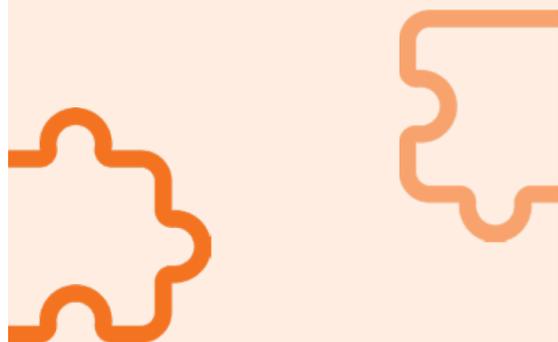


## Biliteracy principles

**1**

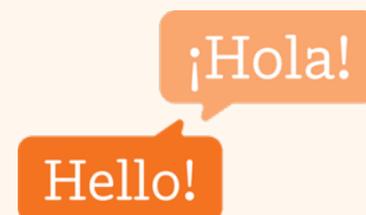
Bilingualism is an asset and a cognitive strength.

**2**

Literacy knowledge in a second language builds from the first language.

**3**

Foundational skills, vocabulary, and knowledge—important for reading comprehension—transfer to other languages through explicit instruction.

**4**

Oral language development is critical and must be an integral component of literacy instruction.

**5**

Universal screening in both the home language and the language of instruction with valid, reliable assessments is necessary.

**6**

Continuing to develop students' home language supports literacy development in the language of instruction.

**7**

Honoring the home language, culture and community experiences of students supports positive long-term outcomes.

# Science of Reading principles

**1**

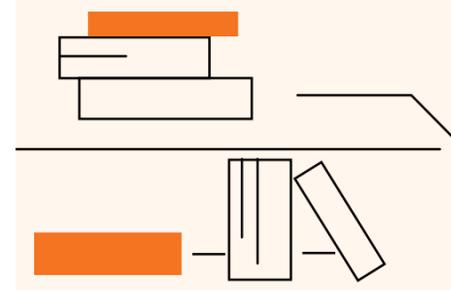
Science-based reading instruction is a matter of equity.

**2**

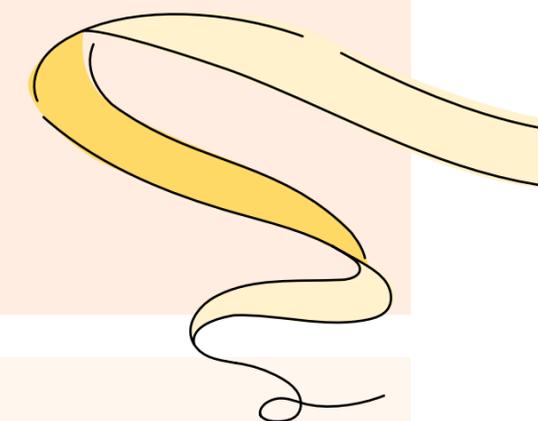
Learning to read proficiently in any language requires both word recognition and language comprehension.

**3**

Literacy instruction in each language must reflect its unique elements.

**4**

Reading in any language is not natural and must be taught systematically and explicitly.

**5**

Background knowledge and vocabulary are as critical to comprehension as decoding skills.

**6**

Foundational skills instruction must be systematic, explicit, and engaging, using multiple modes and senses.

**7**

Universal screening and progress monitoring are critical to ensure all students receive the right instruction.

**8**

Science-based reading instruction reduces the need for intervention and allows children to move forward as capable, confident readers.

