

Student Inclusion for EAL Learners in the Primary School

Parent Workshop

26 January 2023

Inclusion Team

EAL SFL SALT ENRICHMENT COUNSELLING

Adapted from Pauline Gibbons, Scaffolding Language/Scaffolding Learning

What does inclusion mean to us?

All our students are capable and intelligent learners, who are beginning to master their home language(s). With the right type of support, they can participate fully in learning, understand the concepts and skills being taught, and reach the same goals as their English-speaking peers, as they develop full control of academic English.

Aims

- Who are the Language Acquisition Team?
- How do we support learners inclusively at Patana?
- How do we assess EAL learners?
- What is the importance of home language(s) and how might you support your child with their language development?

Who Are We?



Who do we support?

Identify need for language acquisition support:

- FS Class Teachers and FS Language & Communication Specialist
- Communication with family: home language development and long term family goals
- Listening, speaking, reading and writing
- Standardised assessment tools
- School reports



International schools have different standards and criteria for receiving EAL support



Inclusive - enrolment in the primary school is possible at all stages of language acquisition if we can support student needs.



How do we support students?

Two or more teachers

In-class support

Planning together

Collaboration

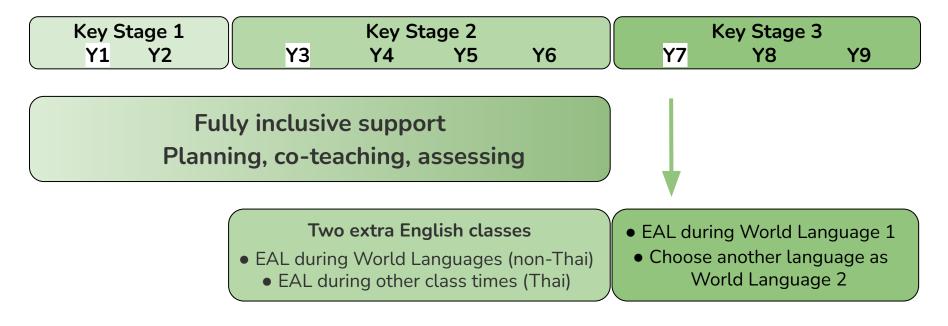
Communication

Assessment

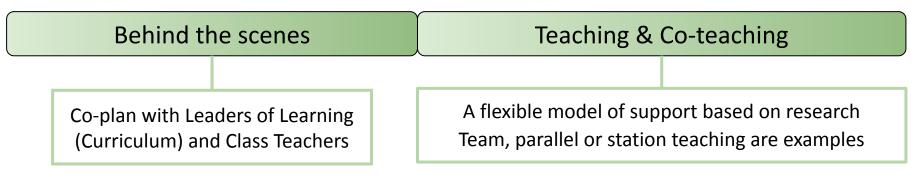
Flexible groupings

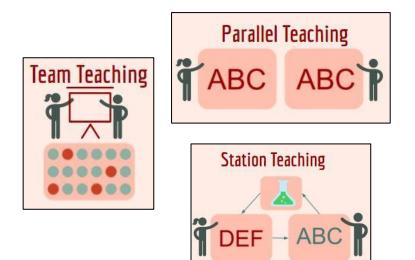
Scaffolded learning

Overview of EAL (English as an Additional Language)



How do we support?





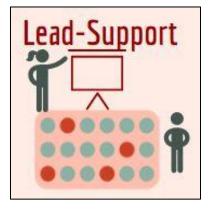
Benefits:

- ★ different strengths and areas of focus
- ★ smaller focus groups
- ★ opportunities for student talk / receive feedback
- \star multiple ways to learn

How this might look for your child?

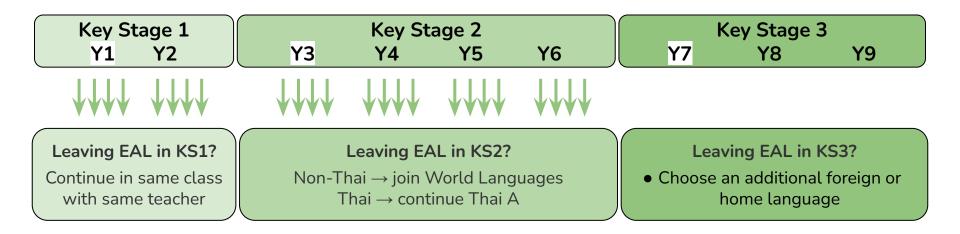
- ★ flexible or changing groups
- ★ two or more adults in the room
- ★ support in an inclusive manner

Co-teaching example





What happens when EAL support is no longer needed?



Language Learning Intentions (LLIs)

We assess the 4 skills of: listening, speaking, reading and writing on a scale from level 1 to level 5+.

Not all children start on level 1.

Our Admissions' test helps us to decide where a child should start on the LLIs.

							Spea	aking							
	Lev	el 1	1+	Lev	el 2	2+	Leve	el 3	3+	Lev	el 4	4+	Lev	el 5	5+
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в		some c adjectiv	ommon es	classr familia simpl increas	ar peop e phras	ojects or le using ses with mmatical	prono	ately as uns rela gender	ated to		ms a rar ions acc		-	experie vents w ppropria	rith
	Identi	fies and	names		vides a	more bonse to		s vocab				nation in		ipates ir	
С	som	ne schoo ryday ol	ol and	questi	ons us	ing basic h some	been intr	roduced	that has I in tasks essons	contexts	erent su s detailir , who ar	g where,	lear	ties and ming wi age sca	thout
D		nces mo	ost words Isibly	seque but	may n	fevents,		es likes ference reasons	s with	age-app includi			sub v inder	age-app oject-spe ocabula pendent accurate	ecific ary Iy and

Language Learning Intentions (LLIs)

							Spe	aking							
	Lev	el 1	1+	Lev	el 2	2+	Lev	el 3	3+	Lev	el 4	4+	Leve	15	5+
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	25/8/22														
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с	som	fies and ne schoo ryday ob	l and	extend questi		onse to ng basic	indepe been int	s vocabu ndently t rroduced ught in le	hat has in tasks	diff context	nts inform erent sul s detailin , who an	oject g where,		ies and hing wit	l class thout
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Language Learning Intentions (LLIs)

							Spea	aking							
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A	or sh fam				Talks about immediate learning and experiences using conjunctions						Employs more formal language to justify and defend opinions				
	25/8/22	4/9/22													
	1	2													
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Language Learning Intentions (LLIs)

The final date means the student is secure with that skill.

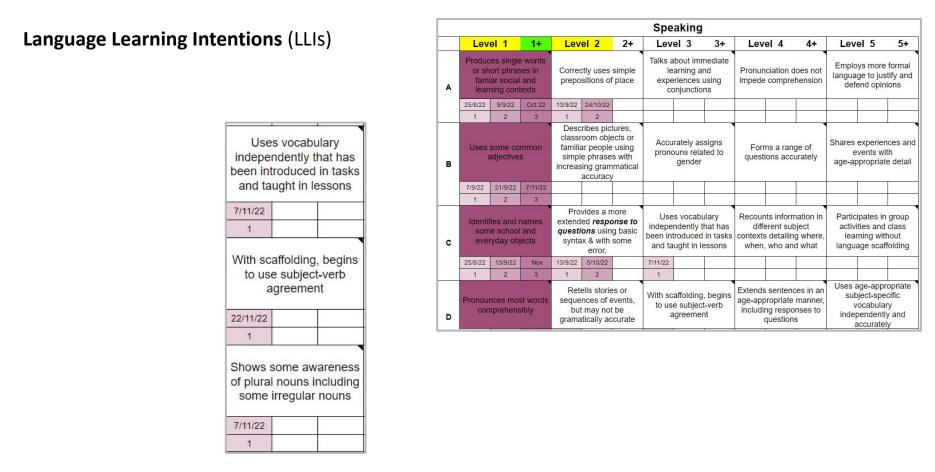
Level			
	3 3+	Level 4 4+	Level 5 5+
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pronouns	tely assigns is related to ender	Forms a range of questions accurately	Shares experiences an events with age-appropriate detail
independer been introdu	vocabulary ently that has duced in tasks ht in lessons	Recounts information i different subject contexts detailing wher when, who and what	activities and class re, learning without
or prefere	rences with	Extends sentences in a age-appropriate manner including responses to	er, subject-specific
,	or prefe	or preferences with	, Expresses likes, dislikes or preferences with reasons

Language Learning Intentions (LLIs)

We use the same LLIs for all students on the EAL register.

							Spea	aking							
	Lev	el 1	1+	Leve	əl 2	2+	Leve	el 3	3+	Lev	el 4	4+	Level	5	5+
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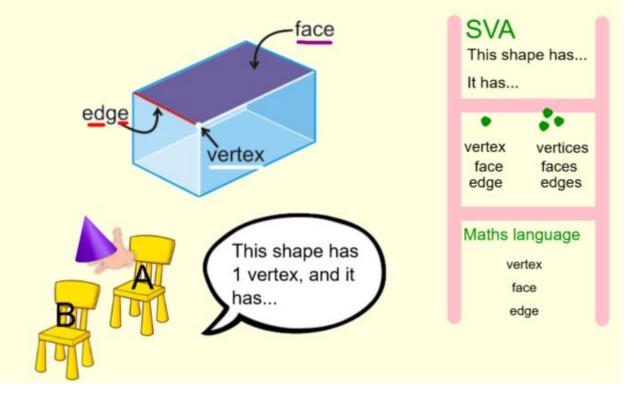
How do we use LLIs to plan in class support?



How do we use LLIs to plan in class support?

Can I identify and describe 3D shapes?

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7/11/22				
1				
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to us a 22/11/22	some	aw aw	-vei nt arei	ness ding
to us 22/11/22 1 Shows s of plura	some	aw aw	-vei nt arei	ness ding



How do we use LLIs to plan in class support?

Uses vocabulary independently that has been introduced in tasks and taught in lessons

With scaffolding, begins to use subject-verb agreement

Shows some awareness of plural nouns including some irregular nouns

7/11/22

22/11/22

7/11/22 1



When does a student no longer need support?

Students are typically:

- meeting most LLIs (L4 / L5)
- largely accessing learning without EAL support
- meeting **most** year level age-related expectations

A range of evidence across different subjects.

External assessment tool to assess students' reading, writing, speaking and listening skills.

International schools have different standards and criteria for ending EAL support



Excellent At Languages

Empower Ambitious Learners

Enable

Academic

Language

Encourage Accomplished Linguists



Most children joining Patana need about 2 years to become proficient in English.





Two Frequently Asked Questions

- My child is fluent, why are they still on EAL?
- How long will my child be on EAL?

Second Language Acquisition

BICS - the language of the playground

- Social language to make friends
- A child who has developed BICS, can communicate fluently with friends in the playground, can ask and answer questions related to their family, how they feel etc.

BICS CALP

6 months to 2 years.

Second Language Acquisition

BICS - the language of the playground

6 months to 2 years.

CALP - the language of the classroom *5 to 7 years*.



BICS is to make friends. **CALP** is necessary to be successful at school.

How do students develop BICS?

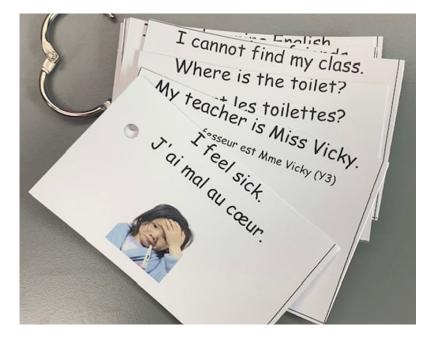


Immersed in water

English language immersion



How do students develop BICS?





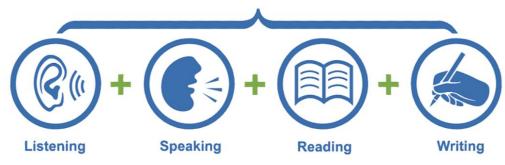


Immersion leads to fluency, but it doesn't lead to **grammatical accuracy** or **CALP** which require explicit teaching.

What is CALP?

CALP (Cognitive Academic Language Proficiency) refers to the language skills a student needs to be successful at school.

To be successful at school, a student must be able to understand, discuss and write about **academic topics**.



We know CALP is something that **all students must develop** (first & second language learners), so it's a core part of our inclusive practice.

What do we do to help support students' CALP?



Academic language

Shades of meaning

What do we do to help support students' CALP?

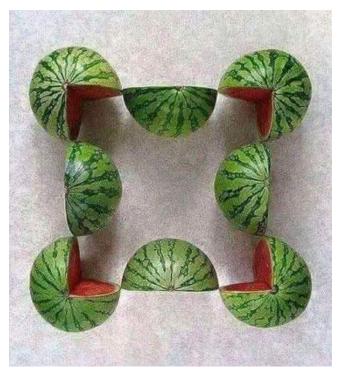




What do we do to help support students' CALP?

Developing students' oracy – their ability to speak academically.

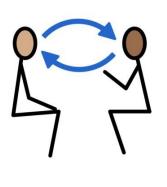
Students must be able to share their academic thinking grammatically accurately.



Number talk



When students can understand English and speak quite confidently, teachers should make sure they don't talk with friends in their home language in class.



Home Languages (HOLA)



'My home is my castle!'

My home is my castle

My home is my castle

What do we know about the role of Home Languages (HOLA)?



Home languages – how can parents help?



Bilingual books



Create real life opportunities



Repeat language correctly, don't say it's wrong.



Talking about learning in home language, not extra English



Audiobooks and podcasts



Reading to and with your child

What can I do at home?



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