



NORTHBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL
CAMBODIA
A NORD ANGLIA EDUCATION SCHOOL

Mother Tongue & EAL

Parent Tea, 29 January 2021
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What is “Mother Tongue”?

The first language that you learn when you are a baby, rather than a language learned at school or as an adult

(First language, home language, native language, etc)

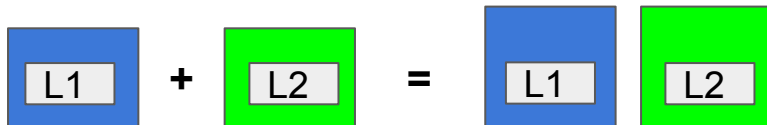




Additive Bilingualism VS Subtractive Bilingualism

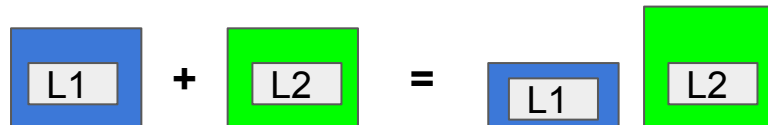
Additive Bilingualism

When a student's first language continues to be developed while they're learning their second language

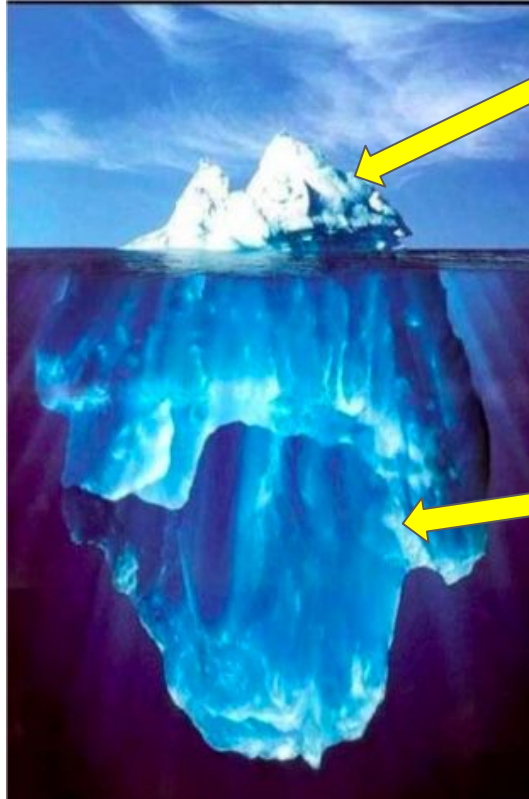


Subtractive Bilingualism

When a student learns a second language at the expense of their first language



Social Language VS Academic Language



Social Language

- Everyday/ “playground” language
- Language for day to day living, including conversations with friends and teachers
- Not related to academic achievement

Academic Language

- Classroom/ “textbook” language
- Language for class discussion and high-level critical thinking



Why is Mother Tongue important?





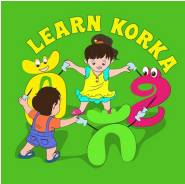



- MT makes it easier for children to pick up and **learn other languages**
- MT develops a child's personal, social and cultural **identity**
- MT helps a child develop their **critical thinking** and **literacy skills**
- MT helps a child have a **better understanding of the curriculum**
- Children whose MT is strong enjoy school more and learn faster due to feeling comfortable in their environment
- Children whose MT is strong have **high self-esteem**
- Skills learned in mother tongue can be transferred to a second language
- Parent child interaction increases
- Children that capitalize on learning through multilingualism enjoy a higher socioeconomic status earn higher earnings




Mother Tongue: What can you do at home?

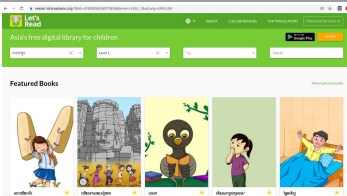
- Remember that YOU are the key to maintaining your home language!
- Make time to hold long conversations in your mother tongue ensuring that all family members participate
- Talk to your child and tell them stories about your life using a wide range of vocabulary, idioms and expressive language
- Only speak in your mother tongue at home and encourage your children to do the same
- Stock books in your child's mother tongue to help them continue practicing the first language
- Check out materials in your language from the library. Ask the library staff to help you find what you need

Khmer Learning Apps and Websites

			
Khmer Rean An I	Khmer Rean An II	Khmer Rean An III	Khmer Rean An IV
			
Learn Kor Ka I	Learn Kor ka II	Khmer Preschool (EL-KG)	Learn Khmer Words



Sangapac (Khmer public curriculum)
<https://www.sangapac.com/?selected=parent>
 How to sign up:
<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1NE9t7nO7bY6Wvbr6a0igxP3WmoM8cCDv/view?usp=sharing>



Let's read (Free reading website)
https://reader.letsreadasia.org/?&lid=5190826808311808&level=LEVEL_1&uiLang=ENGLISH



Mother Tongue in the IB and at NISC

- Within PYP, Language is one subject group - referring to both mother tongue and additional languages
- At NISC, primary students study two languages to better prepare them for future study
 - We call English language classes Literacy
 - Most students also study mother tongue when possible
- Studying two languages is an IB requirement in MYP and DP
- MYP:
 - Language and Literature
 - Language Acquisition
- DP:
 - Language A (either Literature or Language & Literature, both in SL or HL)
 - Language B (*ab initio*, SL or HL)
- In both MYP and DP, there is an option to study 2x Language & Literature/Language A classes → bilingual diploma

EAL overview

- Push-in support model
 - The EAL teacher or TA typically goes INTO the regular classroom and supports the child while they learn with their peers
 - Typically, targeted EAL support is provided for 2 or 3 years
- Focus on developing language skills
 - Breaking down tasks into more understandable expectations
 - Differentiating
 - Helping develop skills
 - Small group or pair work
- Overall objective: to ensure that language is not a barrier in a student's ability to succeed in the classroom



EAL in primary

- Push-in mostly divided between Literacy and Unit of Inquiry classes
- Frequent communication and collaboration with:
 - Classroom teachers
 - Learning support team
 - Reading intervention team
 - Phonics support team
 - Ensuring that the most appropriate support is provided
 - Scaffolding and prioritising support



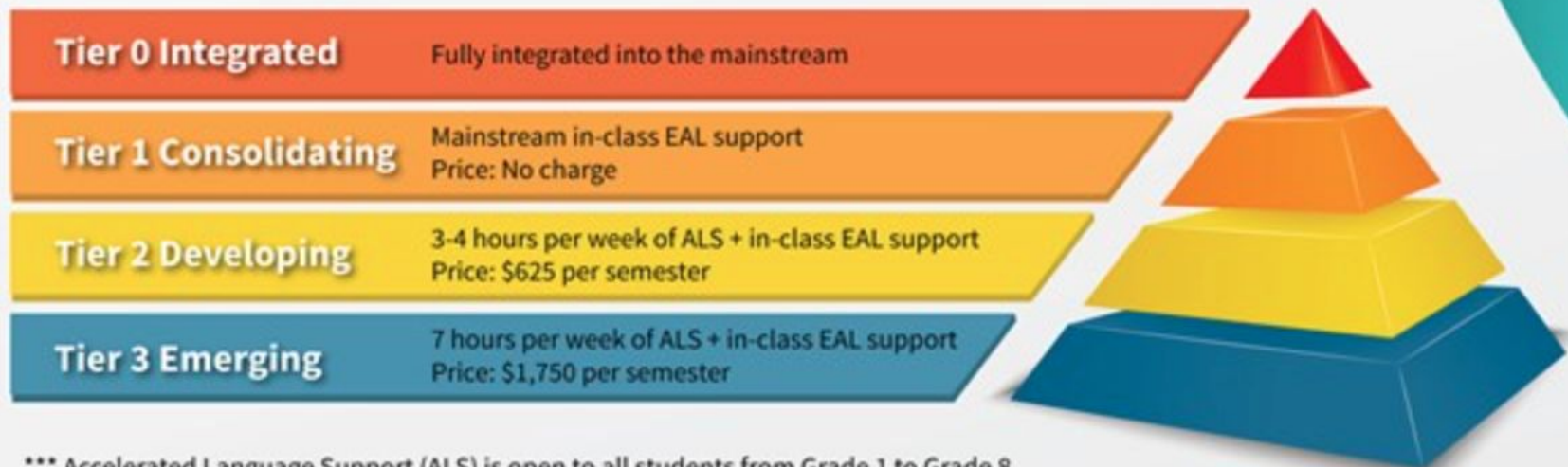
EAL in secondary

- EAL students study in MYP English Language Acquisition classes
 - Phases with ELA classes mean that students are working at a level in line with their proficiency levels
- Most push-in support happens in Individuals & Societies classes
- Frequent communication and collaboration with:
 - Classroom teachers
 - Learning support team
 - Reading intervention team
 - Ensuring that the most appropriate support is provided
 - Scaffolding and prioritising support



Accelerated Language Support

- New program started for 2020-21, offered to new enrollments
- Provides additional English support
- Focus on language skills needed to support the classroom content objectives





EAL: what can you do at home?

- Encourage vocabulary development
 - Through conversations and exposure to a wide range of resources in English
 - Practise new words
 - Ask your child to explain what words mean
- Develop listening skills
 - Listen to English podcasts and radio, watch English TV programs and movies
- Read, read and read more
 - Exposing your children to a range of text types will also indirectly help them improve their writing, vocabulary and grammar

Benefits of multilingualism include:

- + Improvements in brain power**
- + Increased memory and attention skills**
- + Broader economic opportunities**
- + More balanced global citizens**
- + Better empathy**

