



Induction Policy for New Arrivals with English as an Additional Language (EAL)

Review Frequency	Biannual
Most Recent Review	Spring 2023
Next Review Due	Spring 2025
Head Teacher	Leah Wright

Mission Statement

This policy outlines our school's aims and strategies to ensure all EAL pupils fulfil their potential. John Perryn is an inclusive, welcoming and diverse school, with an average of 37 different languages spoken at home by our families. We are committed to ensuring that our provision matches the development and learning needs of all of our children and that we include all children in learning by meeting their needs effectively. This includes 'new arrivals' and children with English as an additional language. We recognise that pupils with English as an additional language (EAL), will have a wide variety of needs, and will have strengths and weaknesses in different skills. Our long term aim for these pupils is that they are able to fully access our broad and balanced curriculum.

New Arrivals

The term 'new arrivals' is used to describe children who are international migrants, including refugees, asylum seekers, children of people working or studying in England and economic migrants from overseas. This definition implies that they are newly arrived from outside the United Kingdom rather than new to a school from another area of Britain. It is important to welcome them and support them with admission procedures that enable children and young people to rapidly settle in, become accustomed to schooling in England and make good progress.

Key principles for working with new arrivals:

- New arrivals are a very diverse group. Their [proficiency in English levels](#) may vary from New to English (Band A) to Fluent (Band E). See [EAL Assessment from The Bell Foundation \(Appendix 2\)](#).
- Learners can arrive at any age and with widely different socio-economic and educational backgrounds. Some come from privileged urban backgrounds having had a high standard of education, others have had little or interrupted schooling or may have experienced traumatic events. For more see [Diversity of Learners who use EAL](#).
- Children and young people learn best when they feel secure and valued. Schools need to ensure that there is a supportive induction process for newly arrived pupils and ensure their safety.
- In English schools every child and young person is entitled to fulfil their potential through access to the curriculum. This is best achieved with a whole-school context where learners are educated along with their peers in [mainstream classes](#).
- Provision for learners should be based on a meaningful assessment of their prior knowledge and experience as well as their language proficiency
- All schools are required to promote race equality in line with the [Equality Act \(2010\)](#)
- Parents or carers of new arrivals may also need support in accessing local services

For more information about new arrivals in general, both primary and secondary, the [National Strategies Guidance](#) developed in 2007, although no longer official government policy, is useful and comprehensive. Please note that the definition of new arrivals contained within the document includes those learners who move within the UK, which is different to The Bell Foundation's definition of a new arrival.

Induction programmes for new arrivals

The support offered by school to new arrivals is likely to be more effective if an EAL induction programme is in place. Such programmes plan the support offered to new arrivals in the initial period at school, from just before the admission to school to the first few weeks. The Bell Foundation suggests considering the PAWS (**P**repare – **A**lert – **W**elcome – **S**upport) structure to EAL induction as seen in the graphic below:



Prepare – Prior to admission:

- Gather information from the learner and parents to create a pupil profile (Appendix 1)
- Arrange a tour for the new pupil and parents / carers with first language support, where possible
- Provide information for the parents, e.g. uniform, home learning, lunches etc.
- Agree a start date and organise an initial timetable if required
- Order multi-lingual resources required such as dictionaries

Alert – Before the pupil starts:

- Send the pupil profile to all relevant staff
- Organise a buddy system for class and break times (with a child who speaks same language if possible) and ensure that they are clear on their roles
- Prepare resources for the learner's first few days including peg/ tray labels/ hello sign in their language etc
- Plan support for each part of the day
- Make essential arrangements, e.g. PE kit, Free School Meals eligibility

Welcome – The first days:

- Greet new arrivals and take them to class
- Introduce them to their buddy(ies)
- Check they have food, water and support organised for lunch time
- Provide log in details for Seesaw etc

Support – The first weeks:

- Put language support in place with EAL teaching assistant (see programme of support)
- Put pastoral support in place
- Complete an EAL assessment (Appendix 2) and set language targets. It is suggested that any initial assessment occurs only after the first two weeks of a learner at the school.
- Monitor progress and adjust support where necessary
- Keep in touch with parents

Clear EAL strategies will be important when putting language support in place. Numerous strategies linked to proficiency in English (Band A to Band E) can be found in 'Support Strategies for Primary Schools' on The Bell Foundation website.

Post admission induction

- Introduce new arrival to buddies and key staff.
- Initial meeting with EAL teaching assistant to take place on first day, where possible, and EAL teaching space shown so that child has a further place to go for support.
- EAL teaching assistant to provide some support in class for the first few days.
- During week one and two, EAL teaching assistant to support in class and to take out to provide basic language support to help child navigate their first weeks, including using use of 'Playground Fans' (Appendix 3)
- Assessment should be completed by the pupil's class teacher after two weeks at the school. The results should be fed back to the EAL teaching assistant.
- Planned support, with the EAL teaching assistant, for the next 6 weeks should be timetabled. This should include a mix of in class support, small group and one to one work in the EAL room as well as pre-teaching of vocabulary and context for the following week's class lessons – this information should be provided to the EAL TA by the class teacher.
- Out of class support should be timetabled carefully so that pupils don't miss out on other learning experiences. Music, art and PE, for example, are good social and language-learning opportunities and shouldn't be missed.

Small group support

- New arrivals will be supported by an EAL teaching assistant in a consistent room.
- The groups will use a blended approach of the Primary EAL CGP books for ages 6 – 11 (Workbooks 1 to 3) and online programmes Learning Village and Language Nut primarily.
- The EAL TA will also pre-teach vocabulary and context after discussion with the class teacher.
- The EAL TA will provide further support as required.

In class support

- The National Curriculum for England 2014 makes it clear that all teachers are responsible for ensuring that learners using EAL make progress in line with their peers. The approach to EAL provision in England is that all teachers should plan and resource lessons suitable for learners using EAL within the class.
- The class teacher will differentiate lessons accordingly, ensuring the child can access learning at an appropriate level in lessons. This may include, but will not be limited to:
 - Visual cues
 - Gap-fill exercises (e.g reinforcing vocabulary)
 - Sentences frames
 - Word cards
- All new to English EAL children **should not** be sat together for lessons as this will not help them develop their language skills. Instead, seat new learners who have EAL with the most fluent English speakers in the class.
- Pupils to be provided with an iPad and application or website to translate.
- Further classroom support strategies are available from [The Bell Foundation](#).

Links with other policies

This policy links to the following policies and procedures:

- Admissions Arrangements
- Equality Information and Objectives
- Uniform Policy

Appendix 1



Pupil Profile

Pupil's Name		Date of admission	
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Year group		Class	
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Ethnicity		Place of birth	
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Date of arrival in UK		Home language/s	
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Proficiency in English		Literate in home language - y/n	
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Parents/ siblings proficiency in English			
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Attended school outside of UK – y/n		Attended school in UK y/n	
		Are there any special needs or disabilities?	

Reason for immigration			
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Other information including their personality (Are they usually shy/outspoken etc?)			
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Form completed by		Date	
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Appendix 2 – EAL Assessment

PRIMARY LISTENING

	BAND A	BAND B	BAND C	BAND D	BAND E
CODE	Engaging in highly-scaffolded listening activities, learning basic classroom language and linking sounds to actions and meanings	Demonstrating an emerging ability to understand and respond verbally in interactions with others based on their understanding of the context	Developing more independence in the use of the basic listening skills needed to engage with learning	Applying listening skills over an increasing range of contexts and functions	Showing an ability to understand and respond to spoken communication in classroom and school contexts with little or no hindrance
1	Can understand single words or short phrases in familiar contexts (e.g. classroom, playground)	Can understand everyday expressions aimed at meeting simple needs of a concrete type, delivered directly to them in clear and deliberate speech by a sympathetic speaker	Can follow oral instructions (e.g. 'Draw a circle under the line')	Can understand an unfamiliar speaker on a familiar topic	Can meet the language demands of group activities and class discussions without additional EAL support
2	Can follow simple instructions and identify objects, images, figures and people from oral statements or understand simple questions with contextual support (e.g. 'Which one is a rock?')	Can respond to simply phrased factual questions (e.g. 'Which things use water?')	Is beginning to understand and acquire topic/subject-specific vocabulary	Can understand most spoken and audio-visual texts, and can identify specific information if questions are given beforehand	Can select key information for a purpose, rejecting irrelevant and unimportant information
3	Can copy/repeat some words and/or phrases with teacher/peer modelling in curriculum activities	Can attend for short periods to simple stories and songs with visual scaffolds	Can get the gist of unfamiliar and (more) complex English expressions in routine social and learning situations (e.g. language of playground games, common phrases used by the teacher (e.g. 'Do your best', 'Check your work'))	Can participate confidently in shared texts, such as songs and poetry	Can draw on a range of discourse markers (e.g. expressions like 'right', 'okay', 'anyway', 'as / said') to help make meaning
4	Can follow and join in routine classroom activities willingly (e.g. 'pay attention', 'form a circle')	Can follow day-to-day social communication in English	Can understand common, everyday vocabulary, knowing that some words can have more than one meaning, and demonstrates a tentative understanding of vocabulary beyond immediate personal and school experiences	Can interpret meaning and feelings from intonation, volume, stress, repetition and pacing	Can understand humorous references if not culturally laden
5	Can show comprehension through action and gesture rather than words	Can follow narrative accounts with visual support	Can understand intonation to gain meaning from spoken English (e.g. hear approval or displeasure, or distinguish between a question and a command)	Has access to a wide vocabulary including abstract nouns (e.g. hunger, happiness) and a growing bank of subject-specific words related to curriculum tasks	Can understand most of the content when teachers speak clearly at a normal pace
6	Can understand a basic, limited range of vocabulary in everyday talk in the classroom (e.g. 'quiet', 'put up your hand')	Can follow instructions where the context is obvious and recognise familiar words in spoken texts	Can respond appropriately in most unplanned exchanges	Can distinguish between and follow different types of spoken language (e.g. teacher-fronted content talk, plays, poems, stories)	Can follow most audio and video materials
7	Can understand simple instructions and curriculum content-related expressions if delivered in clear, slow and repeated speech by a sympathetic speaker	Can respond to simply phrased factual questions about lesson content (e.g. 'Is the leaflet about animals or shops?')	Is developing understanding of sentence types (e.g. questions, statements) through word order rather than intonation alone (e.g. 'Miss wants to know how we are going to make this story better')	Can follow spoken language used in school events and activities (e.g. assemblies) confidently but some vocabulary and grammatical forms may be challenging (e.g. 'Some aspects of our curriculum will be changing')	Has a range of vocabulary, including subject-specific vocabulary, colloquialisms and idioms
8	Can begin to use limited awareness of grammar to make sense of talk by teachers and peers (e.g. 'went' for past time)	Can attend actively to the conversations of other English speakers on familiar classroom topics (e.g. preference of colours, shapes of objects)	May use first language knowledge of the world to interpret spoken texts and may use other first language speakers effectively to confirm understanding	May ask for clarification and need extra time when participating in complex interactive listening activities (e.g. group performances or class discussions)	Can recognise a wide range of idiomatic expressions and colloquialisms, appreciating shifts in style and register (e.g. formal and informal)
9	Can sort pictures or objects according to oral instructions	Can use contextual clues to gain meaning from curriculum-related spoken language (e.g. make use of a water cycle diagram/visual to help make sense of topic-related talk)	Is beginning to pay attention to and respond to different registers in formal and informal settings (e.g. 'Sit down' v. 'Please take a seat')	Can try to follow a talk on unfamiliar topics and give appropriate responses in a classroom and school context	Can deal with the language demands of all routines and common situations in school
10	Can engage in face-to-face interactions, responding to key words and phrases (e.g. responds to everyday greetings such as 'How are you today?')	Can understand familiar, simple and repetitive spoken English supported by the immediate context, including simple instructions relying on key words and context (e.g. 'Come to the mat')	Can attend actively to the conversations of other English speakers on familiar topics when the speech is clear and is at familiar pace	Is beginning to correctly interpret intonation, stress and other culturally-specific non-verbal communication (e.g. frowning)	Can understand different registers and varieties of spoken English, and respond appropriately (e.g. match a formal response to a formal request)

EARLY DEVELOPMENT

NOT EXPECTED TO BE ACHIEVED

GETTING CLOSER TO THE NEXT BAND

PRIMARY SPEAKING

	BAND A	BAND B	BAND C	BAND D	BAND E
CODE	Emerging competence in basic oral expression	Oral competence includes emerging ability to respond verbally in interactions with others	Emerging competence in spontaneous expression and communication	Competence in producing more varied and complex speech in a wider range of contexts	Developing competence in fluent, creative use of English
1	Can produce single words or short phrases and express simple greetings	Can answer yes/no questions (e.g. 'Are you hungry?') and 'choice' questions ('Do you want chicken or pasta?')	Can communicate matters of immediate interest using connected utterances (e.g. 'Take this photo, it's a good photo')	Can use pronunciation that increasingly resembles the English heard around them, losing first language features in their pronunciation	Can make predictions (i.e. can predict what will happen next in different contexts - e.g. a story or a science project) and can hypothesise (e.g. 'I predict the first object will float because it is made from wood')
2	Can express concrete meanings and references during simple, routine, familiar tasks (e.g. 'Is blue', 'Is circle', 'this ball')	Can produce simple, joined-up utterances on known, familiar content, or on topics related to personal opinions and experiences	Begins to notice and can sometimes self-correct errors in own speech (e.g. 'comed', 'goed', 'he do')	Can answer explicit questions from stories read aloud (e.g. who, what, or where)	Can tell original stories with some detail (e.g. describing character, appearance, or location in a story)
3	Can respond to questions which are visually-supported (e.g. visual timetable, word mat, instruction visuals) with one or two words, in a classroom context	Can respond simply to a question relating to an immediate task, while the grammar is basic and may contain errors (e.g. omission of verb inflection, e.g. 'He say she /like Maths')	Can use some vocabulary that has been introduced on tasks and in taught sessions (e.g. can use language to classify different animals or plants in science)	Can give oral presentations on content-based topics approaching age-expected level	Can join in a social or on-task discussion without support or scaffolding for EAL
4	Can identify and name some school and everyday objects (e.g. 'table', 'penicil')	Can repeat basic facts or statements previously learnt (e.g. reciting days of the week, or answering a question like 'How many sides does a square have?')	Can express likes, dislikes, or preferences with reasons (e.g. 'I like ice-cream because it's sweet')	Can retell events in a connected narrative where content is familiar, using story language where appropriate	Can compare attributes of real objects (e.g. 'X and Y are similar/different because...')
5	Can make simple statements when prompted and supported by prior rehearsal (e.g. 'Boy has bike')	Can deal with most day-to-day routines and common situations and task-related language, where there is contextual support	Can speak to others socially using simple but mostly regular grammatical structures	Can use phrases of time and place to expand information, and longer noun phrases to expand descriptions (e.g. 'a dog barked': 'Last night, in the silent empty park, a dog barked')	Can generally speak fluently and with little hesitation structuring utterances through word order rather than intonation (e.g. 'Do you like?' instead of 'You like?')
6	Can use some common adjectives (e.g. 'big', 'fast', 'good')	Is beginning to use forms (mostly first [I] and third [he/she/it/they] person present tense) of the verbs 'have', 'be', 'do', 'come', 'go' and 'make', although not always accurately (e.g. 'I going play')	Can take part in role play making some appropriate unscripted contributions	Can produce longer utterances by using a small range of linking elements, such as pronoun reference across sentences (e.g. 'I have a new friend. She is Polish')	Has an expanding range of vocabulary related to curriculum topics, still makes occasional mistakes
7	Can ask simple questions about own work (e.g. 'Miss, is this right?')	Can give a short retelling of a story or sequence, perhaps fragmented, relying on objects and images, but will still have difficulty with basic prepositions like 'to', 'of' and 'in'	Can ask questions for social and academic purposes	Can complete phrases in rhymes, songs, and chants	Can prepare and deliver oral presentations on a variety of curriculum topics at age-expected level, although is unlikely to use culturally-specific nuances or idioms
8	Can make basic needs known to others (e.g. 'I not understand'), usually in non-standard grammatical form	Attempts to follow and use simple modelled expressions in a small-group activity (e.g. 'You go first')	Makes relevant spontaneous comments socially and during tasks (e.g. making comparisons and contrasting spontaneously)	Can use knowledge of first language to work out the meaning of unfamiliar English words or phrases (i.e. using knowledge of words or prefixes that are shared by first language e.g. 'volcano' = vulcan (Romanian), wulkan (Polish); 'tri' = 3 e.g. triangle)	Can use a growing range of everyday and specialist vocabulary in all learning areas and can identify multiple meanings of many familiar words (e.g. a space between words, outer space)
9	Can communicate some lesson content in longer, more correct utterances, supported by scaffolding from the teacher and prior practice (e.g. speaking to a visual framework, copying a model/answer patterns, e.g. 'It's a tree', 'It's a flower')	Is beginning to meet the speech demands of group activities and class interactions without support for EAL (particularly when adults and role model pupils speak clearly and at a slower pace)	Can use English spontaneously, without long pauses for internal translation and composition	Can recount information (detailing where, when, who and what in a time sequence) in relation to different subject contexts (e.g. history, fiction)	Can discuss stories, issues, and concepts independently, using a range of language structures in a range of contexts
10	Can pronounce comprehensibly and attempt to approximate English stress and intonation	Is beginning to participate independently in class discussions on familiar social and academic topics	Can make observations and explain ideas simply during creative and exploratory activities (e.g. can explain a simple experiment in science)	May still explore more complex ideas in first language when attempting unfamiliar English constructions (e.g. a Turkish pupil's attempt at 'If he had gone home he would have seen the burglar' might come out as 'To house if went, he sees burglar' as this would be a direct translation from Turkish), or may mix first language and English to convey more complex ideas	Can compare/contrast ideas and relationships in different subject contexts

EARLY DEVELOPMENT

NOT EXPECTED TO BE ACHIEVED IN ORDER

GETTING CLOSER TO THE NEXT BAND

PRIMARY READING & VIEWING

	BAND A	BAND B	BAND C	BAND D	BAND E
CODE	Showing little or no knowledge of written English; taking first steps to engage with written and digital texts in English	Making sense of written text at word and phrase/sentence level, using visual information to help decipher meaning	Drawing on growing knowledge of vocabulary and grammar to engage with curriculum-related texts and tasks	Working with written language and accompanying visual and aural material productively, using different strategies in response to curriculum tasks	Engaging with curriculum-related reading activities independently and productively in different subject areas
EARLY DEVELOPMENT	<p>1 Can make use of their cultural and own first language experiences to try to make sense of words in digital and print forms (i.e. doesn't understand but may distinguish between words and numbers or symbols or text types - a story from a book or an advertisement from a website)</p> <p>2 Can follow written text conventions (e.g. left to right movement in English, continuity of text from top to bottom of page)</p> <p>3 Can understand that written text and visuals have content, meaning and organisation (e.g. front and back covers of a book)</p> <p>4 Can distinguish and understand different forms of meaning representation (e.g. letters, words, visual images, symbols and graphics)</p> <p>5 Can recognise names, including own name, and labels of objects and spaces in the classroom and other familiar parts of the school (e.g. school office)</p> <p>6 Can match pictures and other visuals with taught/rehearsed words</p>	<p>1 Can recognise words and the sequences of words that form familiar phrases or expressions (e.g. 'Once upon a time')</p> <p>2 Can use awareness of grapheme-phoneme correspondence to try to decode unfamiliar words/phrases (e.g. can try to sound out a written word)</p> <p>3 Can attempt to use familiar and some unfamiliar words in phrases/sentences, and try to make sense of them</p> <p>4 Can use own growing language knowledge to process text at the phrase/sentence level, showing awareness of idiomatic expressions (e.g. 'In the beginning', 'A long time ago')</p> <p>5 Can comprehend taught/rehearsed short written passages at whole-text level, using visuals as support where appropriate</p> <p>6 Can attempt to read/check own writing for meaning with teacher/peer support</p>	<p>1 Can recognise and read irregular (but frequently occurring) spelling patterns (e.g. 'be' in 'centre')</p> <p>2 Can recognise common prefixes (e.g. 're-' in 'return') and suffixes (e.g. '-ed' in 'walked') and punctuation, and use this awareness and knowledge to make sense of text</p> <p>3 Can make sense of taught curriculum texts but may need support to comprehend unfamiliar content, culturally specific nuances (e.g. 'the angel twinkled on the top of the tree'), and figurative and metaphoric expressions (e.g. 'Don't wind him up', 'life is a roller coaster')</p> <p>4 Can attempt to identify and interpret information from visual images, tables, charts and graphs, and relate it to the task at hand</p> <p>5 Can identify main idea(s) in curriculum material and use own prior experience and learning to assist understanding where appropriate</p> <p>6 Can understand most subject content texts, including factual accounts, narratives, opinion pieces, although may need support with unfamiliar vocabulary, complex sentences and writing styles</p>	<p>1 Can relate written material to classroom activities and understand that written material is often organised and presented differently from spoken language (e.g. written instructions for science experiments versus teacher and peer talk while conducting the experiment)</p> <p>2 Can identify the purpose and intended audience of curriculum-related texts without prompting (e.g. advertising material versus scientific description)</p> <p>3 Can recognise meaning of words/phrases expressing degrees of obligation, probability and possibility in context (e.g. 'may do', 'must do', 'should do')</p> <p>4 Can use growing knowledge of grammar to try to make sense of complex expressions (e.g. conditional constructions such as 'If I had a choice, I would...')</p> <p>5 Can follow written material to do tasks (such as classifying and sequencing events in narratives, descriptions and processes) in subject content texts independently</p> <p>6 Can identify figurative speech (e.g. 'a star was born') and metaphoric expressions (e.g. 'they bottled up their anger') in curriculum texts, and seek help if necessary</p>	<p>1 Can process information in written texts that are structured differently from that gained through spoken language, even if they are on the same topic or have similar content (e.g. 'Move this over there' versus 'We should put the table by the door')</p> <p>2 Can understand and interpret visuals and graphics in conjunction with written text appropriately in curriculum tasks</p> <p>3 Can understand the meaning in a passage (such as identifying the character(s) in a story, even when not obvious) and the sequence of happenings expressed in sentences based on knowledge of complex grammar (e.g. the passive voice 'No pocket money until you tidy your room. You have been warned,' said Mum)</p> <p>4 Can recognise complex cohesive markers to link ideas across sentences and passages (e.g. 'although', 'in spite of', pronouns referring back across several sentences e.g. 'The stone age was it...')</p> <p>5 Can find specific information or detail from written texts to respond to 'how', 'who' or 'why' questions</p> <p>6 Can identify explicit and implicit messages in informational and fictional texts (e.g. ironic and/or indirect judgmental statements)</p>
GETTING CLOSER TO THE NEXT BAND	<p>7 Can make sense of familiar words in books, on signs and posters in school and in frequently visited digital environments</p> <p>8 Can recognise and use grapheme-phoneme correspondence to decipher the meaning of some words in a taught/rehearsed text</p> <p>9 Can follow and make use of familiar words to extract basic meaning from a familiar text</p> <p>10 Can choose books or other reading materials to join in learning activities, especially when guided</p>	<p>7 Can identify and extract information (words and passages) in texts in response to concrete 'what', 'where' and 'who' questions</p> <p>8 Can read out loud short texts with familiar/predictable structures written in everyday language, attempting to use pauses and intonation to mark meaning</p> <p>9 Can begin to work out main points, story lines and explicit messages from illustrated text without prompting</p> <p>10 Can use growing awareness of familiar grapheme-phoneme correspondence, spelling patterns, and contextual clues to work out the meaning of unfamiliar words, phrases and short texts</p>	<p>7 Can comprehend curriculum-linked English literature mostly at the literal level, but may rely on teacher and peer support to understand cultural references and meanings</p> <p>8 Can retrieve relevant details from curriculum and literary texts to identify and retell the gist of content</p> <p>9 Can begin to differentiate between informational and fictional statements/texts independently</p> <p>10 Can use compositional and design features of print and digital material to navigate and locate information (e.g. contents pages, links, tabs, search functions)</p>	<p>7 Can recognise different text types/genres, understanding that the purpose of communication can shape text organisation (e.g. a narrative of personal experience versus a report of a science experiment)</p> <p>8 Can use a developing range of reading strategies, especially when prompted (e.g. adjusting their reading rate for the task at hand), using dictionaries or other references</p> <p>9 Can reread a text to check understanding if told that the information in the text has not been completely understood</p> <p>10 Can identify main ideas and specific information in curriculum-related texts for retelling, paraphrasing and answering questions</p>	<p>7 Can evaluate an informational or fictional text in terms of its interest, relevance and usefulness</p> <p>8 Can draw own conclusion/form own opinion from reading where appropriate (e.g. when participating in class and group discussions)</p> <p>9 Can analyse curriculum-related texts in terms of nature/type of content, organisation and purpose</p> <p>10 Can independently apply reading skills and strategies already acquired to engage with new texts at word, sentence, and whole-text levels, using visuals and prior knowledge to enhance understanding</p>

PRIMARY WRITING

	BAND A	BAND B	BAND C	BAND D	BAND E
CODE	Showing attempts at writing in English	Demonstrating basic skills of spelling and sentence construction	Demonstrating competence in independent use of vocabulary and construction of simple sentences	Demonstrating competence in independent use of diverse vocabulary, sentences and genres with increased accuracy and fluency	Demonstrating enhanced ability in writing with greater accuracy and for a variety of purposes, mostly at age-expected level
EARLY DEVELOPMENT	1 Can mark/indicate familiar pictures, numbers and other visual images	Can show awareness of common and simple spelling patterns (e.g. 'hat', 'ant', 'bit') reflecting a consonant-vowel-consonant sequence	Can use words to indicate time sequencing (e.g. 'first', 'next', 'finally')	Can employ a range of modal elements (e.g. 'would', 'should', 'could', 'might') and tenses (including present continuous tense, simple past tense) to construct a text	Can demonstrate full control over the use of grammatical conventions involving verbs, pronouns, subject-verb agreement (e.g. 'She has ...', 'They have ...'), compound and complex sentences (e.g. 'Eva and Sali are neighbours and they go to the same school', 'Edward, who joined the class today, is a good footballer')
2 Can communicate intentions and own meaning through drawing and mark making	Can form and reproduce most English letters and attempt to produce words	Can attempt to construct a coherent sentence with familiar vocabulary, including common articles (e.g. 'a', 'the'), prepositions (e.g. 'on', 'in') and conjunctions (e.g. 'and', 'but')	Can identify spelling errors in words used in curriculum subjects when proofreading their own writing	Can write in clear, well-structured English across the curriculum using appropriate style and layout (such as recounts and diary entries) in terms of their year group	
3 Can show awareness of the differences between print and picture in attempting to write	Can jot down a phrase/sentence from audio/video material and orally rehearse it by themselves	Can use some formulaic expressions in writing (e.g. 'Excuse me', 'I suppose so', 'at the beginning', 'Once upon a time')	Can combine phrases/sentences to produce meaningful, clear and coherent passages in curriculum tasks (e.g. 'I think our school/day should be longer. We need more time to talk to our teachers.')	Can use a variety of tenses to represent shifts in meaning (e.g. the use of 'will' and 'would')	
4 Can show awareness of some basic conventions of writing (e.g. leaving spaces between symbols or letters, writing from left to right. This is significant if it is not the convention in the pupil's first language)	Can complete sentence starters if examples are provided (e.g. 'I like [apples]', 'The monkey ate [four bananas]')	Can use some grammatical structures, such as subject-verb agreement (e.g. 'he walks'), inflections (e.g. adding '-ed' to form the past tense)	Can write grammatical sentences on familiar topics (e.g. meeting friends, participating in sports events)	Can write competently for a range of classroom purposes (e.g. school notices, science reports) at year-group appropriate levels of complexity	
5 Can form and reproduce some English letters	Can follow examples and reproduce taught text formats and organisation (e.g. front cover, page number)	Can produce longer sentences based on familiar taught content, but writing reflects features of spoken language (e.g. 'Yesterday, I ... then I went home') when more formal English may be expected	Can write stories and descriptions of personal experience in an appropriate time sequence	Can connect or integrate personal experiences with literary writing (e.g. autobiographic accounts, personal opinions on books)	
6 Can copy or write own name	Can make independent use of basic punctuation to achieve various purposes (e.g. using commas to separate ideas, capitals to start a sentence)	Can combine ideas based on taught content to produce meaningful statements, although they are not fully accurate (e.g. 'Stone age peoples use sharp stone')	Can use sample texts to scaffold content and structure of writing for different classroom purposes (e.g. autobiographic accounts)	Can express ideas and opinions effectively for expectations of age group	
7 Can use first language to scaffold their effort to form English words (e.g. words from other languages used in English, such as French 'table')	Can copy passages from an English text in the curriculum (this is significant if the pupil's first language is in a different script)	Can show understanding of content of taught sessions through writing using familiar vocabulary and sentence models	Can begin to use phrases/sentences in a culturally-appropriate way in different areas of the curriculum	Can write reports using technical vocabulary (e.g. scientific experiments)	
8 Can start to write English to fill in blanks, copy known words or label diagrams/images (e.g. labelling a map)	Can combine drawing and writing to create meaningful sentences on familiar topics (e.g. a picture of a house with 'This is my home')	Can draw on first language to plan writing (e.g. use words from first language to scaffold ideas)	Can compare, contrast and summarise content-based information (e.g. environment, education)	Can justify, defend and debate opinions based on supporting information and evidence	
9 Can contribute to a shared story in the class and produce letters and strings of letters associated with pictures	Can form simple sentences using word/phrase banks for different classroom purposes (e.g. words and phrases highlighted in curriculum tasks)	Can construct simple connected text based on short descriptions of events and activities for classroom purposes	Can participate in shared writing activities or write independently	Can plan writing with appropriate content and style for a particular audience in mind (e.g. letter of complaint, persuasive leaflet)	
10 Can copy/reproduce letters shown by teachers to make their own meaning when telling a story	Can write some simple basic phrases or sentences in relation to personal experience (e.g. family, home, playground activities)	Can attempt to write short texts in different genres (e.g. first person diary entry, letter, third person narrative)	Can produce texts in a variety of genres (e.g. narrative, argumentation, description) using subject - topic-related vocabulary	Can review, revise and edit work with teachers or independently (where appropriate with reference to year group)	
GETTING CLOSER TO THE NEXT BAND					

Appendix 3 – Playground Fans

These fans can be given to pupils as part of an induction pack on their arrival at school. Match the new pupil to a buddy that speaks the same language for the first 2 weeks. Ensure that the buddy can help to explain the use of the fan.

Encourage the pupil to practice the sentences in English. Give the fan to the pupil to use at playtime and lunchtime. Make sure that other pupils can support the new pupil using the fan. Ensure that playground staff and lunchtime supervisors are aware that pupils will be using the fans.

