Standardised testing

- Standardised tests are unreliable for use with learners with EAL as they are standardised on a monolingual population
- Such tests may also be culturally biased
- Results should be interpreted with caution when considering possible SEND
- · A much better indication of whether a learner has an underlying SEND or not can be ascertained by following the process outlined below

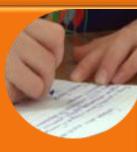
Collect information



Collect as much background information on the learner as possible using an interpreter to help communicate with parents if needed. Include:

- Whether the learner was born in the UK or their date of arrival if born overseas
- A chronological record of countries they have lived in
- Family details including language/s spoken at home and any other languages to which they have been exposed
- Any relevant medical information/details of SEND already identified in pupil's country of origin
- Their educational history including nursery/pre-school, formal schooling, any education at home and any gaps in their education

Collect evidence



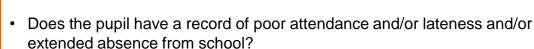
Framework to assess and track progress with skills in English Try to assess the learner's skills in their first language. Use EMTAS Bilingual Assistants if required

Assess proficiency in any other languages to which they have been exposed

• Use an EAL-specific tool such as the Bell Foundation EAL Assessment

- Gather information on learner's progress over time in all curriculum areas Gather samples of learner's work
- Speak to all staff who teach or support the learner to ascertain their views
- A helpful staged approach can be found here

Consider other factors or explanations



- Has the learner experienced bullying, racism, culture shock, family separation, bereavement, problems at home or trauma related to experiences such as war?
- Is the learner going through the 'silent period'?
- Is the learner an advanced learner of EAL who needs more time to reach equivalence with their monolingual peers?
- Has the learner a problem with their vision or hearing that has previously gone unnoticed?

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Consider school EAL practice



- Consider the steps that have already been taken to meet the needs of the pupil, including the use of EAL good practice strategies for teaching and learning. Are these appropriate?
- Has EAL support been withdrawn too soon?
- Have interventions designed for learners with SEND been used inappropriately?
- Is there a supportive, inclusive learning environment in place?
- Are the language demands of tasks analysed and scaffolded according to the needs of the learner?

Decide on needs and provision



Analyse all of the information and evidence gathered and make a decision about the pupil's needs and what provision is appropriate. Either:

- Learner assessed as having EAL needs only put EAL support in place
- No firm decision investigate further, set new targets, monitor carefully, review and evaluate action taken. Consider asking for advice from EMTAS
- Learner identified as having SEND requires SEND intervention. Continued EAL support may also be necessary

Relevant case studies can be found in the EAL or SEND? E-learning unit

Refer to outside agencies



- If still unsure whether an individual has an underlying SEND or if it is likely that an EHCP application may be required, contact the <u>EMTAS EAL/SEND</u> phoneline for further advice
- Referrals to other agencies may also be appropriate such as GP, Speech and Language Therapy Services, Occupational Therapy, Educational Psychologist, CAMHS, Primary Behaviour Support Service etc

Links



- Standardised testing
- EAL/SEND phoneline
- EMTAS EAL/SEND visits
- Steps to take when concerned about the progress of a learner with EAL
- First language assessment Elearning unit

- Supporting more Advanced Bilingual Learners
- Bell Foundation EAL Assessment
- The silent period
- EAL or SEND? E-learning unit

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