

New Parent Bilingual Education

Theme : New Parent Bilingual Education and Resources

Method : Communicative Language Teaching: Focus on interactive use of language in scenarios

Learning Objective :

- New parents have a good understanding of the importance of teaching their child a second language
- New parents have a easy and flexible lesson plan for at home usage
- New parents are aware of accessible resources for continued learning

Lesson Topic	Basic daily language acquisition
Learner Profile	Children Aged 0-9 with basic comprehension abilities
Content Objectives	Child will be able to <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Learn basic vocabulary- Understand basic sentence structure- Use basic grammar of target language- Read basic term in target language- Take at least 1 hour or more a day to utilize target language
Language Objectives	Child will be able to <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Understand basic speech- Use basic speech in daily life- Read basic terms in target language
Key Vocabulary	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Language Acquisition- Syntax- Sentence Structure
Materials	Simple books, technology
Introduction	Each day (or week if you would rather break down topics and work on them over a longer period) decide on what vocabulary is important for your child to develop. As a start you can use typical terminology such as items around the house, typical actions performed, and more. Initially, it is normal to use very basic sentence structure with your child (baby talk) as this is something we as humans do automatically and doesn't confuse children as long as you match their development as they continue to understand the language used with them.

Background	Assuming the child is continuing their understanding of the majority language, if they are able to match their usage of the target language with the majority language. If the child already is using the majority language much more than the target, try to use more of the target language in day to day interactions as to involve them in more immersion of the language.
Presentation	Initially start with teaching basic terminology such as “water” when they are drinking water (adjust accordingly to target language), or “bed time?” when they are going to get ready for bed. Repetition of these core terms will help with the basic understanding in their day to day. Over time develop sentences to start incorporating basic grammatical structure of the target language in what you say to the child. You should be sure to continue to speak in the target language around the child (with a partner) so they are immersed in what the normal language sounds like. This can be also done by watching television programs in the target language. This will help with the child's syntax development. Expose the child to typical reading or written activities to get them familiar with sentence structure as well as the target language's alphabet.
Practice and Application	Some activities you can do from day to day are things like reading books in the target language, continuously getting more advanced as the child progresses. You can also have them do some games online that have them working on their language abilities such as DuolingoKids or others (see parent resource page). The best way to ensure language acquisition is through language immersion, so make sure to find ways to do so in your home that are attainable.
Assessment	Each week check in to see if your child is able to recall terminology you have selected and practiced. As they progress, they continue to assess their ability to use sentence structure, grammar, syntax and more. This can be done by asking them questions (quizzing) or creating small written “exams” for them to fill out at home.