

Quality First Teaching – 4 Areas of SEND and MFL French Specific

Communication and Interaction	
Quality First Teaching Strategies	MFL French Specific
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ‘Rules’ of good listening displayed, taught, modelled and regularly reinforced. • Pupils aware of pre-arranged cues for active listening (e.g. symbol, prompt card) • Pupil’s name or agreed cue used to gain individual’s attention – and before giving instructions • Range of multi-sensory approaches used to support spoken language and the introduction of new vocabulary e.g. symbols, pictures, concrete apparatus, artefacts, role-play • Instructions broken down into manageable chunks and given in the order they are to be done • Checklists and task lists – simple and with visual cues • Delivery of information slowed down with time given to allow processing • Pupils are given a demonstration of what is expected • System of visual feedback in place to show if something has been understood (e.g. thumbs up) • Prompt cards using a narrative framework (who, where, when, what happened etc.) used to support understanding of question words • Talking partners or similar used to encourage responses • TAs used effectively to explain and support pupils to ask and answer questions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-teaching new vocabulary with familiar visual images/Widgit images • Introduce content and break down learning tasks into small manageable chunks • Give 1 instruction at a time or have a short checklist. • Provide lots of verbal modelling opportunities and scaffolding for communication in French • Use routine and some rote learning of vocabulary as pupils will enjoy a predictable routine, repetition and routine ways of scaffolding work • Provide lots of opportunities for children to hear and repeat well modelled spoken language • Revisiting prior learning so this can be built upon • Check understanding by asking children to tell you what they are doing/what they have understood • Avoid having children repeat words over and over to get the pronunciation correct. If repeated practices is needed do this on a 1:1 level or use computing to let the child listen and repeat back.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classroom furniture and groupings consider whether pupils with speech & communication needs can see visual prompts and the teacher • 'Working walls' to develop understanding of new vocabulary • Parents advised of new vocabulary so it can be reinforced at home • Minimise use of abstract language 	
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Cognition and Learning	
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'Next steps' for learning derived from what the pupil can already do – referring back to earlier stages only when necessary • Instructions broken down into manageable chunks and given in sequence • Pupils encouraged to explain what they have to do to check understanding. • Links to prior learning explicitly made • Key learning points reviewed at appropriate times during and end of lesson • To support short term memory, have small whiteboards and pens available for notes, to try out spellings, record ideas etc. • Coloured paper for worksheets and coloured background on smart board (beige) • Occasional opportunities to work with a scribe – perhaps within a small group to produce a piece of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce content and break down learning tasks into small manageable chunks • Present new information using familiar contexts, routines, rhymes, or songs. • Lessons follow set routines, so children know the expectations, for example all lessons start with revisiting prior learning. • Use familiar visual/widgit symbols • Images always used to support the introduction of new vocabulary. • Keep examples minimal, don't overload PowerPoints or resources, highlight key words. • Use vocabulary mats and visual resources • Use of verbal assessments rather than written. • Multi-sensory approaches to learning and using new vocabulary, including music, raps and songs, audio clips, high quality visuals, flashcards, interactive games

<p>writing for 'publication' e.g. displayed on the wall, read to other children etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Text presented clearly – uncluttered, use bullet points and clear font • Diagrams and pictures to add meaning alongside text • Additional time to complete tasks if necessary • Teach and model memory techniques • Minimise copying from the board – provide copies for pupil if necessary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Talking tins or other media to record key phrases/oral work so children can replay them. • Previous knowledge always revised and revisited prior to the introduction of new knowledge and extra time can be taken to revisit/embed prior learning. • Ensure when making resources simpler that key information needed to understand the concepts and lessons is not removed. • Using or presenting information in tables, mind maps or diagrams, rather than unbroken text • The use of computing allows children to listen carefully and discriminate between sounds, identify some meaning from words and intonations and develop auditory awareness, eg using recorded audio or video material • Computing can also be used to record themselves or others • When writing up nouns in a language where the article changes according to gender, use of different colours can support learning – so, for example, in French write le vendeur in green and la vendeuse in red. Then use these same two colours for those articles each time they are used alongside a noun.
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Social, Emotional and Mental Health	
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- Take time to find pupil's strengths and praise these – ensure that the pupil has opportunities to demonstrate their skills to maintain self-confidence.
- 'Catch' the pupil being good and emphasize positives in front of other pupils and staff (where appropriate)
- Give the pupil a classroom responsibility to raise self-esteem
- Refer pupils regularly to classroom code of conduct, whole class targets and use consistently
- Give breaks between tasks and give legitimate 'moving around' activities e.g Brain Gym, wake up and shake up
- Provide lots of opportunities for kinaesthetic learning e.g. practical activities, experiential learning, multi-sensory resources
- Use interactive strategies e.g. pupils have cards/whiteboards to hold up answers, come to the front to take a role etc.
- Make expectations for behaviour explicit by giving clear targets, explanations and modelling
- Where possible, create a quiet area both for working and as a 'quiet time' zone
- Use a visual timer to measure and extend time on task – start small and praise, praise, praise
- Teach pupils how to use post-it notes for questions and ideas rather than interruptions (when appropriate)
- Legitimise movement by getting pupil to take a message, collect an item, use a 'fiddle toy' if necessary
- Ensure that tools/equipment are easily accessible and available for use.
- Give a set time for written work

- Small engaging activities using multi-sensory teaching e.g. learn vocabulary and new grammar with actions
- Link, contrast and compare new cultures and language with children's native language to give children a chance to celebrate their own self identities and see that everyone is different.
- Provide activities that require movement for pupils who learn best through doing and for pupils who find it difficult to sit still for long periods e.g. role play, card sorting, songs, conversations, games, short 5 min activities
- Ensure work is adapted to their cognitive level and the child understands what to do to avoid undue stress over the work.
- Always use visuals alongside a foreign language in lesson teaching materials and lessons resources

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use pupil's name and ensure you have their attention before giving instructions • Chunk instructions and support with visual cues. • Communicate in a calm, clear manner • Keep instructions, routines and rules short, precise and positive • Listen to the pupil, giving them an opportunity to explain their behaviours. • Provide visual timetables and task lists – may need to be for a short period of time depending on the pupil • Have a range of simple, accessible activities that the pupil enjoys to use as 'calming' exercises • Allow pupil to have a safe place to store belongings and fiddle toys • Ensure groupings provide positive role models • Transition from whole class work to independent or group work is taught, clearly signalled and actively managed • Communicate positive achievements – no matter how small – with home and encourage home to do the same. Could be in the form of a 'Golden moments' or 'Good News' book or 'Good notes' to be collected in a small plastic wallet • Use Social stories when appropriate. 	
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Sensory Needs	
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Visual Difficulties

- Give as many first hand 'real' multi-sensory experiences as possible
- Ensure correct seating in relation to board taking into account levels of vision in each eye
- Avoid shiny surfaces which may reflect light and cause dazzle (laminated can do this)
- Take advice from specialist teams related to font style and size and colours
- Short spells of visual activity should be interspersed with less demanding activities
- Eliminate inessential copying from the board
- Always use verbal explanations when demonstrating to the class.
- Read out aloud as you write on the board
- Address the pupil by name to get their attention
- Avoid standing in front of windows – your face becomes difficult to see

Hearing Difficulties

- Careful seating that allows the pupil to see the teacher clearly and also see other speakers (back to the window is good)
- Gain pupil's attention before important information is given
- Keep background noise to a minimum
- Slow down speech rate a little, but keep natural fluency
- Allow more thinking and talking time

- Check variety of resources- not too many for sensory overload- introduce gradually during lessons
- Support children with colour deficiency labelled word mats, ensure classroom is well lit to support colour blindness, use pastel colours for highlighting
- Provide artefacts for children with visual difficulties to touch and feel. Give them plenty of time to explore in this way.
- Ensure prompts are available for children who have difficulty hearing
- Ear defenders if children with sensory issues struggle with the sounds in the classroom or during an off timetable day.
- Use visual images, symbols and artefacts to support understanding
- When singing songs and engaging in multisensory activities check the pupils sensory needs and adapt accordingly

If trying food from different countries:

- First let the child just look at the new food, then touch it, then invite them to put the food on their plate, then touch it, smell it, lick it, put it into their mouth, bite it, chew it, and swallow it
- Provide napkins/wipes/handwashing to allow a child to wipe their hands and face if feeling uncomfortable
- Try playing calming music during food testing to relax the children

- Repeat contributions from other children – their voices may be softer and speech more unclear
- Occasionally check that oral information/instructions have been understood
- Face the pupil when speaking
- Divide listening time into short chunks

Co-ordination

- Consider organisation of classroom to allow free movement
- Allow the child plenty of space to work – where space allows, could he/she be placed next to a 'free' desk?
- Ensure that left and right handed pupils are not sitting next to each other with writing hands adjacent
- Seating should allow pupil to rest both feet flat on the floor – check chair heights. Desk should be at elbow height
- Sloping desk provided if possible
- Positioned so pupil is able to view the teacher directly without turning the body – close enough to see and hear instructions
- Break down activities into small chunks with praise for completing each part
- Ensure range of different pen/pencil grips are available
- Reinforce verbal instructions by repeating several times, give no more than one or two instructions at a time and ask the child to explain what is required to check understanding

- If a child really feels uncomfortable offer to look and touch only