



# New Literacies for Today's Classroom

Sean Bermingham  
Executive Editor, NGL

Bringing the world to the classroom and the classroom to life





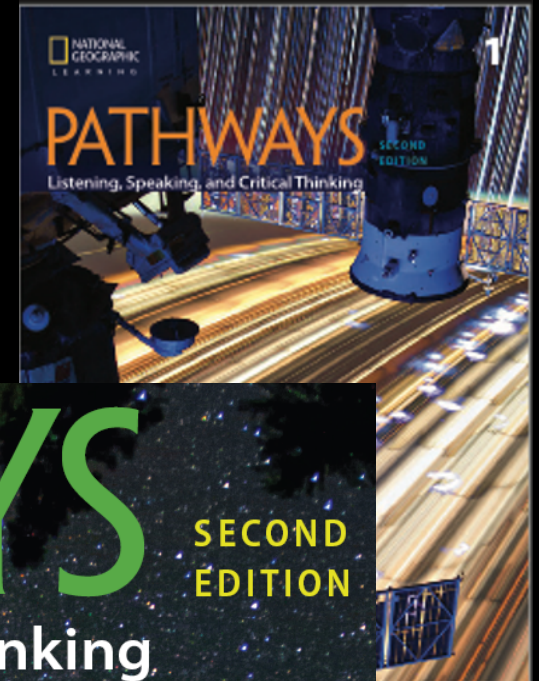
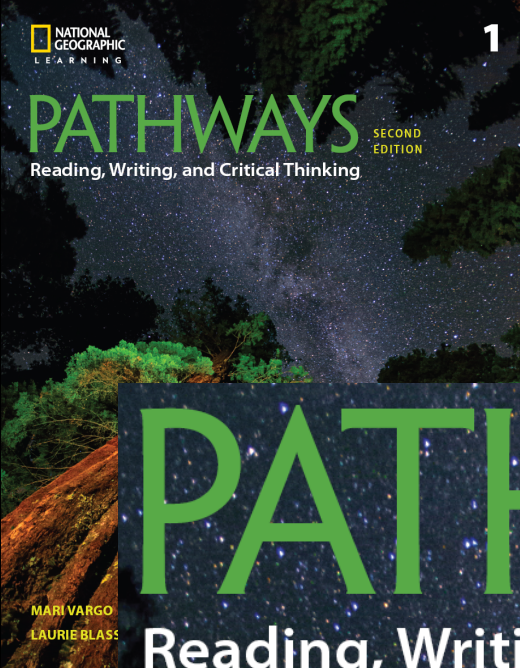
Sean Bermingham is an Executive Editor for National Geographic Learning. A former English language teacher, Sean has given presentations and workshops at language teaching conferences in Asia and North America. He is currently based in Singapore, where he works on the development of new products for the global ELT market, including coursebooks, digital components, and instructor materials.

**Bringing the world to the classroom and the classroom to life**









# PATHWAYS

SECOND EDITION

## Reading, Writing, and Critical Thinking





- 
- ▶ The world's population grows by about **200,000** people.
  - ▶ More than **8,000,000** people travel by plane.
  - ▶ About **200,000** people move into cities.
  - ▶ More than **4,000,000,000** people **communicate** with others through their cell phones.
  - ▶ Social media website Facebook **connects** over **1,000,000,000** people.
  - ▶ People **upload** more than **576,000** hours of video to YouTube.



“Now is the time that we need to  
**rethink** what we mean by the word  
“literacy.”



Michael Wesch

US Professor of the Year (2008)

National Geographic Emerging Explorer



**“Traditional definitions of literacy [are]  
insufficient if we seek to provide students  
with the futures they deserve.”**



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**Prof. Donald J. Leu**  
Director, New Literacies Research Lab  
University of Connecticut

**“Traditional definitions of **literacy** [are]  
**insufficient** if we seek to provide students  
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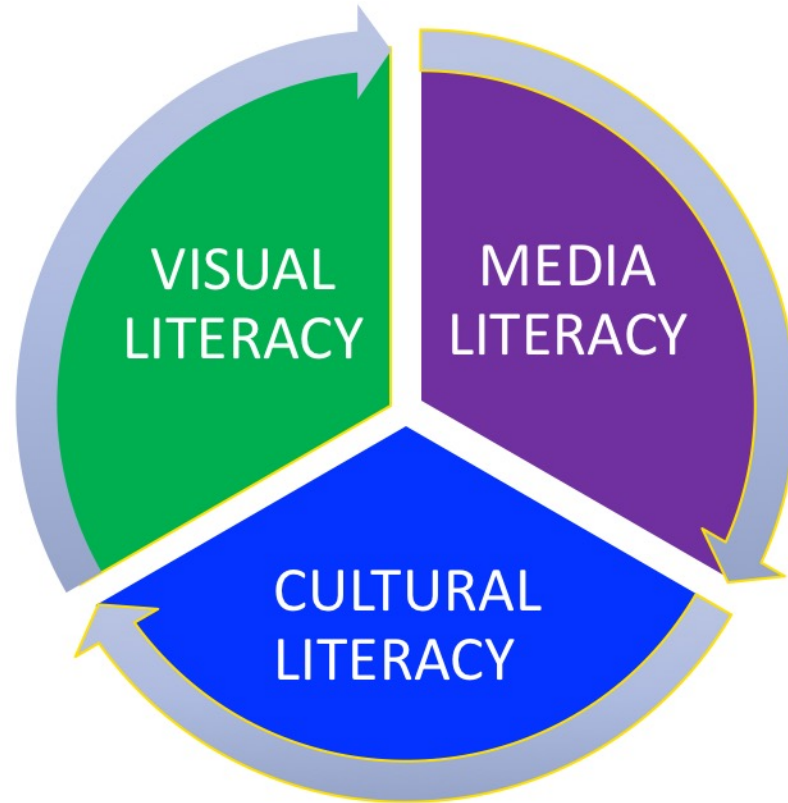
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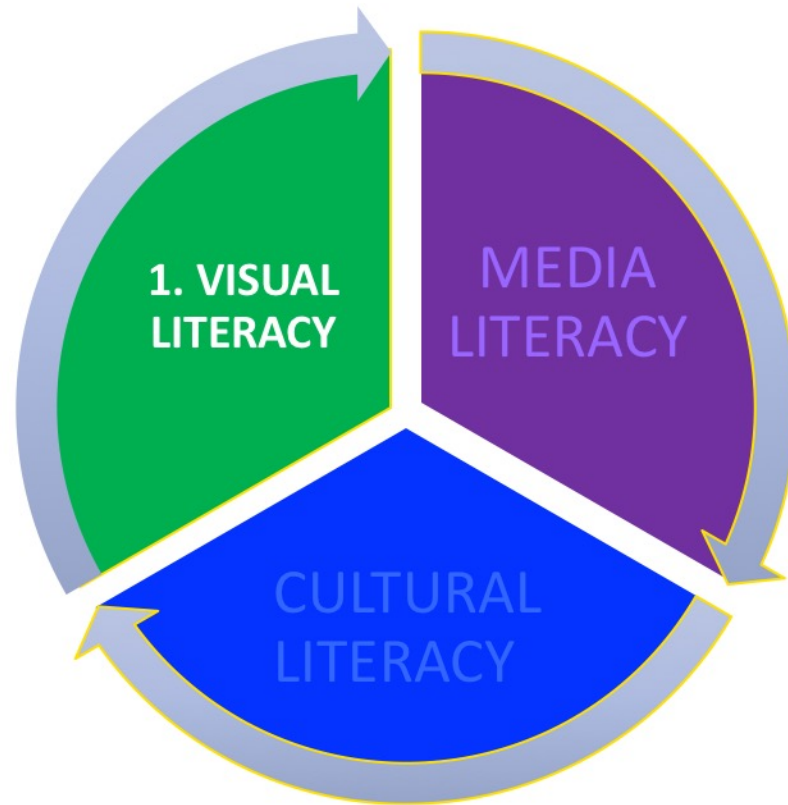
In the 21<sup>st</sup> century, it is very  
important for learners to  
develop \_\_\_\_\_ **literacy**.

# Literacies for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century





# Literacies for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century











**1826**

The **first permanent photograph** is taken by Nicéphore Niépce.



**1861**

The **first color photograph** is taken by physicist James Clerk Maxwell.



**1888**

The **first mass-produced camera** is invented by the Kodak Company.

Number of  
photos taken  
each year

— All photos  
— Non-digital  
photos

1826

1850

1861

1888

1900

0



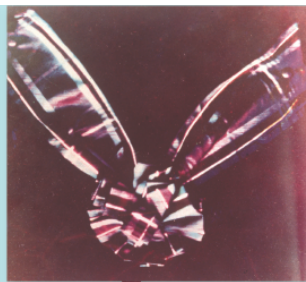
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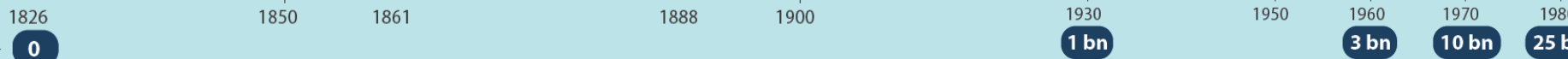
**1925**

The **first compact cameras**, such as the Leica series, become widely available.



**1994**

Apple produces the **first digital camera** that costs less than \$1,000.



## EXPLORE THE THEME

A Look at the information on these pages and answer the questions.

1. What are some ways that photography has changed since it was invented?
2. Why has the number of photographs taken increased so much in recent years?

B Match the correct form of the words in blue to their definitions.

- \_\_\_\_\_ (n) a picture made with a camera
- \_\_\_\_\_ (v) to put on a website for other people to see
- \_\_\_\_\_ (n) people who use computers, software, or websites

# TAKING PICTURES

The graph on this page shows moments in the history of photography. Between 2011 and 2017, more **photos** were taken than in all history before 2011: more than five trillion (5,000,000,000,000).

This huge increase is mainly because of the rise of smartphones and social media. Facebook **users** share over 300 million photos every day, and Instagram users **post** more than 80 million photos a day. It seems that today we really are living in a visual age.



Number of photos taken each year

All photos  
Non-digital photos



**1826**  
The first permanent photograph is taken by Nicéphore Niépce.



**1861**  
The first color photograph is taken by physicist James Clerk Maxwell.



**1888**  
The first mass-produced camera is invented by the Kodak Company.



**1925**  
The first compact cameras, such as the Leica series, become widely available.



**1994**  
Apple produces the first digital camera that costs less than \$1,000.

The first camera phones, such as the Sharp J-SH04, are launched.

**2015**

The number of photos taken in a year reaches **1 trillion** (1,000,000,000,000).

**2010**

Instagram is launched. It becomes popular, as do other photo-sharing apps.

Billions of photos

**1.2 trillion**

- 1,200

**1.1 trillion**

**1 trillion**

1,000

200

**380 bn**

**4 bn**

1826

1850

1861

1888

1900

**1 bn**

1930

1950

**3 bn**

1970

**10 bn**

1980

**25 bn**

1990

**57 bn**

2000

**86 bn**

2011


**380 bn**

2017



# THE VISUAL AGE

# 4

A large crowd of people is gathered on a grassy hillside, taking selfies. In the foreground, a man in a light blue shirt is holding a camera. A woman in a red hijab and sunglasses is holding a selfie stick. The background shows a densely built hillside under a clear blue sky.

A group of people take  
selfies at the Anman  
Citadel, Jordan.



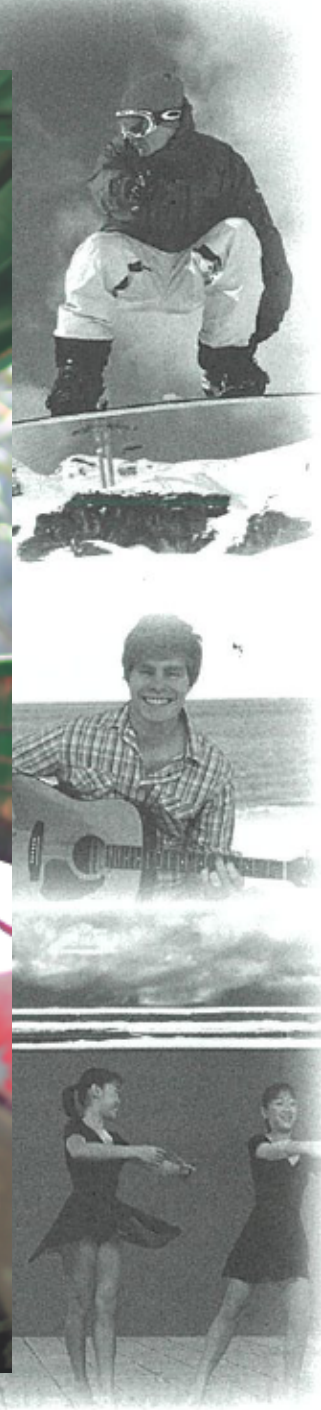
# The Secrets of Happiness

Most people find happiness by bringing last year's philosophies to themselves. Happiness can be happy. The first things in thinking are into collecting the pleasures to your friends. People to live happy. Another is active, and problems experience snowboard your problem. Finally, most others. And when the you want someone studies, or relative, or washing the dishes.

## HAPPINESS 1



A group of children play inside a jeepney in Cebu City, Philippines.





## EXPLORE THE THEME

**A** Read the information on these pages and answer the questions.

1. What are some examples of nonhuman primates?
2. What similarities have researchers discovered between humans and other primates?

**B** Match the words in blue to their definitions.

- \_\_\_\_\_ (v) to behave toward someone in a particular way
- \_\_\_\_\_ (v) to communicate with someone or something
- \_\_\_\_\_ (v) to look after someone (usually a young, sick, or old person)

Families of wild macaques often bathe in the hot springs in Yamanouchi, Japan.

# SOCIAL ANIMALS

Researchers have discovered that humans share certain behavioral characteristics with other primates—the group of mammals that includes humans, monkeys, and apes.

### Basic Communication

Primatologists—scientists who study primates—have found that some apes are capable of basic communication using human sign language. Researchers have also observed apes inventing and using tools to get food and complete other tasks.

### Social Behavior

Both humans and other primates tend to live in social groups, and they share some characteristics in terms of their social behavior. Researchers today are looking at the similarities and differences in how humans and animals **interact** within their own social groups, for example, how they **treat** each other and **care for** their young.



# FUTURE LIVING 6



A robot named I-FAIRY  
conducts a wedding in Tokyo.

## ACADEMIC SKILLS

READING Identifying examples

WRITING Using pronouns to avoid repetition

## THINK AND DISCUSS

- 1 How do you think life will be different 50 years from now? How about in 100 years?



# Why use images in the classroom?

1. To elicit / introduce vocabulary
2. To generate interest, inspire curiosity
3. To help explain concepts or tell a story
4. To give visual support for presentations
5. To promote critical thinking, e.g. visual analysis and evaluation skills

# Evaluating images: 3 criteria

Light

Composition

Moment























THE POWER OF IMAGES 187



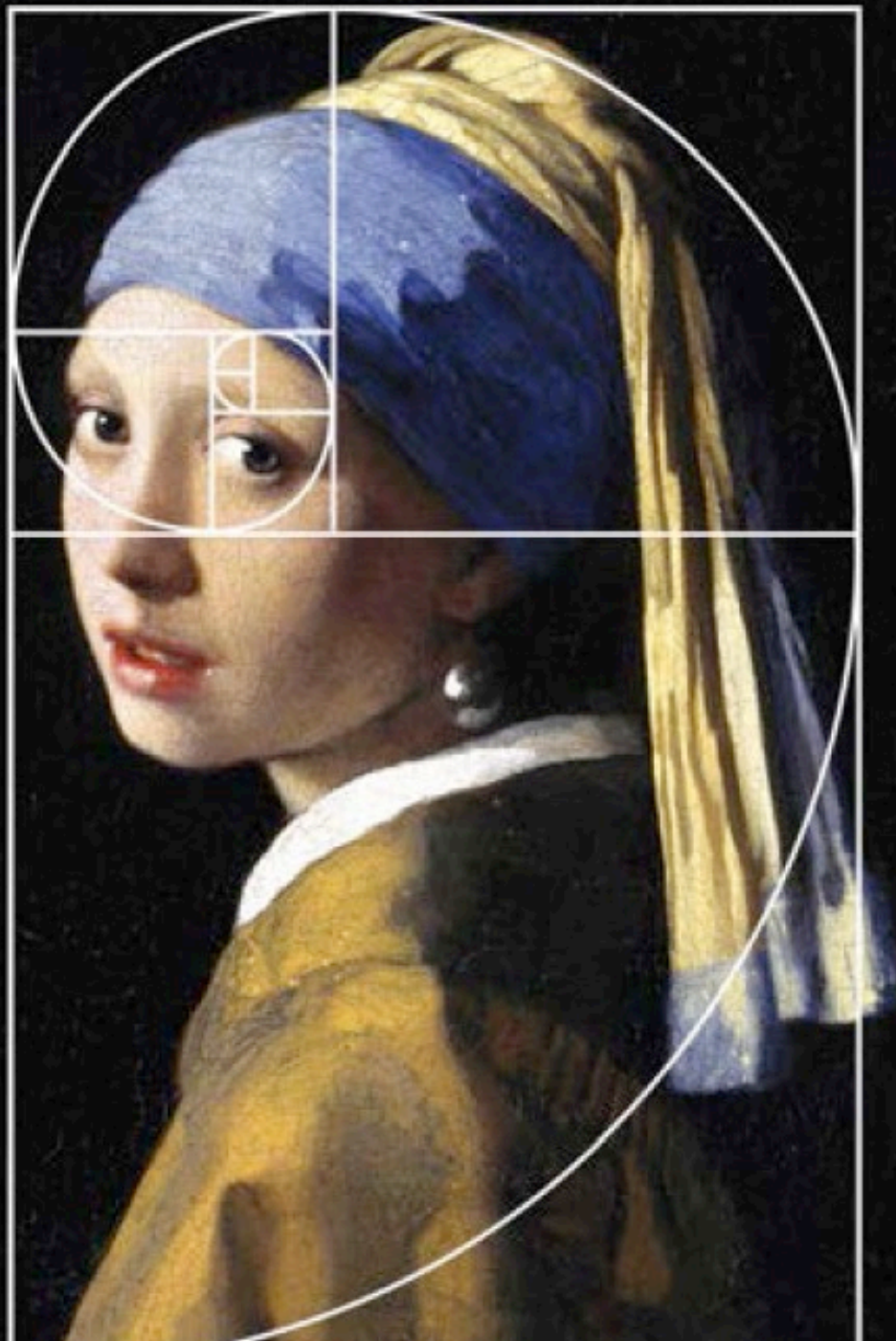












## EXPLORE THE THEME

**A** Look at the information on these pages and answer the questions.

1. What is *aesthetics*?
2. According to the text, what factors affect aesthetic principles?
3. Is the image on the opposite page beautiful, in your opinion? If so, what makes it beautiful?

**B** Match the correct form of the words in **blue** to their definitions.

- \_\_\_\_\_ (n) the basic rules or laws of a particular theory
- \_\_\_\_\_ (n) the size of something or its size in relation to other things
- \_\_\_\_\_ (adj) relating to patterns and shapes with regular lines

# WHAT IS BEAUTY?

**Aesthetics** is a branch of philosophy concerned with the study of beauty. Aesthetic **principles** provide a set of criteria for creating and evaluating artistic objects such as sculptures and paintings, as well as music, film, and other art forms.

Aesthetic principles have existed almost as long as people have been producing art. Aesthetics were especially important to the ancient Greeks, whose principles have had a great influence on Western art. The Greeks believed that beautiful objects were intrinsically beautiful; that is, their beauty did not depend on people's interpretation of them. Concepts such as **proportion**, symmetry, and order made objects beautiful.

For example, the "golden spiral," applied here to a painting by Johannes Vermeer (1632–1675), is thought to illustrate the **geometric** proportions that people find aesthetically pleasing.



Today, however, most people would agree that aesthetic principles are culturally influenced and are not universal. Ideas on how the human form is represented, for example, vary widely. In traditional African art, sculpture is often abstract and stylized rather than realistically representing particular individuals.

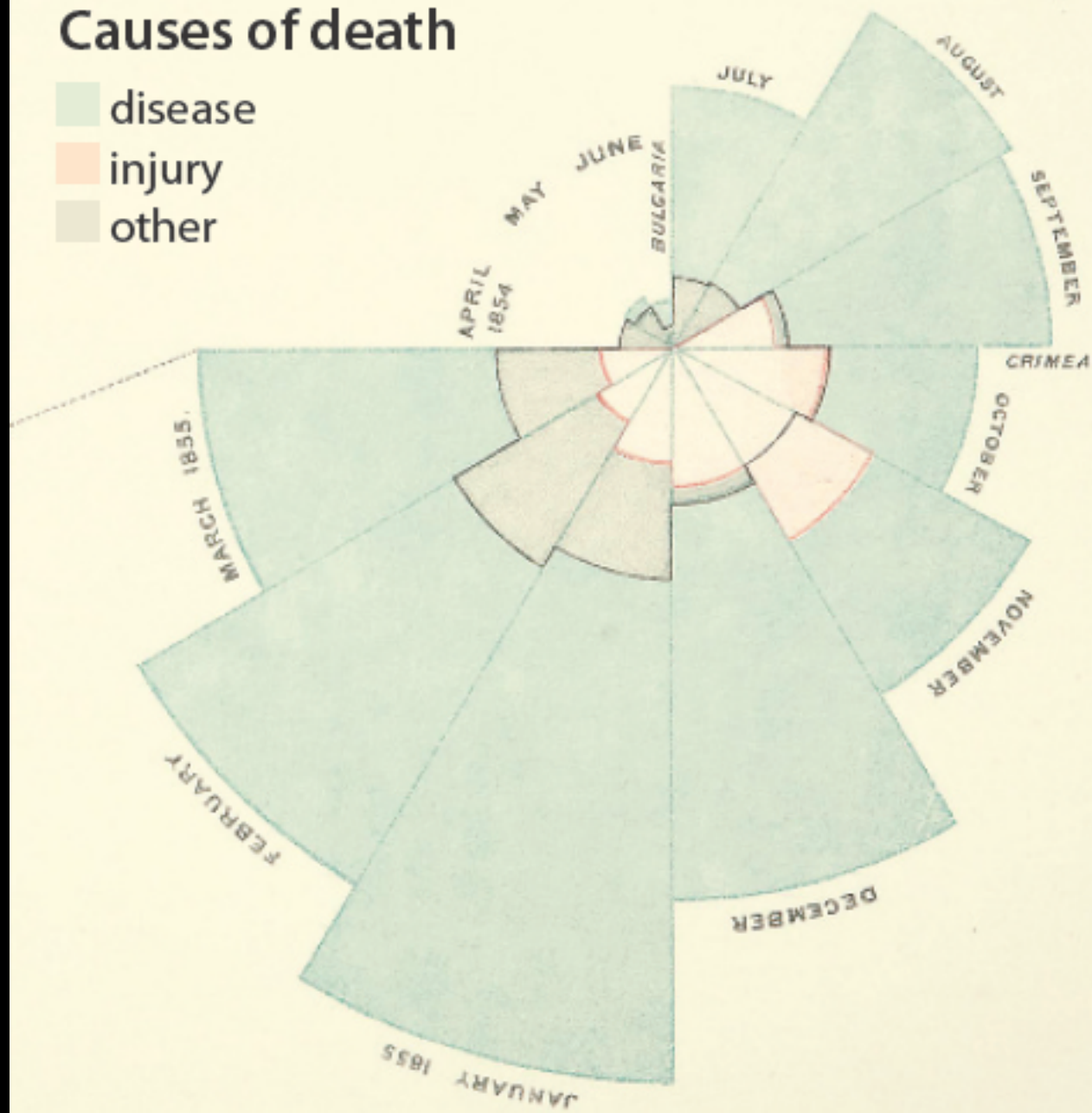
Johannes Vermeer's  
*Girl with a Pearl Earring*





# Causes of death

- disease
- injury
- other



## EXPLORE THE THEME

A Look at the information on these pages and answer the questions.

1. What is a megacity?
2. Which is the closest megacity to you?

B Use the correct form of the words in blue to complete the sentences.

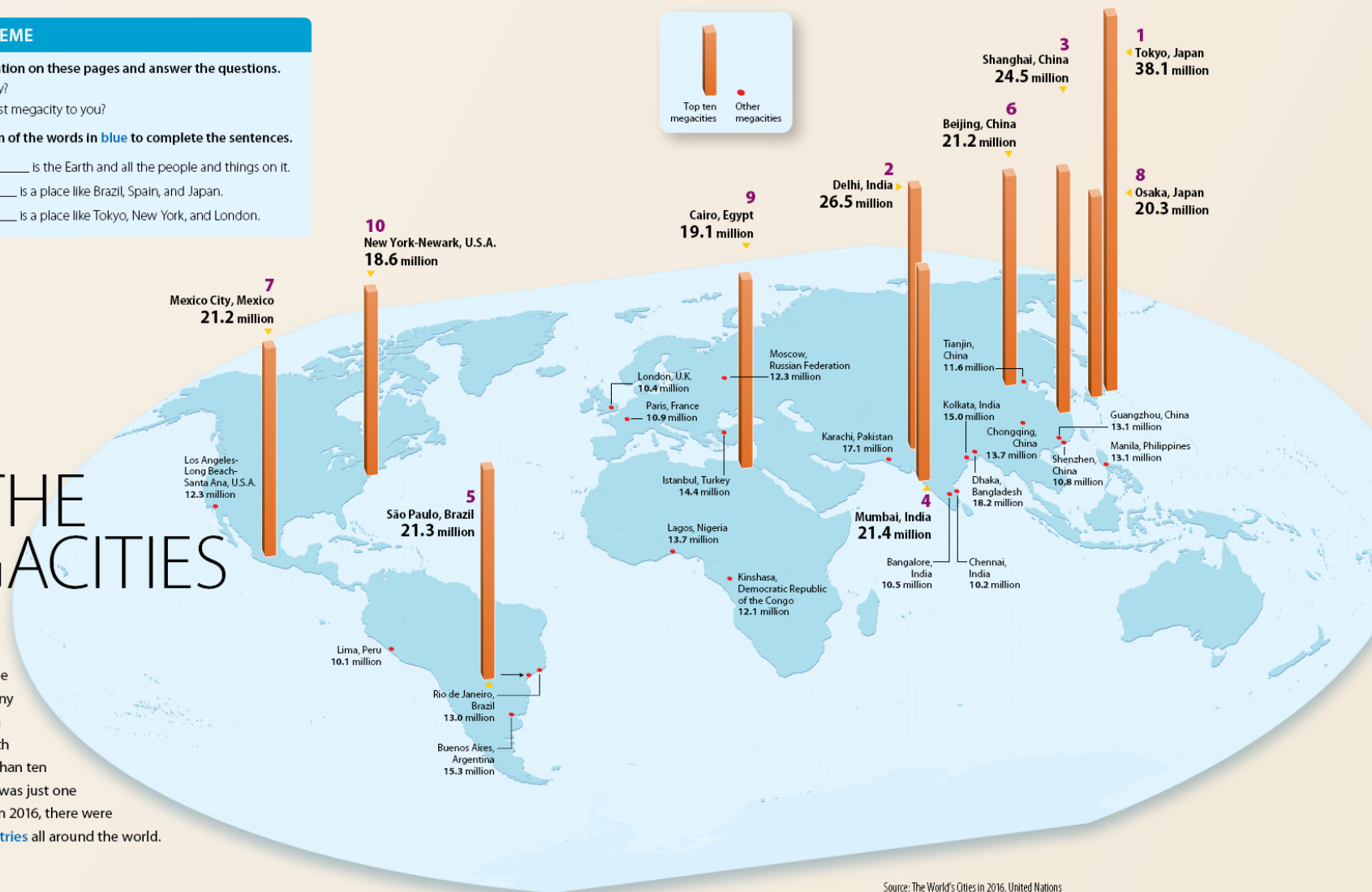
Our \_\_\_\_\_ is the Earth and all the people and things on it.

A \_\_\_\_\_ is a place like Brazil, Spain, and Japan.

A \_\_\_\_\_ is a place like Tokyo, New York, and London.

# RISE OF THE MEGACITIES

As the world's population grows, more and more people are living in cities. Many of these people live in megacities—cities with populations of more than ten million. In 1951, there was just one megacity: New York. In 2016, there were 31 megacities in countries all around the world.



Source: The World's Cities in 2016, United Nations





Q. What's the greatest invention of all time?

## EXPLORE THE THEME

A Look at the information on these pages and answer the questions.

1. Do you agree with the list of the most important inventions? Can you think of other inventions to add?
2. Of these top 10 inventions, how many were developed within the last 200 years? Why do you think this is?

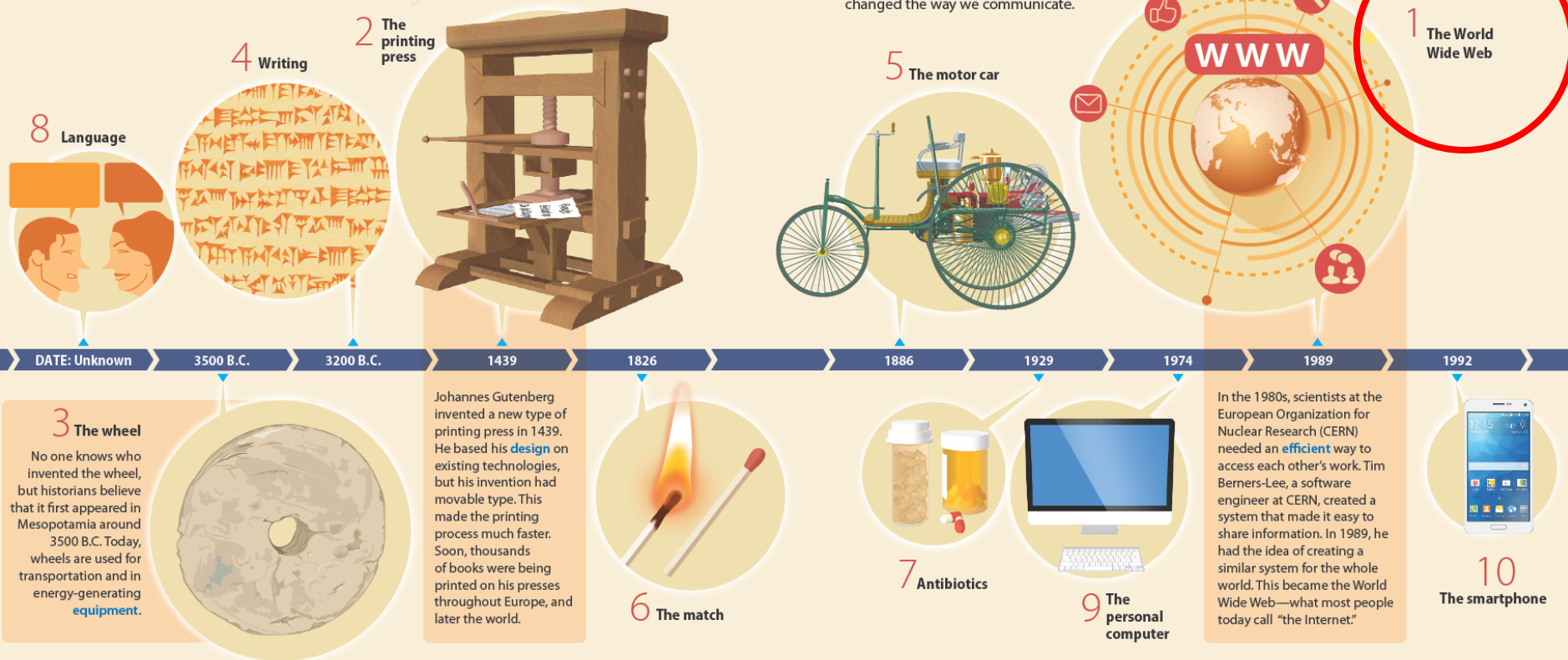
B Match the words in blue to their definitions.

- \_\_\_\_\_ (n) a plan or drawing that shows the look and function of something
- \_\_\_\_\_ (adj) being effective without wasting time or energy
- \_\_\_\_\_ (n) the tools, machines, and other items needed for a particular task

# WHAT'S THE WORLD'S GREATEST INVENTION?

The publishing company Raconteur asked over 400 people to name the world's most important inventions. Here are the top 10. Some inventions—like the car—make everyday life easier. Medical inventions—such as antibiotics—save lives. Others—like the smartphone—changed the way we communicate.

And the number one invention? According to survey results, the greatest invention of all time is the World Wide Web, followed by the printing press and the wheel.





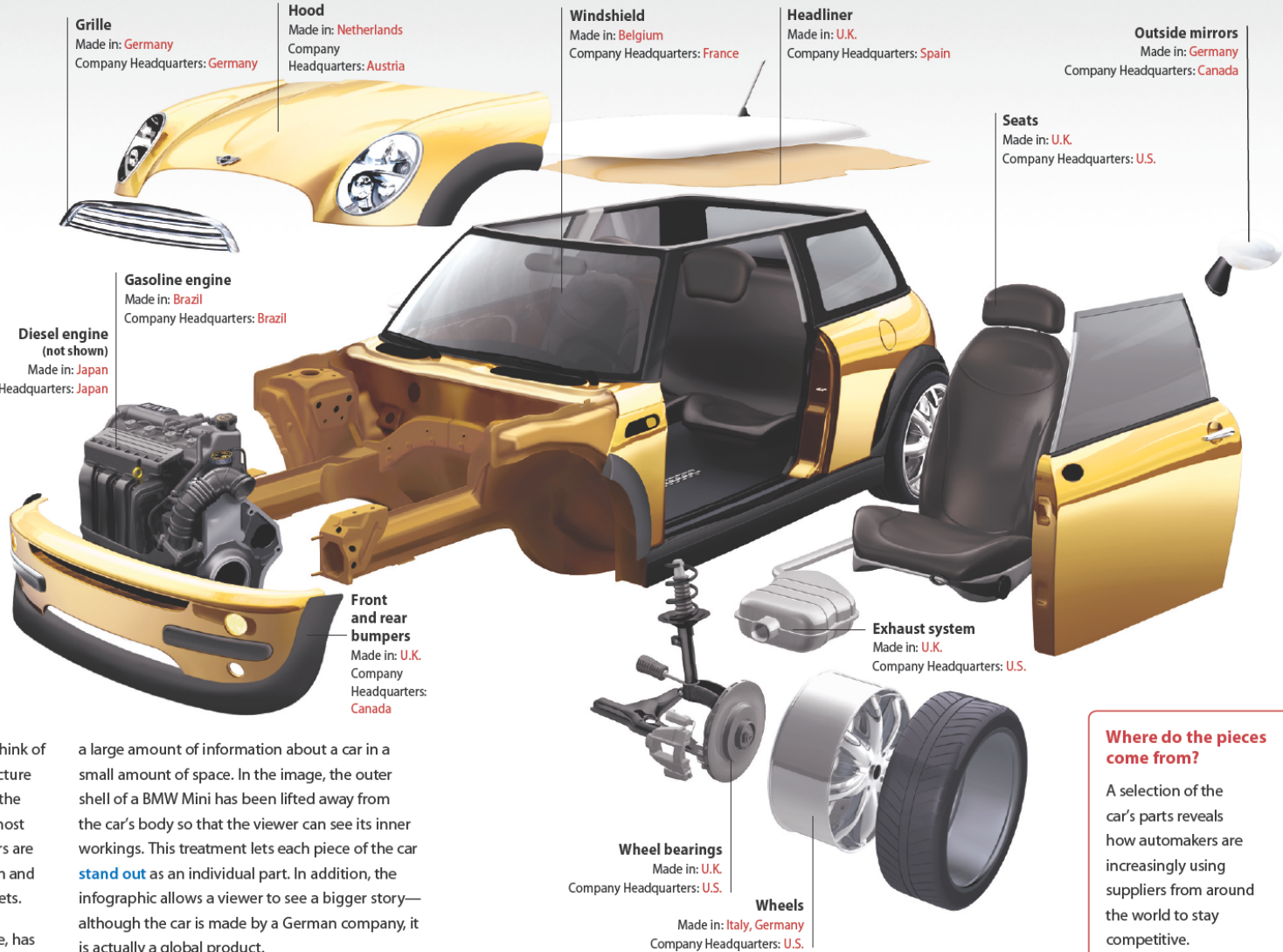
## EXPLORE THE THEME

**A** Look at the Information on these pages and answer the questions.

1. What does the infographic show?
2. Do you think it's an effective infographic? Why or why not?

**B** Match the words and phrases in blue to their definitions.

- \_\_\_\_\_ (v) to communicate
- \_\_\_\_\_ (v) to be noticeable or easy to see
- \_\_\_\_\_ (v) to understand the meaning of something



## UNDER THE HOOD

When you think of infographics, you might think of pie charts and line graphs—or you might picture more complex images such as the globe on the previous page. But infographics can take almost any form. With a single infographic, designers are now able to **convey** complicated information and help us **interpret** the meaning of vast data sets.

The infographic on these pages, for example, has a 3-D design that allows a viewer to understand

a large amount of information about a car in a small amount of space. In the image, the outer shell of a BMW Mini has been lifted away from the car's body so that the viewer can see its inner workings. This treatment lets each piece of the car **stand out** as an individual part. In addition, the infographic allows a viewer to see a bigger story—although the car is made by a German company, it is actually a global product.

### Where do the pieces come from?

A selection of the car's parts reveals how automakers are increasingly using suppliers from around the world to stay competitive.



The colors and other visual cues in signs are often influenced by cultural preferences.

2.02

When we think of language, we usually think of words, but visuals are also a part of communication. And like written language, visual symbols are not **universal**. An English speaker, **A** for example, may place their hand near their chest as a **gesture** to mean “me,” while a Japanese speaker is likely to point at their nose to indicate the same. Similarly, the way visual information is used can vary depending on the cultural **context**.

Take the color of money. Charles Apple, an American visual journalist, was working for a newspaper in South Africa when green was **proposed** as a color for the business section. The newspaper preferred blue, however, and for a simple reason: not every country has green money.

<sup>1</sup>A connotation is an idea that a word makes you think of, apart from its meaning.

And that’s not all. “In the United States, red usually has a connotation<sup>1</sup> of losses or deficits,” Apple says, “but that’s not true in all countries.” Xan Sabaris, a Spanish infographic artist who has worked for the Beijing-based *China Daily*, agrees: “For the Western culture, red has negative connotations. In China, it’s the opposite. You could see Chinese newspapers where stock market charts use green for negative values and red for positive ones.”

Shapes are influenced by culture, too. Antonio Farach, from Honduras, and Adonis Durado, from the Philippines, both work at the *Times of Oman*. Farach noticed how subtle details play a role. In

Western cultures, he says, “rounded corners are more accepted than in Arabic countries. In typography, Arabs prefer blade-like typefaces ...”

Sometimes the differences are not so subtle. “The big difference is orientation,” says Durado. “Arabs write and read from right to left.” This **E** sometimes means inverting, or flipping, images, but this can present challenges. “[N]ot all images can just be flipped,” says Durado, citing examples such as maps.

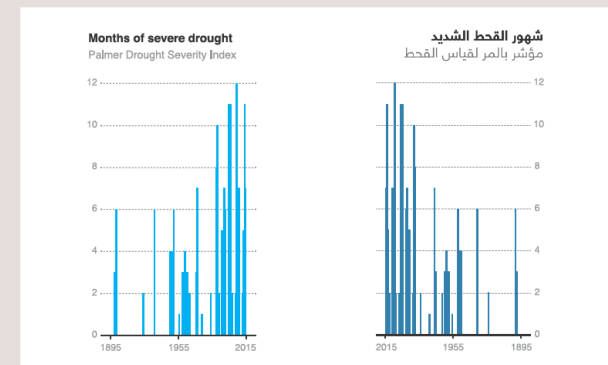
Konstantinos Antonopoulos, a Greek designer working for *Al Jazeera English* in Qatar, remarks how different **publications** within the same company often need different visuals for the same stories. *Al Jazeera Arabic*, **F** for example, “has a strong visual language, spearheaded by the brilliant typography of the Arabic alphabet.” But the company may change the visuals for its publications in Turkey or the Balkans, for example. “[They] have their own visual languages,” Antonopoulos explains.



The color of money varies around the world.

Graphics director Alberto Lucas López moved from Spain to work for the *South China Morning Post* in Hong Kong. He thinks that some differences in style **G** have to do with Chinese writing. “I could clearly see the parallelism<sup>2</sup> between the Chinese characters and the visual preferences,” he says. His

<sup>2</sup>Parallelism is a likeness or connection between two or more things.



▲ The same graph presented in English (left) and Arabic (right) editions of the same publication



Data visualization journalist Alberto Cairo thinks that “words are powerful enough to communicate what you need to say, but you also need visuals.” Visual data is effective when there is an “aha” moment where the information provides “spontaneous understanding.” These visuals immediately create a sense of complex concepts. Cairo cites a line graph (Figure 1) that shows the sudden increase in global temperatures as an example of how a sharp curve upward, the chart conveys how rapidly our planet is warming.

Visual data also appears to make information seem more credible. A study conducted by Cornell University in New York found that 67 percent of participants believed the information when they read it in a document with a graph. However, when a graph was included, 96 percent believed the same information. Alberto Cairo agrees that “a message is more scientific when you put charts in it,” but he also notes that visual data can also mislead if it makes textual information look more credible and academic than it perhaps is.

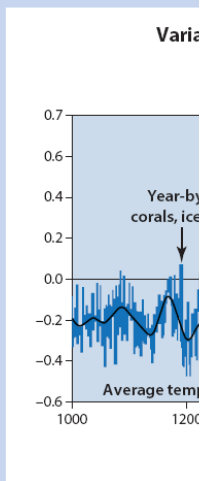


Figure 1: Average global temperature

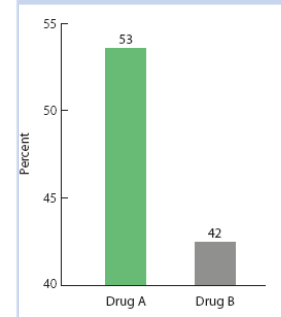
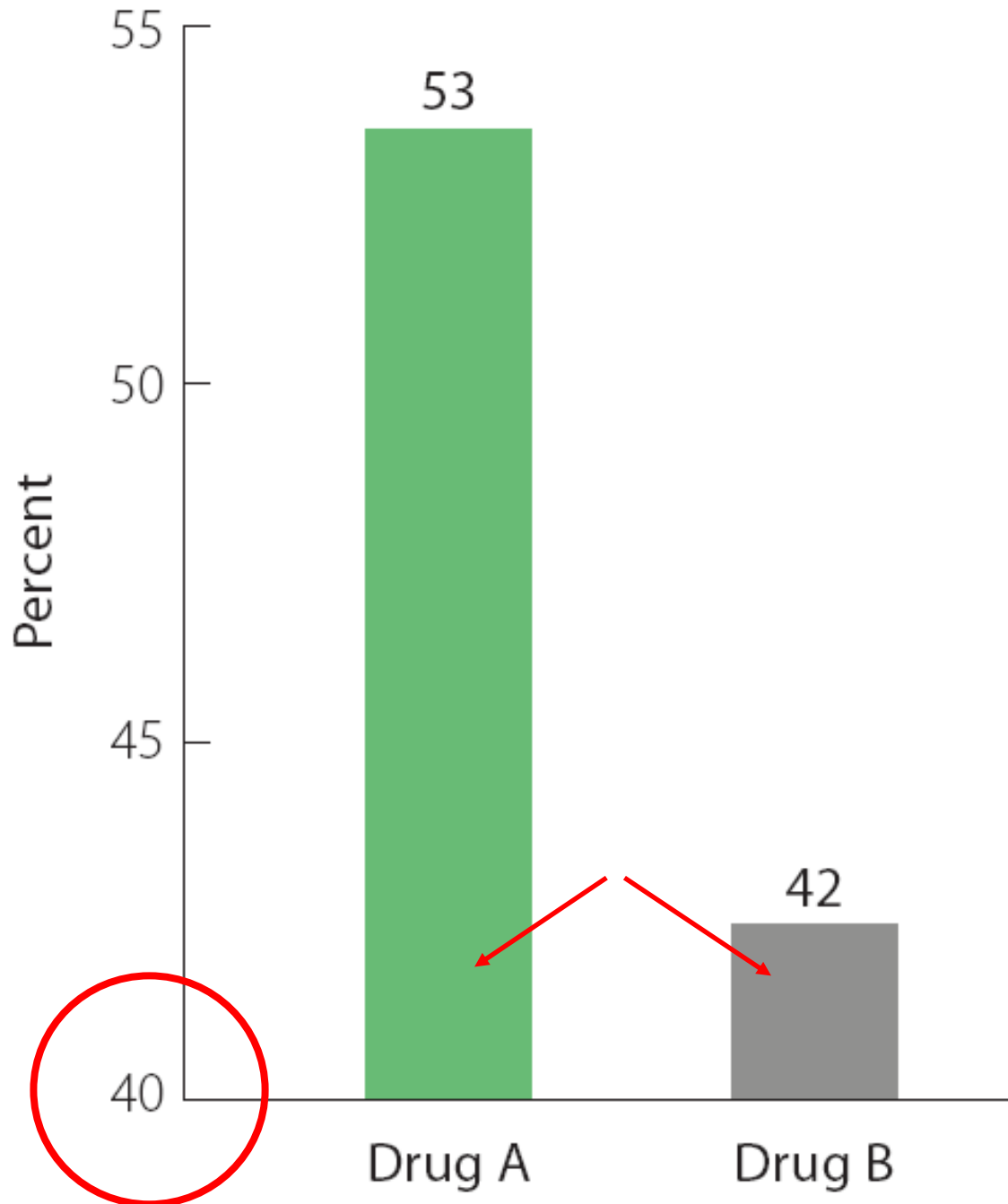


Figure 3: Effectiveness of Drug A

## THE FUTURE

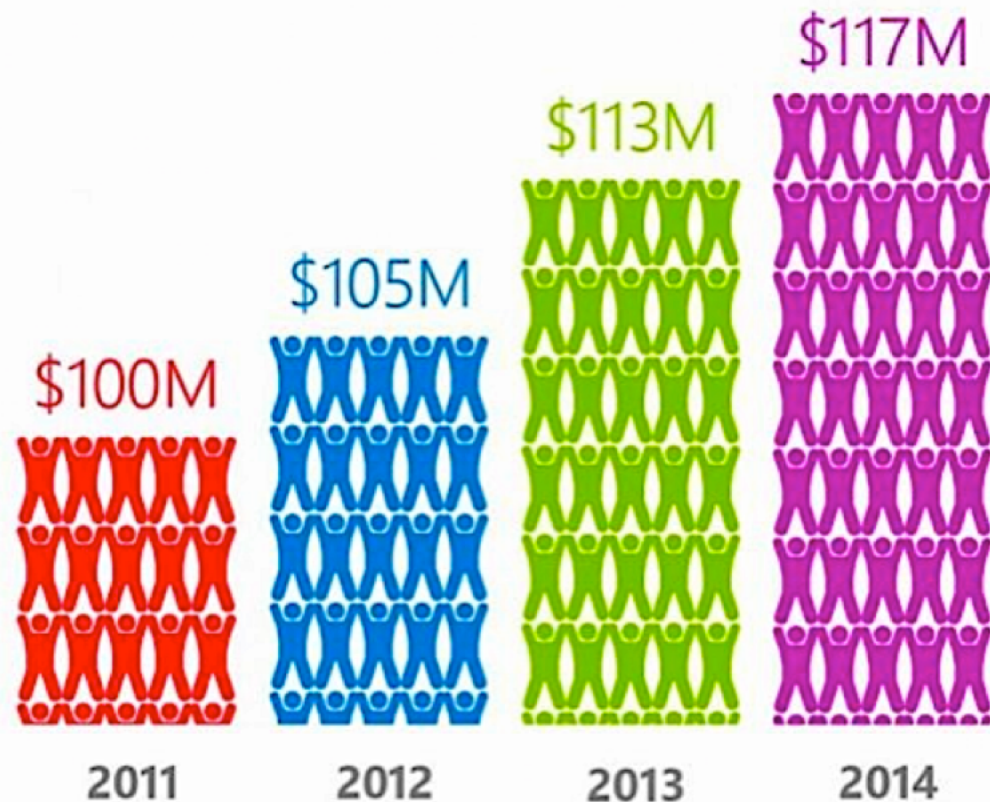
to Geoff McGhee—a data visualization expert at Stanford University—new forms of data visualization are pushing the boundaries of what is possible. Unlike traditional visualizations, many types of modern visualizations use thousands of thin, overlapping, semi-transparent lines. The result is a “see-through” effect that allows viewers to “see through” the data to others behind.

Data visualization experts worry that complex visualizations such as these may make beautiful data look confusing instead of clear. For Alberto Cairo, the issue is not complexity but whether the public is reliably interpreting the data. He says, “great visualizations are honest, they tell the truth about the data, and they are in the viewer’s mind for the better.”

When data is overlapping, part of one line covers part of the other. If a line is semi-transparent, you can see through it, but not the data behind it.

# Microsoft Employees Raise \$117 Million

In 2014, Microsoft employees raised a record-breaking \$117 million for nearly 20,000 nonprofits and schools around the world





# Why use images in the classroom?

1. To elicit / introduce vocabulary
2. To generate interest, inspire curiosity
3. To help explain concepts or tell a story
4. To give visual support for presentations
5. To promote critical thinking, e.g. visual analysis and evaluation skills

“Image, rather than writing, [is now]  
the centre of communication...”

“In this 'new media age' the screen  
has replaced the book as the dominant  
medium of communication.”

Gunther R. Kress, *Literacy in the New Media Age*

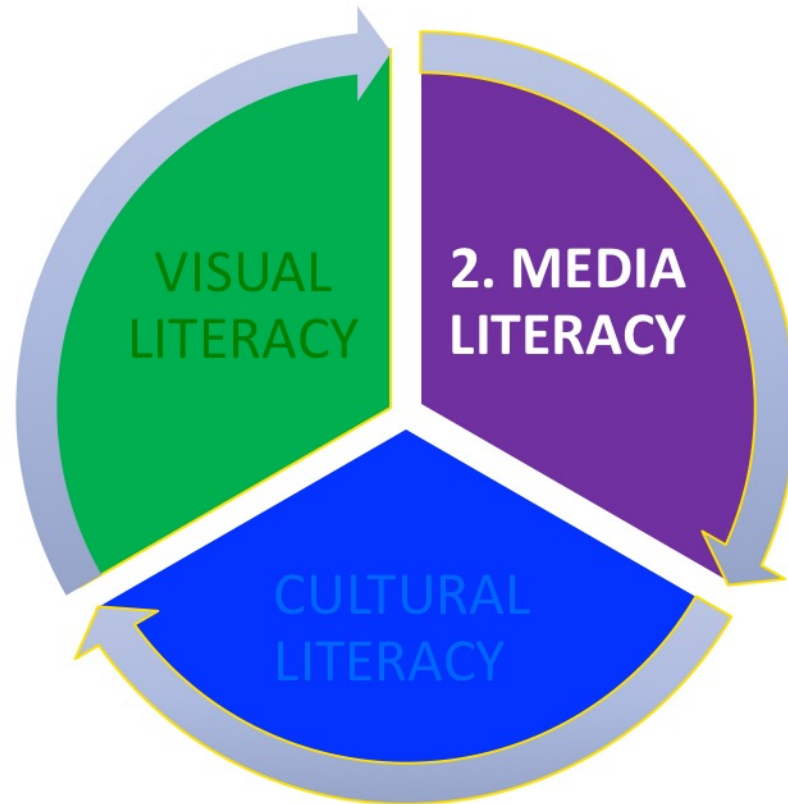


“Image, rather than writing, [is now] the centre of communication...”

“In this '**new media age**' the screen has replaced the book as the dominant medium of communication.”

Gunther R. Kress, *Literacy in the New Media Age*

# Literacies for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century





“Students may tell you they don’t  
Most students simply have  
believe everything they read on  
**very little** in the way of  
the Internet - **but they do,”**  
**critical evaluation skills.**”



**Prof. Donald J. Leu**

Director, New Literacies Research Lab

University of Connecticut

## It must be true, I read it on the Internet: Elusive 'tree octopus' proves how gullible web generation is

By DAILY MAIL REPORTER

UPDATED: 12:30 GMT, 3 February 2011



Share



[View comments](#)

### CEPHALONI

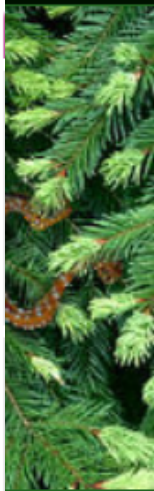
2017-12-27 A New Species of Giant Octopus Has Been Found Hiding In Plain Sight (Earth) Some previously assumed that Giant Pacific Octopuses

When it comes to the Internet, it seems kids will believe anything.

But it was thought that something as absurd as an octopus that lives in a tree might be enough to cast some doubts in their minds - it wasn't.



FOIL DEFLECTOR  
THEY don't want you to







You Know!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

@Scorpio1080



Follow

Amazing Photograph of 2016 by Bob Burton  
Chief photographer of National Geographic.  
This Shark is awesome



RETWEETS

5

LIKES

7



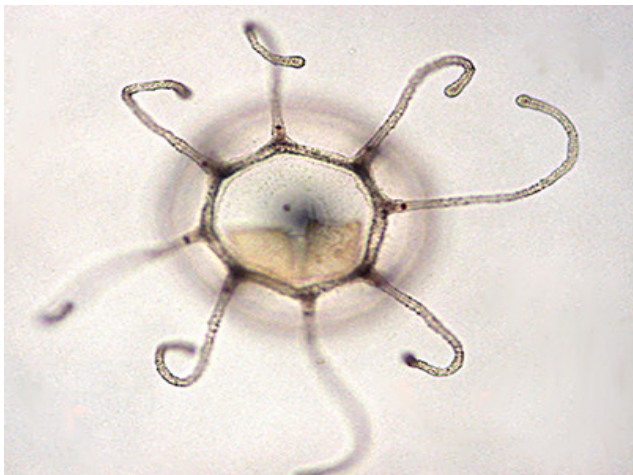
# "Immortal" Jellyfish Swarm World's Oceans

Ker Than

for [National Geographic News](#)

January 29, 2009

A potentially "immortal" jellyfish species that can age backward—the [Benjamin Button](#) of the deep—is silently invading the world's [oceans](#), swarm by swarm, a recent study says.





LBTToday

U.S.

OPINION

CARTOONS

WORLD

ARTS

SM/REGION

SCIENCE

## Second Giant Sea Creature Washes Ashore Along Santa Monica Coastline - Alarms Sound Over Radioactive Gigantism

*Giant Squid Discovered On California Coast And Scientists Suspect Radioactive Gigantism*

Published January 10, 2014

Updated 12:53 PM PST

Updated 7:36 PM PST

By BUTCH WITT



Tweet



G+



Like

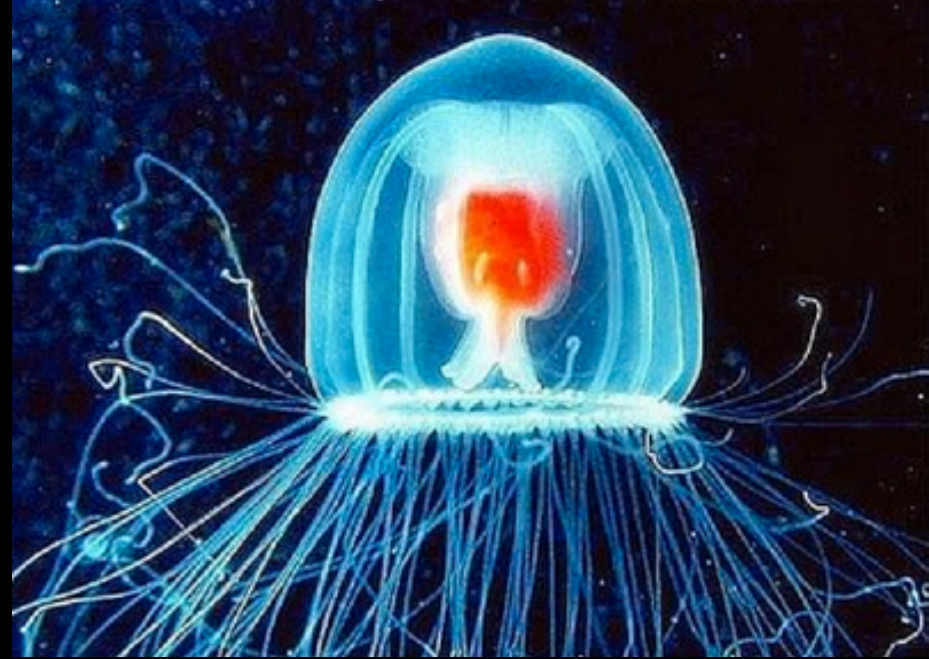
1.3M people like this. Be the first of your friends.



## 1. Leaping Shark Image Wins National Geographic Photograph of the Year



## 2. Researchers Find Creature That Can Age Backwards



## 3. Giant Squid Washes Up on California Beach





1

# Leaping Shark Image Wins National Geographic Photograph of the Year



# IS IT REAL?

8

A Look at the two shark photos on this page. One is **real**, but the other is fake.<sup>1</sup> Can you tell which is which?

B In 2016, a dramatic<sup>2</sup> photo of a great white shark jumping out of the water **appeared** on Twitter and went viral.<sup>3</sup> The person who posted the photo called himself Bob Burton. He said he was National Geographic's top photographer, and that the picture was National Geographic's photo of the year.

C But none of this was true. There is no one called Bob Burton at National Geographic. There isn't even a National Geographic **prize** for photo of the year. And, most importantly, the photo itself wasn't real—it was made on a computer by joining together several<sup>4</sup> other photos.



With computer technology and social media, it is much easier now to make and share fake images. So how is it possible to tell if a photo is real? First, look for **a source**. Where does the photo come from? Is there a photographer's name? Can you find any information about them on the Internet? Second, look for **clues in the photo**. Sometimes the **direction** of light and **shadows** is wrong. Is anything in the photo too big or too small, or is anything **missing**?

F New technology is changing how we create and share images. But don't **believe** everything you see!





2

# Researchers Find Creature That Can Age Backwards



みんなでカラOK★ 奈良





3

# Giant Squid Washes Up on California Beach







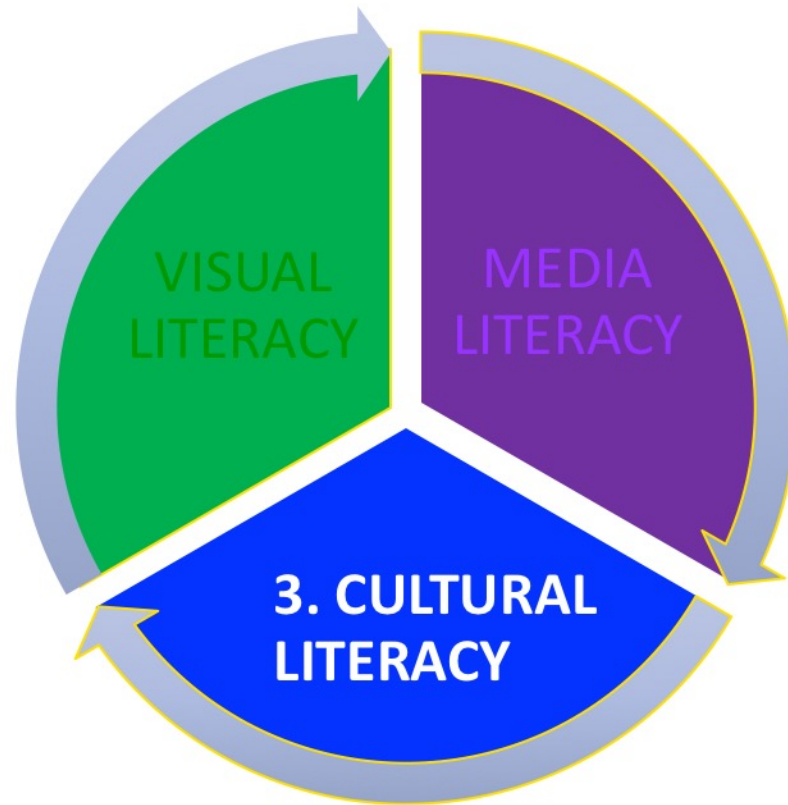
# **Media Literacy:**

## **3 Steps to evaluating what's real online**

- 1. Question** your assumptions
- 2. Analyze** the evidence
- 3. Evaluate** its credibility

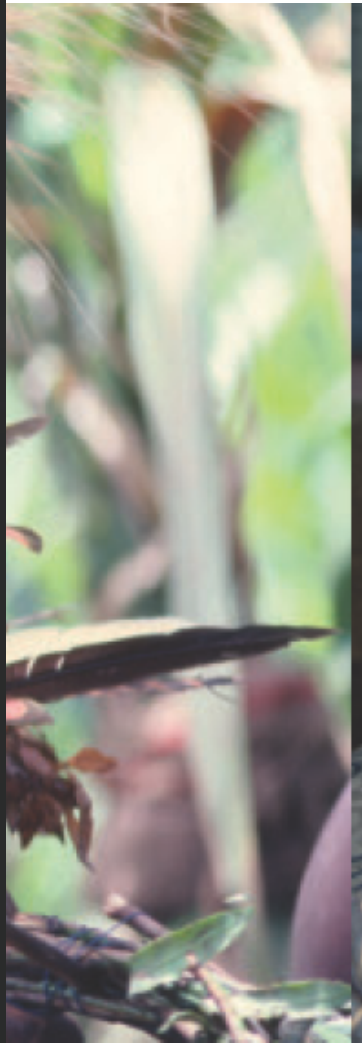
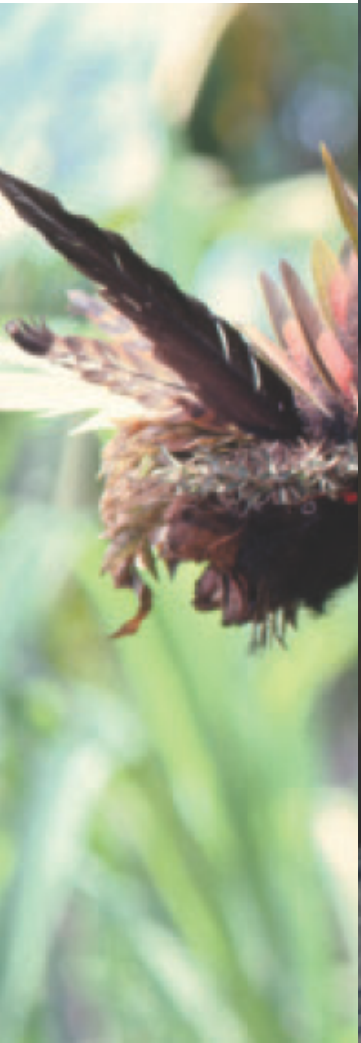


# Literacies for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century













# FOOD JOURNEYS 5



Freshly picked hyacinth beans,  
West Bengal, India

## ACADEMIC SKILLS

READING Recognizing pronoun references

WRITING Paraphrasing using synonyms

GRAMMAR Giving reasons

CRITICAL THINKING Justifying your opinion

## THINK AND DISCUSS

- 1 What do you see in the photo? Do people eat this kind of food in your country?
- 2 Skim through the unit. What types of food do you see?



## EXPLORE THE THEME

### A Read the information on these pages and answer the questions.

1. What do the photos show? Have you tried any food from these places?
2. Think about De Los Santos's questions for the photographers. Describe a picture that you might take to show these things.

### B Match the words in blue to their definitions.

- \_\_\_\_\_ (adj) usual or common; something you expect
- \_\_\_\_\_ (v) to use or experience with others
- \_\_\_\_\_ (n) the ideas or behavior of a people or society

# THE WORLD ON A PLATE

Food photographer Penny De Los Santos believes that photos can tell powerful stories. So she gave photographers an assignment: Take a picture that shows the role of food in your **culture**.

De Los Santos told the photographers to think about the answers to these questions: What's a **typical** food scene in your world? What do your

friends and family do when they eat together? How do they **share** meals?

De Los Santos received thousand of photos from photographers all over the world. She evaluated each one based on its color, lighting, composition (form), and story. Here are some of her favorites.

On a cold morning in Harbin, China, a woman prepares fresh steamed mantou (a bread-like bun).

A villager carries a tray of fruits and nuts during a festival in Iran.





Video



3. How has a typical Inuit diet changed in recent years?

---



With food, if you have the right ingredients, you can create the flavor of another place.

It's like armchair travel, but it's faster and easier.

I call it “stovetop travel.”

- Sasha Martin



What did you [hope](#) to teach your daughter by cooking the world?

I wanted her to feel that she had a place in the world where she belonged. But I also feel it's important for children to grow up knowing people from other countries—their global neighbors.

I call them neighbors because the world is so small now. I remember going on Facebook in its early days. I noticed there were people from different parts of the world commenting on posts, even [arguing](#) with each other. I feel that in that environment, young people need to be able to [respect](#) and understand each other.

So food is a great way to create that common ground?

Yes. I wanted to share [recipes](#) that were bridges to other cultures. A lot of celebrity TV chefs tend to choose the most shocking recipes. But I think you need a bridge first. Then people won't put up a wall in their mind about that culture. They won't just think, “Gross!” Those people eat such weird<sup>2</sup> things!”

<sup>1</sup>gross: very unpleasant, disgusting    <sup>2</sup>weird: strange



a wide variety of topics. Some examples:

- When Adam Roberts was in law school, he needed a break from studying. He decided to teach himself how to cook. Roberts started a blog to keep a record of his learning adventure and share it with other people. Eventually, his blog *The Amateur Gourmet* led to a new career in cooking.
- In May of 2012, two friends wanted to make each other laugh, so they created a blog for sharing pictures of ugly food. Other people began to send in their own photos of weird-looking food. By 2014, *Someone Ate This* was one of the Internet's most popular food blogs.
- A history student named Anje decided to share her love for history and cooking. On her websites, *Kitchen Historic* and *Food Roots*, readers can find dishes from the 13th century all the way to the 1980s.

# 10: Beef stroganoff (Russia)

FEBRUARY 8, 2015 / LEAVE A COMMENT

Classic Beef and mushrooms – Russian style

# 20: Ciulama (Romania)

FEBRUARY 22, 2015 / LEAVE A COMMENT

Fantastic creamy mushroom dish from Romania – try it! R

# 32: Huevos a la Rabona (Peru)

APRIL 5, 2015 / LEAVE A COMMENT



<http://perudelights.com/huevos-a-la-rabona-breakfast-on-the-go/>

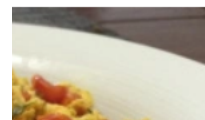
Peruvian breakfast eggs – recipe from <http://perudelights.com/huevos-a-la-rabona-breakfast-on-the-go/>

# 14: Pasta Trapanese (Italy)

FEBRUARY 18, 2015 / LEAVE A COMMENT

# 30: Huevos pericos (Colombia)

MARCH 29, 2015 / LEAVE A COMMENT



# 44: White fish and coconut curry (Somalia)

MAY 31, 2015 / LEAVE A COMMENT



Recipe from : <http://www.somalikitchen.com/fish->



# 80: Deep-fried Mars bar (Scotland)

DECEMBER 31, 2015 / LEAVE A COMMENT



+



Recipe from <http://www.food.com/recipe/deep-fried-mars-bars-43463?photo=206612>

And so the last dish of the year! For #80 I made deep-fried Mars bars from Stonehaven, Scotland. As the recipe says "no sugar". Recipe from food.com. Happy New Year!

“What separates people is an **imaginary wall**....

What needs to be done is put cracks in that wall.

[We need] to create a **sustainable way of connecting with each other** and creating friendships.”

le-down' (you have to flip  
popular in many parts of  
estion. The recipe I used is  
ter like I did!

A portrait of Aziz Abu Sarah, a man with dark hair, a beard, and glasses, wearing a blue and white striped shirt. He is smiling slightly and looking towards the camera. The background is a collage of various images, including a person's face, a landscape, and abstract patterns.

Aziz Abu Sarah

Cultural Educator

TESOL Plenary Speaker (2016)

Nat Geo Emerging Explorer



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Level 1 > Unit 5 > Writing

INSTRUCTIONS ▲

Follow the screen instructions.

Makizushi is a very popular type of food in Japan. It's a sushi roll that's wrapped in seaweed and filled with different ingredients, such as seafood. One reason makizushi is popular is because there are so many different kinds, for example, futomaki ("thick rolls") and temaki ("hand rolls"). Another reason is that the ingredients are usually fresh so it's very healthy. You can use chopsticks or eat it with your hands because it's also easy to eat. In Japan, makizushi is especially popular at the setsubun festival, when people celebrate the start of spring.

↑ MODEL

When you're finished, move to the next step by clicking the green arrow

Write

**B** *I* U

Word Count: 0

Welcome

Outline  
10 min

**Write**  
10 min

Revise  
5 min

Edit  
5 min

Finish



Print





# “cultural agility”



# **Cultural Literacy:**

3 reasons why it's important

1. Comprehension
2. Communication
3. Collaboration



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# Pisa tests to include 'global skills' and cultural awareness

By Andreas Schleicher  
OECD education director

🕒 27 May 2016



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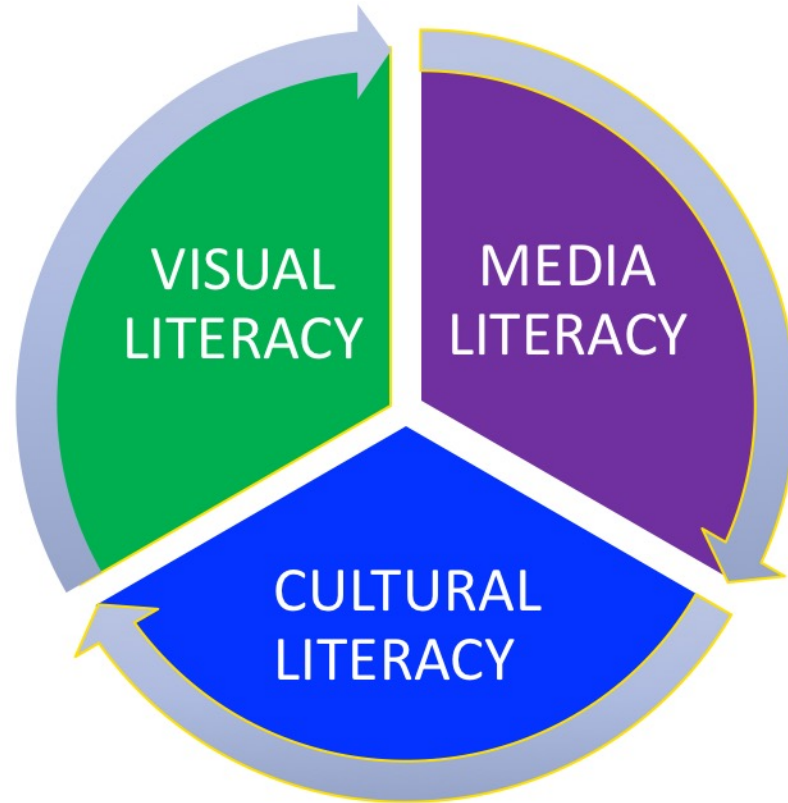
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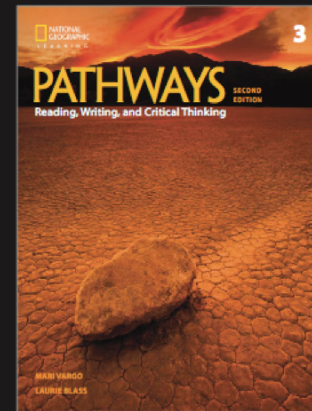
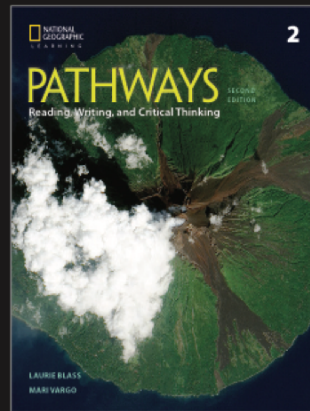
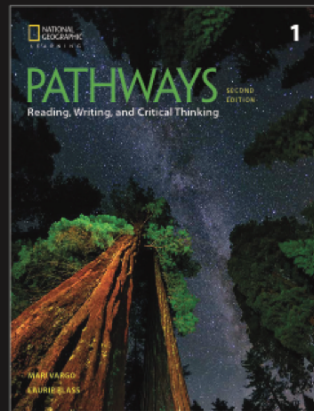
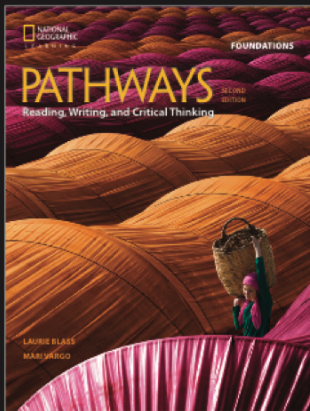
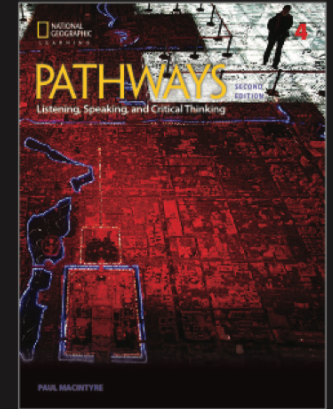
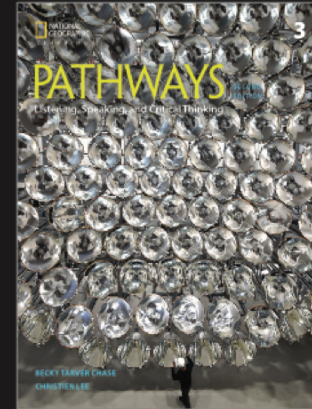
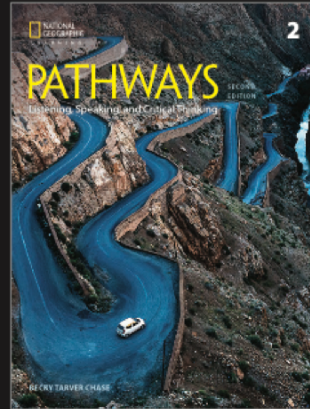
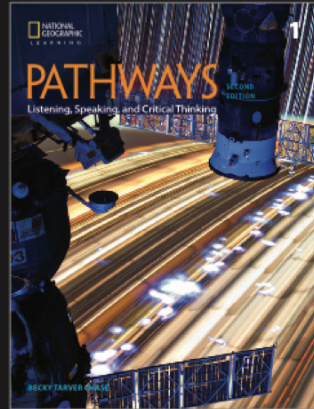
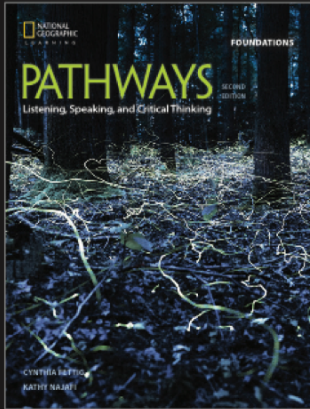
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EXPLORE

# Literacies for the 21<sup>st</sup> Century







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# THANK YOU!

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<https://newliteracies.uconn.edu/>

Website of the New Literacies Research Lab, University of Connecticut

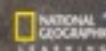


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