



Literacy Leadership: Developing a Vision For Equity and Inclusion Within Your School

Session Resources

Fostering Equity and Inclusivity Within Your School
Leadership Series Session 1 – February 6, 2024



Literacy Leadership: Developing a Vision for Empowering Diverse Learners

Fostering Equity and Inclusivity Within Your School Leadership Series

February 6th 2024

Set the Vision

"Vision without action is a daydream; action without vision is a nightmare."

- Define what equitable shared reading instruction looks like, feels like, and sounds like in your context.
- Ensure that this vision is inclusive, catering to diverse learners and their needs.
- The vision should be rooted in promoting equality and accessibility in reading materials and instructional approaches.

Communicate and Align on the Vision

"Effective leadership begins with effective communication."

- Communicate this vision clearly to all stakeholders (including teachers, students, parents, and administrators) using multiple modalities multiple times (ongoing).
- Engage stakeholders in discussions to ensure understanding and buy-in.
- Address any concerns or misunderstandings about the vision and its implementation.

Diagnose the Current State of Teaching and Learning

"But when we observe, we are forced to pay attention. We have to move from passive absorption to active awareness. We have to engage."

- Conduct classroom observations to understand the current state of teaching and learning in shared reading instruction.
- Identify gaps between current practices and the envisioned equitable approach.
- Use data and feedback from stakeholders to inform this diagnosis.

Set Goals and Create a Plan

"Setting goals is the first step in turning the invisible into the visible."

- Based on the diagnosis, set specific, measurable, achievable, relevant, and time-bound (SMART) goals.
- Develop a detailed plan outlining steps to achieve these goals.
- The plan should outline essential steps for selecting diverse texts, training teachers, and engaging students to enhance their cognitive learning experience.



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Align Systems and Structures to the Plan

"We don't rise to the level of our goals; we fall to the level of our systems."

- Ensure the school's or institution's systems and structures support the vision for shared reading instruction and the strategy to facilitate the realization of the vision.
- This may involve revising policies, reallocating resources, or updating curriculum frameworks.
- Create mechanisms for ongoing support and resource allocation.

Build Capacity

"Tell me and I forget. Teach me and I remember. Involve me and I learn."

- Implement ongoing professional development programs for educators.
- Provide resources and training focused on equitable instructional strategies.
- Encourage collaboration and sharing of best practices among educators.

Step Back and Measure Progress

"If the ladder is not leaning against the right wall, every step we take just gets us to the wrong place faster."

- Regularly evaluate the progress towards the set goals.
- Use both qualitative and quantitative data to assess impact.
- Be prepared to make adjustments based on feedback and evaluation results.

Read Aloud & Shared Text

1 = Emerging

2 = Developing

3 = Implementing

4 = Sustaining

Standard/Learning Goal or Focus:	Curriculum/Text:
What we want to be true based on research and best practices...	Rubric Notes

Books and Materials

Books and materials are central to the read aloud. The books must be thought-provoking and useful for starting and sustaining discussions and should send affirming messages, heighten joy, and serve as windows and mirrors.

A.1 Critical Literacy Text is complex, grade-level appropriate, and a good candidate for critical literacy instruction. Text contains content, themes, or main ideas that are significant, thought-provoking, and that support analysis.	1 — Text is not complex or grade-level appropriate. 2 — Text is complex but not grade-level appropriate or a good candidate for critical literacy. 3 — Text is complex, grade-level appropriate, and a good candidate for critical literacy. 4 — Text is complex, grade-level appropriate, a good candidate for critical literacy, and considers the identities of the children in the class.	
A.2 Diversity and Inclusion Text contributes to the inclusion of diverse voices and ideas in the curriculum.	1 — Text presents only a narrow perspective (singular story). 2 — Text does not contribute to the inclusion of diverse voices and ideas. 3 — Text adds to the diversity of ideas, perspectives, and authors. 4 — Text adds to the diversity of ideas, perspectives, authors, and contributes to children's understanding of themselves, others, and our world.	
A.3 Social Justice and Equity Text authentically and accurately reflects the identities (racial, cultural, linguistic), topics, histories, interests, experiences, and motivations of people within it.	1 — Text contains racial, cultural, or linguistic stereotypes or inaccurate information on a topic. 2 — Text paints an incomplete or unauthentic picture of the topics or identities. 3 — Text authentically and accurately represents the topics and/or the identities of the people within it. 4 — Text authentically and accurately reflects the topics and the identities of people within it and is either culturally relevant to the children in the classroom or provides them with a window to learn about others.	
A.4 Lesson Alignment Strong alignment exists between the text and standards.	1 — Text does not align with the standard(s) of the lesson. 2 — Text somewhat aligns with the standard(s) of the lesson. 3 — Text strongly aligns with the standard(s) of the lesson. 4 — Text strongly aligns with learning goals of the lesson and allows for connection with other classroom texts, goals, units, experiences, etc.	

Read Aloud & Shared Text

Child Actions

Child actions are the expression of the experience children are having during the read aloud. The experience of joy is a result of stimulating intellectual engagement.

B.1 Language Practices

Children use a variety of language practices and play as they make meaning of the text and develop a love of reading and language

- 1 — Children have little to no opportunities to use all of their language practices.
- 2 — Children's language practices are accepted and encouraged at some times and in some spaces and not others.
- 3 — Children engage in language play and exploration using all their language practices.
- 4 — Children engage in language play and exploration using all their language practices and are excited to explore their own and others' language practices.

B.2 Collaboration

Children grow and share ideas by collaborating with peers through discussion, questioning, debate, writing, etc.

- 1 — Children have no opportunities to share ideas.
- 2 — Children share answers to low-level or closed questions.
- 3 — Children grow ideas by asking questions, talking to each other, debating, and writing.
- 4 — Children's understanding of the text changes and grows as a result of their ongoing collaboration with peers.

B.3 Anchoring Learning in the Text

Children cite evidence from the text to support their understanding of the deepest meaning of the text, attending to vocabulary, syntax, language choice, illustrations, author's craft, and other text structures and features.

- 1 — Children do not cite evidence from the text that moves the discussion towards the deepest meaning of the text.
- 2 — Children inconsistently cite evidence from the text that moves the discussion towards the deepest meaning of the text.
- 3 — Children consistently cite evidence from the text that moves the discussion towards the deepest meaning of the text.
- 4 — Children additionally cite evidence from the text that moves the discussion towards the deepest meaning of the text and to support, clarify, and challenge each other's ideas and viewpoints.

B.4 Social Justice and Equity

Children identify and discuss the cultural, linguistic, racial, and social justice ideas/themes within the text.

- 1 — Children do not identify or discuss issues of social justice and/or equity within the text.
- 2 — Children identify issues of social justice and/or equity within the text.
- 3 — Children identify AND discuss issues of social justice and/or equity within the text.
- 4 — Children independently make connections to external social justice and equity issues (real life, other texts, etc.) using ideas within and beyond the text.

B.5 Connecting Learning

Children synthesize and apply key learnings from text across other texts, learning experiences, and life experiences.

- 1 — Children do not make connections to the text or key learnings.
- 2 — Children connect to the text in basic or superficial ways.
- 3 — Children use their connections to the text to develop key learnings, original ideas, and conclusions about the text.
- 4 — Children use their connections to the text to develop key learnings, original ideas, and conclusions about the text and apply their key learnings from the text to other texts, learning experiences, and life experiences.

Read Aloud & Shared Text

Teacher Actions	
Teacher actions are intentional and aligned to the experience children should have. The teacher must genuinely value everyone's presence and recognize that everyone contributes to learning.	
C.1 Intellectual Prep & Language Practices Teacher facilitates discussions among children that support them in arriving at the deepest meaning of the text by asking questions that are grounded in the text; children's contributions and responses in all language practices are honored.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 — Teacher does most of the talking with little to no facilitation of discussion among children. 2 — Teacher facilitates some peer discussion that may or may not arrive at the deepest meaning of the text. 3 — Teacher facilitates discussions grounded in the text and supports them in arriving at the deepest meaning of the text. 4 — Teacher facilitates discussions among children that honor diversity of thought; children use their language practices freely as they gain a deeper understanding of the text.
C.2 Instructional Routines & Pacing Teacher uses instructional routines that support children's understanding of the deepest meaning of the text by including appropriate think time, talk time, wait time, and feedback.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 — Teacher includes instructional routines and feedback primarily focused on classroom management. 2 — Teacher includes too many or too few opportunities for think time, talk time, wait time, and/or feedback that focuses on right or wrong responses. 3 — Teacher includes instructional routines that consider the differences among children by pacing the lesson to provide think time, talk time, wait time, and feedback that is direct and non-judgmental. 4 — Teacher includes instructional routines that consider the differences among children and provide opportunities for children to utilize feedback to reflect, apply, and contribute to their learning and the learning of others.
C.3 Anchoring Learning in the Text Teacher scaffolds children's understanding of the deepest meaning of the text by drawing their attention to specific phrases, words, illustrations, and language practices that are significant to understanding.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 — Teacher provides little to no scaffolding for children to use textual evidence to grow their understanding towards the deepest meaning of the text. 2 — Teacher provides some scaffolding for children to use textual evidence to grow their understanding towards the deepest meaning of the text. 3 — Teacher consistently provides scaffolding for children to use textual evidence to grow their understanding towards the deepest meaning of the text. 4 — Teacher flexibly uses scaffolds that meet the diverse needs of children to enable all children to use textual evidence to grow their understanding towards the deepest meaning of the text.
C.4 Social Justice and Equity Teacher dedicates time and attention to criticality so that children read, write, think, and speak in ways to understand power and equity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 — Teacher does not notice or dedicate time to discuss social justice themes, bias, stereotypes, and inequities in the text with children. 2 — Teacher points out but does not discuss social justice themes, bias, stereotypes, and inequities in the text with children. 3 — Teacher notices and dedicates time to discuss social justice themes, bias, stereotypes, and inequities in the text with children. 4 — Teacher notices and dedicates time to discuss social justice themes, bias, stereotypes, and inequities in text with children and prompts and supports children to take action.
C.5 Connecting Learning Teacher creates opportunities for children to synthesize, connect, and apply their learning; teacher stamps key learnings throughout the lesson.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 — Teacher does not create opportunities for children to make connections, synthesize, and apply their learning. 2 — Teacher creates opportunities for their own connections or low-level child connections (e.g., "thumbs up if..."). 3 — Teacher creates opportunities for children's meaningful connections. 4 — Teacher creates opportunities for children to apply their connections and stamps key learnings.

Read Aloud & Shared Text

Classroom Ecology

Classroom ecology is the interdependence of the people and the space. The classroom ecology is inclusive, respectful, and affirming. It promotes a positive self-identity so that children feel comfortable sharing their whole selves: their cultures, languages, gifts, talents, oral traditions, etc. It offers access, choice, voice, and the materials and tools necessary for children to thrive.

D.1 Extend Learning

Spaces, time, and materials are designed to extend and support children's learning (e.g., learning centers, library, writing tools, and anchor charts).

- 1 — There are no or limited spaces and materials to support and extend children's learning.
- 2 — There are learning centers and spaces but no time or opportunity to extend or apply learning.
- 3 — The classroom has materials, time, and spaces where children independently extend their learning from the read aloud.
- 4 — Spaces or materials offer a variety of choices for children to apply, explore, and extend their learning.

D.2 Seating Arrangements Build Ideas

Seating arrangements promote conversation and sharing of ideas amongst children.

- 1 — Seating is arranged to facilitate discussion between teacher and children only.
- 2 — Seating arrangements promote limited conversations (e.g., only turn and talk).
- 3 — Seating arrangements support whole group and partner discussions.
- 4 — Seating arrangement configurations are used flexibly to promote conversation and idea sharing.

D.3 Access to Text

Children have access to read aloud text through visual and/or auditory means.

- 1 — Not all children have access to the text.
- 2 — Children have access to the text (visual, auditory, tactile) but it is unstructured, inconsistent, not developmentally appropriate, or highly managed by the teacher.
- 3 — Children have full access to the text (visual, auditory, tactile) to allow them to build comprehension, cite evidence, and learn about the forms and functions of print.
- 4 — Children have full access and autonomy over the text at any time to cite evidence, review text, and confirm their thinking.

D.4 Culture, Identity, and Language

Artifacts and children's work represent their language practices, interests, cultures, and identities.

- 1 — There are few or no artifacts or children's work in the classroom.
- 2 — There are artifacts and children's work in the classroom, but they do not reflect all children's cultures, identities, and languages.
- 3 — The artifacts and children's work in the classroom represent their language practices, interests, cultures, and identities.
- 4 — Children access and use the artifacts in the classroom to learn about the classroom, themselves, each other, and the world; artifacts are an extension of their learning.

Texto compartido y Lectura en voz alta

1 = Emergente

2 = En desarrollo

3 = En implementación

4 = Sostenido

Estándar/objetivo de aprendizaje o enfoque:	Currículo/texto:	
<i>Lo siguiente es basado en investigaciones académicas y mejores prácticas pedagógicas y es lo que queremos que sea evidente en todas las clases.</i>	Rúbrica	Notas

Libros y materiales

Los libros y los materiales son centrales para la Lectura en voz alta. Los libros deben invitar a la reflexión y ser útiles para comenzar y mantener debates. Además, deben promover mensajes constructivos, llenarnos de gozo y servir como “espejos y ventanas”.

A.1 Alfabetización crítica El texto es complejo, apropiado para el nivel de grado y una buena opción para la alfabetización crítica. El texto incluye contenido, temas o ideas principales que son significativos, invitan la reflexión y apoyan el análisis.	1 — El texto no es complejo o apropiado para el nivel de grado. 2 — El texto es complejo, pero no es apropiado para el nivel de grado, o no es una buena opción para la alfabetización crítica. 3 — El texto es complejo, apropiado para el nivel de grado y una buena opción para la alfabetización crítica. 4 — El texto es complejo, apropiado para el nivel de grado, una buena opción para la alfabetización crítica y considera las identidades de los estudiantes en la clase.
A.2 Diversidad e inclusión El texto promueve la inclusión de voces e ideas diversas en el currículo.	1 — El texto presenta una perspectiva limitada (historia singular). 2 — El texto no fomenta la inclusión de voces e ideas diversas. 3 — El texto promueve la diversidad de ideas, perspectivas y autores. 4 — El texto promueve la diversidad de ideas, perspectivas y autores, y fomenta la comprensión de los estudiantes de sí mismos, otros y nuestro mundo.
A.3 Justicia social y equidad El texto refleja identidades (raciales, culturales y lingüísticas), temas, historias, intereses, experiencias y motivaciones de los personajes o temas que menciona de forma auténtica y verídica.	1 — El texto contiene estereotipos raciales, culturales o lingüísticos o información incorrecta sobre un tema. 2 — El texto comparte información incompleta o inauténtica sobre temas o identidades. 3 — El texto comparte información completa y auténtica sobre temas o identidades. 4 — El texto comparte información completa y auténtica sobre temas e identidades y es culturalmente relevante a los estudiantes en la clase, o les brinda una oportunidad para aprender sobre otros.
A.4 Alineación de la lección Existe una alineación sólida entre el texto y los estándares.	1 — No existe una alineación sólida entre el texto y los estándares de la lección. 2 — Existe poca alineación entre el texto y los estándares de la lección. 3 — Existe una alineación sólida entre el texto y los estándares de la lección. 4 — Existe una alineación sólida entre el texto y las metas de aprendizaje de la lección, y permite la conexión con otros textos, metas, unidades de estudio, experiencias, etc., de la clase.

Texto compartido y Lectura en voz alta

Acciones de los estudiantes

Las acciones de los estudiantes describen la experiencia que ellos tienen durante la Lectura en voz alta. El gozo que brinda la lectura es el resultado de participar en un ambiente que les estimula intelectualmente.

B.1 Prácticas lingüísticas

Los estudiantes experimentan y utilizan una variedad de prácticas lingüísticas al captar el sentido del texto y fomentan su amor por la lectura y por los idiomas.

- 1 — Los estudiantes tienen pocas oportunidades (o no tienen ninguna oportunidad) para utilizar sus prácticas lingüísticas.
- 2 — La manera en que los estudiantes utilizan sus prácticas lingüísticas es aceptada y fomentada en algunos instantes o en ciertas ocasiones, pero no en otras.
- 3 — Los estudiantes experimentan con el lenguaje utilizando todas sus prácticas lingüísticas, las cuales son aceptadas en todas ocasiones.
- 4 — Los estudiantes experimentan con el lenguaje utilizando todas sus prácticas lingüísticas, las cuales son aceptadas en todas ocasiones, y se emocionan al explorar sus propias prácticas lingüísticas y las de otros.

B.2 Colaboración

Los estudiantes desarrollan y comparten ideas mediante la colaboración con sus compañeros de clase a través de la conversación, el diálogo interrogativo, el debate y la escritura, etc.

- 1 — Los estudiantes no tienen oportunidades para compartir ideas.
- 2 — Los estudiantes comparten respuestas a preguntas de bajo nivel o cerradas.
- 3 — Los estudiantes desarrollan ideas sobre el texto haciendo preguntas, conversando con sus compañeros, debatiendo y escribiendo.
- 4 — Los estudiantes desarrollan su comprensión del texto que cambia y crece como resultado de su colaboración con sus compañeros.

B.3 Citar evidencia textual

Los estudiantes citan evidencia del texto para respaldar su comprensión del significado más profundo del dicho texto, tomando en cuenta el vocabulario, la sintaxis, el lenguaje utilizado, las ilustraciones, el estilo artístico del autor y otras estructuras textuales.

- 1 — Los estudiantes no citan pruebas del texto que promueven un diálogo que les ayuda a desarrollar su comprensión del significado más profundo del texto.
- 2 — En ocasiones, los estudiantes citan pruebas del texto que promueven un diálogo que les ayuda a desarrollar su comprensión del significado más profundo del texto.
- 3 — Los estudiantes a menudo citan pruebas del texto que promueven un diálogo que les ayuda a desarrollar su comprensión del significado más profundo del texto.
- 4 — Los estudiantes a menudo citan pruebas del texto que les ayuda a desarrollar su comprensión del significado más profundo del texto, y lo hacen también para respaldar, aclarar y desafiar las ideas y los puntos de vista de otros.

B.4 Justicia social y equidad

Los estudiantes identifican y conversan sobre las ideas y los temas culturales, lingüísticos, raciales y de justicia social dentro de los textos.

- 1 — Los estudiantes no identifican ni conversan sobre problemas de justicia social y/o equidad dentro del texto.
- 2 — Los estudiantes identifican problemas de justicia social y/o equidad dentro del texto.
- 3 — Los estudiantes identifican y conversan sobre temas de justicia social o equidad dentro del texto.
- 4 — Los estudiantes independientemente hacen conexiones (con otros textos, la vida real, etc.) a temas de justicia social o equidad, aplicando ideas dentro del texto y más allá del texto.

B.5 Conexión del aprendizaje

Los estudiantes sintetizan y aplican los aprendizajes clave del texto a otros textos, otras experiencias de aprendizaje y otras experiencias vitales.

- 1 — Los estudiantes no hacen conexiones con el texto o con los aprendizajes clave.
- 2 — Los estudiantes hacen conexiones básicas o superficiales con el texto.
- 3 — Los estudiantes utilizan sus conexiones con el texto para desarrollar aprendizajes clave, formar ideas originales y hacer conclusiones sobre el texto.
- 4 — Los estudiantes utilizan sus conexiones con el texto para desarrollar aprendizajes clave, formar ideas originales y hacer conclusiones sobre el texto y, además, aplican lo que aprenden a otros textos, otras experiencias de aprendizaje y otras experiencias vitales.

Texto compartido y Lectura en voz alta

Acciones del maestro

Las acciones del maestro son intencionales y están alineadas con la experiencia que los estudiantes deben tener durante la Lectura a voz alta. El maestro debe valorar de manera genuina la presencia de todos y reconocer que todos contribuyen al aprendizaje.

C.1 Preparación intelectual y prácticas lingüísticas

El maestro facilita análisis entre los estudiantes para llegar al significado más profundo del texto por medio de preguntas basadas en el texto. Las contribuciones y respuestas en todas las prácticas lingüísticas de los estudiantes son honradas.

- 1 — El maestro domina la conversación con poca o ninguna facilitación de diálogo entre los estudiantes.
- 2 — El maestro facilita una conversación entre los estudiantes que en ocasiones les ayuda a llegar al significado más profundo del texto.
- 3 — El maestro facilita análisis entre los estudiantes basado en el texto y los apoya para llegar al significado más profundo del dicho texto.
- 4 — El maestro facilita análisis entre los estudiantes que honra la diversidad de pensamiento. Los estudiantes utilizan sus prácticas lingüísticas libremente a medida que adquieren una comprensión más profunda del texto.

C.2 Rutinas de instrucción y ritmo de la lección

El maestro incorpora rutinas de instrucción que ayudan a moderar el ritmo de la lección y apoyan la comprensión del significado más profundo del texto, ofreciendo comentarios libres de prejuicios y tiempo apropiado para reflexionar, conversar y contestar.

- 1 — El maestro incorpora las rutinas de instrucción y ofrece comentarios principalmente enfocados en el manejo de la clase.
- 2 — El maestro les brinda a los estudiantes demasiadas o muy pocas oportunidades para que ellos puedan reflexionar, platicar y contestar y, además, ofrece comentarios que se enfocan solamente en respuestas correctas o incorrectas.
- 3 — El maestro incorpora rutinas de instrucción que toman en cuenta las diferencias entre los estudiantes, moderando el ritmo de la lección para brindarle tiempo a los estudiantes para reflexionar, platicar y contestar, y ofrece comentarios libres de prejuicios.
- 4 — El maestro incorpora rutinas de instrucción que toman en cuenta las diferencias entre los estudiantes y les brinda oportunidades para que ellos utilicen sus comentarios con el fin de reflexionar, aplicar y contribuir a su aprendizaje y el aprendizaje de otros.

C.3 Uso de evidencia textual

El maestro apoya la comprensión de los estudiantes sobre el significado más profundo del texto y dirige su atención a frases, palabras, ilustraciones y prácticas lingüísticas específicas que son relevantes para la comprensión del dicho texto.

- 1 — El maestro proporciona poco apoyo (o no proporciona apoyo) para que los estudiantes utilicen pruebas textuales para desarrollar su comprensión del significado más profundo del texto.
- 2 — El maestro proporciona cierto apoyo para que los estudiantes utilicen pruebas textuales para desarrollar su comprensión del significado más profundo del texto.
- 3 — El maestro proporciona apoyo de forma constante para que los estudiantes utilicen pruebas textuales para desarrollar su comprensión del significado más profundo del texto.
- 4 — El maestro utiliza apoyos de forma flexible que satisfacen las diversas necesidades de los estudiantes para permitir que todos utilicen las pruebas textuales para desarrollar su comprensión del significado más profundo del texto.

C.4 Justicia social y equidad

El maestro dedica tiempo y atención a desarrollar el pensamiento crítico de los estudiantes para que ellos aprendan a leer, escribir, pensar y hablar acerca de sistemas de poder y equidad.

- 1 — El maestro no reconoce ni dedica tiempo para conversar sobre temas de justicia social, prejuicios, estereotipos o desigualdades en el texto con los estudiantes.
- 2 — El maestro señala, pero no conversa sobre temas de justicia social, prejuicios, estereotipos y desigualdades en el texto con los estudiantes.
- 3 — El maestro señala y dedica tiempo para conversar sobre temas de justicia social, prejuicios, estereotipos y desigualdades en el texto con los estudiantes.
- 4 — El maestro señala y dedica tiempo para conversar sobre temas de justicia social, prejuicios, estereotipos y desigualdades en el texto con los estudiantes, y les motiva y apoya para que actúen al respecto.

C.5 Hacer conexiones con el aprendizaje

El maestro crea oportunidades para que los estudiantes sinteticen, conecten y apliquen su aprendizaje. Además, el maestro destaca los aprendizajes clave mientras que enseña la lección.

- 1 — El maestro no crea oportunidades para que los estudiantes hagan conexiones, sinteticen y apliquen su aprendizaje.
- 2 — El maestro crea oportunidades para hacer sus propias conexiones o para que los estudiantes hagan conexiones de bajo nivel (p. ej., "levanten el pulgar si...").
- 3 — El maestro crea oportunidades para que los estudiantes desarrollen conexiones significativas.
- 4 — El maestro crea oportunidades para que los estudiantes apliquen sus conexiones y destaca aprendizajes clave mientras que enseña la lección.

Texto compartido y Lectura en voz alta

Ecología de la clase

La ecología en la clase se refiere a la interdependencia entre las personas, el espacio y el ambiente de aprendizaje. La ecología de la clase debe promover una cultura de inclusión, respeto y seguridad, y debe promover un sentido de identidad positiva entre los estudiantes de la clase para que ellos se sientan cómodos cuando comparten sus culturas, idiomas, dones, talentos, tradiciones orales, etc. La ecología de la clase debe ofrecer a los estudiantes acceso, libertad de decisión, oportunidades para que desarrollen su voz y los materiales y herramientas que necesitan para ser exitosos.

D.1 Ampliar el aprendizaje

Los espacios, el tiempo durante la clase y los materiales están diseñados para ampliar y apoyar el aprendizaje de los estudiantes (p. ej., centros de aprendizaje, biblioteca, herramientas de escritura y carteles/gráficas).

- 1 — No hay o hay pocos espacios y materiales para apoyar y ampliar el aprendizaje de los estudiantes.
- 2 — Hay centros de aprendizaje y espacios, pero no hay tiempo ni oportunidades para ampliar o aplicar el aprendizaje.
- 3 — La clase tiene materiales, tiempo y espacios en los que los estudiantes amplían su aprendizaje de forma independiente a partir de la Lectura en voz alta.
- 4 — Los espacios o los materiales ofrecen una gran variedad de opciones para que los estudiantes apliquen, exploren y amplíen su aprendizaje.

D.2 El arreglo de asientos fomenta las ideas

El arreglo de asientos promueve la conversación y el intercambio de ideas entre los estudiantes.

- 1 — El arreglo de asientos está organizado para facilitar únicamente la conversación entre el maestro y los estudiantes.
- 2 — El arreglo de asientos promueve conversaciones limitadas (p. ej., solo hablar con un compañero).
- 3 — El arreglo de asientos apoya conversaciones del grupo completo y entre parejas.
- 4 — El arreglo de asientos se utiliza de manera flexible para promover la conversación y compartir ideas.

D.3 Acceso al texto

Los estudiantes tienen acceso al texto de la Lectura en voz alta por medios visuales y/o auditivos.

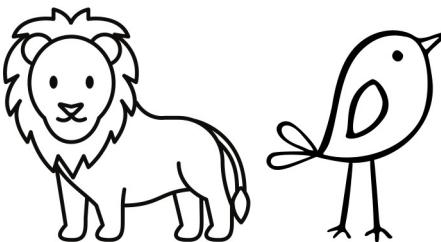
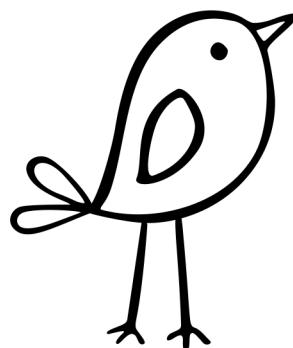
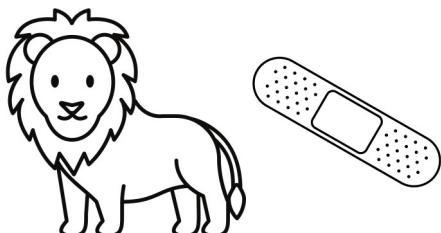
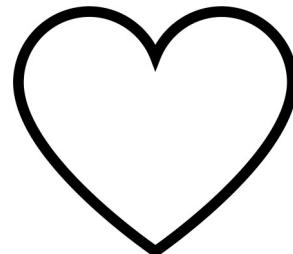
- 1 — No todos los estudiantes tienen acceso al texto.
- 2 — Los estudiantes tienen acceso al texto (visual, auditivo, táctil), pero este acceso no tiene estructura, no es consistente, no es adecuado para su desarrollo o es demasiado controlado por el maestro.
- 3 — Los estudiantes tienen acceso completo al texto (visual, auditivo, táctil) que les permite desarrollar su comprensión, citar pruebas y aprender sobre las formas y funciones del material impreso.
- 4 — Los estudiantes tienen acceso completo al texto y autonomía sobre él para que en cualquier momento puedan citar pruebas, repasar dicho texto y confirmar lo que piensan.

D.4 Cultura, identidad e idioma

Los artefactos y el trabajo de los estudiantes representan sus prácticas lingüísticas, intereses, culturas e identidades.

- 1 — No hay o hay pocos artefactos o trabajo de los estudiantes en la clase.
- 2 — Hay artefactos y trabajo de los estudiantes en la clase, pero no reflejan todas las culturas, identidades e idiomas de los estudiantes.
- 3 — Los artefactos y el trabajo de los estudiantes representan sus prácticas lingüísticas, intereses, culturas e identidades.
- 4 — Los estudiantes acceden y utilizan los artefactos en la clase para aprender sobre la clase, sí mismos, sus compañeros y el mundo. Los artefactos son una extensión de su aprendizaje.

The Lion and the Bird Summary Chart

Main Characters	Setting	Lesson Learned
		Relationships are meaningful, they matter to everyone in them.
Problem	Solution	
Bird hurts his wing and gets left behind by his flock. 	The Lion helps the bird and the bird stays with the lion throughout the winter until he is able to go back with his flock. Bird comes back to visit Lion the next season. 	Loss is a part of life, we have to learn to live on. 



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SESSION GOALS

Experiential Outcomes

- Feel hopeful about opportunities to develop and strengthen our individual and collective leadership
- Feel intentional about how we use our time together
- Feel inspired by the learning we have done together and the opportunities that are ahead

Practical Outcomes

- Set the vision
- Explore the Framework
- Identify components of culturally sustaining instruction
- Identify key components for managing change

SESSION FLOW

	Introduction and Welcome (5 minutes)
PART I	Setting the Vision (10 minutes) <ul style="list-style-type: none">- What does equitable and culturally sustaining read aloud/shared reading instruction look like, feel like, and sound like?
PART II	Explore the Framework (10 minutes)
PART III	Diagnosing the Current State of Teaching and Learning (20 minutes) <ul style="list-style-type: none">- What does the teacher say and do?- What do students say and do as a result?
PART IV	Set Goals and Create a Plan (10 minutes) Q&A (5 minutes)

PART I: SET THE VISION

COMMUNICATE AND ALIGN ON THE VISION

Whole Group Reflection

What does equitable shared reading instruction look like, feel like, and sound like?



Join our word cloud by:

- Scanning the QR Code
- Text **jowen234** and your message to phone number **22333**
- Online at PollEv.com/jowen234



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PART II: Review the Framework

Review the *Framework for Teaching and Learning*

What Elements of the Vision do you see in the Framework?

GOLF FRAMEWORK FOR TEACHING AND LEARNING Foundational Skills			
1 = Emerging	2 = Developing	3 = Implementing	4 = Sustaining
Source/Essential Question/Topic:		Curriculum/Unit:	
Other area(s) in which the topic is used or research/practices:	Public		Notes:
Books and Materials			
<input type="checkbox"/> Using systematic, research-based practices program:			
A.1 Lesson Alignment			
Materials align to the standards, activities, and learning goals.			
1 = Tasks are not aligned with the skills, standards, and learning goals.			
2 = Tasks are partially aligned with the skills, standards, and learning goals.			
3 = Tasks are fully aligned with the skills, standards, and learning goals.			
4 = Tasks, activities, and materials are fully aligned with the skills, standards, and learning goals.			
A.2 Materials Support Multimodal Learning			
Materials provide opportunities for children to engage in multimodal learning through reading, writing, listening, speaking, and viewing.			
1 = Tasks are not aligned with the skills, standards, and learning goals.			
2 = Materials provide opportunities for multimodal learning through reading, writing, listening, speaking, and viewing.			
3 = Materials are fully aligned with the skills, standards, and learning goals.			
4 = Materials support a variety of learning styles and allow for flexible learning.			
A.3 Diversity of Text			
Tasks are free of bias, and reflecting, and reflect the diversity of the world.			
1 = Tasks are not aligned with the diversity of the world.			
2 = Tasks are free of bias and reflecting and reflect the diversity of the world.			
3 = Tasks are fully aligned with the diversity of the world.			
4 = Tasks are fully aligned with the diversity of the world.			
A.4 Materials Extend Learning			
Materials extend learning beyond the lesson to include additional resources, activities, and digital technologies, etc. are present.			
1 = Materials are not aligned with the skills, standards, and learning goals.			
2 = Materials are partially aligned with the skills, standards, and learning goals.			
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Where there any additional ideas that surfaced from reviewing the framework?

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Where there any additional ideas that surfaced from reviewing the framework?

PART III: DIAGNOSE THE CURRENT STATE OF TEACHING AND LEARNING

Trust and Verify the Curriculum

(For Teacher Reference)

Note to Teachers: This is the completed version of the anchor chart.

How do characters in the stories care for birds?

Title	MAIN CHARACTERS <i>Who are the main characters?</i>	SETTING <i>Where does the story take place?</i>	PROBLEM <i>What is the bird's problem?</i>	SOLUTION <i>Who are the helpers? What do the helpers do?</i>		THE END <i>(resolution) What happens to the bird?</i>
				Who?	Does what?	
<i>The Lion and the Bird</i>	 		Bird is wounded, so he can't fly away with the other birds. 	The lion 	Bandages the bird's wing and takes care of the bird by keeping it warm in his mane.  	Bird gets better and joins his flock but later comes back. 

Diving Into the Literature

The Lion and the Bird.

Who are the main characters of the text?	What is the problem?	What is the solution/resolution?	What is the lesson learned?



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Classroom Observation

What does Ms. Stafford say and do?	What do children say and do as a result?



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Based on our work with the *Framework for Teaching and Learning* ...

Where did you see Ms. Stafford embody the vision for Equitable Instruction?

What do we want to see change for children?

What does Ms. Stafford need to understand about the vision to engage children differently?



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PART IV: SET GOALS AND CREATE A PLAN

Based on our work with the *Framework for Teaching and Learning...*

What indicator would you prioritize for Child Actions?

What indicator would you prioritize for Teacher Actions?

What kinds of learning experiences would be beneficial to support Ms. Stafford in shifting her practice?



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ALIGN SYSTEMS AND STRUCTURES TO THE PLAN

What types of systems and structures would need to be in place for Ms. Stafford to have these learning experiences?