

Bangkok Patana School The British International School in Thailand Established 1957

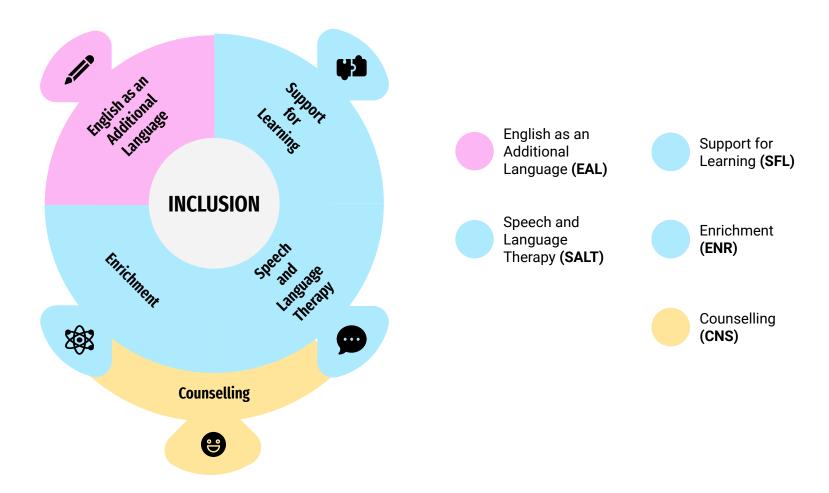


Student Inclusion and Support for Learning in the Primary School

Support for Learning, SALT, and Enrichment

Bangkok Patana is a not-for-profit IB World School, accredited by CIS

Primary Inclusion Team





Inclusion



'The education of the child shall be directed to the development of the child's personality, talents and mental and physical abilities to their fullest potential"

> United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, Article 29



Patana Inclusion Policy

"Educational inclusion means addressing and responding to the diverse needs of students. It involves removing barriers so that each student can experience success in all aspects of learning.

BPS Student Inclusion Policy-Cross Campus April 2021



Patana Inclusion Policy

"Educational inclusion means addressing and responding to the diverse needs of students. It involves removing barriers so that each student can experience success in all aspects of learning.

We believe all students have an entitlement to a meaningful, appropriate and challenging curriculum, and to be fully included in aspects of school life. This does not mean that we treat everyone the same but that we respond to students in ways which take account of their varied needs"

BPS Student Inclusion Policy-Cross Campus April 2021



Primary Inclusion Policy

From the Primary Inclusion Policy:

Our definition of students having additional learning needs is guided by the UK's *Special Educational Needs and Disability Code of Practice: 0 to 25 years (*2020).

Students have additional learning needs if they have a learning difference that calls for educational provisions to be made for them that are different from, or additional to, what is normally available to students of the same age.

This includes students who:

- have a significantly greater difficulty in learning than the majority of others of the same age
- have a disability which prevents or hinders them from making use of facilities of a kind generally provided for others of the same age
- learn at an accelerated rate or acquire knowledge and skills at a level beyond that normally found in students of the same age



Aims of Today

- Provide insights into Support for Learning across the Primary School
- Briefly describe co-teaching models and how this supports teaching and learning in a differentiated classroom
- Give examples of the different provisions



Support for Learning

We are a team of 11 specialised teachers and a Speech and Language therapist.





The Team



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Support for Learning

The students we support may have learning differences or specific needs relating to their social, emotional, academics (on either end of the ability range) or language development.

These needs may require a short-term intervention or more structured, longer term support.

Our main model is to offer support through co-teaching models in collaboration with classroom teachers.





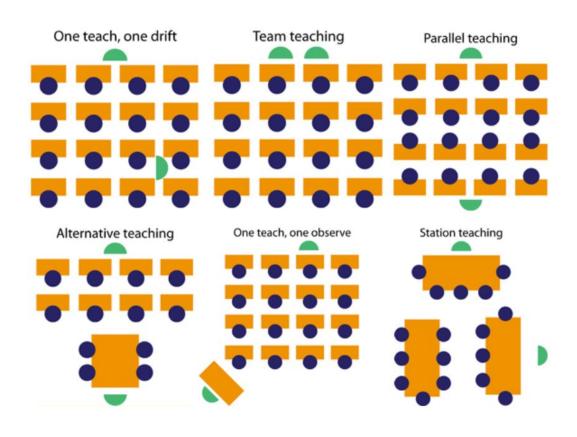
Support for Learning: Co-teaching Models

Models of Co-teaching:

Our Enrichment specialists or SFL teachers work in the classroom and can support any student there.

Co-planned Co-taught Co-assessed





Support for Learning

Within a co-teaching model, an SFL teacher can support individual students or groups.







Bangkok Patana School The British International School in Thailand Established 1957 In addition, SFL teachers run Focus sessions for individuals or groups to offer targeted support.

Speech and Language Therapy (SaLT)



Speech and Language Therapy

Children's speech, language and communication are essential life skills.

Evidence shows that speech, language and communication needs have an impact on:

- literacy
- educational attainment
- social, emotional and mental health
- life chances / employment

Good communication skills are rated as the most important employability skills needed for young people entering their first job Children with poor early language at 5 are 4x more likely to struggle with reading at age 11

Vocabulary at 5 is the most important factor affecting literacy at age 11



Speech and Language Therapy

What does it look like?

- Direct one to one sessions.
- Group interventions (e.g. social skills, speech groups).
- Advice, strategies and resources for at home and at school.
- Training and support for parents and teachers.





How are children referred to SaLT?

Typically, class teachers will refer a student directly if they are concerned. If parents would like support, this is often shared with the teacher who will then get in touch.



Enrichment

Aims:

- All students fulfilling their potential through an appropriate, challenging and engaging classroom learning experience.
- Celebrating achievement with 21st Century Škills, exceptional talents, as well as academics.
- Focus Groups responding to specific student and curriculum needs.
- Co-creating of curriculums through a student-led, enquiry based curriculum.
- SEL needs of students supported through careful mentoring and coaching so they can apply skills in all areas of school.
- Well-rounded students that celebrate their abilities.
- Teachers feel supported to meet the needs of these learners.



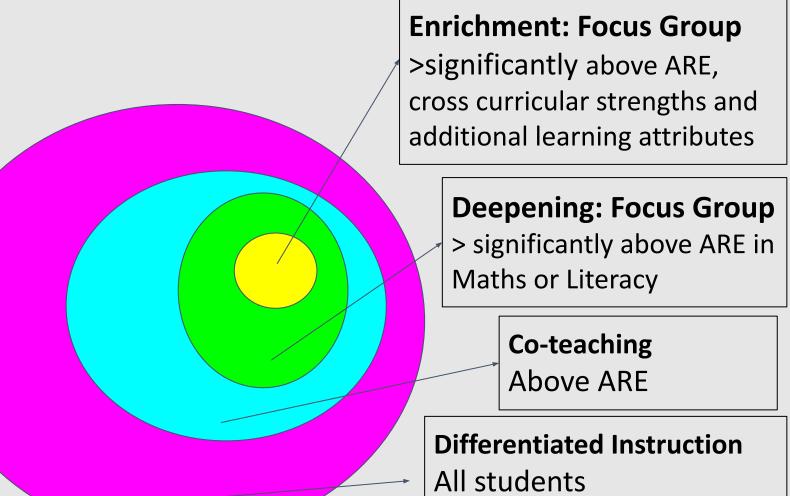
Enrichment

How do we identify students for Deepening Focus Groups and Enrichment?

- Classroom teacher recommendations
- Observations
- Classroom assessment data
- Standardised assessment data
- Evidence of motivation and engagement with learning across the curriculum
- Evidence of 21st Century Thinking Skills: creativity, collaboration, critical thinking and communication



Enrichment Provision Models



Deepening Focus Groups

Providing Deeper Learning and Challenge:

- Maths/Literacy and CL/Science for cross-curricular links
- Open-ended tasks
- Apply key skills to varying problems and situations
- Collaboration and communication
- Task persistence

These are flexible and responsive to the needs of the students. Groups can change regularly.



Deepening Focus Groups

Providing Deeper Learning and Challenge:



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Enrichment

Facilitating students to become **Global Citizens** through varied activities to develop key skills of: collaboration, communication, critical thinking and creativity.

Activities and learning opportunities could include:

- collaborative problem solving
- Enquiry based-'Project Based Learning'
- logic and reasoning
- debating
- community action reflection and coaching/SEL



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WHERE WE'RE FROM

We're from rocking chairs. From baseballs and hockey sticks. We're from tiles that slip and slide, From twisting neighbourhoods with luscious playgrounds, From the sometimes freedom of running through fields, rolling down grassy hills. We're from the beaches with sand and

stones, From the horses roaming the marshy, parched fields. We're from vines that have started to

bear fruit, From from eternal summers and cool

breezes. Whose refreshingness we'll never forget.

We're from fish swimming gracefully in the water, From making a medicine to help with a

sore throat.

From getting a special prize from the King. We're from sunny afternoons and rainy nights, From rainbows and picking strawberries. We're from fashion shows and modeling

agencies. From endless piles of clothing delivered to our homes.

I'm from bright kaleidoscopes and magnifying glasses, We're from our mums' closets, our favourite hiding place. We're from the sweet Osmanthus Fragrans, Whose little heads bob up and down. We're from novels and dictionaries,

These are the moment we are from. We are from these moments.



Enrichment









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Support for Learning: Assessing Needs

How do students join SFL?: Classroom teachers contact the SFL teacher on their year-level.

SFL teacher may observe, or use an in-house assessment for reading, spelling or maths.

The SFL teacher then offers consultation with the class teacher, support materials, some in-class time to support, or recommends the student to join a Focus group.

Class teachers and/or SFL teachers get in touch with parents to discuss progress and parents are informed if a student becomes part of Support for Learning.



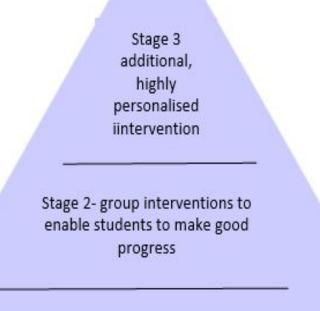
Support for Learning: Stages of Support

Stage 1: SFL teacher goes into a class for specific students. Brings support materials and offers ideas, to the classroom teacher.

Stage 2: Students who are identified with a specific learning challenge or may be neurodivergent. SFL teachers will do as above, but may also invite the student to work in a Focus group, such as in Phonics or Maths, or Social Thinking.

Stage 3: Can involve very individualised plans. May include support in specialist lessons, behaviour management plans or academic accommodations.

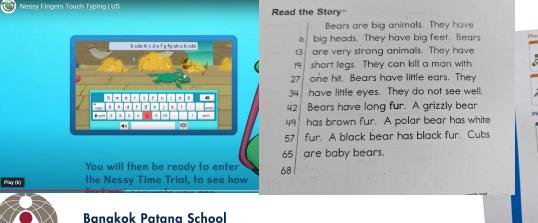


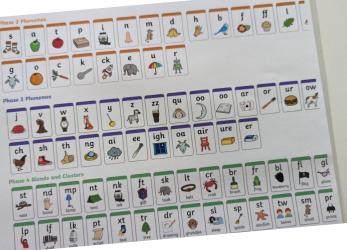


Stage 1 – quality, in class teaching which takes account of individual learning needs

Support for Learning: Focus Groups









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Support for Learning: Focus Groups



Support for Learning: Social/Emotional Groups

- Social skills groups are led by Support for Learning teachers/SALT, who use a variety of methods such as roleplaying, group discussions, and interactive games to teach students the skills they need to navigate social interactions.
- Students learn important skills such as communication, cooperation, problem-solving and perspective taking. These skills are essential not just in school, but also in their everyday lives.
- Social skills groups provide a safe and supportive environment for students to practice and develop these skills.





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Support for Learning: Social/Emotional Groups

Intervention groups are small and target specific social skills. They are arranged at a time that suits the class teacher and the child.

 The Social Thinking teaching framework is one of the resources we use and has been designed to help children who struggle with social skills. Social Thinking teaches children how to work out what other people may be thinking and feeling- to be 'Social Detectives'.

 Building these skills can lead to better social interactions and can help children to form and maintain friendships, to understand and participate better in groups, and to interpret and respond appropriately in social situations.



Social Thinking Vocabulary



Support for Learning: Social/Emotional Groups

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The ZONES of Regulation [®]								
		Ø	T		1		I	Ô
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BLUE ZONE Sad Sick Tired Bored Moving Slowly		GREEN ZONE Happy Calm Feeling Okay Focused Ready to Learn			YELLOW ZONE Frustrated Worried Silly/Wiggly Excited Loss of Some Control		RED ZONE Mad/Angry Terrified Yelling/Hitting Elated Out of Control	

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Co-teaching

Place Value Compare

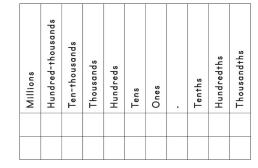
Materials: laminated place value mats, dry erase markers, numeral cards 0-9 Number of Players: 2

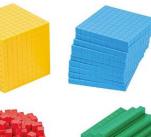
- I. Shuffle the numeral cards and place them face down in a pile. Take turns to flip over one card from the pile and decide where to write the number on your place value mat. Your goal is to create the largest number possible.
- 2. Continue taking turns to flip over a card and write the number until you have both filled all columns on your mat.
- **3.** Read your numbers aloud and compare them. Record your comparisons using the symbols <, >, or =. The player with the larger number scores one point.

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4. The player with the highest score after ten rounds wins the game.

Variation: Make the smallest number possible. Place Value Compare







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Problem Solving 1



Five 5-digit numbers have been ordered in ascending order. Each digit is represented by a symbol.

What digit could each symbol represent?

Can all of the digits be given a different set of values?



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Thank you so much for joining us today!

Please contact the support teacher on the year-level for any specific questions.

Today, we have time for a couple of general questions.

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