Proficiency in English

National scale for Lambeth schools

CONTENTS:

- Proficiency in English scale from DfE School Census guidance
- Descriptors for Lambeth schools based on 5 Stages of English Proficiency

ASSESSMENT SHOULD:

- be related to age-appropriate development
- adopt a 'best-fit' approach.

September 2018

NATIONAL PROFICIENCY IN ENGLISH

CODE	DESCRIPTION				
A	New to English				
	 May use first language for learning and other purposes. May remain completely silent in the classroom. May be copying/repeating some words or phrases. May understand some everyday expressions in English but may have minimal or no literacy in English. Needs a considerable amount of EAL support. 				
В	Early acquisition				
	 May follow day to day social communication in English and participate in learning activities with support. Beginning to use spoken English for social purposes. May understand simple instructions and can follow narrative/accounts with visual support. May have developed some skills in reading and writing. May have become familiar with some subject specific vocabulary. Still needs a significant amount of EAL support to access the curriculum. 				
С	Developing competence				
	 May participate in learning activities with increasing independence. Able to express self orally in English, but structural inaccuracies are still apparent. Literacy will require ongoing support, particularly for understanding text and writing. May be able to follow abstract concepts and more complex written English. Requires ongoing EAL support to access the curriculum fully. 				
D	Competent				
	 Oral English will be developing well, enabling successful engagement in activities across the curriculum. Can read and understand a wide variety of texts. Written English may lack complexity and contain occasional evidence of errors in structure. Needs some support to access subtle nuances of meaning, to refine English usage, and to develop abstract vocabulary. Needs some/occasional EAL support to access complex curriculum material and tasks 				
Е	Fluent				
	 Can operate across the curriculum to a level of competence equivalent to that of a pupil who uses English as his/her first language. Operates without EAL support across the curriculum. 				
N	Not yet assessed				

KEY STAGE 2

5 Stages of English Proficiency for Pupils with EAL National Scale for Lambeth Schools (September 2018)

Assess in relation to expectations for age

Children who are literate in their first language, may sometimes be reluctant to participate orally, so may progress more quickly in writing than spoken English. They can translate directly from their first language when writing in English, which may therefore show greater use of different sentence types, but will reflect the grammatical system of their first language

STAGE A	STAGE B	STAGE C	STAGE D	STAGE E		
(New to English)	(Early Acquisition)	(Developing Competence)	(Competent)	(Fluent)		
READING – KS2						
Minimal or no literacy in English May read at expected levels in first language May use bilingual dictionary or dual language text Familiar with book directionality in English May start to use taught phonemes to decode, but needs scaffolding through visuals or simplified versions to support understanding Can sequence stories, events and processes through visuals/diagrams and explains via key words Can read some labels and signs	 May have developed some skills in reading English, but may be fluent in first language Follows and understands simple texts which have illustrations Copes with familiar words/word patterns and able to extract basic meaning from a familiar text May be developing as a fluent decoder of simple texts, using taught phonemes, but lack understanding Finds some features of books ie blurb, contents page Finds information through use of visuals or key words May be able to respond to literal questions, especially where only short answers are required – when, where, who? 	 May be able to follow more complex written English but needs ongoing support for understanding & interpreting complex texts across the curriculum Applies taught reading strategies to decode and starting to use growing grammatical understanding as a strategy Fluency exceeds comprehension, so may understand main points but miss detail or lose meaning ie where pronoun he refers to the boy in preceding paragraph Developing a literal understanding but unfamiliar vocabulary is a barrier Has difficulty with why/how questions Participates in group text discussion Requires support with unfamiliar contexts or if culturally embedded Can use content pages, key words or diagrams to retrieve basic information 	Can read and understand a wide variety of texts and can reflect and comment on likes/differences/similarities Uses a wide range of strategies for reading and self corrects for meaning Understands simple inferences but still needs some support to access subtle nuances of meaning Growing understanding of literary devices ie simile, metaphor May read and understand more dense texts, following the main story lines or information but missing some detail, especially if figurative language or words with multiple meanings used, or culturally unfamiliar contexts Unknown vocabulary may affect understanding ie he arched his eyebrow Can skim, scan and select main points or information	Can operate across the curriculum to a level of competence equivalent to that of a pupil who uses English as his/her first language Is a fluent reader of English, (with matching understanding), in a full range of situations		
WRITING - KS2						
Minimal or no literacy in English May write fluently for age in first language May write in first language with occasional English words/phrases learnt in class Copies English Can write own name in English Can label pictures/diagrams with key words May be completing cloze procedures with missing key words May produce simple sentences when scaffolded orally or sentence starters Uses bilingual dictionary	May have developed some skills in writing Writes high frequency words Can produce a small amount of independent writing focused on a familiar story or activity using simple conjunctions – and, but May need support from teachers/ peers, sentence starters etc in less familiar contexts or when communicating own ideas Has limited awareness of grammar and text may reflect syntax of first language Uses basic punctuation ie full stops and capital letters, but older children may use other ie speech marks if already using when writing in first language Uses basic phonemes/digraphs and simple spelling patterns Uses basic vocabulary, but may have become familiar with some subject-specific words/phrases Writes in present and regular simple past tense May use bilingual dictionaries	 Literacy will need ongoing support, particularly for writing. Writes sequence of simple and compound sentences independently, with some attempts at complex sentences with basic conjunctions ie because, so Attempts more developed and structured pieces of writing in different genres, but writing reflects features of spoken language and its inaccuracies Scaffolding and oral rehearsal enable longer pieces of writing, ie using basic time adverbs, At first, later, but independent writing may lack cohesion Demonstrates a growing awareness of grammar, but some errors ie tense Uses wider range of vocabulary across the curriculum but not always appropriately:rapid animal, slammed open duplication – big,vast, rapidly rushed overdependent on common verbs, make, have, do, be, come, go Uses basic punctuation correctly, ie. capitals, full stops, questions marks and is more aware of other forms Improved spelling for wider range of words Starting to use dictionaries/thesaurus 	 Adapts style and writes competently for most purposes at expected level - diaries, narratives, letters, persuasion Can transform information from texts into writing, with some grammatical errors Writing contains only occasional errors in structure, which do not affect meaning more apparent in complex sentences Some use of advanced subordinators ie until, although, since but written English may lack complexity Adverbials adding detail but mostly at end of a sentence, may not move clauses Generally uses a wider range of punctuation ie commas, apostrophes Writing flows with wider range of cohesive and organisational devices ie pronouns, conjunctions, headings, paragraphs, connecting adverbs – on the other hand, Uses a range of tenses including passive, modals ie should, might and developing past perfect tense ie had gone out Wide range and increasing depth of vocabulary, used appropriately, but needs support to further develop abstract vocabulary – democracy, envy Spells most words correctly/proofread Can use dictionaries/thesaurus 	Can operate across the curriculum to a level of competence equivalent to that of a pupil who uses English as his/her first language Is a fluent writer of English in a full range of situations		