# **UC Berkeley**

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**CONTENTS** 

#### **ARTICLES**

Individual Variation in Students' Engagemen	it
In Classroom Personal Journal Writing	7
Tamara Lucas	
Teachers of students from sociocultural ba	ackgrounds different from their

own must, on the one hand, recognize sociocultural influences on their students and, on the other, remember that students are also individuals. This article examines the role of individual differences in the journal writing of adult ESL students. The study was conducted in an extended education ESL writing class team-taught for two 10-week semesters at a large urban university. The primary writing activity of the class was personal journal writing requiring description and examination of the writers' past experiences. Case studies were conducted of nine students from six countries. Data for the study consisted of student questionnaires, fieldnotes, and audiotapes of classroom observations, teacher and student interviews, and teacher and student journal writing. After describing the conventions of the genre and the backgrounds of the nine subjects and summarizing students' responses to the journal writing, the article focuses on influences on those responses. The findings illuminate the roles of past writing experiences, personality, and cultural background in influencing students' responses to classroom writing.

### The Communicative Writing Framework:

Examining Bilingual Children's	s Writing41

Natalie A. Kuhlman

This paper examines the potential for teachers to act as researchers within their own classrooms. It utilizes a four-step process for such classroom-based research: observation, reflection, planning, and action. The focus of the research described is the creation of a Communicative Writing Framework (CWF) to aid in the examination and evaluation of linguistically diverse children's writing. Research by James Cummins, Katherine Perera, and Linda Flower provide the theoretical basis for such a framework. Application of the CWF is made to (a) data from the Language Assessment Scales-Writing, a national assessment tool, and (b) writing activities of students in a first-grade Spanish-English bilingual classroom. Suggestions are provided for teachers interested in implementing and adapting the CWF model to their own writing classes.

A Look at Learner Strategy Use and ESL Proficiency57
Victoria Phillips
This paper discusses part of a study conducted recently in which the patterns of learner strategy use of university-level, Asian ESL students were examined, here specifically in relation to the students' level of ESL proficiency. Strategy use was assessed through the Strategy Inventory of Language Learning (SILL), and proficiency was determined by TOEFL scores. It was the purpose of this part of the study to investigate both the frequency of use and the choice of strategies by students at intermediate and advanced levels of ESL proficiency. Research in the identification and application of successful learner strategies—research in learning not only what but how to learn—can help lead educators and students toward the goal of learner autonomy.
Barrier to Open Access in the Community College:
The Effect of Unadapted Campus Written Material
on Participation of Nonnative Speakers69
Sally Gearhart
Recognizing the impact of the changing population on the community
college campuses of our nation and the requirement for more attention
to the special linguistic needs of nonnative speakers, the author proposes
that campus-produced publications and written materials be adapted to encourage and facilitate equal access for all. The author further argues that
recruitment, participation, and retention of nonnative speakers can be
fostered through not only modified campus-produced materials, but also
more explicit registration and support-service procedures. The focus is on
adaptation of materials by trained staff in lieu of the provision of bilingual
or multilingual materials. A list of recommendations is included.
CATESOL EXCHANGE
Teaching Culture in Language Classes: One Approach
Raymond Devenney
Mexican Immigrants Can Achieve in U.S. Schools
Robert Willer
Articulation: The Community College Task in Teaching
ESL Writing97
Elizabeth Rodriguez
ESL in the California State University:
What Are the Key Issues?103
Donna M. Brinton and Marguerite Ann Snow

### **REVIEWS**

Annotated Bibliography of Research in Writing	
in a Nonnative Language	109
Sandra R. Schecter and Linda A. Harklau	
How English Works: A Grammar Handbook with Readings	
by Ann Raimes	123
Reviewed by Roberta Ching	
Using English, Your Second Language, 2nd ed.	
by Dorothy Danielson, Patricia Porter, and Rebecca Hayden	129
Reviewed by May Shih	
Language Aptitude Reconsidered	
edited by Thomas S. Perry and Charles W. Stansfield	133
Reviewed by Dorothy S. Messerschmitt	
Book Bytes	137
Natalie A. Kuhlman, Editor, and Denise E. Murray	