

# **Second Language Students in English-Medium Classrooms**

## **PARENTS' AND TEACHERS' GUIDES**

*Series Editor:* Colin Baker, *Bangor University, UK*

This series provides immediate advice and practical help on topics where parents and teachers frequently seek answers. Each book is written by one or more experts in a style that is highly readable, non-technical and comprehensive. No prior knowledge is assumed: a thorough understanding of a topic is promised after reading the appropriate book.

Full details of all the books in this series and of all our other publications can be found on <http://www.multilingual-matters.com>, or by writing to Multilingual Matters, St Nicholas House, 31–34 High Street, Bristol BS1 2AW, UK.

**PARENTS' AND TEACHERS' GUIDES: 20**

# **Second Language Students in English-Medium Classrooms**

A Guide for Teachers in International Schools

**Coreen Sears**

**MULTILINGUAL MATTERS**

Bristol • Buffalo • Toronto

### **Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication Data**

Sears, Coreen

Second Language Students in English-Medium Classrooms: A Guide for Teachers in International Schools/Coreen Sears.

Parents' and Teachers' Guides: 20

Includes bibliographical references and index.

1. English language—Study and teaching (Elementary)—Foreign speakers—Handbooks, manuals, etc. 2. Students, Foreign—Handbooks, manuals, etc. 3. Education, Bilingual—Handbooks, manuals, etc. 4. Second language acquisition—Handbooks, manuals, etc. 5. Mainstreaming in education—Handbooks, manuals, etc. I. Title.

PE1128.A2S328 2015

428.0071—dc232014044396

### **British Library Cataloguing in Publication Data**

A catalogue entry for this book is available from the British Library.

ISBN-13: 978-1-78309-328-1 (hbk)

ISBN-13: 978-1-78309-327-4 (pbk)

### **Multilingual Matters**

UK: St Nicholas House, 31–34 High Street, Bristol BS1 2AW, UK.

USA: UTP, 2250 Military Road, Tonawanda, NY 14150, USA.

Canada: UTP, 5201 Dufferin Street, North York, Ontario M3H 5T8, Canada.

Website: [www.multilingual-matters.com](http://www.multilingual-matters.com)

Twitter: [Multi\\_Ling\\_Mat](https://twitter.com/Multi_Ling_Mat)

Facebook: <https://www.facebook.com/multilingualmatters>

Blog: [www.channelviewpublications.wordpress.com](http://www.channelviewpublications.wordpress.com)

Copyright © 2015 Coreen Sears.

All rights reserved. No part of this work may be reproduced in any form or by any means without permission in writing from the publisher.

The policy of Multilingual Matters/Channel View Publications is to use papers that are natural, renewable and recyclable products, made from wood grown in sustainable forests. In the manufacturing process of our books, and to further support our policy, preference is given to printers that have FSC and PEFC Chain of Custody certification. The FSC and/or PEFC logos will appear on those books where full certification has been granted to the printer concerned.

Typeset by Techset Composition India (P) Ltd., Bangalore and Chennai, India.

Printed and bound in Great Britain by Short Run Press Ltd.

# Contents

Figures and Tables	xi
Text Boxes	xiii
Acknowledgements	xv
Introduction	xvii
The Overall Aim of This Handbook	xvii
Changes in International Schools and International Education	xviii
Three Significant Trends in the World of International Education	xix
The Overall Content of this Handbook	xxi
The Author	xxiii
Final Comment	xxiii
<b>Part 1: The World of International Education</b>	<b>1</b>
1 Introducing International Schools	3
Introduction: International Schools and International Education	5
1.1 Introducing International Schools	6
1.2 What Do International Schools Offer the Families They Serve?	11
1.3 Schools That Cater for the Children of Globally Mobile Families	13
1.4 Schools Containing Large Numbers of Local Students	14
1.5 Teachers in International Schools	17
1.6 What Makes an International School International?	19
Key Points in This Chapter	20
2 Being Mobile: Parents, Students, Teachers	22
Introduction: Living a Life of Global Mobility	22
2.1 Globally Mobile Families Whose Children Attend International Schools	23
2.2 First-time Movers	25
2.3 Serial Movers	29
2.4 The Reality of Being a Globally Mobile Child	34
2.5 Newly Arrived Teachers	38

2.6	The School's Role as a Centre of Community	38
	Key Points in This Chapter	40
3	Adjusting to a Life of Change	41
	Introduction: Adjusting to Mobility	41
3.1	Culture Shock: Phases of Adjustment	44
3.2	Experiencing Life in a Different Cultural Setting	46
3.3	Adjusting to a Life of Transition	49
3.4	The Reality of a Life in Transition: What Students Say	50
3.5	Strategic Approaches That Support Transition	52
3.6	International Schools: Supportive Spaces for Students Who Move	54
3.7	Living Between Cultures: Third Culture Kids	58
	Key Points in This Chapter	59
	<b>Part 2: Programmes and Policies in International Schools</b>	<b>63</b>
4	Introducing Programmes of Study to be Found in International Schools	65
	Introduction: Programmes and Curricula to be Found in International Schools	65
4.1	The Programmes Offered by the International Baccalaureate Organisation (IBO)	67
4.2	An Introduction to Enquiry-based Programmes	67
4.3	The IB Primary Years Programme (PYP): An Enquiry-based Programme	72
4.4	Some Thoughts About Teaching in the IB Primary Years and Middle Years Programmes (PYP and MYP)	74
4.5	Teaching in International Primary and Middle Years Curriculum Schools (IPC and MYC)	76
4.6	International Schools That Import Part or All of Their Programmes From National Education Systems	78
4.7	International Schools That Offer Bilingual Programmes	82
	Key Points in This Chapter	85
	<b>Part 3: Bilingualism and Language Learning</b>	<b>89</b>
5	Bilingualism in the International School Context	91
	Introduction: Bilingualism and Multilingualism Among Students in International Schools	91
5.1	What Do We Mean by Bilingualism?	95
5.2	Ensuring an Additive Outcome for Emergent Bilingual Students	100
5.3	The Benefits of Being an 'Elective' Bilingual	104

5.4	Elective Bilinguals in International Schools and Their View of English	107
5.5	Promoting Mother Tongue Maintenance and Development in International Schools	110
5.6	Language Policies in International Schools	112
	Key Points in This Chapter	114
6	Being Informed About Language Learning	117
	Introduction: Why Is It Useful to Understand the Language-learning Process?	119
6.1	Language Learners Are Individuals: They Learn at Different Rates and in Different Ways	120
6.2	What Sort of English Do Students Need to Learn?	121
6.3	What is the Best Age for Language Learning? Myth Versus Reality	124
6.4	Features That Affect the Language-learning Outcomes of Emergent Bilinguals	126
6.5	How Long Does It Take Emergent Bilingual Students in International Schools to Acquire the Necessary Academic Language?	129
6.6	Issues Relating to the Language-learning Process	132
	Key Points in This Chapter	137
	<b>Part 4: Day-to-Day Life in Mainstream Classrooms Containing Emergent Bilingual Students</b>	<b>139</b>
7	Using School-wide Approaches and Resources to Promote the Learning of Emergent Bilingual Students	141
	Introduction	141
7.1	Assessing Emergent Bilingual Students in International Schools	142
7.2	Technology Provision in International Schools	144
7.3	The Library/Media Centre	149
7.4	Specialist English-teaching Provision for Emergent Bilingual Students	151
7.5	Understanding and Addressing the Causes of Slow Progress in Emergent Bilingual Students	160
	Key Points in This Chapter	163
8	Explaining the Learning Culture of the School to Students and Parents	166
	Introduction: Why Teachers Need to Explain the School Culture to Students and Parents	166

8.1	Two Aspects of International Education That May Be New to Parents	167
8.2	Explaining Day-to-Day Practice in International School Classrooms	171
8.3	Parent Expectations About Language Learning	179
	Key Points in This Chapter	181
9	Enabling Emergent Bilingual Students to Access the Language of the Classroom	183
	Introduction: Creating a Classroom That Promotes Language Learning	183
9.1	Creating a Classroom That Promotes Language Learning	185
9.2	The Role of Students' Home Languages in an English-medium Classroom	190
9.3	Strategies That Make Input Comprehensible to Emergent Bilinguals	195
9.4	The Value of PE, Music, Art, Drama and Extracurricular Offerings	198
	Key Points in This Chapter	199

### **Part 5: Working With Emergent Bilingual Students in the Mainstream Academic Programme** **201**

10	Key Strategies for Use With Emergent Bilingual Students in the Content Areas of the Curriculum	203
	Introduction: Every Teacher in an International School is a Language Teacher	203
10.1	Approaches to Integrating Language and Content Instruction	205
10.2	Scaffolding the Learning of Emergent Bilingual Students in Supportive Classrooms	209
10.3	Differentiated Instruction	212
10.4	Professional Development Opportunities for Teachers in International Schools	216
	Key Points in This Chapter	219
11	Planning for the Language and Content-area Learning of Emergent Bilingual Students	222
	Introduction: Planning to Promote the Language and Content-area Learning of Emergent Bilingual Students	222
11.1	Planning the Introductory Phase of a New Unit of Study	223
11.2	Planning Assessment Approaches for a New Unit of Study	232



11.3 Planning Different Kinds of Support for Students' Learning	235
Key Points in This Chapter	248
12 Teaching the Skills of Class Talk and Literacy to Emergent Bilingual Students	251
Introduction: Learning to Read and Write in a New Language	251
Introduction to Sections 12.1 and 12.2	253
12.1 Teaching Young Emergent Bilingual Students to Read and Write	254
12.2 Teaching Literacy to Older Emergent Bilingual Students	261
12.3 Multiliteracies	268
Key Points in This Chapter	270
13 Scaffolding the Learning of Emergent Bilingual Students in the Mainstream Classroom: Class Talk, Mathematics, Science and Social Studies	273
Introduction	273
13.1 Class Talk	274
13.2 Scaffolding the Learning of Mathematics in the Mainstream Classroom	279
13.3 Scaffolding the Learning of Science in the Mainstream Classroom	286
13.4 Scaffolding Written Reports and Oral Presentations	289
Key Points in This Chapter	293
Epilogue: Final Thoughts	295
Rapid Increase in the Number of Schools Describing Themselves as International	295
A Continuing Move Towards Promoting the Maintenance and Development of Students' Home Languages	295
The Potential of the Effective Use of Embedded Technology	296
Appendix A	297
Appendix B	298
Bibliography	299
Index	303

# Figures and Tables

## Figures

<b>Figure 11.1</b>	Web of the Renaissance in Florence project	228
<b>Figure 11.2</b>	Formats that help to give emergent bilingual students access to content-area material	231
<b>Figure 11.3</b>	Key word graphic briefly illustrating Galileo’s contribution to astronomy	232
<b>Figure 11.4</b>	Example of a teacher-made topic sheet	241

## Tables

<b>Table 2.1</b>	Some characteristics associated with global nomads	37
<b>Table 3.1</b>	Phases in adjusting to a new culture	45
<b>Table 4.1</b>	Main elements of IB programmes	68
<b>Table 4.2</b>	Examples of three international schools that draw their curricula and programmes largely from one English-speaking country	79
<b>Table 4.3</b>	Examples of two schools which offer teaching in two or more languages	83
<b>Table 10.1</b>	Features of the forms of integrated language and content-area instruction found in international schools	207
<b>Table 11.1</b>	Items in the introductory phase of a new unit of study that have the potential to provide an effective foundation for the learning of emergent bilingual students	225
<b>Table 11.2</b>	Effective strategies for classrooms that integrate language and content-area learning	236
<b>Table 11.3</b>	Keeping track of the specific language skills needed in separate content areas and across the curriculum	238

# Text Boxes

<b>Text Box 1.1</b>	Terms and ideas introduced in this chapter	3
<b>Text Box 1.2</b>	Being a local student in an English-medium international school	15
<b>Text Box 1.3</b>	Teacher recruitment	17
<b>Text Box 2.1</b>	Creating an ongoing language passport	30
<b>Text Box 2.2</b>	Where is home for a globally mobile family? A parent's view	32
<b>Text Box 2.3</b>	Where do I belong? A student's view	34
<b>Text Box 3.1</b>	Ideas and terms associated with talking about culture	42
<b>Text Box 3.2</b>	Viewing culture as an ice-berg	47
<b>Text Box 3.3</b>	Dress as an example of how the ice-berg theory works in practice	48
<b>Text Box 4.1</b>	A brief history of enquiry-based learning	71
<b>Text Box 4.2</b>	Terminology in the IB programmes	72
<b>Text Box 4.3</b>	Observing enquiry-based learning in the classroom	73
<b>Text Box 4.4</b>	Emergent bilingual students celebrate their learning in front of an audience of parents and visitors	75
<b>Text Box 4.5</b>	Supplying a secure curriculum framework in the desert	77
<b>Text Box 4.6</b>	What do we mean by international-mindedness?	81
<b>Text Box 5.1</b>	The reality behind the description on the passport	92
<b>Text Box 5.2</b>	Bilingualism and multilingualism are the norm	93
<b>Text Box 5.3</b>	Bilinguals using their two languages separately	95
<b>Text Box 5.4</b>	Acquiring bilingualism sequentially	96
<b>Text Box 5.5</b>	Language use may not be as straightforward as it seems	98
<b>Text Box 5.6</b>	Examples of home languages being under pressure from English	103
<b>Text Box 5.7</b>	Comparing the experiences of 'elective' and 'circumstantial' bilinguals	105
<b>Text Box 5.8</b>	Elective bilinguals in Turkey	107
<b>Text Box 5.9</b>	What is a lingua franca?	108
<b>Text Box 6.1</b>	Terms and ideas that appear in this chapter	117
<b>Text Box 6.2</b>	What BICS and CALP look like in the classroom	122

<b>Text Box 6.3</b>	Trying to understand why a student is struggling in the mainstream classroom	123
<b>Text Box 6.4</b>	Stephen Krashen's input hypothesis	127
<b>Text Box 6.5</b>	Krashen's affective filter hypothesis	127
<b>Text Box 6.6</b>	Listening to students	131
<b>Text Box 6.7</b>	'Managing' an extended silent period	135
<b>Text Box 7.1</b>	Two examples of the use and value of technology	148
<b>Text Box 7.2</b>	Libraries in international schools	149
<b>Text Box 7.3</b>	'Welcome to the library! We are here to help you'	151
<b>Text Box 7.4</b>	Learning to solve mathematics problems in English	154
<b>Text Box 8.1</b>	The age at which children start school varies around the world	168
<b>Text Box 8.2</b>	Teachers need to be culture learners too: naming students correctly	170
<b>Text Box 8.3</b>	Questions about emergent bilinguals and literacy learning	174
<b>Text Box 9.1</b>	More about translanguaging	191
<b>Text Box 9.2</b>	Empowering emergent bilingual students via use of the mother tongue	194
<b>Text Box 9.3</b>	Sport as a positive experience for emergent bilingual students	199
<b>Text Box 10.1</b>	Morning mantra	204
<b>Text Box 10.2</b>	A brief guide to the development of scaffolding theory and practice	209
<b>Text Box 11.1</b>	Key elements of a classroom designed to support emergent bilinguals	224
<b>Text Box 11.2</b>	Field trips	247
<b>Text Box 12.1</b>	Teaching literacy is not just about language skills	252
<b>Text Box 12.2</b>	Learning to read and write in a different script	265
<b>Text Box 12.3</b>	Writing is writing!	268
<b>Text Box 13.1</b>	A checklist of terms used in writing down mathematics problems	285

# Acknowledgements

The content of this Handbook is the result of many years of teaching and working within the international school community. During that time I have shared thoughts and ideas with countless colleagues and professional friends about teaching globally mobile students in general and emergent bilingual students in particular. I thank all these people for the wonderfully enriching dialogue that is a feature of life in international schools.

I want also to acknowledge the contribution that the students themselves have made to the ideas set out in this Handbook. Sometimes the voices of the people most concerned in the educational process may be overlooked. In this connection, I owe an enormous debt of gratitude to two people at the University of Bath in the UK. The first is Dr Mary Hayden, Director of the Centre for the Study of Education in an International Context (CEIC). Her support, encouragement and flexible approach enabled me to carry out a substantial research investigation into what emergent bilingual students themselves think about their globally mobile lives and their experiences of international education. The second member of staff at the University of Bath that I wish to thank is Dr Trevor Grimshaw, Director of Studies on the MA TESOL programme. The writing up of my research in the form of three articles published in the *Journal for Research in International Education* was guided and encouraged by Trevor. He himself contributed largely to the co-writing of the first article on the construction and maintenance of identity in globally mobile students and continued to offer much help and support during the writing of the second and third articles which reported on the research itself.

The result of carrying out the larger research enquiry and the later small-scale investigation (described in Appendices A and B of this Handbook) was that I came to feel that my understanding of the reality of the lives of emergent bilingual students and their families was more firmly grounded. I heard from their own mouths about the aspects of the educational experience that they found supportive and effective and the elements that caused unease or anxiety. For these insights I am deeply grateful to the school concerned and to the open-minded and positive response I received from all the students, parents and teachers whom I encountered there.

When it came to the writing of this Handbook, there are further groups of people that I should like to thank. The first group relates to my need to experience at first hand and to keep myself up to date with advances in the use of technology as an integral part

of the classroom experience. Among other schemes that allowed this to happen was a visit to the primary school of the International School of Milan where Terry Haywood, the Headmaster of the whole school, made it possible for me to observe the use of embedded technology in action. The visit was a lovely experience with teachers willing to welcome me into their classrooms and eager to discuss their practice in this area. I thank them all and, in particular, Laura Haines who coordinates EAL provision in the school.

A further group that I would wish to mention are the long-standing professional friends and colleagues with whom over the years I have often talked and corresponded and frequently presented and written alongside. I, together with many others in our field, would wish to mention Edna Murphy at the top of this list. Edna has been the instigator of much of the writing that has focused on the education of emergent bilingual students in international schools. As an editor of the *International Schools Journal* and as the editor of and contributor to a number of publications, she has been a consistent voice in advocating a more effective and equitable provision for speakers of other languages in English-medium international schools. Along with Edna I would also like to mention a number of people, many of whom are cited in this book, who have contributed by their work and writing to an understanding of effective practice in the education of emergent bilingual students. These include: Michael Allan, Kevin Bartlett, Frances Beckhechi, Jeffrey Brewster, Maurice Carder, Eithne Gallagher, Ochan Kusuma-Powell, Mary Langford, Patricia Mertin, Richard Pearce, Debra Rader and Caroline Scott, among many, many others.

Lastly, I should mention the role of the publishers and my editor, Colin Baker, in the production of this Handbook. The idea of writing an up-to-date contribution to the *Parents' and Teachers' Guides* series came about during a lunch with Tommi Grover, Managing Director of Multilingual Matters. Since then, Colin Baker, a distinguished contributor to the field of bilingualism and bilingual education, has guided me as my editor through the process of writing. Colin wears his expertise and eminence very lightly and is a most tactful and persuasive editor who brings about change for the better by nudging and suggesting rather than dictating. His approach results in a sense for the author of being part of a shared project rather than a lone contributor working in isolation. I truly thank him for his kindness and encouragement. Thanks, too, should go to Sarah and the team at Multilingual Matters for their work on the technical side of publishing and promoting the Handbook.

I cannot finish without mentioning the part played by David Sears in this and all my endeavours. His encouragement, practical common sense and humour have provided the supportive background to my projects through the years. I thank him for his cheerful support and his belief in the value of making a worthwhile contribution in whatever field we are called to work.

Coreen Sears

# Introduction

## The Overall Aim of This Handbook

This Handbook is for teachers working in international schools. The overall aim is to offer general information and practical suggestions for creating a rich and positive educational experience for emergent bilingual students being educated in an English-medium international school classroom. The reason for producing a Handbook such as this arises from conversations and emails with teachers. On numerous occasions I have been told that teachers in international schools desperately need help and practical support in providing a positive educational experience for all the students in their classrooms. These are teachers of classes where students display the widest possible variety of personal linguistic and cultural diversity, may have had multiple prior educational experiences as a result of their global mobility, and where the classroom contains students at every point on the English-language learning continuum. It is not surprising that teachers in international schools where such classes are the norm have expressed a need for a practical manual that focuses entirely on their particular situation.

## The profile of ‘emergent bilingual students’

The use of the term ‘emergent bilingual’ to describe students from a range of linguistic and cultural backgrounds who are being educated in English-medium classrooms is relatively recent. It is part of the move to emphasise the importance to these students of their continuing development in all the languages in their repertoire. Even where teachers only interact with such students in the part of their lives that is spent in an English-medium environment, it is vital to appreciate the necessity and value to these students of achieving their potential in order to become proficient users of two or more languages. When students are described as emergent bilinguals it keeps this fact in mind and influences the teaching and learning decisions that teachers make in their classrooms.