

Literacy Across the Curriculum

<p><i>English/Language Arts</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discussion: What is your favorite book and why? • Study stories and practice storytelling techniques, including those from other cultures, contrast oral and written traditions • Prepare annotated bibliographies of recommended books for peers 	<p><i>Social Studies/History</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create and “attend” a classroom environment from the past, e.g., the early 1900s • Study the Indian Schools established in 1879 by the federal government and its impact on tribal culture then and now • Learn about pending current legislation that would impact your school and education 	<p><i>Languages</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learn about education in the countries of the language being studied, and compare to your own • Create lessons to familiarize younger children with this language and culture • Identify idioms and slang expressions that would be hard to translate into the language being studied, and find similar kinds of expressions in the language being studied
<p><i>Theater, Music, & Visual Arts</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Write skits that promote reading as an adventure, perform plays with books as their subject • Find and learn contemporary or popular songs that promote learning and education • Find quotes in books, online, or elsewhere about the wonders of books and reading, then create posters 	<p>Literacy</p>	<p><i>Math</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Research literacy rates for your state and compare with national statistics • Examine the relationship between math and language as forms of communication and understanding • Discuss: What does it mean to be “math literate?” How has this changed with calculators and computers?
<p><i>Physical Education</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss: How does physical activity help children learn? • Design an activity to teach the alphabet by having students form the letters with their bodies either individually or in groups • Create an annotated list of books about sports or athletes to share with younger children 	<p><i>Computer</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access the Internet for illiteracy data and local resources and programs • Make a list of computer terms and meanings in a picture book format • Research places in the community that need computers for kids, like shelters or community centers, and seek donations from businesses 	<p><i>Science</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Study about learning differences, variations of learning styles, and learning disabilities • Prepare science lessons for young children that incorporate various learning styles • Help younger students record science experiments