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Based on the Maya Alkateb-Chamis article highlights a study showing that children who are taught in a language different from the one spoken at home tend to have poorer literacy outcomes. This "linguistic discordance" can contribute to learning poverty, especially in multilingual areas. The study suggests that using a child's native language in early education can improve literacy rates. It emphasizes the importance of supporting children's home languages for better academic success. (<https://www.gse.harvard.edu/ideas/news/24/03/lost-translation#:~:text=Data%20reveal%20positive%20correlation%20between,language%20not%20spoken%20at%20home.>)

2)

The article traces the history of literacy education, starting with early writing systems like cuneiform. It highlights milestones such as the invention of the printing press, which made books more accessible. It also discusses the development of literacy methods in the U.S., beginning with religious texts. Today, evidence-based teaching methods like phonics are used to support various literacy levels, from beginners to advanced readers. The article concludes by focusing on five stages of literacy development. (<https://online.utpb.edu/about-us/articles/education/the-evolution-of-literacy-education/>)