

How Has Technology Assisted Bilingual Education

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“...students need to be, parallel to their learning of technology, acquiring an ability for self-discovery, self awareness, understanding of others, and certainly high levels of critical reasoning.” Alma Flor Ada

Computer Access Points

What is the Digital Divide?

U.S. Perspective

In fall of 2000, the U.S. Department of Commerce found that 51% of all U.S. homes had a computer; 41.5% of all U.S. homes had Internet access

White (46.1%) and Asian American & Pacific Islander (56.8%) households continued to have Internet access at levels more than double those of Black (23.5%) and Hispanic (23.6%) households.

86.3% of households earning \$75,000 and above per year had Internet access compared to 12.7% of households earning less than \$15,000 per year.

Nearly 65% of college graduates have home Internet access; only 11.7% of households headed by persons with less than a high school education have Internet access.

Rural areas, though still lagging behind urban areas, had surpassed inner-cities in Internet availability and use:

Urban 42.3

Rural 38.9

Central City 37.7

Of those who use the Internet outside the home, 62.7% do so at work, 18.9% at K-12 schools, 8.3% in other school settings, 9.6% at libraries, .5% at Community Centers, and 13.8% use someone else's computer.

(Source: [Falling Through the Net](#), 2000)

The 2000 U.S. Census found:

63% of homes with residents aged 18-49 used the Internet compared to 37% of households with residents aged 50 or older.

Women have surpassed men in Internet access and use. (51% to 49%, respectively.)

94% of households in America have phones but half the female head of households below the poverty level do not.

While the computer to student ratio narrows the computer to Internet access widens.

Philosophical Views

Do all students have equal opportunities to learn?

Does access to information translate to power within our society?

Can technology be used to create new knowledge, art and act on social realities?

Professional Development Strategies

Distance Education – provides teachers the ability to keep current with best practices, research and work towards advanced degrees.

Collaboration

Learning Communities

ePals- provides teachers and students with the opportunity to work with classrooms across the country on educational projects.

“Where in Washington?” – Video conferencing project available to all teachers who have access to video conferencing equipment.

Project Based Learning

Professional Development Technologies

Video Conferencing

Net Meetings (WebX)

Newsgroups

Online Chats

Internet Resources

Software Edmarks Baileys Book House Used for alphabet and early reading skills Sammy’s Science House Millie’s Math House Soleil Software Used for language development	Hardware Laptops multi-language support Portable Supports CD software Personal Digital Assistants (PDA) multi-language support portable Wireless networks Broader access points Video cameras Digital cameras
Internet Resources Native Language Web Portals www.elsabio.com Eduhound in Spanish Online Translations Babelfish Google Translation Image sites Cooltext Animation Factory Picts4learning	Project Based Learning Real world problems Integrated subject areas Students discover knowledge Higher level thinking skills George Lucas Educational Foundation At http://www.glef.org