



Solihull EAL Tracker

Key Stages 3 and 4

Guidance for using the EAL Tracker

The Solihull EAL Primary Tracker is an assessment framework which has been developed to support practitioners in tracking the progress of their English as additional language (EAL) learners in Years 7-11. There are 8 steps in the acquisition of English in the 4 skill areas; **Listening and Understanding, Speaking, Reading and Writing**. It will enable class, subject and support teachers to assess and track the progress of the receptive and expressive English language skills of their EAL learners.

Each skill is divided into 8 steps; the first 4 steps that a beginner EAL learner would go through; steps 5 and 6 describe the development stages of an intermediate EAL learner and steps 7 and 8 of an advanced EAL learner. The 8 steps show a development of English language acquisition from a level of no English to a level of English language skills which are equal to that of a monolingual learner of the same age.

EAL learner	EAL level	Key
Beginner	Step 1	S1
	Step 2	S2
	Step 3	S3
	Step 4	S4
Intermediate	Step 5	S5
	Step 6	S6
Advanced	Step 7	S7
	Step 8	S8

It is advised that this tracking tool is used alongside other assessment systems. It has been developed as a framework to show how language is used at different levels and how learners acquire their additional language. EAL learners will progress at different rates due to a range of factors (e.g. first language development, age, previous education, motivation). A learner's communicative progress may vary between the skill areas; some learners may progress rapidly through the listening/understanding and speaking skill areas and for others the tracker may indicate that speaking skills are weak compared to writing skills. Language learning is an individualised process. It can take an EAL learner **anywhere between 5-10** years before their competence in English enables them to perform academic tasks equivalent to those of their English speaking peers.

To ensure that all EAL learners are able to make the accelerated linguistic progress in English to bridge the gap between themselves and their English speaking peers, the language demands of the curriculum need to be identified and strategies put in place to support their needs. Different strategies are required at **beginner, intermediate** and **advanced** level. This document offers examples of strategies to support the EAL learner at each step of their additional language development. Aspirational targets need to be set to ensure that EAL learners make the accelerated progress towards and beyond national expectations.

How to track progress

- Identify and highlight the descriptors that your EAL learner is achieving in the EAL levels of Competence for Listening & Understanding, Speaking, Reading and Writing.
- Estimate how far the EAL learner is succeeding within the steps in each language skill.

- Starting to work within the step - . 1 (best fit)
- Working within the step- . 2 (best fit)
- Working competently within the step- . 3 (best fit)

e.g. Step 2 working within the step - **S2. 2**

- Transfer their levels in all 4 language skill areas to the Profile of Competence

	Term 1				Term 2				Term 3				Teacher Assessment		
Year	L	S	R	W	L	S	R	W	L	S	R	W	NC R	NC W	NC M
Y1															
Y2					S2.1	S1.3	S2.1	S1.2							
Y3															
Y4															
Y5															
Y6															

- Repeat this process at the end of each term so that progress can be tracked.

EAL Steps

Beginner EAL Learner	Step 1	<p>Early stage EAL learners and New Arrivals</p> <p>These learners are usually within their first two years of learning English.</p> <p>There needs to be an emphasis on basic speaking and listening skills and vocabulary development at this stage.</p> <p>Needs considerable amount of EAL support. These learners may benefit from individual language plans which focus on English language development in all 4 language skill areas.</p>
	Step 2	
	Step 3	
	Step 4	
Intermediate EAL Learner	Step 5	<p>Learners who are becoming confident users of English</p> <p>Their effective oral and non-verbal communication skills may mask the fact that they have not mastered grammatical forms such as tense. These learners will require support to extend their range of adjectival and adverbial language.</p> <p>Requires on-going EAL support to access the curriculum fully</p>
	Step 6	
Advanced EAL Learner	Step 7	<p>Learners who are fluent users of English in most social and learning contexts</p> <p>These learners are confident social speakers of English and may appear to be able to cope with the demands of the curriculum. They need support in developing their academic abilities in English, particularly in relation to producing appropriate written genres. They need to move beyond the literal into competency using figurative/idiomatic language.</p> <p>Needs some EAL support to access complex curriculum material and tasks.</p>
	Step 8	

Personal and Social Contexts	Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pupil is showing signs of distress. • Pupil appears settled and feels safe in their new environment. • Pupil has friends in school. • Pupil has established several friends outside of school. • Pupil appears isolated in school and is finding social and/or cultural integration difficult. • Pupil forms relationships with a wider range of language backgrounds. • Pupil with limited English befriends child with challenging behaviour. • Pupil is over-physical with others, can become/seem aggressive. • Pupil attends additional/first language school e.g. Japanese school, Arabic school (frequency). • Pupil is comfortable to engage with the full range of curriculum opportunities. • Pupil chooses not to speak at school. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carefully buddy pupil with sensitive pupils in class. Consider grouping with a range of different buddies for different activities throughout the school day. • Set up buddies for the EAL learner in different subject areas, during tutor time and lunch and break times. • Use a quiet area in the school from where the EAL learner can observe others until ready to join in. • Talk to the EAL learner about what the other children are doing. • Create a 'Induction Book' containing pictures of teachers.

Family contexts	Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pupil has been prepared for the transition into an English speaking school. • Parents need support to communicate with the school in English. • Parents need support to aid the completion of reading practice/homework. • Pupil has good attendance with no trends of concern in attendance or punctuality. • Pupils have extended holidays overseas during term time. • Parents seem comfortable in school, are keen to come in/engage with school and proactive about school life. • Parents are familiar with the UK school system. • Parents are aware of the range of after school activities. • Parents inform school if pupil attends additional/first language school e.g. Japanese school, Arabic school (frequency). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use 'Induction Booklet' with parents to help support the pupil's first weeks at school. • Seek as much information about language background and previous experience of other education settings to help establish starting points. • Ensure that parents are aware of school absence and holiday procedures • Talk to parents about work that will be sent home. Provide parents with a list of possible websites to help with homework • Provide parents with a visual timetable and a timetable of extra-curricular activities in school. Discuss the benefits of participating to develop social interaction. • Ensure that parents are <u>directly/verbally</u> informed about special events at school i.e. Inset days, Non-Uniform days, Parent consultation evenings etc.



Listening/Understanding EAL Tracker

Beginner EAL learner		Step 1
Listening and Understanding	Teaching Strategies	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understands home language. <i>*Pupils with apparent language delay in first language will need specialist assessment.</i> • Watches others and joins in activities and routines. • Listens readily and willingly to some speakers with support. • Responds to tone of voice, body language and facial expression of adults and peers. • Shows understanding of simple information, given with visual support and gesture. • Begins to follow single instructions relying on key words and gestures. • Begins to follow simple routine instructions where context is obvious. • Recognises the names of some familiar objects found in the classroom (e.g. pencil, book, table). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If possible provide bilingual support. • Buddy with a good language role model who is a sympathetic partner for different curriculum areas. • Ensure pupils have been provided with an induction programme (e.g. pictures of teachers, visuals of uniform, visuals of key classroom objects). • Set up home/school communication book to communicate with parents and to encourage parents to pre-visit language beforehand with the EAL learner. Provide picture word list. • Provide EAL learner with suitable, age-appropriate bilingual dictionary. • Provide visuals and where appropriate translations of essential classroom language. • Explicitly teach key language items (e.g. classroom objects). Rehearse language through games. Materials that can be used in small intervention groups or as part of whole-class activities can be downloaded from the EAL Nexus site: https://eal.britishcouncil.org/teachers • Use gesture, signing, visuals and objects to increase understanding. • Speak slowly and clearly in simple sentences. • Encourage learner to build up their own personal dictionary in both languages. • Give single clear instructions with consistent use of key words/phrases. • Remember learners find it difficult to follow long periods of talk. 	

Beginner EAL learner		Step 2
Listening and Understanding	Teaching Strategies	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Responds to yes/no and either/or questions. • Follows a short sequence of instructions in familiar, routine circumstances. • Responds with non-verbal language to comments (smile when greeted, shake or nod of head) • Understands familiar, simple sentences and frequently-used expressions with contextual support. • Identifies single items of information (key words) from short spoken texts (number, colour, name). • Responds to key words and phrases in a range of routine instructions ('Shut the door,' 'put your pens down'). • Identifies objects or characters from pictures or diagrams (where is Macbeth? Point to the triangle). • Listens attentively for short amounts of time. • Uses dictionary independently to support understanding of unknown vocabulary. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide visual support: pictures, models and facial expressions. • Speak slowly and clearly in simple sentences. • Repeat and rephrase as necessary. • Display words /phrases in English and first language, build up topic 'word walls.' • Pre-visit key words with EAL learners in small groups. • Sit learner near the front with good access to visual cues and ensure EAL learner can see facial expressions and body language. • Give short, clear instructions with consistent use of key words/phrases. Use electronic equipment to record key instructions. • Pair pupil with a good language model. • Avoid rapid speech and idiomatic expressions. • Be clear in questioning – new arrivals will usually find it easier to answer closed questions with a single word response. • Carefully check understanding on a 1:1 basis. • Understanding the use of pronouns in speech can be difficult; pronouns need to be used in a way which is understandable. 	

Beginner EAL learner		Step 3
Listening and Understanding	Teaching Strategies	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follows a short sequence of instructions applied in a wider range of circumstances (moving away from routine instructions). • Actively collects and learns new subject-specific vocabulary. • In a supportive situation indicates when they need to hear something again. • Understands time references at the beginning of a sentence (Yesterday, Today, Tomorrow) • Listens attentively during lessons and responds to some questions/makes some single word contributions with support • Understands that intonation, volume or stress are used with different effects (shout a warning, whisper in a group) • Understands the function of time connectives (first, next, then). • Responds to obvious humour. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide visual support: pictures, models and facial expressions. • Speak slowly and clearly in simple sentences. • Display words /phrases in English and first language, build up topic ‘word walls.’ • Identify language structures to use based on the context (language of argument, comparison, deduction, evaluation, explanation, hypothesis, opinion, retelling, sequencing.) • Ensure understanding of time connectives and ensure that they are clearly displayed e.g. first, next and then. Translate connectives where appropriate. • Explicitly teach simple time references e.g. yesterday, today and tomorrow. • Pre-visit language structures and key vocabulary in small groups or allow learner to pre-visit at home. • Understand key questions words such as, ‘Who, What, Where, When.’ Display question words and use in context. • Display key curriculum words and highlight during teaching. • Provide pupils with ways of expressing lack of understanding either verbally or visually e.g. with the use of traffic light cards. • Encourage talking partners to explain and reinforce content and instructions to the learner. 	

Beginner EAL learner		Step 4	
Listening and Understanding		Teaching Strategies	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Listens carefully to the conversations of others and shows some understanding (e.g. laughing). • Asks the speaker to repeat or add detail so that they can understand more of the message. • Understands teacher questions on familiar topics by responding with phrases/ sentences. • Shows understanding of the details of curriculum topics, with visual/contextual support and repetition. • Understands a variety of instructions from a variety of different speakers. • Responds to a range of question types with scaffolding (e.g. What is your favourite fruit? Why...? Because...?) • Listens for detail using key words to extract some specific information. • Reacts to events with independent comments. • Orders information heard using pictures/ Follows narrative accounts with visual support. • Understands the gist of class lessons with little visual/contextual support. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide visuals for sequencing activities e.g. simple routines and stories. • Create a topic book with relevant glossaries/ vocabulary for pupils to learn both at home and at school, bilingually if appropriate. • Pre-teach relevant vocabulary in small groups encouraging learners to use it in context. • Make language topic displays and word banks. • Make concept maps of a topic using key content words (spiders: webs, bite, poison, arachnid). • Provide a range of thesauruses, dictionaries and on-line translation for single words. • Provide learner with key questions in advance to enable active listening. Provide them with spotting sheets. • Repeat correct answers given by other pupils. • Recap or summarize main points. • Use posters (e.g. Mantra Lingua) to display subject –specific vocabulary in the classroom 	

Intermediate EAL learner		Step 5	
Listening and Understanding		Teaching Strategies	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Begins to differentiate between past, present and future tenses. • Identify a range of sequence markers indicating steps (First, after that, finally). • Begins to engage with 'How...?' and 'Why...?' questions. • Listens for and follows the gist of explanations, instructions and narratives. • Understands a wide range of basic and subject-specific vocabulary. • Listens for and identifies the main points of short explanations or presentations. • Understands and responds to longer questions and more detailed instructions. • To understand inference when listening to someone speak or within a text. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide additional listening and speaking opportunities across the curriculum. EAL learners need to rehearse language in context. • Information seeking activities/ barrier games • Questions: use a variety of question types, including open questions; provide scaffolding as necessary (rephrase question, narrow the question down, break the question down into several 'smaller' questions); take answers from several pupils before giving feedback (this encourages pupils to 'have a go'). • Elicit language for higher order thinking (explain, predict, hypothesise, evaluate). Provide language structures for these functions (e.g. I think; it might be; it could be ... because, I disagree). • Continue to encourage learner to record key new vocabulary and sentence structures. 	

Intermediate EAL learner		Step 6	
Listening and Understanding		Teaching Strategies	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organises spoken information into diagrams, graphs, tables • Follows the gist and some detail of teacher talk on a new topic at normal speed with little visual/contextual support. • Listens for and identifies relevant information and new information from discussions, explanations and presentations. • Listens to and responds appropriately to other points of view. • Active listener in group tasks and asks for clarification if necessary. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide additional listening and speaking opportunities across the curriculum. EAL learners need to rehearse language in context. • Information seeking activities/ barrier games. • Questions: use a variety of question types, including open questions; provide scaffolding as necessary (rephrase question, narrow the question down, break the question down into several 'smaller' questions); take answers from several pupils before giving feedback (this encourages pupils to 'have a go') • Elicit language for higher order thinking (explain, predict, hypothesise, evaluate). Provide language structures for these functions (e.g. I think; it might be; it could be ... because, I disagree). • Use careful questioning to ascertain whether key information has been obtained from key lessons. 	

Listening and Understanding	Teaching Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shows understanding of the detail of curriculum topics, with reduced visual/ contextual support (e.g. Answers a variety of topic-based questions). • Shows understanding of idiomatic language 'raining cats and dogs,' 'pull your socks up' and phrasal verbs (e.g. come up with, give in). • Listens for and understands explanations, instructions and narratives in different subject areas in a range of contexts with no support. • Can follow reasoning, discussion and argument in English as long as speaker is clear. • Learner appears confident, independent and fully engaged during speaking and listening activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Highlight and discuss use of figurative and idiomatic language. • Discuss idioms and match literal meaning to actual meaning of proverbs, newspaper headlines matched to pictures/text. • Ensure opportunities for EAL learner to learn or have explained any cultural references which may hinder them. • Use graphic organisers to support thinking processes. • Continue to build up subject specific vocabulary through personal dictionary. • Be aware that small cultural misunderstandings can cause big comprehension gaps so avoid assuming anything and ask questions to check comprehension.

Advanced EAL learner		Step 8	
Listening and Understanding		Teaching Strategies	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding is commensurate with that of a monolingual speaker of English of similar age and ability. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Highlight and discuss use of figurative and idiomatic language. Discuss idioms and match literal meaning to actual meaning of proverbs, newspaper headlines matched to pictures/text. Ensure opportunities for EAL learner to learn or have explained any cultural references which may hinder them. Continue to build up subject specific vocabulary through personal dictionary. Model thinking aloud to show how conclusions/justifications are expressed in English. 	



Speaking EAL Tracker

Beginner EAL learner		Step 1	
Speaking		Teaching Strategies	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appears relaxed, uses body language positively. • Expresses need using first language or non-verbal gestures to familiar adult or peer in order to respond to greetings and questions about themselves. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage use of first language with speakers who share the same language. • Some pupils go through the ‘non- verbal’ period as they tune into the sounds of the new language. Continue as if you expect the learner to respond. • Provide pupils with word fans so they can communicate basic needs. • Include learner in group work, do not expect in English. • Acknowledge alternative means of communication (e.g. facial expressions, non-verbal gestures). 	

Beginner EAL learner		Step 2
Speaking	Teaching Strategies	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repeats familiar words and expressions while trying to understand the meaning. • Begins to develop a simple naming vocabulary and begins to communicate basic needs through single-word utterances and short phrases (e.g. Ok, like book). • Participates in very basic, short, formulaic spoken exchanges (e.g. Good morning, how are you?) and may respond non-verbally (e.g. with a gesture or smile). • Understands and names some familiar classroom/everyday objects.(e.g. chair, white board, desk) • Uses simple adjectives to describe/add emphasis (e.g 'big book, today cold.') • Pronunciation is often unclear (e.g. learner may show lack of confidence with pronunciation of multi-syllabic words) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaborative activities: use structured activities which require pupils to talk (www.collaborativelearning.org.uk) https://eal.britishcouncil.org/teachers • Encourage non-verbal and verbal contributions. • Ensure practical involvement in the classroom, collecting books or distributing equipment • Play games (pelmanism, lotto, snap) to consolidate key language. • Set up small group support for learners to practise new language. Occasionally consider including other learners with the same first language. • Place in threes rather than pairs during talk partner activities. • Provide thinking time for EAL learner to mentally rehearse responses. • Consider taking activities outside to encourage talk. • Model social language conventions. • Use information seeking activities/barrier games to rehearse key language (e.g. positional language) • Provide opportunities for learner to discuss their own experiences e.g. photos from home 	

Beginner EAL learner		Step 3
Speaking	Teaching Strategies	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Participates in exchanges with familiar adults and peers. • Beginning to form simple 'wh' questions 'where you live?' Seeks information 'pizza you like?' with intonation. • Over-generalises grammatical rules, 'I goed, she drink.' • Describes positions of objects correctly (e.g. on, in, under, on top). • Attempts to self-correct pronunciation having heard modelled speech. • Begins to use some descriptive and sequencing language (e.g. The Bunsen burner is hot, First I write date). • Expresses negative sentences using, 'no' (e.g. 'I no speak, no go to school'). • Beginning to interact in more situations using non-verbal gestures and one-word utterances. • Communicates meaning using basic vocabulary. Starting to use some subject-specific vocabulary in simple phrases and sentences, though with some inaccuracies. • Uses basic compound sentences with simple conjunctions with some inaccuracies. (e.g. 'I go school <u>and</u> I talk with my friends <u>and</u> I eat my lunch' . • Begins to use plurals, articles, pronouns and prepositions, though with some inaccuracies. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Collaborative activities: use structured activities which require pupils to talk (www.collaborativelearning.org.uk) https://eal.britishcouncil.org/teachers • Record learner's talk- encourage learners to listen to their own talk to develop and improve on it. • Use visuals and speaking frameworks – display sentence structures enabling children to use them as a point of reference during talk-based activities. • Allow time for EAL learner to mentally and orally rehearse words/contributions. • Use games to practise language using set phrases. • Scaffold speech using substitution tables: https://eal.britishcouncil.org/teachers/great-ideas-substitution-tables • Teach positional language explicitly e.g. on, in, under, on top, etc., illustrating and displaying in the classroom. Play barrier games to practise positional and descriptive language. • Encourage the use of compound sentences with simple conjunctions by modelling and extending pupil talk. • Model simple grammatical structures in speech e.g. plurals, articles, pronouns and prepositions. • Recast speech sympathetically. 	

Beginner EAL learner		Step 4
Speaking	Teaching Strategies	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Speech is easier to understand but still contains irregularities and inaccuracies. • Uses a grammatically correct sentence model and can apply it in other, similar contexts. (If a volcano erupts, lava will pour from the top). • Uses time markers with inaccuracies (yesterday, today, last week, tomorrow) . • Relays simple messages, able to give a short sequence of instructions, 'First...then...' • Expresses opinions and wishes independently (e.g. I like Geography). • Uses formulaic question tags, 'isn't it, ok?' • Uses adverbial phrases of time and place, 'In the holidays, On the table.' • Uses subject-specific vocabulary necessary for a familiar topic. • Responds to a range of question types with scaffolding (e.g. What is your favourite fruit? Why...? Because...?) • Uses past simple tense regular verbs (e.g. I played, I listened) and common irregular verbs (e.g. I went, I did, I had, I got) appropriately although with some inaccuracies. • Uses compound sentences with conjunctions such as 'and/because' (e.g. 'I like Tybalt because he is angry). • Uses a wide range of basic vocabulary and an increasing range of mature and subject specific vocabulary. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retell a simple story through sequencing pictures. • Provide opportunities for learners to rehearse and consolidate new language structures orally in pairs/groups. • Engage EAL learner in informal conversation to develop fluency and confidence. • Use role play and drama to rehearse key language. • Model use of subject-specific vocabulary in the context of a sentence. • Provide correct language models and extend speech without over-correcting. Respond to content before form. • Provide additional listening and speaking opportunities across the curriculum. EAL learners need to rehearse language in context. • Take recordings of speech so that it can be analysed more carefully and speaking targets can be identified. 	

Intermediate EAL learner		Step 5	
Speaking		Teaching Strategies	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Speaks and listens in simple exchanges and in everyday contexts. • Uses common colloquialisms in everyday interactions. • Recounts main events/ideas with relevant detail with scaffolding. • Can make simple comparisons and contrasts, 'bigger than, more difficult than, like.' • Uses simple conditionals, 'If plants don't have sunlight they die.' • Communicates meaning using some extended/more complex sentences with increasing accuracy. Uses a range of conjunctions (but, because, so, if). • Uses present simple and continuous tenses appropriately and accurately (he/she, it-s, e.g. I dance but he dances; we are dancing). • Pupil speaks about matters of interest to a range of listeners. With appropriate prompts the pupil can speak in front of a small or large group for a short time. • Makes appropriate contributions to class discussions. • Uses appropriate register for different situations (learner/learner, learner/teacher) (e.g. Miss please can I have a pen? / Give us a pen). 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide talk opportunities for explaining, predicting, describing. • Use and display speaking frames. • Explicitly teach comparatives and superlatives. • Encourage feedback from learner and provide opportunities for the learner to speak to larger groups. • Provide learner with appropriate conjunctions to extend their sentences. • Pair with good peer role models. • Compare and contrast between 3 main tenses (use picture stories to tell in different tenses). • Collaborative activities: use structured activities which require pupils to talk (www.collaborativelearning.org.uk) https://eal.britishcouncil.org/teachers • Recast errors made with simple past tense regular verbs as appropriate. 	

Intermediate EAL learner		Step 6	
Speaking		Teaching Strategies	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses relative clauses, 'I saw the boy who sang in assembly.' • Uses all regular and most irregular past simple tense forms accurately and consistently (e.g. I played, they caught, they taught). • Beginning to use other tenses (e.g. past continuous, future and conditional, I was playing, I will go, I would like) but with some inaccuracies. • Contributes to whole class discussions on familiar topics, e.g. giving group feedback, sharing opinions, respecting turn-taking rights of others etc. • Uses plurals, articles, pronouns and prepositions with increasing accuracy. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide talk opportunities for explaining, predicting, describing. • Use and display speaking frames. • Pair with good peer role models. • Collaborative activities: use structured activities which require pupils to talk (www.collaborativelearning.org.uk) https://eal.britishcouncil.org/teachers • Explicitly teach and model set phrases for different purposes. • Correct mistakes in use of irregular past tense forms. • Encourage verbal participation during group or whole class discussions by ensuring that the learner has specific roles. • Model and demonstrate appropriate register for different situations with a particular focus on the difference between formal and informal styles for presentations. Make explicit that formal talk can form the basis for writing. 	

Speaking	Teaching Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Willingly contributes to class discussions on unfamiliar topics without support or scaffolding. • Uses the passive tense 'the salt was added to the test tube.' • Uses tag questions in conversation, 'You're a Polish speaker, <u>aren't you?</u>', 'She went to the Dentist yesterday, <u>didn't she?</u>' • Communicates meaning, including more complex ideas and concepts with accuracy. • Beginning to use structures to express higher order thinking: expresses prediction, probability and hypothesis (might, may, could, would be). • Able to describe events including necessary details and convey opinions clearly. • Monitors response from listener(s) and modifies own response (change content/length). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrate use of idiomatic language and phrasal verbs in context. • Use supportive questioning to check understanding and develop talking. • Ensure that an EAL learner is exposed to different contexts so that they can use language in a wider context. • Rehearse presentations to improve fluency and accuracy. • Ensure that there are speaking opportunities to rehearse the use of more complex language structures (i.e. the passive tense, prediction, probability, hypothesis).

Advanced EAL learner		Step 8	
Speaking		Teaching Strategies	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses a variety of articles and prepositions accurately. • Speaks confidently, fluently and accurately on a variety of topics for multiple purposes and audiences. (e.g. explaining, informing, persuading, describing, arguing, advising etc). • Speaks in complex sentences using conjunctions, adverbs, adjectives and correct use of tenses throughout. • Speaks English with an accent but not so that it interferes with understanding 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Correct minor errors of language. • Make explicit different forms of spoken language for varied purposes. • Ensure that there are speaking opportunities to rehearse the language of debating, presenting, evaluating and summarising. 	



Reading EAL Tracker

*Learners with prior literacy skills in first language may decode texts well
but have a limited understanding of what they are reading.*

Beginner EAL learner		Step 1	
Reading		Teaching Strategies	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimal or no literacy in English. • Retells a story in first language *<i>Pupils with apparent language delay in first language will need specialist assessment.</i> • Knows that print, in English, is read from left to right and top to bottom. • Recognises their names and some familiar words. • Recognises and names some letters of the alphabet (letters in own name). • Beginning to sequence numerals and letters. • Starting to engage with short familiar texts using: contextual information (e.g. pictures, illustrations); prior knowledge; dual language dictionary (age appropriate). 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide visual/bilingual dictionary. • Use clear board work and avoid confusing abbreviations. • Use bilingual books http://www.mantralingua.com/mantralinguachoosecountry.html • Topic ‘word-walls’ (dual language if possible). • Make bilingual books (ipad apps e.g. <i>Book Creator</i>). • Provide a reading partner to demonstrate reading skills. • Provide books (age appropriate) reflecting their culture and as far as possible including dual language. • Learners should practise reading every day. 	

Beginner EAL learner**Step 2****Reading**

- Follows a simple text read aloud with support.
- Sequences and re-tells a simple story, a series of events or a process using visuals showing understanding.
- Knows many initial sounds and uses them to decode more unfamiliar words.
- Obtains information from simple graphs and diagrams (bar graph on shoe sizes of pupils in a class).
- Recognises some mathematical numerals and symbols (age appropriate).
- Identifies some words in a sentence, including high frequency words.
- Shows some understanding of a variety of short fiction and non-fiction texts using: contextual information (e.g. pictures, illustrations); recent experiences/prior learning; dual language dictionary (age appropriate).
- Starts to recognise topic vocabulary using: contextual information (e.g. pictures, illustrations); recent experiences/pre-visiting vocabulary; age-appropriate dual language dictionary.
- Starting to use bilingual dictionary or electronic translator independently (with some inaccuracies) and demonstrates a knowledge of alphabetical order.

Teaching Strategies

- **Provide visual/bilingual dictionary.**
- **Retell story** through sequencing pictures.
- **Use bilingual books**
<http://www.mantralingua.com/mantralinguachoosecountry.html>
- Encourage **parents** to ask comprehension questions **in first language** when reading.
- **Use of bilingual/picture dictionary**, build up own personal topic dictionary.
- **Teach sounds and names of letters of the alphabet.**
- **DARTs activities** (Cloze procedure- gap-fill, sentence matching)
<https://eal.britishcouncil.org/teachers/great-ideas-darts>
- Encourage use of visual clues. Discuss the content of books before reading text.

Reading	Teaching Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Starting to demonstrate and understand the functions of basic punctuation (e.g. capital letters, full stops, question marks). Starting to show understanding of the function of pronouns (he, she, it). Completes simple cloze exercises based on a familiar text. Reads previously encountered words in new contexts. Reads back own writing or own sentences scribed by another. Reads and understands a range of basic and some subject-specific vocabulary (age appropriate) using: contextual information (e.g., pictures, illustrations, diagrams); prior learning; dual language dictionary (age appropriate). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Modelled reading (e.g. paired reading when EAL learner listens to partner reading) Pair with an appropriate reader either within or across year groups. Provide non-fiction texts to increase subject-specific vocabulary. Use text-marking and differentiated comprehension questions. Build up word banks based on reading books. Use Directed Activities Related to Text (DARTs) activities (Cloze procedure- gap-fill, sentence matching) https://eal.britishcouncil.org/teachers/great-ideas-darts Explicitly point out the relationship between base words and other words to build up vocabulary (walk, walking, walked). Ask learner to recount the story when rereading a text previously read, provide prompts such as, 'first...next...then...finally...'

Beginner EAL learner		Step 4
Reading	Teaching Strategies	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-tells and identifies main points from well-known texts with support or appropriate questions. • Asks questions about meaning of words and phrases in texts. • Identifies dialogue and speech in narrative. • Modifies intonation to differentiate questions when reading aloud. • Makes predictions on likely events when reading aloud or listening to text read aloud. • Shows an understanding of simple word order (can reorder words from jumbled sentence). • Follows pronoun references for people and things (the children...they, the candle...it) • Able to respond to simple questions related to text (e.g. What..?, Where...?, When..?, Who..?) and answer appropriately. • Understands the mathematical operation to use within a written word problem (age appropriate). • Uses knowledge of letter sounds or sight words with common spelling patterns to decode new, unfamiliar words (e.g. telephone, magic e). • Recognises different purposes of text at this level. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use visuals to aid understanding of key question words (what, where, who, when). • Build up word banks based on reading books. • Continue to develop reading strategies through modelled reading (e.g. paired reading when EAL learner listens to partner reading) Pair with an appropriate reader. • Provide non-fiction texts to increase subject-specific vocabulary. Use text-marking and differentiated comprehension questions. • Look at how prepositions in texts change the meaning of common words (look: look for, look at, look after). • Ask learner to recount the story when rereading a text previously read, provide prompts such as, ‘first...next....then...finally...’ to scaffold the recount. • Ask learner to predict what might happen next when reading a text. Provide either/or answers as a scaffold. e.g. Do you think he will go shopping or go to the park? Emphasise the use of the future tense. • Use techniques such as labelling diagrams, tables and charts to facilitate access to texts. 	

Intermediate EAL learner		Step 5
Reading	Teaching Strategies	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recalls and summarises the main ideas from fiction/non-fiction independently e.g. note-taking, re-telling. • Describes the mood and setting of a story. • Selects relevant section of the text to help answer questions. • Follows a sequence of task instructions (making a mathematical shape, setting up an experiment). • Responds to or comments on different social/cultural behaviours/events illustrated in texts (expresses opinion, asks questions). • Begins to respond to ‘How...?’ and ‘Why...?’ questions related to a text. • Identifies unfamiliar cultural references when reading, ‘What is a Union Jack?’ • Shows an understanding of simple paragraph order using connectives (e.g. Correctly reorders jumbled sentences). • Identifies the perspective of a story (3rd person/1st person). • Demonstrates understanding of simple similes ‘as cold as ice,’ ‘as warm as toast.’ 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DARTs activities (Cloze procedure- gap-fill, sentence matching). • Paired reading and reading for understanding. • Photocopy: provide a photocopy of text and highlight key words so that pupil can annotate. • Pre-reading activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Elicit prior knowledge. ○ Pre-visit texts, text marking, answering comprehension questions • During reading activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Skim: pupils skim the text to get a general idea, without focusing on words they don’t know. ○ Scan: pupils scan the text to search for specific information. ○ Note-taking: provide grid so that pupils look for specific information; ○ Discuss complex language: e.g. idiomatic expressions, metaphor etc. use context to establish meaning: guide pupils to establishing the meaning of an unfamiliar word from the context or clues in the sentence/paragraph. ○ Listen to others reading aloud or to taped stories/ebooks for correct intonation. • After reading activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Cloze: gap-fill summary of text (can be used to practise key vocabulary or structures). ○ Sequencing: pupils sequence sentences into paragraphs and paragraphs into whole text types: guide pupils in identifying features of types of text critical approach. ○ Provide opportunities to talk about the text after reading/ exposure to different genres and match features to genre. • Create lists of criteria for different genre. Identify features(e.g. recounts, persuasive writing, diary). 	

Intermediate EAL learner		Step 6
Reading	Teaching Strategies	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Makes inferences and draws conclusions when reading. • Discusses motivations and emotions of characters from reading a story or a poem. • Identifies a simple argument in a text. • Recognises complex cohesive markers used to link ideas within and across sentences (although, nevertheless). • Able to scan texts to locate key information. • Identifies words which relate to each other (bees, insects, swarms, colony). • Understands shades of meaning expressed by synonyms (strolled, walked, marched). • Identifies key features of different text types/genres (by highlighting) e.g. newspaper, website, poetry. • Begins to follow the peer and self-assessment processes used in class. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DARTs activities (Cloze procedure- gap-fill, sentence matching). • Paired reading and reading for understanding. • Photocopy: provide a photocopy of text and highlight key words so that pupil can annotate. • Pre-reading activities: elicit prior knowledge. Pre-visit texts, text marking, answering comprehension questions. • During reading activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Skim: pupils skim the text to get a general idea, without focusing on words they don't know. ○ Scan: pupils scan the text to search for specific information. ○ Note-taking: provide grid so that pupils look for specific information; ○ Discuss complex language: e.g. idiomatic expressions, metaphor etc. ○ Use context to establish meaning: guide pupils to establishing the meaning of an unfamiliar word from the context or clues in the sentence/paragraph. ○ Listen to others reading aloud or to taped stories/ ebooks for correct intonation. • After reading activities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Cloze: gap-fill summary of text (can be used to practise key vocabulary or structures). ○ Sequencing: pupils sequence sentences into paragraphs and paragraphs into whole text types: guide pupils in identifying features of types of text critical approach. ○ Provide opportunities to talk about the text after reading/exposure to different genres and match features to genre. • Create lists of criteria for different genre. Identify features(e.g. recounts, persuasive writing, diary) 	

Advanced EAL learner		Step 7	
Reading		Teaching Strategies	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gives own opinion of a text and compares it to others' opinions. • Identifies relevant information to support points made in a text (e.g. in English Point, Evidence, Explanation). • Understands how to identify language features that achieve different purposes (e.g. inform, explain, describe, persuade, argue, advise). • Identifies agent, action and consequence in sentences using the passive voice. • Recognises the meaning of words expressing degrees of probability, possibility or obligation (ought, should have, may, might). • Hypothesises using information from the text (about author, character, ideas, events). • Distinguishes between fact and opinion. • Demonstrates understanding of well-known idioms in context (pull your socks up). • Demonstrates understanding of literary devices such as metaphors and similes in context. • Identifies formal and informal styles of language in common texts. • <i>Demonstrates appropriate intonation, tone and volume when reading aloud text, plays and reciting poetry.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide learners with more time than native-speaking peers to process information, particularly if there is highly culturally-specific content. • Discuss idioms and match literal meaning to actual meaning of proverbs, newspaper headlines matched to pictures/text. • Encourage highlighting of text to look for specific information; improve scanning skills. • Match points to quotations from texts to support a point of view. • Listen to a range of texts (poetry, plays, fiction) read aloud for appropriate intonation and fluency. Group/pair with confident readers. • Discuss idioms and match literal meaning to actual meaning of proverbs, newspaper headlines matched to pictures/text. 		

Advanced EAL learner		Step 8	
Reading		Teaching Strategies	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reads, understands, selects, interprets and responds appropriately to a range of fiction and non-fiction, age appropriate texts with no more errors or difficulties than a monolingual speaker of English of similar age and ability. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss idioms and match literal meaning to actual meaning of proverbs, newspaper headlines matched to pictures/text. • Discuss different cultural references. 	



Writing EAL Tracker

*Learners may have recording skills in their first language depending on their prior experience.
Ensure writing skills apply across the whole curriculum.*

Beginner EAL learner		Step 1
Writing	Teaching Strategies	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minimal or no literacy in English. • May be able to write in first language. • Holds pen appropriately. • Begins to form letters. • Leaves spaces between groups of letters. • Writes own name. • Begins to copy words. • Consistently writes from left to right (if new alphabet/script). • Copies text reasonably accurately (if new alphabet/script) e.g. begins to copy the date onto work. • Mixes upper and lower case letters in writing (BaBy, tAle). • Is willing to write in English using scaffolds. • Letters are correctly shaped but may be inconsistent in size and orientation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give pupils who are literate in their first language chance to demonstrate those skills to their peers. Use bilingual/parental support to translate into English. • Provide resources to practise letter formation including multi-sensory resources as appropriate (magnetic/wooden letters, sand tray, <i>Hairy Letters</i> i-pad app). • Provide and display examples of different scripts in the classroom. • Use simple recording systems e.g. grids, either or questions where the emphasis is on understanding or copying script. • Allow homework, and some classwork, to be completed in first language where possible. 	

Beginner EAL learner		Step 2	
Writing		Teaching Strategies	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Writes some high frequency common words with some accuracy. Writes short, familiar words (e.g. CVC words - hat, sun). Can draw simple diagrams/pictures and label them. Is becoming aware of simple spelling patterns. Writes short, simple sentences with support. Begins to use basic punctuation to show understanding of sentence division (e.g. Uses full- stops). Beginning to write longer words using phonic knowledge with some inaccuracies (bter (better), drgn (dragon)). Writes short phrases/labels independently in concept maps/spider diagrams. Able to follow taught expectations about layout. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide written support for learners with prior literacy. Noting words down during longer teacher presentations allows the learner to focus on key language. Provide written format of lesson objectives/homework tasks for learner to stick in their books; it can take them longer to copy sentences containing unfamiliar words. Scaffold writing using substitution tables. Generate ideas through concept maps using first language. Homework tasks: need to be simplified or adapted but should still be challenging. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> e.g <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Finding vocabulary or sentences in texts to develop scanning skills. Sequencing tasks. Using model sentences and then producing their own. Research lesson content on the internet. 	

Beginner EAL learner		Step 3
Writing	Teaching Strategies	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Handwriting is legible and correctly orientated. • Writes familiar words using phonic knowledge independently with accuracy. • Writes unfamiliar words using phonic knowledge, with increasing accuracy. • Writes some high frequency words accurately (age appropriate). • Writes short, simple sentences without adult support, though with some inaccuracies. • Uses scaffolds to produce longer, more complex sentences. • Becomes aware of basic punctuation (e.g. capital letters and full-stops). • Starting to show understanding of the function of conjunctions (e.g. and). • Writing will contain inaccuracies (often also seen in speech) such as subject/verb agreements and tense, plural 's', omission of articles, inappropriate vocabulary choice. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compose sentences orally before attempting to record it in writing. Use recording postcards to encourage the learner to record and listen back to their sentences. • Encourage independent writing at sentence level. Provide and display sentence models with use of capital letters and full-stops. • Provide learner with a sound mat to refer to when writing unfamiliar words during independent writing activities. • Encourage learner to refer to personal dictionary during independent writing activities. Dictionary could be divided into different word types (nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs) or organised alphabetically. • Practise spelling high frequency sight words at home in the context of meaningful sentences. • Give feedback on current writing targets rather than over-correcting at this stage. • Scaffold writing using substitution tables: https://eal.britishcouncil.org/teachers/great-ideas-substitution-tables 	

Beginner EAL learner		Step 4
Writing	Teaching Strategies	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beginning to use present simple tense appropriately (uses third person –s inconsistently). • Beginning to use past simple tense regular forms (e.g. I played, I listened) and common irregular forms (I went, I saw). • Beginning to use plurals, articles, pronouns, prepositions, though with some omissions and inaccuracies. • Beginning to notice and apply some common spelling patterns based on prior knowledge of other similar words. • Writes a paragraph of at least 2-3 sentences with contextual/visual support/frames/ models but writing still contains inaccuracies (incorrect verb endings, omission of articles etc). • Uses a wider range of basic vocabulary and some subject-specific vocabulary. • Demonstrates and understands the functions of basic punctuation (e.g. capital letters, full stops, commas, question marks). • Demonstrates some features of a specific form in their writing, as appropriate to the audience, purpose and context. May need support of models and writing scaffolds. • Uses and requests models of written texts. • Uses compound sentences with conjunctions such as 'and/because' (e.g. 'I like Tybalt because he is angry.') 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encourage learner to refer to personal dictionary during independent writing activities. Dictionary could be divided into different word types (nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs) or organised alphabetically. • Practise spelling high frequency sight words at home in the context of meaningful sentences. • Give feedback on current writing targets and encourage to redraft written work based on feedback. 	

Intermediate EAL learner		Step 5
Writing	Teaching Strategies	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses plurals, articles, pronouns, prepositions with increasing accuracy. • Uses present simple and continuous tenses appropriately and accurately (third person – s- I dance, he is dancing). • Uses past simple regular verb forms (e.g. I played, he walked) and a wider range of irregular forms (e.g. they caught, you bought) with increasing consistency and accuracy. • Monitors own writing for spelling, omissions and grammar with support. • Generally uses basic punctuation correctly, e.g. capital letters, full stops, commas question marks and is demonstrating an awareness of a wider range of punctuation. • Uses a wider range of subject-specific vocabulary (age appropriate). • Understands and uses a wider range of conjunctions and pronouns to link ideas between clauses (but, because, so, if, then) (he, she, it, they). • Beginning to use adverbials of time, place and number to link ideas between paragraphs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generate ideas through concept maps before writing. • Use of thesaurus, bilingual dictionary. • Provide EAL learner with writing models from their peers. Encourage re-drafting of written work for improved grammatical accuracy. • Correction: provide alternative vocabulary to extend range; provide alternative sentences which clarify meaning or extend ideas; encourage independent editing (indicate omission of word, grammatical mistake or spelling mistake and ask pupil to correct it, with support if necessary). • Provide writing frames containing language features of specific written genre (e.g. persuasive writing, recounts, description). • Use Dictogloss as a means of introducing/familiarising learners how to use more advanced language structures in context: https://eal.britishcouncil.org/information/great-idea-dictogloss 	

Intermediate EAL learner		Step 6
Writing	Teaching Strategies	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Writes competently and at length for different purposes using features of different text types, e.g. lists, labels, letters (age appropriate). • Writes stories/accounts/reports of at least 2 paragraphs independently. • Uses a wider range of sentence punctuation (commas, apostrophes, inverted commas) and organisational devices accurately. • Beginning to use a wider range of structures, subordination and an increasing range of cohesive devices. • Uses all regular and most irregular past simple tense forms accurately and consistently (e.g. I played, she caught, they taught). • Beginning to use some other tenses (past continuous, present perfect/past perfect, conditional) though with some inaccuracies. • Uses structures to express higher order thinking (e.g. prediction, probability, hypothesis) appropriately and accurately (age appropriate). • Independently monitors own writing for spelling, omissions and grammar. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Generate ideas through concept maps before writing. • Use of thesaurus, bilingual dictionary. • Provide EAL learner with writing models from their peers. Encourage re-drafting of written work. • Correction: provide alternative vocabulary to extend range; provide alternative sentences which clarify meaning or extend ideas; encourage independent editing (indicate omission of word, grammatical mistake or spelling mistake and ask pupil to correct it, with support if necessary). • Provide writing frames containing language features of specific written genre (e.g. persuasive writing, recounts, description). • Use Dictogloss as a means of introducing/familiarising learners how to use more advanced language structures in context: https://eal.britishcouncil.org/information/great-idea-dictogloss • Use sentence writing frames to adapt model sentence structures to form new sentences e.g. if clauses: If I ... I would... 	

Advanced EAL learner		Step 7	
Writing		Teaching Strategies	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Uses common euphemisms in independent writing (e.g. passed away, fell off the back of a lorry). • Uses a number of formulaic expressions which signal opinion (it is often argued that, despite this, according to). • Uses advanced connectives (in addition to, on the other hand, as a result). • Writes texts using a range of tenses and appropriate use of active and passive voice (e.g. Soang's family had moved to where they were told to go and worked as cooks for their new employers). • Demonstrates some inaccuracies e.g. Subject-verb agreement (If he <u>stay</u> too long), modals (She would have got any prize she wanted), possessives (I will explain briefly <u>Victor</u> character) and prepositions (Talk about how Arthur was hurt <u>about</u> his late wife). • Demonstrates some inaccuracies with articles, regular and irregular plurals and mass count nouns (e.g. She appeared to be very unhappy girl, We must protect the waters.) • Continues to demonstrate some irregularities in cohesion, syntax, and collocation or a reduced vocabulary but meaning is clear. • Presents information in a logical sequence, using paragraphs where appropriate. • Writes using appropriate language for purpose and audience. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide learners with more time than native-speaking peers at the same phase of schooling to process ideas and language prior to and during writing activities. • Considerable exposure to a variety of written genre. • Check writing to ensure consistency of tenses. • Peer assess writing so that the learner is exposed to the writing styles of his/her peers. • Review writing tasks by redrafting work at the same time as using a thesaurus to find words to replace others overused in previous drafts. • Use Dictogloss as a means of introducing/familiarising learners how to use more advanced language structures in context: https://eal.britishcouncil.org/information/great-idea-dictogloss • Write as a group, planning content and expressions together to look in more detail at cohesive devices, vocabulary and formulaic/idiomatic expressions used for various written genres. 	

Writing	Teaching Strategies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Copes with the writing demands of all areas of the curriculum with some inaccuracies. • Uses complex conditionals (e.g. They would have gone if they had received the message on time). • Uses specialised language to define or describe abstract concepts 'The water cycle is the movement of water from the earth to the atmosphere.' • Includes cultural references shared by the reader • Mimics or parodies particular styles (a fairy story set in modern times). • Uses irony and humour for effect. • Makes complex comparisons in an argumentative text (is the largest, is similar to, not so useful as, rather than, instead of). • Uses cohesive devices, collocation and a varied vocabulary to express complexity and subtleties in writing. • Qualify opinions and statements by using expressions as well as modals (it is certain that, it is likely that, it is possible that, it is generally accepted that, some might say...) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Can write without extra time at this level. • Continue to use good writing models; looking at how the text is organised, cohesive devices used, how the sentences work together • Write as a group, planning content and expressions together to look in more detail at subtleties of language used for various written genres.