

This training is funded by the California Department of Social Services. The materials included in this training include materials or products developed in part or wholly by the California Department of Education and produced by the California Department of Social Services.

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Partners in Early Learning

The California Department of Education (CDE) was given the authority in the 2021 Budget Bill to revise the Preschool Learning Foundations, which will now be known as the California Preschool/Transitional Kindergarten Learning Foundations (PTKLF). The California Department of Social Services (CDSS) is developing implementation materials and professional development. This partnership benefits all children regardless of funding sources.



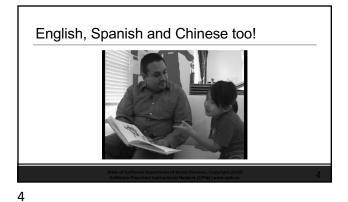
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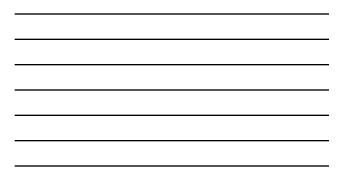
Preschool English Learners: Principles and Practices to Promote Language, Literacy, and Learning—A Resource Guide (Second Edition)

Chapter 4: Paths to Bilingualism



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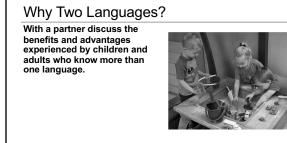




Training Outcomes

- Discuss the advantages of maintaining the home language and becoming bilingual.
- Explain cross-language transfer.
- Distinguish among the three paths to bilingualism.

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Benefits of Multilingualism

- Cognitive
- Educational
- Economic
- Sociocultural

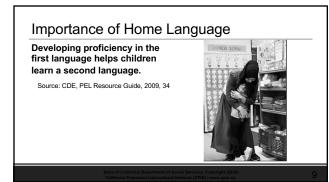
Challenging Common Myths

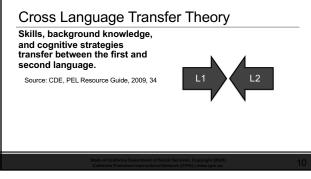
It is now understood that the constant need to shift attention between languages leads to several cognitive advantages. Research has found that bilingual adults and children show improved executive functioning of the brain-that is, they are able to shift attention, switch between tasks, and solve problems more easily. Bilinguals have also been found to have increased metalinguistic skills (the ability to think about language per se and understand how it works). There is evidence that being bilingual makes learning a third language easier. Further, the accumulating effect of dual language experience is thought to translate into protective effects against cognitive decline with aging and the onset of Alzheimer's disease.

Source: Ramirez, Why the baby brain can learn two languages at the same time,

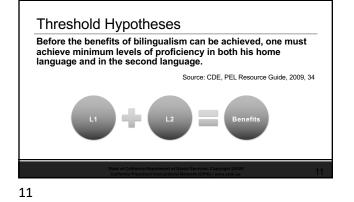
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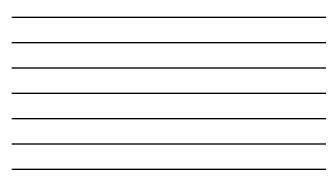
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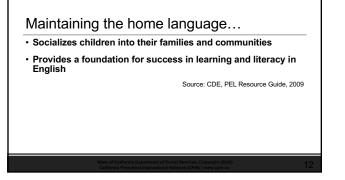












Results of Language Loss

- Diminished parent-child communication, socialization, and identity
 Source: Woon Fillmore, 1991
- Cultural and linguistic displacement Source: Genesee, Paradis, and Crago, 2021
- Reduced sense of self-efficacy, social, and cognitive development Source: Chang, 2007; Duke and Purcell-Gates, 2003; Moll, 1992; Riojas-Cortez, 2001; Vygotsky and Education, 1990

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Connections to Principles and Practices

Principle 5: Experimenting with the use, form, purpose, and intent of both the first and second language leads to growth in the acquisition of the second language.

Principle 6: Continued use and development of the child's home language will benefit the child as he or she acquires English.

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Three Paths to Bilingualism

1. Simultaneous

2. Successive

3. Receptive



Lens on Video Viewing

- Reflect on the key concepts of theory.
- Refer to Handout 4B: Three Alternative Paths to Bilingualism.
- **Respond** in writing on Handout 4B.

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Simultaneous Bilingualism

- The process of learning two or more languages within the same space of time, starting before age 3.
- Children develop equally, or nearly equally, in both languages through exposure and opportunities to use both languages.
- Also known as simultaneous language acquisition.

Successive Bilingualism

- Process of learning a second language after having reached at least basic mastery in the first language
- By age 3, most children have acquired most aspects of oral language
- Also known as sequential bilingualism or successive second language acquisition
- Explained in greater detail in Chapter 5

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Receptive Bilingualism

- The process of learning a second language with few
 opportunities to speak it
- Children understand a great deal more than they are able to express in words
- Learning a second language through exposure, not active use

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Connections to "Principles and Practices"

- Volunteers read aloud the following principles from the PEL Resource Guide:
- Principle 4, page 40
- Principle 5, page 41
- Principle 6, page 43
- At your table, share one practice from your selected principle to apply with the preschoolers you teach.

Key Points

- There are many advantages of bilingualism.
- Cross-language transfer explains why maintaining the home language while acquiring a second language is important to a child's language development.
- There are three alternative paths to achieving childhood bilingualism.

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Reflection

Turn to page 44 in the PEL Resource Guide and take the time to answer question 1 on the Reflection handout:

- How do I communicate to the children and their families the importance and benefits of learning more than one language?

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