



Poplar House School

English as an Additional Language (EAL) Policy

Date policy last reviewed: 30.01.23

Signed by:

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January 23
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November 22
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Statement of intent

In this policy, the term 'English as an Additional Language' (EAL) refers to pupils whose main language at home is a language other than English.

Pupils with EAL will face various difficulties throughout their academic life. Pupils' aptitude for English will vary, but many will face barriers to learning, accessing the curriculum and reaching their full potential. Pupils with EAL must learn in and through another language. In addition, they may come from different cultural backgrounds to their peers and face different expectations of language, education and learning.

Research suggests that those new to English will acquire conversational fluency within two years, but will need five years or longer to achieve competence in academic English.

This policy has been established to ensure all pupils with EAL at the school are given the best chance possible to reach their full potential.

We aim to:

- Welcome the cultural, linguistic and educational experiences pupils with EAL contribute to the school.
- Ensure strategies are in place to support pupils with EAL.
- Enable pupils with EAL to become confident, and to acquire the language skills needed to reach their full academic potential.

Our strategic objectives are to:

- Provide a welcoming atmosphere for newly arrived pupils with EAL.
- Assess the skills and needs of pupils with EAL.
- Gather accurate information regarding children's backgrounds, cultures and abilities.
- Equip teachers and support staff with the necessary skills, resources and knowledge to support pupils with EAL.
- Use all available resources to raise the attainment of pupils with EAL.
- Systematically monitor pupils' progress and adapt policies and procedures accordingly.
- Ensure all children's languages, cultures and identities are represented in classrooms and throughout the school.
- Maximise opportunities to model the fluent use of English.
- Ensure pupils with EAL are acknowledged for their skills in their own languages.

1. Teacher responsible for pupils with EAL

Their responsibilities include:

- Coordinating the efficient timetabling of pupils with EAL.
- Overseeing the assessment and targeting of children with EAL.
- Ensuring the procurement and appropriate use of resources to support pupils with EAL.

- Aiding staff in effective communication with stakeholders and finding translators where appropriate.
- Exploring various possibilities to ensure important information is shared with stakeholders.
- The induction of newly arrived pupils.
- Conducting initial assessments of pupils with EAL.
- Teaching pupils with EAL.
- Providing classroom support.
- Liaising with teaching staff.
- Advising on strategies to support and include pupils with EAL.
- Providing advice regarding inclusive curriculum materials.
- Advising on ways to differentiate work for pupils with EAL.
- Encouraging and supporting pupils to maintain and develop their first language.
- Facilitating pupils' use of first language national examinations.
- Developing relationships between the school and stakeholders of pupils with EAL.
- Securing and providing training to ensure staff development, including INSET courses.
- Acting as consultants to staff on language-related issues.
- Acting as consultants to staff on equal opportunity and race equality issues.

2. The role of school staff members

All staff members have a responsibility to ensure the development of pupils with EAL. They will meet this responsibility by:

- Ensuring all written work includes the technical requirements of language as well as the meaning.
- Providing a good model of spoken English.
- Where possible, using a variety of types of text to explore their subject and through the varied use of English.
- Ensuring the inclusion of pupils with EAL in their classrooms.
- Identifying pupils with EAL who are experiencing difficulties and ensuring intervening measures are taken to aid the pupil.

3. Support

- 3.1. Where a pupil with EAL is assessed as having little to no English, support will be provided in the form of induction classes. These classes focus on practical, everyday English. During the induction period, typically lasting six weeks but varying dependant on pupils' progress, pupils will still take part in PE, art and maths classes.
- 3.2. In-class support and small group work is utilised as soon as the pupil can be successfully integrated into the classroom environment. The pupil will still spend time with their intervention teacher on a daily basis.

4. Inclusion

The school utilises a strategy of inclusion, and the positive and effective use of language. The strategy includes the following principles:

- There is an understanding throughout the school, for both staff and pupils, that a limited knowledge of English does not reflect a lack of ability or knowledge. Appreciating a pupil's ability to speak their own first language is essential for building their confidence and self-esteem.
- The language development of pupils is the responsibility of the entire school community.
- All teachers will work together to ensure optimal outcomes are achieved.
- Diversity will be valued and classrooms will be socially inclusive.
- Teachers will be knowledgeable about pupils' abilities in English and use their knowledge to inform lesson planning.
- Schemes of work may be rewritten to accommodate low levels of English, whilst maintaining the subject content and level of challenge.
- Where large groups of pupils with EAL speak the same language, the school encourages wider integration to promote inclusion and to improve pupils' understanding of English.

5. Initial assessments

- 5.1. The school will undertake a timely initial assessment to gauge pupils' English abilities in an informal manner that does not make the pupil feel isolated or inferior.
- 5.2. The assessment will be carried out using the Bell Foundation's EAL Assessment for Secondary Schools, which assesses four strands – listening, speaking, reading and viewing and writing.
- 5.3. Initial assessments are carried out by the teacher responsible for pupils with EAL, and completed assessments are held on the pupil's profile.
- 5.4. Teachers of the pupil will be allowed access to the assessment to inform their teaching and lesson planning.
- 5.5. The pupil and the stakeholders of the pupil may view the assessment at any time.

6. Classroom practice

We utilise the following classroom practices to ensure that our EAL learners make excellent progress:

Classroom organisation
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pair with a first language buddy to support understanding• Print slides from the whole-class teaching so the EAL learner can refer back to them• Allow learners with the same language to sit and work together at certain points in the lesson• Enable learner to take a range of roles and responsibilities within group work

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classroom displays reflect cultural and linguistic
Ongoing differentiation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Teachers check that pupils have understood the learning objective and completed the task correctly • Use practical tasks to support pupils attaching meaning to language. • Utilises scaffolds such as speaking frames, graphic organisers, differentiated resources and vocabulary prompts. • Scaffolds writing tasks as a stepping stone to independent writing using writing frames, word banks, ICT, paired writing, sentence starters, graphic organisers. • Uses visual/kinaesthetic support for concept development. • Use of visuals are utilised where possible • Collaborative opportunities involving spoken opportunities • Ensures reading materials are geared to the pupils' ability to read in English. • EAL plans are appropriate and there is evidence of progress towards the outcomes on their language plans
Language focus
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anticipates language that might create difficulties in order to determine how to best support pupils' understanding, speaking and writing. • Plans by matching the content and cognitive challenge of an activity to the needs of the learner and acknowledges that fluency of speaking and reading does not necessarily parallel writing skills. • Ensures speaking and listening activities provide opportunities to rehearse and reinforce language to be used in writing tasks. • Uses paired work and collaborative learning with good language role models • Evidence of language development, e.g. using ambitious vocabulary in the correct context • Utilise bilingual dictionaries
Marking and feedback
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Builds on prior knowledge – using assessment for learning to gauge pupils' previous knowledge, to plan next steps and set targets. • Marking and feedback helps pupils to move on in their learning in terms of vocabulary and grammar • Address any misconceptions and language barriers, such as reading '3 x 3', where 'x' is read as the letter and not a function, and clarify meanings accordingly. • Children respond appropriately to teacher's comments in purple pen
Communication with feedback
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feedback opportunities and conversations • Ask parent to speak to their child in their first language about what they are learning at home • Provide recommendations of websites for practising English at home, such as Learn English Teens

7. Access to the curriculum

7.1. The needs of pupils with EAL are considered by teachers when planning lessons. When planning lessons, teachers will ensure that:

- The language and learning demands of the curriculum are analysed and support is provided.

- Visual support is utilised to provide greater understanding of key concepts.
- There are opportunities for pupils to use their first language in the classroom.
- The support requirements of pupils with EAL are identified and the support is made available.

8. Working with stakeholders and carers

8.1. Liaison with stakeholders is vital to the creation of a strong home/school partnership, which can ensure the development of pupils with EAL. To aid this partnership, the school will:

- Actively seek to put stakeholders at ease by providing a welcoming environment conducive to productive discussions.
- Provide interpreters for meetings when needed.
- Ensure the language used in letters to stakeholders is clear and straightforward, with a copy in their preferred language.
- Where appropriate, have teachers read through the letter with children before sending the letter home, to ensure the message is clear.
- Where necessary, ensure translations of school documents are carried out and provided to stakeholders of pupils with EAL.
- Encourage stakeholders to attend and participate in school functions.
- Encourage stakeholders to become involved with homework through shared reading schemes and language-based homework.
- Plan activities in a way that ensures they do not clash with religious/community commitments.

9. Special educational needs (SEN)

- 9.1. A child is not regarded to have SEN solely because their home language is different from the language in which they are taught at school.
- 9.2. A proportion of pupils with EAL may have one or more types of SEN and it is imperative that this is identified at an early stage.
- 9.3. Assessments of SEN of pupils with EAL will involve EAL specialists along with SEN specialists.
- 9.4. Where appropriate, the school will arrange an assessment in the child's first language.
- 9.5. SEN support will be decided on an individual basis in the manner outlined within the school's SEND Policy.
- 9.6. The school will ensure that the stakeholders/carers of a pupil with SEN are not prevented from presenting their views throughout the process and are clearly informed at every stage.

10. Monitoring progress

- 10.1. The monitoring of pupils' progress is shared between all teachers, both mainstream and EAL support.
- 10.2. Individual pupil profiles are updated following assessments and reviewed on a half termly basis to identify and address problems (or more frequently if required)
- 10.3. Pupils are also encouraged to set their own targets and objectives to bolster self-esteem and increase accountability.

11. Policy review

- 11.1. This policy is reviewed every two years by the SENCO, Executive Headteacher and Director of Education.
- 11.2. The scheduled review date for this policy is July 2024

Appendix 1- First Language Assessment Form

Pupil's name:	Language:
Assessed by:	Date:

Answer the following questions in relation to age related expectations:	Y/N
Is the pupil's social/linguistic behaviour age-appropriate? Notes:	
Does the pupil understand a range of questions, instructions and a story, told in their first language? Notes:	
Is the pupil's speech clearly articulated? Notes:	
Is the pupil able to speak accurately at a social level? Notes:	
Is the pupil's vocabulary appropriate/sophisticated/limited? Notes:	

<p>Does the pupil use correct grammatical structures?</p> <p>Notes:</p>	
<p>Can the pupil talk about the past, present and future using correct verbal forms?</p> <p>Notes:</p>	
<p>Do you have any concerns?</p> <p>Notes:</p>	
<p>Do you have any comments regarding the pupil's social interaction with you during the assessment?</p> <p>Notes:</p>	
<p>Can the pupil read and write in their first language?</p> <p>Notes:</p>	
<p>Can the pupil complete age-appropriate mathematics tasks with limited language context?</p> <p>Notes:</p>	