

Supporting EAL Learners through creative use of images

In the context of this document the word 'image' is being used in it's most generic sense – find out more on [Wikipedia](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Image).

'Visuals can be used with EAL learners at all stages of English language proficiency, at any age and across the curriculum. They are not only useful for learners who are New to English to build vocabulary, they can support access to a text which may be quite complex and help EAL learners at the Competent or Fluent stages to develop academic language.'

EAL Nexus: <https://ealresources.bell-foundation.org.uk/teachers/great-ideas-visuals>

Finding and using imagery

It is important to ensure that images are used in the way that the original creator or owner intended. Many images can be freely used for all kinds of purposes through a Creative Commons license (although they may need to be credited in specific ways). A useful search tool for finding imagery under Creative Commons license is CC Search:

<https://ccsearch.creativecommons.org>

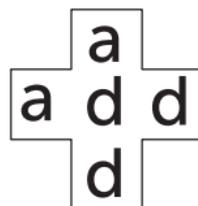
Finding the provenance of an online image

It is possible to find out who owns the copyright for some images and/or whether they can be used within the public domain:

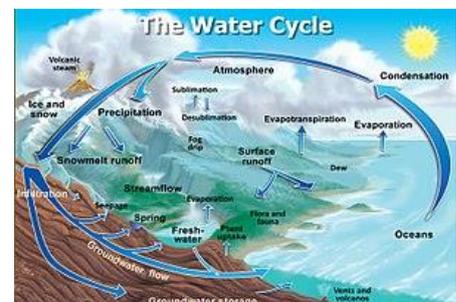
- Open [Google Image Search](https://www.google.com/search) in a new window
- If the image is on your computer, click the little camera icon in the search bar and choose 'upload an image'. You can also drag the image into the search box from a file directory window
- If the image is online, click the camera icon and choose 'paste image url' - then paste in the direct web address of the image

Enhancing understanding

- Show an image related to the topic/idea
- Provide a key visual (right)
- Maps
- Calligrams
- Infographics
- Emoticons
- Pictograms e.g. [Widgit](https://www.widgit.com/) symbols
- Make giant posters using [PosteRazor](https://www.posterazor.com/)

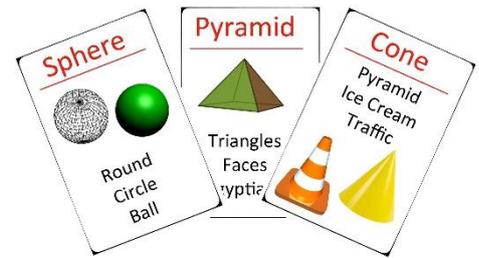


are you ok?



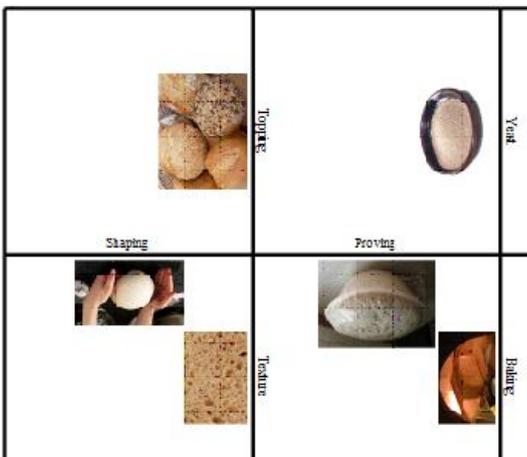
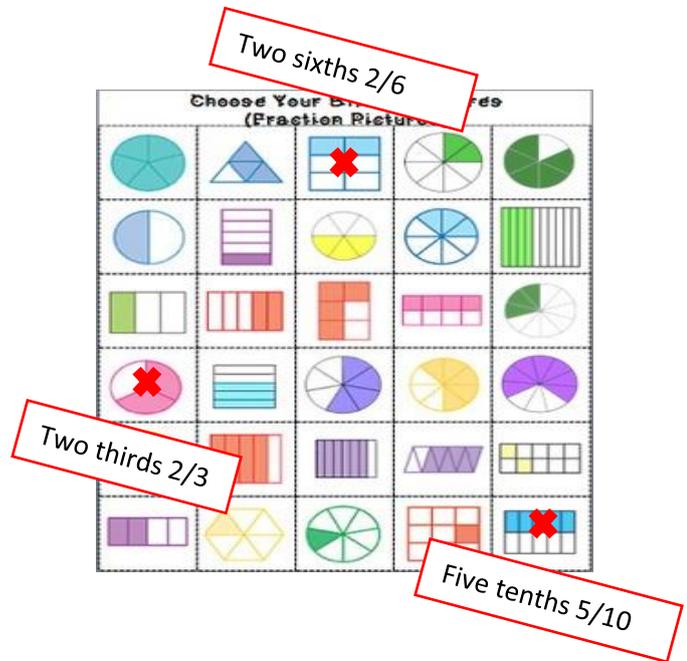
Promoting talk and vocabulary building

- Pictionary
- Top trumps (right)
- Barrier games – draw or complete an image from a series of Q and A between 2 players/teams
- What am I? Get your team to say what a concealed image is from a description
- Taboo (words and images) – like ‘What am I?’ but with words that help or word restrictions, depending on the Proficiency in English of the learner (right)



Matching and vocabulary building

- Flashcards – verbally associating words with an image
- [Osric's Picture Bingo](#) (right)
- Word: picture [Tarsia Formulator](#) matching games e.g. dominoes and puzzles (below)
- Match images with an oral component e.g. matching a photograph with a recorded oral description via a Talking Tin (below right)
- Match images with text – words or phrases



Sequencing/Recount

- Produce an oral narrative – sequence images and provide a narrative (which could be recorded using a set of Talking Tins or within a Talking Photo Album)



- Produce a storyboard – drawings/photos (with text and possibly a recorded narration)

Ranking

- Rank different scale views of the same image
- Rank images/words on Clines, Opinion lines, Diamond 9/16
- Choose images to generate language around comparatives and superlatives

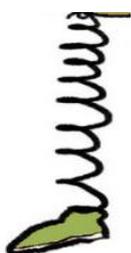


Predicting/Thinking (with Think-Talk phrase support e.g. 'It might be/It could be' etc.)

- Identify an unknown image or part of an image e.g. who?, what?, where?, when?
- Slow reveal an image using animation in PPT
- Plot a position on a 'Blob' drawing with reasons (right)
- What if PMIs (Positive, Minus, Interesting) e.g. What if bones were like springs? (below)



This is me at the planning stage...



Positive (P)	Minus (M)	Interesting (I)
More flexible	Might overstretch easily	Could make limbs temporarily longer and shorter
Body more resistant to shock injuries	Less coordinated?	Could jump really high

