# Pre-Service Bilingual Teachers and their Spanish Academic Language Proficiency as Measured by the BTLPT

Alma D. Rodríguez, EdD Sandra I. Musanti, PhD Gloria Patricia Quesada, EdD

The University of Texas Rio Grande Valley

# Spanish Proficiency for Bilingual Teachers

- In the state of Texas, pre-service bilingual teachers must demonstrate high levels of academic language proficiency in Spanish in order to obtain a bilingual certification by passing the Bilingual Target Language Proficiency Test (BTLPT).
- The development of academic Spanish among pre-service bilingual teachers is complicated by their own conflicting histories of language development (Ek & Sánchez, 2008).

# Spanish in Bilingual Teacher Preparation Programs

 It is essential that bilingual teacher education programs provide access to academic Spanish for pre-service bilingual teachers (Sutterby, Ayala, & Murillo, 2005) so they can, in turn, help their future emergent bilingual students develop academic Spanish proficiency as they acquire English and content area knowledge.

# Spanish in Bilingual Teacher Preparation Programs

 Bilingual teacher educators must monitor the performance of their bilingual teacher candidates in the BTLPT to identify strategies to better support pre-service bilingual teachers throughout their bilingual teacher education program in the development of Spanish academic language proficiency.

### The Study

- A study was conducted with one cohort of bilingual preservice teachers who completed their student teaching in the Spring 2015 semester in a Hispanic-serving institution in south Texas.
- Participants
  - 29 Latina student teachers
- Data
  - 31-item questionnaire on their perceptions of their own academic language proficiency in Spanish as well as on the factors and experiences that had shaped such proficiency.
  - Individual semi-structured interviews on pre-service teachers perceptions of the BTLPT.
  - Focus group
  - Student teachers' performance on the BTLPT

# Preliminary Findings Survey

• Language Skills

	Spanish	English	Both
First language	76%	10%	14%
Dominant language	28%	28%	41%
Stronger writing skills	28%	69%	3%
Reading for classes	69%	3%	48%

### Preliminary Findings Survey

#### • Language Use

	Spanish	English	Both (mixing)	Both (alternating)
Family	48%	10%	21%	21%
Friends	3%	17%	24%	55%

### Preliminary Findings Survey

- Schooling Experiences
  - 62% received instruction in Spanish at some point
  - 55% attended a bilingual school at some point of their schooling
  - 21% attended ESL classes at some point of their schooling:
  - 86% took Spanish classes in Middle or High School

# **Preliminary Findings** Survey

- Family Data
  - Parents who speak English:
    - Both-24% / One -38% / None -38%
  - Level of Education

	Elementary	Middle School	High School	College
Mother	14%	21%	38%	28%
Father	14%	10%	38%	38%

# **Preliminary Findings** Survey

- Perceptions of Academic Language Proficiency
  - 3 = PROFICIENT

4 = VERY PROFICIENT 2 = SOMEWHAT PROFICIENT

3 = PROFICIENT	1 = NOT PROFICIENT				
	SOCIAL P	ROFICIENC	Y		
ROFICIENCY LEVEL	4	3	2		

	SOCIAL P	SOCIAL PROFICIENCY			ACADEMIC PROFICIENCY			
PROFICIENCY LEVEL	4	3	2	1	4	3	2	1
Listening Comprehension	22 (76%)	7	0	0	19 (65%)	9	1	0
Reading Comprehension	18 (62%)	11	0	0	15 (52%)	12 (41%)	2	0
Oral Expression	16 (55%)	10	1	2	9 (31%)	10 (34%)	8 (27%)	2
Written Expression	9	14 (48%)	6	0	6	11 (38%)	12 (41%)	0
	SOCIAL P	SOCIAL PROFICIENCY		ACADEMI	C PROFIC	IENCY		
PROFICIENCY LEVEL	4	3	2	1	4	3	2	1
Listening Comprehension	22 (76%)	7	0	0	19 (65%)	9	1	0
Reading Comprehension	18 (62%)	11	0	0	15 (52%)	12 (41%)	2	0
Oral Expression	16 (55%)	10	1	2	9	10	8	2

### Preliminary Findings BTLPT Scores

#### • 75% Pass Rate

	Average score	Lowest/highest score
Listening comprehension Possible Points 32	27	22/31
Reading comprehension Possible Points 40	33.5	28/38
Oral expression Possible Points 45	36.7	27/42
Written expression Possible Points 36	27	18/36

# Preliminary Findings BTLPT Scores

75% of correct responses	Number of students with 75% or more correct	Percentage of students with 75% or more correct
24/32 points	16/18	89%
30/40 points	17/18	94%
34/45 points	13/18	72%
7/9 points	14/18	78%
7/9	9/18	50%
7/9	17/18	94%
7/9	10/18	56%
7/9	14/18	78%
27/36	8/18	44%
9/12	9/18	50%
9/12	9/18	50%
9/12	10/18	56%
	24/32 points 30/40 points 34/45 points 7/9 points 7/9 7/9 7/9 7/9 27/36 9/12	75% or more correct 24/32 points 16/18 30/40 points 17/18 34/45 points 13/18 7/9 points 14/18 7/9 9/18 7/9 17/18 7/9 10/18 7/9 10/18 7/9 14/18 27/36 8/18 9/12 9/18

# Preliminary Findings BTLPT Scores

N= 6 students who did not pass the test	75% of correct responses	Number of students with 75% or more correct	Percentage of students with 75% or more correct	Minimum and maximum score
Listening Comprehension	24/32 points	1/6	17%	17 - 25
Reading Comprehension	30/40 points	2/6	33%	22 - 32
Oral Expression	34/45 points	1/6	17%	21 - 36
Simulated Conversation	7/9 points	1/6	17%	3 - 7.5
Questions & Answers (1 of 2)	7/9	1/6	17%	1.5 - 7.5
Questions & Answers (2 of 2)	7/9	0/6	0%	1.5 - 6
Oral Presentation	7/9	2/6	33%	6 - 9
Support a situation or opinion	7/9	2/6	33%	4.5 - 6
Written expression	27/36	2/6	33%	14 - 28
Response to letter, memo, email	9/12	1/6	17%	4 - 12
Lesson Plan	9/12	2/6	33%	2 - 10
Opinion or Position Essay	9/12	4/6	67%	6 – 10

#### **Preliminary Findings**

Patterns in Open-Ended Survey Responses

- Many participants felt confident they could do well in the BTLPT.
- Most participants felt nervous about the speaking portion because they had to improvise, they had to record themselves, and it was timed.
- Some participants felt less confident about the writing portion of the exam.
- Many participants complained about the testing environment, which contributed to their anxiety.

#### **Preliminary Findings**

Patterns in Open-Ended Survey Responses

- Four Patterns Regarding Usefulness of College Coursework in Spanish:
  - Some participants felt the BILS (bilingual) classes were of most help for the BTLPT by providing instruction on writing lesson plans
  - Some participants felt their Spanish coursework helped them the most with the grammar
  - Some participants mentioned it was of help to speak and present in Spanish in class
  - Some participants did not feel prepared and expressed the desire for more support and challenge in their coursework.

#### **Effective Practices**

- Bilingual education coursework in Spanish
  - Focus on developing Spanish academic language
- Translanguaging pedagogy
  - Capitalizing on students' linguistic repertoires
- Metalinguistic awareness
  - In depth understanding of how language works

#### **Effective Practices**

- Curriculum Alignment to Standards
  - Lesson planning in Spanish
  - Delivery of presentations in Spanish
- Faculty Reflection Collaboration and Mentoring
  - Sharing of instructional materials and techniques
  - Action research

# Ideas for Improvement

- Increase rigor and expectations regarding academic Spanish
  - Speaking
  - Writing
- BTLPT Workshops
  - Introduce format of exam
  - Overview of different tasks
  - Practice with timing and recording
  - Practice with specific prompts

### **Exchange of Experiences and Ideas**

- Have you encountered similar challenges in the preparation of bilingual teachers?
- What are some effective practices that have worked for you and your students?

#### References

- Beeman, K., & Urow, C. (2012). Teaching for biliteracy. Strengthening bridges between languages. Philadelphia, PA: Caslon, Inc.
- Ek, L.D., & Sánchez, P. (2008). Latina/o preservice bilingual teachers in Texas: Narratives of bilingualism and biliteracy. In Raising voices: U.S. Latin@s for linguistic, educational and political rights. Symposium conducted at the 8º Congreso de Lingüística General. Madrid, Spain. June 2008.
- García, O. (2011). Theorizing translanguaging for educators. In C. Celic & K. Seltzer (Eds.), Translanguaging: A CUNY-NYSIEB Guide for Educators (pp. 1-6), New York, NY: CUNY-NYSIEB.
- Sutterby, J. A., Ayala, J., & Murillo, S. (2005). El sendero torcido al español [The Twisted Path to Spanish]: The Development of Bilingual Teachers' Spanish-Language Proficiency. Bilingual Research Journal, 29(2), 435-501.

### Thank You

- Alma D. Rodríguez, EdD
   <u>alma.rodriguez@utrgv.edu</u>
- Sandra I. Musanti, PhD sandra.musanti@utrgv.edu
- Gloria Patricia Quesada, EdD gloria.quesada@utrgv.edu