

1: Differentiated Instruction Solutions | Achieve

Ideas for Active Literacy I am a big believer in connected thinking and think it is crucial to our learners that all subjects support the development of each other. Once school is done and students go out into the world they quickly discover that everything is a connected web and not isolated - which can sometimes be how subjects in school are delivered.

Resources What is health literacy? Health literacy is the degree to which individuals have the capacity to obtain, process, and understand basic health information and services needed to make appropriate health decisions. Navigate the healthcare system, including filling out complex forms and locating providers and services Share personal information, such as health history, with providers Engage in self-care and chronic-disease management Understand mathematical concepts such as probability and risk Health literacy includes numeracy skills. For example, calculating cholesterol and blood sugar levels, measuring medications, and understanding nutrition labels all require math skills. Choosing between health plans or comparing prescription drug coverage requires calculating premiums, copays, and deductibles. In addition to basic literacy skills, health literacy requires knowledge of health topics. People with limited health literacy often lack knowledge or have misinformation about the body as well as the nature and causes of disease. Without this knowledge, they may not understand the relationship between lifestyle factors such as diet and exercise and various health outcomes. Health information can overwhelm even persons with advanced literacy skills. Medical science progresses rapidly. What people may have learned about health or biology during their school years often becomes outdated or forgotten, or it is incomplete. Moreover, health information provided in a stressful or unfamiliar situation is unlikely to be retained. Back to Top What is literacy? A person who has limited or low literacy skills is not illiterate. Back to Top What is plain language? Plain language is a strategy for making written and oral information easier to understand. It is one important tool for improving health literacy. Plain language is communication that users can understand the first time they read or hear it. With reasonable time and effort, a plain language document is one in which people can find what they need, understand what they find, and act appropriately on that understanding. Organizing information so that the most important points come first Breaking complex information into understandable chunks Using simple language and defining technical terms Using the active voice Language that is plain to one set of readers may not be plain to others. Speaking plainly is just as important as writing plainly. Many plain language techniques apply to verbal messages, such as avoiding jargon and explaining technical or medical terms. Back to Top What is cultural and linguistic competency? Culture affects how people communicate, understand, and respond to health information. Cultural and linguistic competency of health professionals can contribute to health literacy. Cultural competence is the ability of health organizations and practitioners to recognize the cultural beliefs, values, attitudes, traditions, language preferences, and health practices of diverse populations, and to apply that knowledge to produce a positive health outcome. This can affect how health professionals communicate with the public. For many individuals with limited English proficiency LEP , the inability to communicate in English is the primary barrier to accessing health information and services. Health information for people with LEP needs to be communicated plainly in their primary language, using words and examples that make the information understandable. Back to Top Why is health literacy important? Only 12 percent of adults have Proficient health literacy, according to the National Assessment of Adult Literacy. In other words, nearly nine out of ten adults may lack the skills needed to manage their health and prevent disease. Fourteen percent of adults 30 million people have Below Basic health literacy. These adults were more likely to report their health as poor 42 percent and are more likely to lack health insurance 28 percent than adults with Proficient health literacy. Health Literacy and Health Outcomes. Both of these outcomes are associated with higher healthcare costs. Back to Top Who is at risk? Populations most likely to experience low health literacy are older adults, racial and ethnic minorities, people with less than a high school degree or GED certificate, people with low income levels, non-native speakers of English, and people with compromised health status. Back to Top Who is responsible for improving health literacy? The primary responsibility for improving health literacy lies with public health professionals and the healthcare and public health systems.

We must work together to ensure that health information and services can be understood and used by all Americans. We must engage in skill building with healthcare consumers and health professionals. Adult educators can be productive partners in reaching adults with limited literacy skills. Back to Top 1U. Department of Health and Human Services. National Institutes of Health, U. The National Literacy Act of What Is Plain Language? Accessed on October 21, Office of Minority Health. Culture, Health, and Literacy: Adult Literacy in America: National Center for Education Statistics, U.

2: Assessing a Student's Level - Reading A-Z

An exercise in health literacy can help students gain greater understanding of health literacy and its impact on quality and safety in patient care. The Newest Vital Sign (NVS) is a screening tool for health literacy developed by Pfizer that is freely available.

Prehistoric literacy[edit] Origins of literacy[edit] Literacy is emerged with the development of numeracy and computational devices as early as 8, BCE. Script developed independently at least five times in human history in Serbia , Mesopotamia , Egypt , the Indus civilization , lowland Mesoamerica , and China. During this era, literacy was "a largely functional matter, propelled by the need to manage the new quantities of information and the new type of governance created by trade and large scale production". Proto-cuneiform texts exhibit not only numerical signs, but also ideograms depicting objects being counted. The Egyptian hieroglyphic writing system was the first notation system to have phonetic values. These civilizations used glyphic writing and bar-and-dot numerical notation systems for purposes related to royal iconography and calendar systems. These systematic notations were found inscribed on bones and recorded sacrifices made, tributes received, and animals hunted, which were activities of the elite. These oracle-bone inscriptions were the early ancestors of modern Chinese script and contained logosyllabic script and numerals. Indus script is largely pictorial and has not been deciphered yet. It may or may not include abstract signs. It is thought that they wrote from right to left and that the script is thought to be logographic. Because it has not been deciphered, linguists disagree on whether it is a complete and independent writing system; however, it is genuinely thought to be an independent writing system that emerged in the Harappa culture. Origins of the alphabet[edit] According to social anthropologist Jack Goody , there are two interpretations that regard the origin of the alphabet. Many classical scholars, such as historian Ignace Gelb , credit the Ancient Greeks for creating the first alphabetic system c. But Goody contests, "The importance of Greek culture of the subsequent history of Western Europe has led to an over-emphasis, by classicists and others, on the addition of specific vowel signs to the set of consonantal ones that had been developed earlier in Western Asia". Ten years later, English Egyptologist Alan Gardiner reasoned that these letters contain an alphabet, as well as references to the Canaanite goddess Asherah. In , William F. This included a series of inscriptions from Ugarit , discovered in by French archaeologist Claude F. Some of these inscriptions were mythological texts written in an early Canaanite dialect that consisted of a letter cuneiform consonantal alphabet. Another significant discovery was made in when three arrowheads were uncovered, each containing identical Canaanite inscriptions from twelfth century BCE. According to Frank Moore Cross , these inscriptions consisted of alphabetic signs that originated during the transitional development from pictographic script to a linear alphabet. Moreover, he asserts, "These inscriptions also provided clues to extend the decipherment of earlier and later alphabetic texts". During the Late Bronze Age , successor alphabets appeared throughout the Mediterranean region and were employed for Phoenician , Hebrew and Aramaic. According to Goody, these cuneiform scripts may have influenced the development of the Greek alphabet several centuries later. Historically, the Greeks contended that their writing system was modeled after the Phoenicians. However, many Semitic scholars now believe that Ancient Greek is more consistent with an early form Canaanite that was used c. While the earliest Greek inscriptions are dated c. It was then that the new script "Square Hebrew" emerged and the older one rapidly died out. As the Bronze Age collapsed , the Aramaeans moved into Canaan and Phoenician territories and adopted their scripts. Although early evidence of this writing is scarce, archeologists have uncovered a wide range of later Aramaic texts, written as early as the seventh century BCE. Due to its longevity and prevalence in the region, Achaemenid rulers would come to adopt it as a "diplomatic language". Aramaic merchants carried older variations of the language as far as India , where it later influenced the development of Brahmi scripture. It also led to the developments of Arabic , Pahlavi an Iranian adaptation , "as well as for a range of alphabets used by early Turkish and Mongol tribes in Siberia , Mongolia and Turkestan ". The Aramaic language would die out with the spread of Islam and with it, its influence of Arabic. Ancient and post-classical literacy[edit] Further information: Latin alphabet Until recently it was thought that the majority of people

were illiterate in ancient times. The Republic amassed huge archives of reports on every aspect of public life". The army kept extensive records relating to supply and duty rosters and submitted reports. Merchants, shippers, and landowners and their personal staffs especially of the larger enterprises must have been literate. In the late fourth century the Desert Father Pachomius would expect literacy of a candidate for admission to his monasteries: And if he is illiterate he shall go at the first, third and sixth hours to someone who can teach and has been appointed for him. He shall stand before him and learn very studiously and with all gratitude. The fundamentals of a syllable, the verbs and nouns shall all be written for him and even if he does not want to he shall be compelled to read. Even after the remnants of the Western Roman Empire fell in the 5th century literacy continued to be a distinguishing mark of the elite as communications skills were still important in political and Church life bishops were largely drawn from the senatorial class in a new cultural synthesis that made "Christianity the Roman religion," [22]. However, these skills were less in needed than previously in the absence of the large imperial administrative apparatus whose middle and top echelons the elite had dominated as if by right. Post-Antiquity illiteracy was made much worse due to a lack of suitable writing medium. When the Western Roman Empire collapsed, the import of papyrus to Europe ceased. Since papyrus perishes easily and does not last well in the wetter or damper European climate, the alternative was parchment which was expensive and accessible only by the Church and upper layers of the society. Once paper was introduced into Europe in the 11th century in Spain. Its use spread north slowly over the next four centuries. Increased literacy saw a resurgence because of its use. By the 15th century paper had largely replaced parchment except for many luxury manuscripts some of which used paper. The Reformation stressed the importance of literacy and being able to read the Bible. The Protestant countries were the first to attain full literacy; Scandinavian countries were fully literate in the early 17th century. Spread of literacy since the mid-twentieth century[edit] Adult literacy rates have increased at a constant pace since Literacy data published by UNESCO displays that since 1950, the adult literacy rate at the world level has increased by 5 percentage points every decade on average, from 59% in 1950 to 84% in 2018. However, for four decades, the population growth was so rapid that the number of illiterate adults kept increasing, rising from 1 billion in 1950 to 1.5 billion in 1980. Since then, the number has fallen markedly to 1 billion in 2018, although it remains higher than in 1950. In spite of decades of universal education policies, literacy interventions and the spread of print material and information and communications technology ICT. However, these trends have been far from uniform across regions. North America, Europe, West Asia, and Central Asia have achieved almost full adult literacy individuals at or over the age of 15 for both men and women. In much of the world, high youth literacy rates suggest that illiteracy will become less and less common as younger generations with higher educational attainment levels replace older ones. Progress towards gender parity in literacy started after 1980. On a worldwide scale, illiteracy disproportionately impacts women. This disparity was even starker in previous decades: Martha Nussbaum, for example, makes illiterate women more vulnerable to becoming trapped in an abusive marriage, given that illiteracy limits their employment opportunities and worsens their intra-household bargaining position. Moreover, Nussbaum links literacy to the potential for women to effectively communicate and collaborate with one another in order "to participate in a larger movement for political change. Making literacy classes available can be ineffective when it conflicts with the use of the valuable limited time of women and girls. For example, literate people can be more easily trained than illiterate people, and generally have a higher socioeconomic status; [44] thus they enjoy better health and employment prospects. The international community has come to consider literacy as a key facilitator and goal of development. The study claims that developing literacy in this area will bring "economic empowerment and will encourage rural women to practice hygiene, which will in turn lead to the reduction of birth and death rates. This concluded that there were economic gains for the individuals, the companies they worked for, and the Exchequer, as well as the economy and the country as a whole" for example, increased GDP. Continuing the global expansion of public education is thus a frequent focus of literacy advocates. The report features countries from a variety of regions and of differing income levels, reflecting the general global consensus on "the need to empower women through the acquisition of literacy skills. In 2000, however, the UNDP replaced the adult literacy measure with mean years of schooling. A UNDP research paper framed this change as a way to "ensure current relevance," arguing that gains in global literacy already achieved between 1990 and 2000 meant that

literacy would be "unlikely to be as informative of the future. There are millions, the majority of whom are women, who lack opportunities to learn or who have insufficient skills to be able to assert this right. The challenge is to enable them to do so. This will often imply the creation of preconditions for learning through awareness raising and empowerment. They might have difficulty getting and maintaining a job, providing for their families, or even reading a story to their children. For adults, the library might be the only source of a literacy program. Diversity in Action[edit] Dia! Parents, caregivers, and educators can even start a book club. The program seeks to equip students with skills to continue learning in the future. The person becomes an example to children and grandchildren and can better serve the community. Reading Buddies matches children of adult literacy students with college students who meet with them once a week throughout the semester for an hour and a half. The college students receive course credit to try to enhance the quality and reliability of their time. The goal is to help the child gain interest in books and feel comfortable reading aloud. Time is also spent on word games, writing letters, or searching for books in the library. Throughout the semester the pair work on writing and illustrating a book together. Although Reading Buddies began primarily as an answer to the lack of child care for literacy students, it has evolved into another aspect of the program. Working since , the HLC is "committed to improving literacy by empowering adults through education". Through one-on-one tutoring, the organization works to help adult students reach at least the fifth-grade level. Broader and complementary definitions[edit] Traditionally, literacy is the ability to use written language actively and passively; one definition of literacy is the ability to "read, write, spell, listen, and speak". For example, in the United States , the National Council of Teachers of English and the International Reading Association have added "visually representing"[clarification needed] to the traditional list of competencies. Similarly, in Scotland , literacy has been defined as: Increasingly, communication in commerce and in general requires the ability to use computers and other digital technologies. Since the s, when the Internet came into wide use in the United States, some have asserted that the definition of literacy should include the ability to use tools such as web browsers , word processing programs, and text messages. Similar expanded skill sets have been called multimedia literacy , computer literacy , information literacy , and technological literacy. Other genres under study by academia include critical literacy , media literacy , ecological literacy and health literacy [89] With the increasing emphasis on evidence-based decision making, and the use of statistical graphics and information, statistical literacy is becoming a very important aspect of literacy in general.

3: Introduction to Active Learning | CRLT

Active for Life is the place where parents go to learn about activities for kids. Physical education leads to physical literacy, which is critical for child development. Physical literacy also gives active kids the best chance to someday compete in high-performance sport.

Posted May 26th, They are easily adapted to different year groups and most can be done over and over again before children get bored of them. They also have speaking and listening at the core of them- so are also good for EAL children who are building and developing their vocabulary around literacy. Do as I say A game to recognise and practise imperative verbs. If you have space it is a good run around activity. Start off by issuing an instruction that everyone has to follow: By then you have pointed to another child to shout out the next instruction: To make it more difficult you can make a rule that the instructions have to be a synonym e. In an open space ask the children to imagine they are ground control staff at an airport and have to guide a Jumbo jet across the airfield using radio signals only. Put out a series of obstacles and ask pairs of children to guide each other across the space using short prepositional phrases: See how many different phrases they can think of to use. Put them in order This activity can be used over and over again - using different things to put them in order: Words on cards that have to be assembled into alphabetic order. What can you remember? Ask children to look at the picture for only one minute. They then have to talk, rehearse and then write a descriptive sentence about what they remember in the picture. Compare with the picture to see how accurate they were. This also works well for picture of a character. Ask children to look at a photograph of a person and list the three most important details about them they remember. Then go on to extend their sentences could be for a police witness statement or a character in a story. What would you take? Sound Poems Give children a theme and ask them to construct a sound poem from it. Children first have to brainstorm any kind of noises they associate with food: Start with between five or ten words for a quick warm up activity it can be extended if needed. The children then cut the cards in half and mix up all the pieces. At a given signal everyone has to piece their words back together in the quickest time. To make it more difficult cut words into three pieces or have more pieces to sort through. It is a good way to reinforce words of different syllables too.

4: Literacy Assessment Online - www.enganchecubano.com

While reading often feels like a solitary activity, teachers can introduce active reading strategies that are social to help students better comprehend their reading. This recurring lesson encourages students to comprehend their reading through inquiry and collaboration. They work independently to.

Examine common barriers to active involvement of patients in their own health care processes. Communicate patient values, preferences and expressed needs to other members of the healthcare team. Strategy Overview The goal of this learning activity is to promote patient-centered care as it relates to health literacy and health outcomes. It has been reported nearly half of the United States population experience difficulty in understanding and using health information. The toll of low health literacy not only translates into poorer health for the population, but significantly increases healthcare costs. Evidence suggests that low health literacy is a greater factor in chronic disease management than age, socioeconomic background, education level, or health status NNLM, An exercise in health literacy can help students gain greater understanding of health literacy and its impact on quality and safety in patient care. The instrument is available in English and Spanish. It can be administered in about three minutes. Prior to completing the NVS, students are assigned a reading: Quick assessment of literacy in primary care: The newest vital sign. *Annals of Family Medicine*, 36, available at <http://www.annals.org>. The reading introduces the student to the concept of health literacy and its impact on the health of the public. The article also describes the development and testing of the NVS so that students are able to view the evidence supporting the validity and reliability of the instrument. Students are asked to administer the NVS to a patient during the clinical experience, total the score and examine health education material presented to the patient in the clinical setting. Students are also asked to report their findings to the primary nurse. In post-conference, students discuss their results. The scoring sheet is retained by the student with each item read to the patient. At the conclusion of administering the NVS, the student scores the patient and sums to the total. Interpretation of scores is included on the answer sheet.

5: Health Literacy - Fact Sheet: Health Literacy Basics

Active Literacy A Guide for Parents Assessment Children are no longer assessed purely on the basis of a single word Microsoft Word - Active Literacy Spelling.

The experiences of an very ordinary PE Teacherâ€¦ Toggle Sidebar January 10, Ideas for Active Literacy I am a big believer in connected thinking and think it is crucial to our learners that all subjects support the development of each other. Once school is done and students go out into the world they quickly discover that everything is a connected web and not isolated â€” which can sometimes be how subjects in school are delivered. Physical Education is in my opinion to single most important subject in schools â€” my reasoning is simple its a subject through which everything can be applied. It can be used to give context to other subjects. I attended a workshop a few months back that brought up the issue of students becoming overwhelmed and increasingly apathetic in literacy lessons. A lot of learning in Physical Education is about pattern recognition and application â€” Literacy is very similar therefore I have gone about trying to make some fun games that could be of use both to PE teachers to help support literacy and to those in the classroom that might want to get their groups more active. Word Scramble This game is a take on a classic problem solving game; assign each student a word then ask them to unscramble it whilst staying on the bench the whole time. Have them compete in teams to help motivation. In Alphabet Soup give each students a tennis ball to be throwing and catching and moving around with â€” on each tennis ball their is a letter â€” on the call of the teacher the students have to form words as quickly as they can. Once their team have enough to form a word they put the letters down in a line to win points. They must try to achieve this before the other teams in order to win. For the full guide: At the end of the relay time 30 seconds they must present their word. Letter Slide Probably my favourite one of all â€” Letter Slide. These used to drive me crazy as a kid. Arrange your class into small teams and make the above with tennis balls and cones. They must take one go at a time and try to arrange the letters to form a word before the other teams have finished. Full guide and help card: Letter Slide â€” Active Literacy Please give them a try and let me know how you get on. If you have any active literacy games that you could share please do â€” it broadens my active vocabulary!

6: HIGHLAND LITERACY | Literacy Learning for Practitioners

Health literacy includes numeracy skills. For example, calculating cholesterol and blood sugar levels, measuring medications, and understanding nutrition labels all require math skills. Choosing between health plans or comparing prescription drug coverage requires calculating premiums, copays, and.

7: Teaching literacy in fun & active ways: Free Ideas to use straight away | Thinking Child

Oral reading accuracy ; Examples of assessment questions. Choose a grade level passage for the student to read. As the student is reading complete the oral reading accuracy and reading fluency assessments. After the student finishes the passage, check for understanding through explicit and implicit questions.

8: Online tool provides simple assessment of physical literacy - Active For Life

Common word and phoneme lists for use with North Lanarkshire's Active Literacy program.

9: SQ3R: SAT Active Reading Strategies (Part 1) (article) | Khan Academy

Active Learning and Teaching Methods 1 Active Learning and Teaching Methods The Revised Curriculum aims to empower our young people to develop their potential as individuals and to make informed and responsible decisions for living and working in the 21st century.

Ofirritant contact dermatitis does not require the involvement of immunological mechanisms. Thus, it can Grammaticization from interaction. Help to Zions travellers Apportionment of Representatives in Congress Among the Several States Floods in vicinity of Walla Walla, Washington. Where is it to be found ? The Vanishing Map Community voices Diane Amans Tea leaves at twelve Pixel 2 draw notes on Intel 2013 annual report Careers in health Howe, I. Freedom and the ashcan of history. If it was time for the musicians to call, it was time to go home and fix it MAC OS 7.6 for dummies Emmie and the Purple Paint 4C2. The Bosch fuel transfer pump 41 William duiker contemporary world history Beaded tassels, braids fringes College Learning Skills Church and the body politic A Study Of Delaware Indian Medicine Practice And Folk Beliefs The Christian Theological Tradition (2nd Edition) Energy-conserving site design Choosing organizing your crew The bowmen by Arthur Machen Preachers, poets, and the early English lyric Brecht on theatre part one The Joyous Gift of Grandparents (Images of Life Celebrations (Images of Life Celebrations) The child with neuromuscular or muscular dysfunction Standard Bible Atlas Those Who Hunt Elves, Vol. 6 Cad kas editor full version Extracts from the records of the Company of Hostmen of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Oreilly rest api design rulebook Cool English Level 5 Activity Book The Tombs of Atuan (The Earthsea Trilogy, Volume 2) Power Versus Liberty Step into the Courtroom Microsoft Office Excel 2007 Inside Out