

Using Funds of Knowledge and Personal Books to Increase Student **Engagement in Literacy** Jessica Rawlings

1. Introduction

Students with developmental delays in a Montessori early childhood class participated in the program outlined in Whole Child Reading by Natalie Hale (2016). Research was conducted to determine:

- How does accessing a student's funds of knowledge impact the implementation and learning outcomes of the Whole Child *Reading* program?
- What effect does including funds of knowledge information in personal books have on student engagement?





Student reading his personal book with teacher.

Personal Book example.

2. Funds of Knowledge

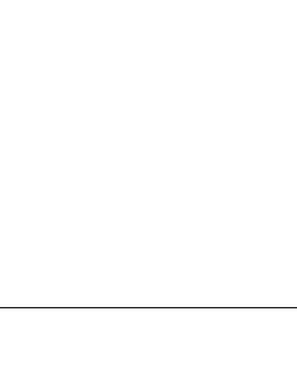
Funds of knowledge is a term "to refer to the historically accumulated and culturally developed bodies of knowledge and skills essential for household or individual functioning and well-being" (Moll, Amanti, Neff, & Gonzales, 2001, p. 133).

- Student knowledge is valid and culturally relevant
- Utilization may be key to student engagement (Britcher, 2009)

Contact

Jessica Rawlings jessica.rawlingsut@gmail.com Westminster College

Student Engagement Over Time While Reading 3. Methodology 80 20 • Qualitative, action research approach (Rosman & Rallis, 2017) Sep 12 Sep 14 Sep 14 Sep 15 Sep 26 Sep 26 Sep 26 Sep 26 Sep 26 Sep 26 Oct 11 Oct 11 Oct 23 Oct 24 Oct 23 Oct 23 Oct 23 Oct 24 Oc 5. Discussion • Kindergarten Entry and Exit Profile (KEEP) and Individual Growth These findings can be explained by Vygotsky's constructivist theory (Ultanir, 2012). Humans construct knowledge based on previous experiences • Constant comparative method (Glaser & Strauss, 1967) • Learners actively engage in making their own meaning • Students learn through active, social, experiences 4. Findings Using funds of knowledge information in personal books led to: 6. Conclusion By accessing and utilizing funds of knowledge information to make personal books, educators can: • Increase their understanding of students and families



Participants

- Three students aged 4, 5, and 6
- Selected because of a developmental delay

Data Collection

- Student interest inventory through a parent survey
- Student engagement scale
- and Development (IGDIS) assessments

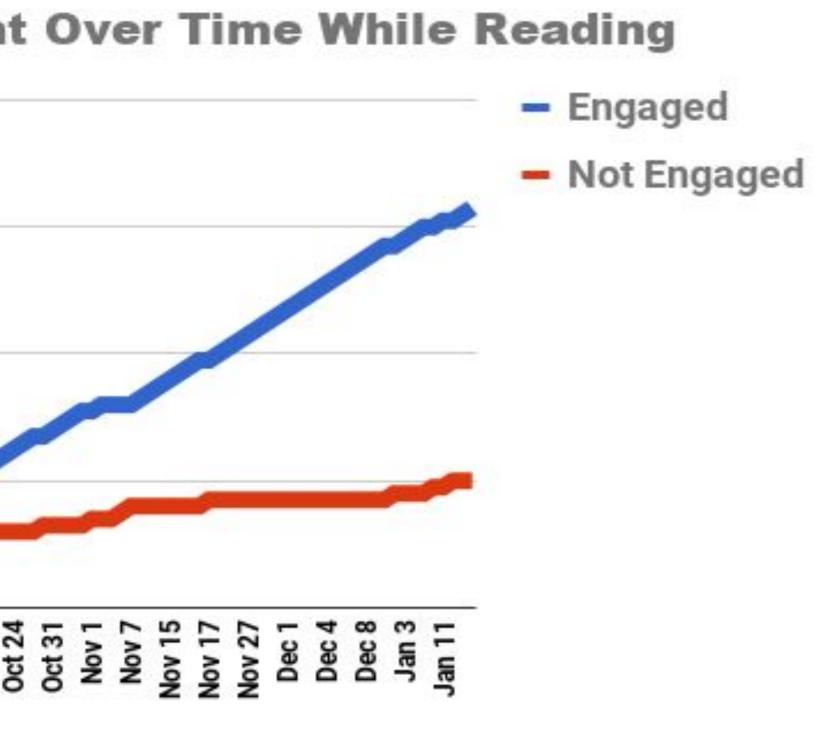
Data Analysis

- Increased student engagement
- Increased student confidence
- Increased interest in literacy activities
- Increased academic outcomes
- Greater understanding between teachers, students and families

References

- Build student confidence and success

1. Britcher, T. R. (2009). Motivation through preferred activities. Journal of Visual Impairment & Blindness, 103(2), 74-77. 2. Glaser, B. G. & Strauss, A. L. (1967). The discovery of Grounded Theory: Strategies for qualitative research. Chicago, IL: Aldine. 3. Gonzalez, N., Moll, L., & Amanti, C. (2005). Funds of knowledge: Theorizing practices in households, communities, and classrooms. New Jersey: Laurence Erbaum Associates. 4. Hale, N. (2016). Whole child reading: A quick-start guide to teaching students with down syndrome and other developmental delays. Bethesda, MD: Woodbine House. 5. Rossman, G. B., & Rallis, S. F. (2017). An introduction to qualitative research: Learning in the field. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage Publications Inc. 6. Ultanir, E. (2012). An epistemological glance at the constructivist approach: Constructivist learning in Dewey, Piaget, and Montessori. International Journal of Instruction, 5(2), 195-212.



• Make materials culturally relevant and engaging