

English as an Additional Language (EAL) Policy

(To be read in conjunction with the policies on Inclusion and Special Educational Needs.)

1 Introduction

- 1.1 In our school we value all pupils equally. We encourage all our children to aim for the highest possible standards and we take account of each child's individual needs and experiences.
- 1.2 A number of our children have particular requirements with regard to learning and assessment, and these are linked to their progress in learning English as an additional language.
- 1.3 Children who are learning English as an additional language have linguistic skills similar to those of monolingual English-speaking children. Their ability to participate in the full curriculum may well be in advance of their current ability to communicate in English.
- 1.4 Being a speaker of more than one language is no disadvantage to educational achievement; indeed, multilingualism is often associated with success. This school recognises the importance of community languages in their own right, and the ability of their speakers to acquire other languages.

2 Aims and objectives

- 2.1 Underlying the National Curriculum is the entitlement of all children to access certain areas of learning, and thereby to acquire the knowledge, the understanding, the skills and the attitudes that are necessary not only for their self-fulfilment, but also for their development as responsible citizens. We seek to honour this entitlement through the education that we provide in our school.
- 2.2 The aim of this policy is therefore to help to ensure that we meet all the needs of those children who are learning English as an additional language. This is in line with the requirements of the Equalities Act 2010.

3 Teaching and learning style

- 3.1 In our school teachers use various methods to help children who are learning English as an additional language develop their spoken and written English by:
 - ensuring that vocabulary work covers the technical as well as the everyday meanings;
 - covering not just key words, but also metaphors and idioms;
 - explaining how spoken and written English have different usages for different purposes;
 - providing them with a range of reading materials, to exemplify the different ways in which English is used;
 - giving them appropriate opportunities for talking, and using talk to support writing;
 - encouraging them to relate one language to another.
- 3.2 Teachers ensure children who are learning English as an additional language have access to the curriculum and to assessment by:
 - using texts and materials that suit their ages and learning stages;

- providing support through ICT, video and audio materials, dictionaries and translators, readers and amanuenses;
- using the home or first language where appropriate.

4 EAL and inclusion

- 4.1 In our school, we value each child as a unique individual. We will strive to meet the needs of all our children, and to ensure that we meet all statutory requirements related to inclusion. All children in our school follow the requirements of the National Curriculum. Children with English as an additional language do not necessarily have separate teaching unless they need it. New arrivals to the country will have discrete individual language lessons to enable them to acquire English language skills as quickly as possible. This is to allow them to be able to access the rest of school curriculum in mainstream classes as swiftly as possible. We provide learning opportunities that enable all pupils to make good progress. We strive hard to meet the needs of all pupils learning English as an additional language, and we take all reasonable steps to achieve this.
- 4.2 If necessary teaching assistants will assist with the teaching of a child with EAL in mainstream classes. This involves supporting individual children or small groups of children and, at times, teaching the whole class. Sometimes the language support teacher works with groups composed not entirely of EAL children.
- 4.3 In the Early Years Foundation Stage, we provide opportunities for children to develop their English, and we provide support to help them take part in activities. We help children learning English as an additional language by:
- building on their experience of acquiring language at home and in the wider community, so that this experience supports their developing use of English;
 - providing a range of opportunities for them to engage in English speaking and listening activities, with peers and with adults;
 - engaging the child in educational games that develop their language skills;
 - providing bilingual support to extend vocabulary;
 - providing opportunities for children to hear their home languages, as well as English.

5 Assessment for learning

- 5.1 Our school uses the QCDA's English scales to measure the English language competence of EAL children. We record their attainment and progress according to agreed school procedures. Assessment for children below Level 1 is based on QCDA's *Language in Common* (2000).
- 5.2 The statutory assessment arrangements of the National Curriculum allow us to make special arrangements for children who are learning English as an additional language.
- 5.3 In the mathematics tasks and tests at Key Stage 1, we help EAL children by translating English words or phrases in the assessment materials, or non-English words or phrases that the children use in their responses.
- 5.4 The language support teacher helps children during the Key Stage 1 assessment periods.

6 Monitoring and review

- 6.1 This policy is monitored by the governing body and will be reviewed every three years or sooner if necessary.

Version	Date	Author	Notes on revision(s)	Date ratified by LGB	Next review date
2	December 2022	C. Johnson	No revisions	December 2022	December 2025
1	May 2019	C. Johnson	New policy written for adoption.		