



New Horizon Community School

Policy for children with English as an additional language

Updated: January 2019

Date of next Review: November 2019

Purposes

- To promote equality of opportunity for all learners for whom English is an additional language.
- To deliver a broad, balanced curriculum which reflects the needs of children for whom English is an additional language.

Guidelines

- To promote academic achievement by grouping EAL pupils according to cognitive level rather than English language level.
- To identify language outcomes for all curriculum areas and include in medium-term and weekly planning.
- To promote and encourage the development of the children's first languages in order to facilitate concept development in tandem with their acquisition of English.
- To provide pupils with access to resources which are age appropriate, at an appropriate language level, and are linguistically and culturally appropriate.
- To use key visuals and other strategies to support children's access to the curriculum.
- To actively liaise with parents to help them to support their children's learning.
- To facilitate parents' access to school life by providing dual language information and bilingual support especially for parents' evenings, school events and workshops, and to monitor parental involvement.
- To ensure that EAL pupils are assessed in their first language where possible and where appropriate.
- To seek first language assessment to ensure the accurate identification of SEN.
- To monitor the results of statutory tests by language and ethnic group and set targets to address any underachievement identified.
- To provide all staff with high-quality professional development to develop their knowledge and skills for teaching EAL learners.

Language and Literacy

Principles

- All students have an entitlement to language development in their mother tongue, English and one or more other languages – heritage or Modern Foreign Language;
- Language is the main medium that we use for thinking, teaching and learning so it is at the heart of the school;
- Language and literacy are best taught within the context of the subject;
- All teachers need to give attention to language and literacy development in their own subject;
- Students whose are not yet fluent in spoken English or the language of the curriculum are

Entitled to receive planned support for their oracy and literacy skills;

Whole school language development

Subject areas need to take account of the range and complexity of tasks in their subject areas from years 7-11, so that they create a curriculum that gradually develops the literacy skills needed for public exams in the upper school.

All teachers will need to consider language demands alongside the content of the curriculum and plan how they can support students to develop oracy and literacy appropriate to their subject.

In writing schemes of work and medium term plans, they should consider the following

questions:

1. What opportunities are there to explore ideas orally and collaboratively?
2. How can teachers model the key subject language needed?
3. What specialist vocabulary do students need in order to understand new concepts and how can this be presented to them in an accessible way?
4. What range of texts do students need to read and how can their reading be scaffolded to support learners with diverse needs?
5. What types of written tasks do pupils need to carry out and how can these be framed to support students at different levels?
6. Are lessons planned to ensure that the language or learning support teacher has a clear role in developing literacy?

The role of subject teachers is to:

- develop consistent approaches to teaching and learning in literacy and to build increased awareness of the existing language knowledge and understanding that pupils bring to lessons
- use speaking and listening strategies to develop subject learning
- plan for teaching and learning of subject-specific vocabulary
- develop active reading strategies to increase pupils' ability to read for a purpose and engage

With a variety of texts.

- Model writing for key text types within their subject.

Language and literacy experiences of EAL students

- Some students already have good language and literacy skills in two or more languages
- Some students are beginner EAL learners have never learnt to read or write in any language.
- Some students have missed some or all of their primary education and have not fully developed the language and literacy skills needed for secondary school.

All these diverse groups benefit from teaching that develops their language and literacy.

In this school, 99% of the school population are bilingual. Most of these students are already orally fluent in everyday English. However, they are not all fluent in the academic language of the secondary curriculum which is the key to exam success.

As students' progress through the secondary school, the language and literacy demands of the curriculum increase and students need to develop a wider range of language skills, in particular making the transition from spoken to written forms. They also need to be able to adopt different

Styles (genres) to meet different purposes and audiences. Some of these genres are familiar from primary school, for example narrative writing in English or explanations in science.

Secondary school subjects have a wider variety of written genres and this need to be explicitly taught.

Beginner EAL learners

Students who are new to English will be integrated into mainstream subjects most of the time.

This enables them to;

- develop oral fluency quickly

- Immediately feel part of the school
- develop language in context
- experience their full curriculum entitlement

Additional support in class and some small group literacy teaching will be offered by EAL team.

Students will not be withdrawn from Maths, Modern Languages or practical subjects where they can usually make good progress whatever their language level.

Teaching strategies to support EAL beginners

- Provide a classroom rich in oral experiences
- Enable pupils to draw on their existing knowledge of other language/s
- Encourage and use bilingual support from other students and staff
- Use translated materials and bilingual dictionaries
- Allow students time to practice new language
- Use visual support of all kinds (diagrams, maps, charts, pictures, realia)
- Develop card sorting, sequencing and matching activities

Developing language and literacy skills

In order to be fully literate, students need to be able to understand how we adapt our everyday speech into formal, written texts.

Learning through talk

1. Using speaking to clarify and present ideas
2. Using active listening to understand a topic
3. Hypothesising, evaluating and problem solving through discussion

Teaching strategies

- Provide pre and post listening activities such as listening frames

- Use information gap and other collaborative activities
- Allow students to do some assessment orally
- Ask students to rehearse answer with partner before answering
- Use teaching assistants to support discussion groups

Learning from text

1. Reading for meaning – inference and deduction
2. Understanding how subject specific texts are organised
3. Developing research and study skills

Teaching strategies

- Make the purpose of reading explicit
- Read aloud to students
- Teach students how to find their way around text books and use index, contents, etc.
- Show students how to write questions before starting research
- Help students decide whether to scan or skim read or close read
- Ask students to transfer information from text to diagrams
- Encourage and show students how to use the library for research and pleasure

Learning through writing

1. Using writing to think, explore and develop ideas
2. Structuring and organising writing to link ideas into paragraphs
3. Developing clear and appropriate expression at sentence level

Teaching strategies

- Make sure students are clear about the purpose and audience for their writing

- Point out the differences between speech and writing
- Help students use appropriate level of formality
- Give students model texts before asking them to write
- Show students how to organise writing using planning frameworks, graphic organisers,
- Support extended writing with frames and key connectives to link ideas.
- Ask students to evaluate, correct and redraft their writing

Apply differentiation methods by providing different range of activities.