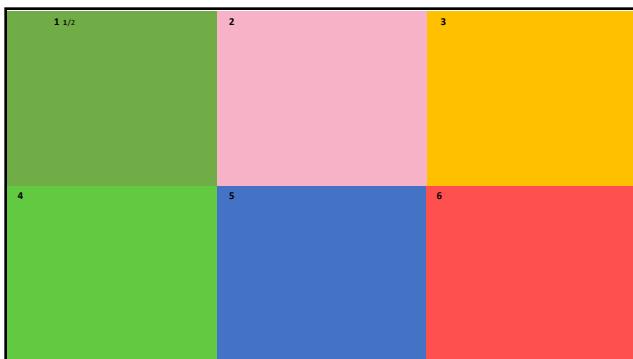
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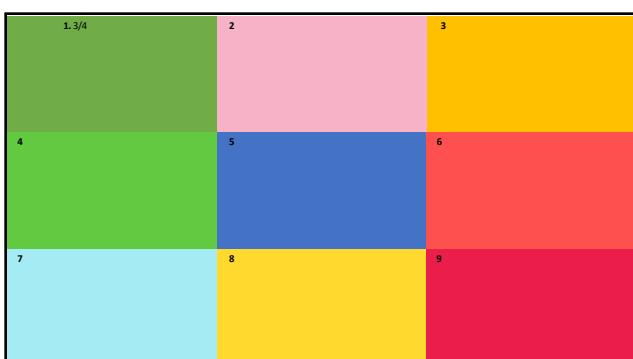
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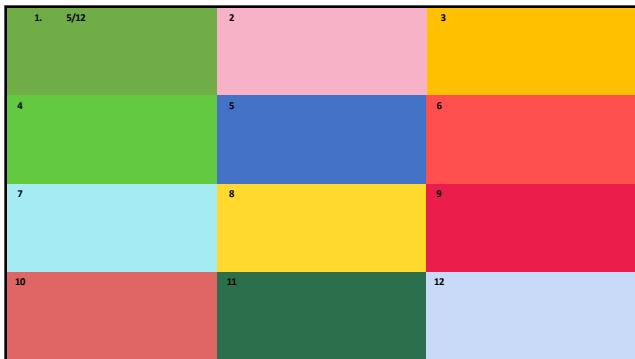
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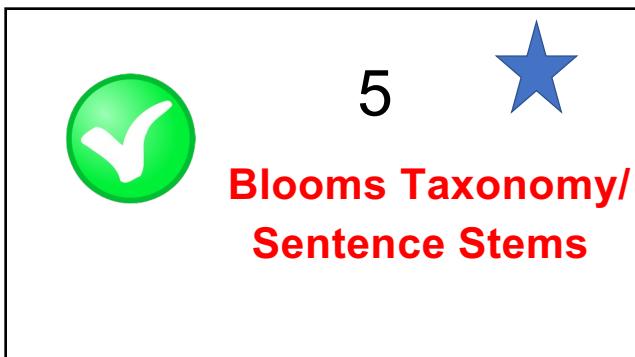
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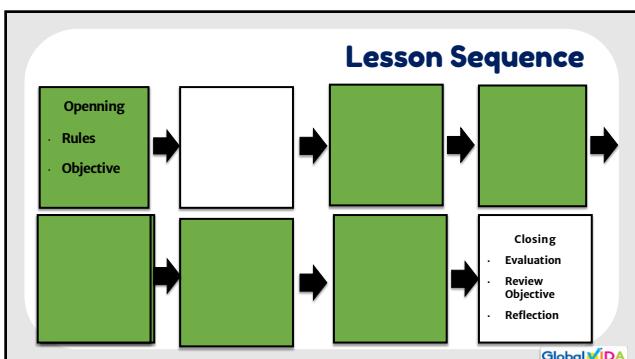
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BLOOMS PAC

	Title Genre Objective Skills Vocabulary Comprehension questions
	1. Remembering 2. Comprehending 3. Applying 4. Analyzing 5. Evaluating 6. Creating

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		PREGUNTAS DE COMPRENSIÓN					
		Recordando		Comprendiendo			
Título:							
Género:							
Destreza:		Aplicación		Análisis			
Vocabulario:							
		Evaluación		Creando			

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		COMPREHENSION QUESTIONS					
		Remembering		Comprehension			
Title:							
Genre:							
Skill:		Application		Analysis			
Vocabulary:							
		Evaluation		Creating			

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Blooms Taxonomy

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Blooms & Webb

DEPTH + THINKING	Level 1: Recall & Reproduction	Level 2: Basic Skills & Concepts	Level 3: Strategic Thinking & Reasoning	Level 4: Extended Thinking
Remember	-Recall, locate basic facts, details, events			
Understand	-Select appropriate words for intended meaning	-Specify, explain relationships -Summarize -Identify MI	-Explain or connect ideas/use supporting evidence	-Explain how concepts specifically relate to other content
Apply	-Use lang. structure/word relationships for word meaning	-Use context for word meaning	-Apply a concept in a new context	-Select/devise an approach...
Analyze	-Decide which text structure is approp.	-Distinguish relevant/irrel. info.	-Analyze info. Within data sets or texts	-Analyze multiple sources of evidence
Evaluate	-State an opinion without support		-Cite evidence/dev. A logical argument	-Eval. Relevancy/Accuracy of multiple sources
Create	-Brainstorm ideas related to a topic	-Generate conjectures	-Dev. an alternative solution	-Synthesize Across Disciplines

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La taxonomía de Blooms

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Bloom's Levels of Questioning - Generic Question Stems for Science & Math

1. REMEMBER retrieving information What information is given? What are you being asked to find? What formulas would you use in this problem? What does _____ mean? What is the formula for...? List the... Name the... What is...? What was...? Who was/were...? When did...?	2. UNDERSTAND comprehending meaning What are you being asked to find? Explain the concept of... Give me an example of... Describe in your own words what... means. What (science or math) concept does this problem connect to? Draw a diagram of... Illustrate how _____ works. Explain how you calculate...?	3. APPLY - using learning based on new knowledge What additional information is needed to solve this problem? Can you see other ways that will help you find this information? How can you put your data in perspective? What occurs when...? How would you change your procedures to get better results? What method would you use to...? Does it make sense to...?
4. ANALYZE - ability to see parts & relationships Compare and contrast What was important about... Which errors most affected your answer? What were some sources of variability? How do your conclusions support your theory? What prior research/formulas supports your conclusions? How else could you account for...?	5. EVALUATE judgment based on criteria How can you tell if your answer is correct? What would happen to _____ if increased/decreased by...? How would repeated trials affect your answer? What significance is this discovery to the field and the subject you're learning? What type of evidence is most convincing for this theory? Do you feel the experiment is ethical? Are your results biased?	6. CREATE parts of info to synthesize new whole Design a lab to show... Predict what will happen to _____ if... is changed Using knowledge of science or math, how can we find ...? Describe the events that might lead to this outcome. Design a scenario for... Pretend you are... What would the world be like if...?

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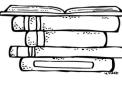
MAKING AN INFERENCE

Based on..., I can conclude that...
I could infer that...
Based on my clues, it could mean that...
When the character said..., I think he/she felt...
I think he/she said... because...
I infer that...
This clue in the book made me think...
My conclusion is...
I am inferring...
Based on the evidence in the text, I infer...


QUESTIONING

I wonder...
I was confused when...
How could...?
Why do you think...?
Who...?
What...?
Where...?
When...?
What if...?
I don't understand...but I think...


VISUALIZING

I am picturing...because...
My mental image is...because...
It smells/tastes...in my mind because...
I can imagine...
I can feel/see...in my mind because...
When...happened, I could picture...
I visualized...


MAKING CONNECTIONS

This reminds me of when I read...because...
This reminds me of the time I...because...
I read another book where...
This book makes me think of...because...
This story reminds me of...because...
This character reminds me of...because...
The problem in the book reminds of...when...because...


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MAKING AN INFERENCE

Based on..., I can conclude that...
could be that...
Based on the clues, it could mean that...
When the character said..., I think he/she felt...
I think he/she said... because...
This clue in the book made me think...
My conclusion is...
I am inferring...
Based on the evidence in the text, I infer...


QUESTIONING

I wonder...
I was confused when...
How could...?
Why do you think...?
Who...?
What...?
Where...?
When...?
What if...?
I don't understand...but I think...


SYNTHESIZING

I now understand why...
I am beginning to think/ideas...
I used to think...
I am changing my mind about...
I have a new idea about...
At first I thought...but now I...
The side/re fit of...and now realize that...
I directly knew...and now learned...
I understand this better because...


Discussion STEMS

DISCUSSION STEMS

AGREE

- I agree with...because...
- I like what you said about...because...
- I have a similar thought...but I think it's a little different way.
- I agree with what you're saying, but I think...
- I would like to add...

DISAGREE

- I disagree with...because...
- I don't agree because...because...
- I have a different idea...
- I think you're right, but I...
- I would like to add...

ADD-ON

- I would like to add...because...
- I have a great idea, but I think it's even better...
- Another thought...
- I think you're right...
- I wonder...

CONNECT

- This reminds me of...
- This reminds me of...
- This is similar to...
- I have a similar experience...
- You/I think about both ideas...

ENGAGE

- What do you think of...?
- This reminds me of...
- What's your opinion about this?
- Is there anything you would like to add?
- You/I think about this idea...
- How do you feel about this?
- I wonder...

USING SCHEMA

The main character(s) of the story is...
The main problem is...because...
The solution was...because...
tried to solve the conflict by...
and...are similar because...
and...are different because...
From the text, we can conclude that...is...because...


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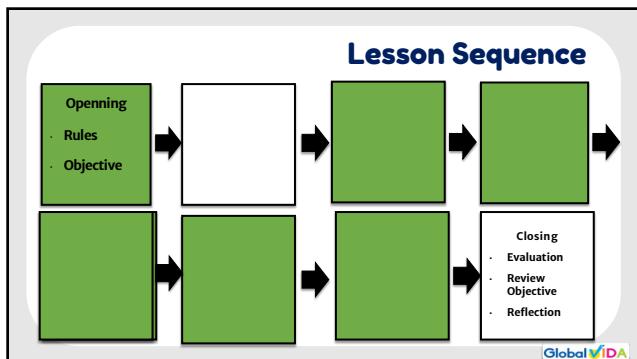


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Bridge/Bridging

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What is the difference between bridge and bridging?

Escoge tu tema por grados para tu práctica del puente



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Foldable / Plegable

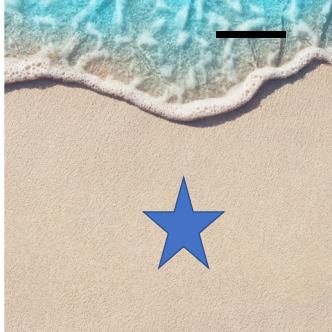
Vocabulario Realia	Pictorials	. Lado a lado . Carteles en paralelo
Narratives	Mapa metalingüísticos	Extension



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VOCABULARY

+



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Enfoque del día

Español English



Tareas para el enfoque del día

1. Clasifica los animales.
2. Clasifica los animales en diferentes grupos como: mamíferos, pájaros, reptiles, anfibios y aves.
3. Clasifica los animales en animales de temperatura constante, variante o la tercera categoría.

4. Clasifica los animales y sus características.
5. Clasifica los animales en animales que viven en el agua, en tierra y en el cielo.
6. Clasifica los animales que tienen el cuerpo recubierto de plumas y los que no.
7. Clasifica los animales terrestres que tienen el cuerpo recubierto de plumas y los que no.
8. Clasifica los animales terrestres que tienen el cuerpo recubierto de plumas y los que no.
9. Clasifica los animales terrestres que tienen el cuerpo recubierto de plumas y los que no.
10. Clasifica los animales terrestres que tienen el cuerpo recubierto de plumas y los que no.
11. Clasifica los animales terrestres que tienen el cuerpo recubierto de plumas y los que no.



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Español English

Enfoque del día

Temas para el enfoque del día

- Qué son los animales?
- Observar y clasificar los animales en diferentes grupos como: mamíferos, peces, reptiles, aves y anfibios.
- Los mamíferos son animales de temperatura constante, ungulados y la hembra amamanta a sus crías.
- Los peces son animales de sangre fría la temperatura de su cuerpo no es constante, la mayoría son céticos y respiran por sus branquias.
- Los reptiles son animales que crecen de piel o que las tienen muy cortas y rica el cuero con su actividad, pueden ser céticos o endovenosos y presentan una temperatura variable.
- Los anfibios son animales que dependen del agua para la reproducción, de adultos tienen respiración con pulmón o a través de la piel, de larva respiran por branquias.
- Los aves son animales que tienen alas y que tienen plumaje recubriendo de plumas y las extremidades anteriores transformadas en alas, con alas que sirven para volar y para volar.
- Los animales se adaptan de diferentes maneras según el ambiente que les rodea. Algunos son terrestres y otros acuáticos.
- Un hecho sobre los animales es que los animales se reproducen para poder sobrevivir.
- Una opinión sobre animales es que algunos son amigables y otros son muy estremos.

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Español English

Animales por todas partes

Vocabulario

✓ cocodrilo	✓ jirafa	✓ parque
✓ murciélagos	✓ cabra	✓ papagayo
✓ león	✓ gorila	✓ pavo real
✓ bisonte	✓ rinoceronte	✓ mascota
✓ camello	✓ hipopótamo	✓ marrano
✓ chimpancé	✓ caballo	✓ conejo
✓ leopardo	✓ hiena	✓ rana
✓ vaca	✓ canguro	✓ selva tropical
✓ coyote	✓ llama	✓ exótico
✓ madriguera	✓ marsupial	✓ rinoceronte
✓ desierto	✓ mono	✓ oveja
✓ elefante	✓ loro	✓ gallina
✓ avestruz	✓ zángano	✓ tigre
✓ gallo	✓ ave de rapina	✓ revolcarse
✓ granja	✓ avestruz	✓ cebra
✓ flamenco	✓ panda	✓ zoológico
✓ zorro		

Lista de vocabulario temático: Animales

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Español English

camello ✓
Un camello es un animal del desierto utilizado para el transporte de personas y suministros. Diente tenía demasiado miedo para viajar en **camello**.

chimpancé ✓
Un chimpancé es un mono de tamaño mediano que vive en África. Algunas personas han tratado de enseñar a los **chimpancé** a leer y escribir.

cóndor ✓
Un cóndor es un ave con alas muy grandes que viven en América del Sur. Parece que el **cóndor** es increíble, pero no es.

vaca ✓
Una vez en un gran manadero criado en las granjas. Jessica encontró que las **vacas** pueden tener patas.

caballo ✓
El **caballo** es una especie de perro salvaje que vive en África. En la noche usted podría oír un **caballo** aullando.

coyote ✓
La casa de un animal salvaje se llamada **coyote**. El **coyote** iba a vivir a su **coyote**.

madriguera ✓
La casa de un animal salvaje se llamada **madriguera**. La **madriguera** iba a vivir a su **madriguera**.

desierto ✓
Los desiertos son los lugares calientes en el mundo. Allí las serpientes les gusta vivir en el **desierto**.

elefante ✓
Los elefantes son animales enormes, tienen las narices realmente largas para tomar el agua. Los elefantes utilizan su trompa para tomar el agua.

hipopótamo ✓
Un **hipopótamo** parece un cerdo gigante y le gusta estar en el agua. Sara vio el **hipopótamo** andando alrededor del submarino en el zoológico.

caballo ✓
Los **caballos** son animales grandes utilizados para transportar personas y cosas pesadas. Después de montar el **caballo**, Lupe tuvo que regresar a la grava.

hiena ✓
Las **hienas** son animales salvajes en África y Asia que se parecen a perros grandes. El grupo de **hienas** atacaron al **hipopótamo**.

canguro ✓
Un **canguro** es un animal encontrado en Australia con una cola, dos patas delanteras y dos patas traseras fuertes utilizadas para saltar grandes distancias. Observamos el **canguro** saltando sobre la cerca.

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Definición de vocabulario temático:
Animales

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Cerdo

animal que suelen vivir en granjas

- Tocino, jamón y carne de cerdo vienen del cerdo.
- A los cerdos les gusta echarse en la tierra.
- Los cerdos tienen largas orejas.
- Los cerdos tienen narices amplias planas, llamadas morro.
- Los cerdos tienen patas cortas y cuatro pezuñas.

Conejo

pequeño animal peludo

- Los conejos viven en cuevas bajo la tierra.
- Los conejos tienen largas orejas que les mantiene el equilibrio.
- Los conejos tienen una cola espumosa.
- Los conejos brincan con las largas, fuertes patas traseras.
- Los conejos pueden correr rápido y saltar lejos.

Rinoceronte

animal muy grande que vive en África

- Un rinoceronte es llamado un "rhino".
- Los viven en África y Asia.
- Ellos tienen una o dos cuernos en su hocico o nariz.
- Los rinocerontes tienen piel muy gruesa.
- El rinoceronte blanco es muy raro.

Oveja

animal que está relacionado con las cabras

- Las ovejas tienen pelo grueso en forma de lana.
- La gente cría las ovejas por su lana.
- La gente come la carne de la oveja.
- Las ovejas hacen un sonido de balido.
- La gente hace cosas de la piel de la oveja.

Datos sobre el vocabulario temático:
Animales

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REALIA

+

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Materiales

- tarjetas de vocabulario
- papel de construcción
- mapa de clasificación

Realia 1

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Materiales

- tarjetas de ficha con vocabulario sobre animales
- 5 platos de cartón

Realia 2

Español English

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Materiales

- tarjetas de vocabulario
- papel de construcción
- mapa de descripción

Realia 3

Español English

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Materiales

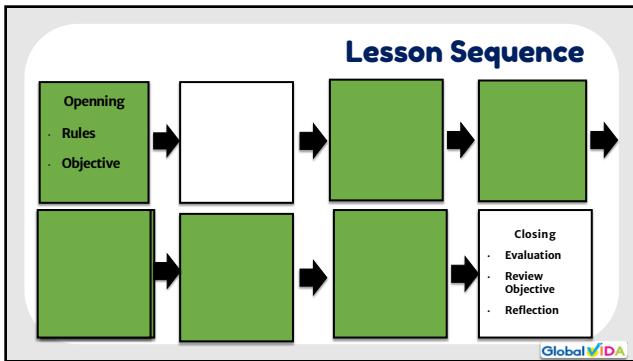
- tarjetas de vocabulario
- papel de construcción
- PAC de múltiples destrezas

Realia 4

Español English

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Bridging has 2 main objectives...



1. To teach students how to transfer what they have learned from one language to the other (it is bidirectional).
2. To guide students to a metalinguistic analysis, by analyzing the similarities and differences between Spanish and English.

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