

தமிழ்

Curriculum guide for Tamil

தமிழ்

Curriculum guide for Tamil

Project Director
Jim Anderson

Authors
Siva Pillai
Kristhuraja Nithiya

தமிழ்

Curriculum guide for **Tamil**

Curriculum Guides for Community Languages first published 2007 by:
CILT, the National Centre for Languages
20 Bedfordbury
London WC2 N 4LB

www.cilt.org.uk

Copyright © CILT, the National Centre for Languages 2007

Curriculum Guide for Tamil ISBN-13: 978-1-904243-59-5

A catalogue record for this book is available from the British Library

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system, or transmitted in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise without prior permission in writing from CILT, the National Centre for Languages or under licence from the Copyright Licensing Agency Limited, of 90 Tottenham Court Road, London W1T 4LP.

Jim Anderson and Siva Pillai have asserted their right to be identified as authors of this work, in accordance with the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act, 1988.

Printed in Great Britain by Hobbs the Printers Ltd.

CILT Publications are available from Central Books, 99 Wallis Rd, London E9 5LN.

Tel: 0845 458 9910 Fax: 0845 458 9911 Web: **www.centralbooks.com**

The Nuffield Foundation is a charitable trust established by Lord Nuffield. Its widest charitable object is 'the advancement of social well-being'. The Foundation has long had an interest in education and has supported this project to stimulate public discussion and policy development. The views expressed are, however, those of the authors and not necessarily those of the Foundation.

Other titles in the series:

Curriculum guide for Arabic
Sawsan Saffaf and Nazek Abdel-Hay
978-1-904243-56-4

Curriculum guide for Chinese
Amy Thomson, Katherine Li and Eileen Lee
978-1-904243-57-1

Curriculum Guide for Panjabi
Naresh Chandla and Paramjeet Grewal
978-1-904243-58-8

Curriculum guide for Urdu
Kausar Ali and Hamida Syed
978-1-904243-60-1

Contents

Preface	6
Acknowledgements	7
Part 1: The Context and Aims	
1.1 Rationale and links to government policy.....	11
1.2 Key findings from research into bilingualism and implications for policy-makers, teachers and families.....	14
Part 2: The Framework	
2.1 Introduction to the framework charts	23
– Format and structure of the charts	23
– Topic overview.....	25
– Language learning strategies checklists.....	26
– Using ICT effectively	28
2.2 The framework charts.....	29
Level 1.....	30
Level 2.....	35
Level 3.....	40
Assessment at Levels 1–3	45
Level 4.....	48
Level 5.....	53
Level 6.....	58
Assessment at Levels 4–6	63
Level 7.....	67
Level 8.....	72
Level 9.....	77
Assessment at Levels 7–9	81
2.3 Creating a scheme of work based on the guide.....	85
Resource list for the teaching of Tamil	88
References and further reading	92

Preface

I am delighted to have been asked to write a few words of welcome to this series of curriculum guides. Those responsible have for many years been devoted advocates for the languages of the communities living in our country, whether in the formal educational system, in supplementary schools, or more generally in civil society. I am pleased also that CILT, the National Centre for Languages, with which I have had such a long association, has played its part in offering this support to an under-resourced area of educational provision.

The publication of these guides marks an important further step in such advocacy and support. As the authors are gracious enough to point out in their introduction, such support for community languages is given a new and hopefully more propitious context by the existence of the National Languages Strategy. Inevitably the Strategy has a great deal to say about the teaching and learning of languages traditionally taught in mainstream schools and of the need to address the limitations of monolingualism. It is, however, important to understand that the Strategy is a ‘languages’ strategy and that our interpretation of languages is an inclusive one, which seeks to promote multilingualism in all its forms as a central objective for citizens in the 21st century. Such promotion is given further, and more practical, representation in the strategy’s Key Stage 2 Framework for Languages, which supports community languages in two quite specific ways. Firstly it recognises the eligibility (hence equality) of all languages – our definition of the primary languages ‘entitlement’ is inclusive not restrictive. Secondly it encourages the valuing of all languages and in particular the languages spoken in local communities through its ‘intercultural understanding’ strand.

This new context may recognise the equal status of languages. That is of course not at all the same thing as saying that all languages (and their learners) need the same kind of support. This too is recognised by the authors of these guides. The learners of community languages in particular are likely to have a very wide range of linguistic backgrounds and learning needs and in many cases these will be different from the needs of learners of languages traditionally taught in schools – the so called ‘Modern Foreign’ Languages such as French, German and Spanish. There are also very important shared needs (for example in the sphere of methodology) as well as areas where ‘community’ language teachers and Modern Foreign Language teachers can support and learn from each other.

What seems to me important about the new context is that it should provide a framework – let us call it the ‘framework of equal status’, within which teachers, educators, parents and learners should be able to negotiate appropriate kinds of support and to exchange both expertise and resources - mutual support rather than homogeneity. There is a parallel here with the ongoing consideration of a better and more mutually beneficial relationship between mainstream and supplementary schools. How do we best support such a wide range of language needs? How do we ensure that the very rich linguistic resources of our society are properly supported and developed? I very much hope that over the coming years such questions will be taken further to enable us to develop a truly comprehensive policy for languages education in this country.

In this process publications such as the Curriculum Guides will make an important contribution. Most immediately they will support an under-resourced group of teachers and enhance the learning and achievement of many thousands of learners. More long-term I am convinced that such practical guidance will make its contribution to the policy discussion and debate about languages in the 21st Century.

Dr. Lid King (National Director of Languages, DfES)

Acknowledgements

We are very grateful to the Department of Educational Studies at Goldsmiths, to CILT, the National Centre for Languages and to the Nuffield Foundation for supporting this project.

In creating the guides we have drawn ideas from various sources, in particular the Key Stage 2 Framework for Languages (DfES, 2005) and the Framework for teaching Modern Foreign Languages: Years 7,8 and 9 (DfES, 2003).

We have also enjoyed valuable collaboration with colleagues in the Asset Languages team which has allowed us to make links to their assessment framework.

Helpful feedback and advice has been received from a number of colleagues at different stages of the project and we would like to express particular gratitude to the following:

Claire Dugard CILT, the National Centre for Languages

Vee Harris Department of Educational Studies, Goldsmiths College

Thecigan Chemmanachchelvi V/Rambaikulam Girls' College, Sri Lanka

Kathiripillai Jegatheeswaram Pillai Surbiton Tamil School

Dr Charmian Kenner Department of Educational Studies, Goldsmiths College

Dr Terry Lamb School of Education, University of Sheffield

Pollachi Nasan District Institute of Education and Training in Thirumoorthy Nagar, Tamil Nadu, India

Dr Avvai Natarajan formerly Secretary to Government in Department of Tamil Development and Culture, Tamil Nadu, India

Arumugum Palaniappan Language Department, Parliament of Singapore

Ann Swarbrick CILT, the National Centre for Languages

Dr Vasu Renganathan University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Sam Peratheepan School of Fine Arts, Jaffna, Sri Lanka

Prof A. Karthigayan Tamil University, Thanjavur, India

Prof C. Subramaniam Tamil University, Thanjavur, India

Dr. M. Elangovan Bharathidasan Government College for Women, India

Dr A Kovaln Bharayhiyar University, Kovai, India

A. J. Gnanenthiran Researcher in Tamil, Basel, Switzerland

பாடத்திட்ட அமைப்பும் குறிக்கோளும்

Part 1 The Context and Aims

1.1 Rationale and links to government policy

In the knowledge society of the 21st Century, language competence and intercultural understanding are not optional extras, they are an essential part of being a citizen. Language skills are also vital in improving understanding between people here and in the wider world, and in supporting global citizenship by breaking down barriers of ignorance and suspicion between nations.

Learning other languages gives us insight into the people, culture and traditions of other countries, and helps us to understand our own language and culture. Drawing on the skills and expertise of those who speak community languages will promote citizenship and complement the Government's broader work on the promotion of social cohesion.

DfES (2002) *Languages for all: Languages for life*. London: DfES

Rationale

The vision for language learning proposed in the National Languages Strategy is one which recognises the importance in the modern world of thinking beyond traditional boundaries and of understanding how we are now more globally connected than ever before. It is a vision which looks outwards beyond Europe, but at the same time inwards so that the potential of the linguistic and cultural resources present in our own communities are seen as something to be valued and supported. It is hoped that this curriculum guide will contribute to providing such support.

An ongoing issue in relation to community languages has been the need to define an appropriate pedagogical approach which takes account of the bilingual and bicultural background of the majority of learners studying them. Within the National Curriculum, community languages fall under the umbrella of Modern Foreign Languages, where the assumption is that the language and culture represent something new and unfamiliar. Clearly this an inappropriate starting point for bilingual learners.

On the other hand the idea that the majority of such learners have high levels of competence with regard both to oracy and literacy in the community language and that they should therefore be regarded as mother tongue learners is not appropriate either. Exposure to the language in the home is in fact often limited especially where parents have been educated in this country. Moreover, the exposure generally relates more to the spoken rather than the written form of the language and this is especially significant where, as in the case of Tamil, a non-Latin script is involved. In creating this curriculum guide, we have recognised that learners of community languages cover a very wide spectrum, but that, even amongst students from a 'bilingual' background, English is often the dominant language and competence in the community language may be restricted to a few specific domains of use.

Given this background and the need to work within the national frameworks for the teaching and assessment of Modern Foreign Languages, we have created a structure built around the broad topic areas which feature in government schemes of work and examination specifications for MFL (see *Topic overview* on p25). However, within this, we have highlighted opportunities for cross-cultural comparison and for making links to other areas of the curriculum, such as Art, Geography, Citizenship and PSHE. The Office for Standards in Education (OFSTED) has emphasised the importance of building more meaningful content into language courses and reported favourably on initiatives taking place in some schools where subjects, or modules within subjects, such as Geography, Science and Citizenship are taught through another language. This approach, known as Content and Language Integrated Learning (CLIL) is one which we believe community languages could lend themselves to particularly well. It may in fact represent a bridge between the conflicting 'foreign language' and 'mother tongue' models of language teaching referred to above. Whilst the framework proposed here is not focussed on subject teaching through Tamil it does support teachers in introducing strategies which enable students to access a more content focussed language curriculum.

A wide range of activities are suggested for the development of oracy and literacy skills leading from contextualised practice to meaningful use. They are intended to promote active engagement of students in the learning process by encouraging, for example, collaborative group work and problem-solving. The need to

support students in learning a new script means that literacy activities are less ambitious at the lower levels. Here too though the emphasis is on reading and writing for a purpose. It is assumed that the majority of students of community languages begin formal study at primary level, mainly in the complementary school. Thus language focus and activities may need to be adapted to some extent where older age groups are involved.

Teachers of community languages need to be particularly aware of a range of strategies to enable differentiation in their classrooms. This relates in part to knowing the stage students are at in their learning and providing appropriate levels of challenge to help move them on, but it is about far more than this. Most fundamentally it involves creating a learning environment which values and draws upon students' background and interests, which supports different learning styles, builds confidence and encourages independence. Activities suggested in the framework charts seek to assist teachers in establishing and maintaining such an environment.

Throughout the framework charts in this guide we have encouraged the use of stories and other texts in the target language. Work around stories can provide a more stimulating, if less controlled, way to cover the vocabulary and grammar of topics and to build up fluency and sophistication in language use more naturally. They can also provide an excellent context for developing insights into culture as well as higher order thinking skills such as analysis, comparison and interpretation.

Mapped onto the charts are points at which particular grammar points might be addressed naturally within context. It is important, however, that teachers also help students to apply their developing knowledge of grammar in different situations as the need arises. Similarly, points are identified where it may be appropriate to focus with students on certain learner strategies, such as skimming and scanning texts, using mnemonics to assist recall or identifying common errors in written work and developing a checking system to identify and correct them.

We see the range of ICT tools as having a valuable role to play in teaching and learning community languages. This is because they represent an up-to-date and increasingly versatile resource and are central to the way young people learn, play and most of all communicate with each other. Hitherto, there have been technical and other difficulties in use of non-Latin fonts on computers, but these have now largely been overcome. There is detailed advice for teachers of community languages relating to technical and pedagogical matters on the Languages ICT and BECTA websites. Whilst we appreciate that access to computers is an issue for many community languages teachers, especially those working in the complementary sector, we have felt it important to signal in the framework charts where use of ICT could enhance teaching and learning.

A central concern in creating this guide has been to support recognition of students' achievement. This is why a progression pathway across levels is clearly mapped out which corresponds broadly both to Attainment Levels identified in the National Curriculum and to stages in the new Asset Languages framework (see below). This transparency is important, because it facilitates effective communication between complementary and mainstream schools and at transfer from primary to secondary phases. Unless children's achievements in their language learning are valued and encouraged in school in the same ways as other achievements, there is a real danger that motivation and self-confidence may be negatively affected.

To sum up then, this guide aims to provide practical support for teachers of Tamil in planning and delivering coherent and stimulating courses for their students. It is not a scheme of work, but is intended to support colleagues in creating their own scheme, tailored to their own teaching context and the needs of their pupils. Colleagues should read carefully the Introduction to the framework charts (pp23–8) as well as the advice on creating a scheme of work based on the guide (pp85–7).

Please note that this curriculum guide is available to download via the CILT and Goldsmiths College websites <http://community.gold.ac.uk> and www.cilt.org.uk. This includes a generic version of the guide in English for interested parties who may not speak the language. Additional resources linked to the guide can also be found on the Goldsmiths website.

Links to government policy

In developing this guide, we have drawn upon a number of government initiatives aimed at supporting language learning in the UK. The most important of these are:

The National Curriculum for Modern Foreign Languages

Introduced in 1992 the National Curriculum document sets out both how languages should be taught (programme of study) and how performance should be measured (attainment targets). Although designed for foreign language teaching with European languages (French, German, Spanish) primarily in mind, the document applies to the teaching of all languages.

The National Languages Strategy

Three key measures emerge from the Strategy, all of which have implications for community languages:

1 Primary entitlement to language learning.

By 2010 it is expected that the opportunity to learn another language will be provided in all primary schools. It is up to the school to decide what language(s) it wishes to offer and some are choosing to offer community languages. In complementary schools, language classes for primary age pupils are well established. Please note that the framework in this guide is based on courses beginning in the primary phase. For courses beginning in the secondary phase some adaptation would be required at the lower levels to take account of the greater maturity of learners.

2 Expansion in the number of specialist Language Colleges.

These are mainstream secondary schools, which are given additional funding to specialise in languages. A wider range of languages are generally taught in such schools and they have a remit to engage in outreach work in the local community. Some language colleges provide facilities for complementary school classes as well as professional development opportunities for teachers of community languages. The importance of closer collaboration between mainstream and complementary sectors is widely recognised and this guide can provide a useful focus for opening up a dialogue.

3 The Languages Ladder and Asset Languages qualifications

Asset Languages is a voluntary assessment scheme, which supports the National Languages Strategy by providing recognition of achievement and associated accreditation options, against the DfES Languages Ladder. The scheme allows pupils to develop unique languages profiles, by separately assessing the four skill areas: listening, speaking, reading and writing. It is built around an adaptable combination of teacher assessment and external assessment, offering classroom-based ‘assessment for learning’ and demand-led external testing, throughout the year. Asset languages qualifications are available for over twenty languages, including Tamil, and can be used by learners of all ages and attainment levels. The levels of progression upon which the framework in this guide is based correspond broadly to those set within Asset Languages and links are made in the assessment pages which follow Levels 3, 6 and 9.*

The Key Stage 2 and 3 Frameworks for Modern Foreign Languages

The aim of the frameworks is to support teachers and managers in planning and teaching languages at the two key stages. Objectives are identified for each year in relation to oracy and literacy development, knowledge about language and intercultural understanding. A focus on the development of language learning strategies to support effective learning and enable students to operate more independently in their studies is also included. Whilst these frameworks were developed with European languages in mind (and include exemplification for French, German and Spanish), they contain much that is useful for language teaching generally. Thus, in creating this guide for Tamil, it has been possible to draw on or adapt some ideas from the Framework documents.

Literacy and Learning

Strategies to support literacy development across the curriculum have been developed over a number of years by the government. These have focussed in part on ensuring that pupils gain a better understanding of grammar and grammatical terminology, but have also covered group talk, active reading and writing strategies linked to an awareness of genre and the development of research skills (including those involving use of the Internet). These strategies are now very much part of a pedagogical approach embedded across the curriculum which recognises the interdependency of thought and language and the importance of students' active involvement

*References to both Can Do statements and the nature of Asset Languages tasks are accurate at the time of going to press, but may be subject to future amendments. When using the Languages Ladder and/or Asset Language material you are advised to check the latest versions with DfES and OCR respectively.

in the learning process. It is an approach which has clear relevance to the teaching of community languages and is reflected strongly in activities and teaching strategies suggested in our framework.

Assessment for Learning (AfL)

This initiative is aimed at encouraging teachers to integrate assessment fully into the teaching and learning cycle by helping students to understand where they are in their learning, what the next goals should be and how they can make progress towards achieving them. It involves making expectations explicit as well as including activities such as peer assessment which can stimulate valuable reflection and help students understand relationships between different areas of their learning. Within the framework proposed in this guide the importance of ongoing informal assessment is fully recognised and activities suggested in the pages devoted to this are consistent with the principles underlying AfL.

The European Languages Portfolio (junior version)

This takes the form of a portfolio in a ring binder which belongs to the student and where a record is kept of achievements and progress relating to the range of languages, European and non-European, which make up that individual's language repertoire. It contains samples of work, reports from teachers and copies of any certificates achieved. The document can be particularly useful as a means of informing mainstream teachers of children's achievements in the complementary school and enabling those achievements to be recognised and celebrated.

1.2 Key findings from research into bilingualism and implications for policy-makers, teachers and families

Whilst there is growing recognition that Britain's linguistic and cultural diversity represents a valuable resource, the way in which bilingualism impacts on children's intellectual, cultural and social development is not always well understood. Fortunately, there is now a large body of research from the UK and many other countries which can help educators and parents make informed decisions on these matters. Some key points from this research are summarised here. However, there are many factors which can affect bilingual development and, for a fuller understanding, further reading is recommended in the reference section.

Contrary to popular belief, we know that when young children develop confidence in using one language in the home, and especially when this includes learning to read and write in that language, they are quickly able to acquire another language in the school context. This can be explained in part by the strong support and encouragement from parents and teachers as well as the powerful social need to interact and form friendships with peers. However, there are other factors which contribute significantly. Most importantly, we know that when children start to learn the second language, it is not as though they are returning to point zero. They have already gained important insights into the nature of language and the way it works as a tool of communication. They know, albeit unconsciously, that language serves important functions such as asking and answering questions, giving commands, expressing opinions, relating events.

Moreover, the development of language has at every stage been interwoven with broader conceptual understanding and the development of important cognitive skills such as categorisation and comparison. As children learn to communicate in the second language, therefore, there are many valuable insights and skills already gained that they can draw upon.

Bilinguals are not two monolinguals inside one person. They own a unique combination of two languages that are both separate and integrated within the thinking system. While the two languages are visible in production (e.g. speaking), in the thinking quarters of the brain, one feeds the other. One language helps the other to grow.

Baker 2000: 33

The effect of this transfer is nowhere more evident than in the area of literacy. Progress in learning to read in a second language, even in one which uses a different script, is greatly accelerated if there is a foundation of reading and writing skills in the first language. In other words, contrary to the ‘common sense’ view that exposure to the first language should be limited in favour of English, it is in fact by extending its use into more abstract and sophisticated domains including literacy, that the basis for rapid acquisition of the second language and for meeting the cognitive demands of school learning in that language is established.

We should remember also that contrasting and experimenting with different languages is something that young children do naturally. They enjoy playing with different sounds and symbols and, as they explore and develop confidence in using two languages, so they gain both in their awareness of language and in the flexibility of their thinking.

The research findings show clearly that, where there is encouragement and a supportive environment for children to use and develop both their languages, their educational achievement is at least as good as and frequently better than monolingual children. The findings also show that in addition to the benefits of being able to communicate in two languages, bilinguals are at a significant advantage when it comes to learning other languages.

Beyond the linguistic and cognitive benefits associated with bilingualism there are other important factors to be considered. Language cannot be separated from culture and a sense of identity. There is wide agreement that a sound foundation in the language(s) of the home increases children’s self-esteem and confidence in their own ethnicity. Moreover, use of the home language can be important in supporting relationships within the family and in the wider community. There is, incidentally, no evidence to support the view that speaking languages other than English in the home is socially divisive or that it is incompatible with a British identity. Rather the evidence would suggest that bilingualism promotes a respect for diversity and an ability to navigate different cultural realities.

A point not always recognised is that the ability to communicate in two languages can extend vocational and life options. The forces of globalisation and the increasingly diverse nature of our own society have created a demand for people with skills in a wide range of languages in fields ranging from business and media to social services. Bilinguals are well placed to take advantage of such opportunities both because of their language skills and because of their sensitivity to cultural difference which can be crucial in relating to people from different backgrounds.

Bilinguals bring considerable linguistic and cultural ‘capital’ with them to the job market. In addition to the opportunities in international business, they have a growing edge in the domestic market in areas such as tourism, social services and education.

Edwards 2004: 86

There are, then, good reasons, based on a solid body of research, for believing that bilingualism can bring significant benefits both for the individual and for society. What is also clear from the research, however, is that language is not learnt in a vacuum and that its development depends crucially on the creation of a supportive environment in the home, at school and in the wider community. Such support requires the active involvement and collaboration of policy makers and educators at all levels as well as parents and, drawing again on research findings, we turn now to look at implications for each of these.

There is a need to recognise the particular benefits which competence in community languages represents for the children themselves, for their communities and for wider British society, and to identify ways in which their potential as linguists can best be realised.

CILT, the National Centre for Languages (2005) *Language Trends 2005: Community language learning in England, Wales and Scotland*

Local and regional government levels

Figure 1 below identifies the key players involved in providing for and supporting community languages and highlights potential ways in which partnerships might be developed between schools, across sectors (mainstream/complementary) and across phases (primary/secondary). Partnerships are needed to enable

mutual understanding, joint planning, sharing of resources and training opportunities as well as coherence between provision in different settings.

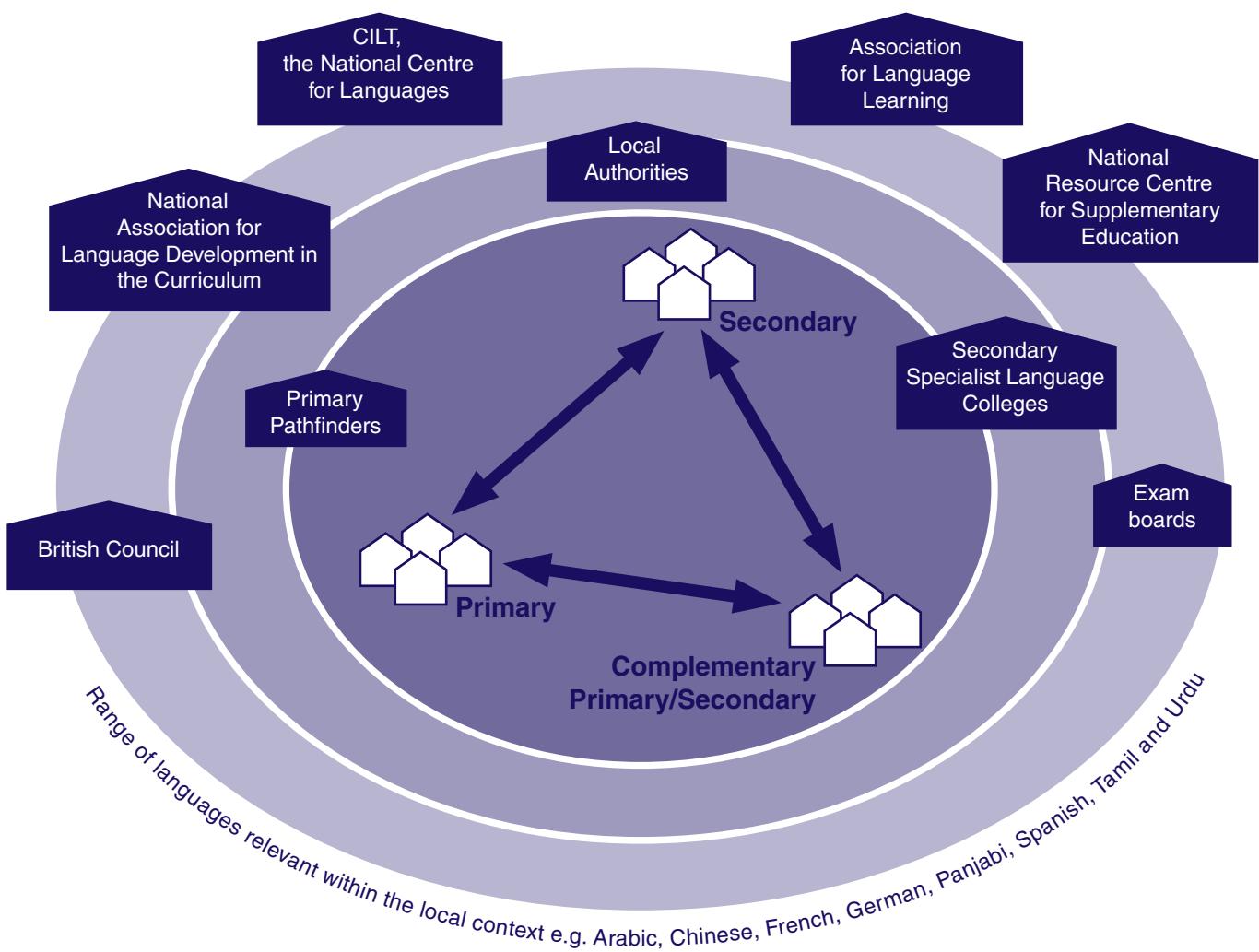


Figure 1. Building coherent, flexible and inclusive provision for language learning through local partnerships.

The diagram reflects the situation in a local community with a particular linguistic profile. At the centre of the diagram are the schools, some of which (Primary Pathfinders, Secondary Specialist Language Colleges) have an enhanced role in relation to the promotion of language learning and ensuring coherence in provision. Encompassing the schools themselves is the local authority which can play an important part in facilitating dialogue and developing a shared policy. Such joined-up thinking in relation to the teaching of languages in mainstream and complementary sectors is, in fact, essential to the success of the government's recent Every Child Matters initiative and the policy on Extended Schools. Finally the outer circle of the diagram reflects the potential for government supported agencies, independent associations and exam boards to contribute to the building of partnerships and the development of inclusive and flexible provision for language learning.

Worth pointing out here also is the importance of making information about bilingualism available in the community through libraries, community centres, etc. In Wales, where many children grow up speaking Welsh and English, the Welsh Language Board is active in promoting bilingualism. Much of the advice provided on its Twf website (see *References and further reading*) is relevant to parents of whatever background wishing to bring their children up bilingually.

... complementary schools are an important site where the 'different worlds' of the children can be brought together, and different languages can be juxtaposed, not only to create learning opportunities, but to signal and construct identities.

Bhatt, Bhojani, Creese and Martin 2004: 5

Successful schools reach out to their communities. They often make premises available for community use, which builds bridges and can develop dialogue. Many people have benefited greatly from out-of-school-hours learning in community-run initiatives such as complementary schools. Some complementary schools focus on the curriculum, others on cultural, mother tongue or religious faith instruction. Attendance can enhance pupils' self respect, promote self-discipline and inspire pupils to have high aspirations to succeed.

DfES 2003: 26

School level

At the school level similar strategic thinking needs to take place to ensure that the importance of community languages is reflected in school policies and management structures.

Successful provision for community language learning requires the full support of the school's senior management team to create an environment where teachers and students recognise and celebrate cultural and linguistic diversity.

QCA 2005: 2

Language policy

This should make clear:

- The benefit to all of recognising and exploring language diversity;
- The school's commitment to supporting bilingual learners in developing first language as well as English;
- Ways in which the policy can be put into practice, including through parental involvement.

... by encouraging the use of community languages, teachers are sending powerful messages about the value which they attach to other languages to all the children in the class: they are also enhancing the status of bilingual children. Monolingual children, for their part, are able to increase their knowledge of and sensitivity towards other languages and cultures.

Edwards 1998: 5

Bilingual children perform better in school when the school effectively teaches the mother tongue and, where appropriate, develops literacy in that language. By contrast, when children are encouraged to reject their mother tongue and, consequently, its development stagnates, their personal and conceptual foundation for learning is undermined.

Cummins 2003: 62

Positive school ethos

This will reveal itself in a number of ways including:

- First language development is strongly encouraged in policies on language/inclusion and clearly communicated to parents;
- The school prospectus makes clear not just what languages it is possible to study at the school, but also what support there is for other languages through clubs, library and ICT resources, opportunities to sit for exams, etc.;
- Home language discussed at initial interview (if necessary through an interpreter) and information obtained about level of competence in oracy and literacy, whether the child is attending a complementary school, whether the child has friends who share the same home language, whether the family still has links to country of origin, etc.;
- An annual language audit providing accurate information about the language profile of the school;
- Staff aware of and showing that they value the languages spoken by pupils in the school;
- Pupils feeling comfortable about using the home language in school;
- Different languages and cultures reflected in the physical environment of the school;

- Holidays and festivals celebrated and all pupils encouraged to take part regardless of their religion or background;
- Competitions organised such as Teach a Friend a Language;
- Opportunities provided for pupils to make use of their language skills (e.g. on work experience or through projects such as story-telling with younger children);
- Achievement in community languages recognised in the same way as in other areas, e.g. through displays, assemblies, newsletters to parents, school award ceremonies;
- Links formed with local complementary schools which may involve exchanging information about pupils and sharing expertise, resources and training opportunities;
- Parents and complementary school colleagues invited into the school to take part in international days and other events;
- Use of the European Languages Portfolio as a means of recognising and celebrating pupils' achievement across all languages (and as a possible channel of communication between complementary and mainstream schools);
- Library resources reflecting the multilingual, multicultural nature of the school community/British society.

Clear location of community languages within the school curriculum and management structures

Community languages at secondary level should be a part of the Modern Languages Department. This allows community languages staff to become full members of the departmental team, sharing ideas and resources and contributing to curriculum planning and development. It also gives them greater opportunities for professional development.

(In section covering good practice)

The (community languages) teachers are integrated into the modern languages departments and some have positions of responsibility. There is good cross-language coordination and they attend departmental meetings regularly, take part in training sessions and share best practice with their colleagues. Lesson observation of different languages is also encouraged. In the main the classes are mixed ability with a very wide spread of ability and the teachers have developed strategies for effective differentiation. Some of the schools benefit from the growing number of PGCE courses for community languages and offer placements to PGCE students. This gives community language teachers the experience of acting as mentors and provides the schools with the opportunity to recruit NQTs.

QCA 2005: pp5–6

Although part of the Modern Languages Department, it is important that community languages teachers should work in close cooperation with colleagues supporting pupils with EAL. The opportunity for pupils to use their home language at certain times in lessons and for homework can be a major support both in accessing the curriculum and in developing competence in English.

In some schools courses are offered in one or more community languages either on the main timetable or as an enrichment activity after school. Sometimes classes are set up not just for pupils attending a particular school, but also for children at other local schools.

Other support

A way to provide encouragement and support for learning a wide range of languages can be through a languages club, which a member of the Modern Languages Department takes responsibility for running, sometimes with the help of a bilingual classroom assistant or foreign language assistant. Such clubs can offer a variety of activities ranging from creating a multilingual page for the school newspaper using ICT to planning a school assembly on a cultural theme. They can also be a place where pupils go to get advice and support when wishing to enter for an exam in a language not taught at the school. It is useful to build up a range of resources such as exam specifications and specimen papers, pupil guides and other support materials.

Bilingualism in the home

The key players in supporting children's bilingual development are the parents. However, parents are sometimes uncertain about how much they should encourage their children in using the 'first' language.

... community languages may suffer from the same negative attitudes among pupils as European languages, when young people fail to recognise the relevance and value of language learning. Parents may share these attitudes and may have little or no awareness that maintaining competence in their first language can help their children to learn another language. These language skills can also have a positive effect on overall cognitive development and academic achievement.

QCA 2005:2

In a context which may not always be favourable to language learning and where English is seen to be all important, it requires a strong commitment on the part of parents to bring their child(ren) up bilingually. Most importantly an environment needs to be created in which using the first language is felt to be a natural and positive experience. This means using the first language consistently as a means of communication in the home in as wide a variety of ways as possible.

To support this, families try to ensure that the culture associated with the language is reflected in everyday family life, for example at meal times, as well as in the physical environment through pictures, photographs, games, ornaments, etc. Radio and television are important means of bringing language and culture into the home and many families access satellite channels.

The cultural context and a strong emotional relationship to the language can be further supported through teaching traditional nursery rhymes and songs. Sharing stories is another very valuable way of helping children to develop their language skills and gain important cultural insights at the same time. This should be an interactive process with questions prompting associations with children's lives and experience and helping them to develop their understanding of characters and plot.

When parents and other caregivers (e.g. grandparents) are able to spend time with their children and tell stories or discuss issues with them in a way that develops their mother tongue vocabulary and concepts, children come to school well prepared to learn the school language and succeed educationally.

Cummins 2003: 62

It is also important for parents to create as many opportunities for children to come into contact with the language outside the home as possible. Typically this happens by getting together with family members and friends who speak the same language. However, it can also occur through attending cultural and other events organised in the community.

To support children in achieving a strong foundation in the first language, it can be very beneficial for them to attend a community school, usually run at weekends. Such schools perform a valuable role in helping children to develop their language skills particularly in the area of literacy, but often also provide other classes with a cultural or religious focus.

கட்டமைப்பு

Part 2 The Framework

2.1 Introduction to the framework charts

Format and structure of the charts

The following is a summary of key features to be aware of:

Flexibility within a nine level structure

The framework is built around nine levels, corresponding broadly to National Curriculum Attainment Levels for Modern Foreign Languages and to the first three stages in the Asset Languages scheme (Breakthrough, Preliminary and Intermediate). Progression across the levels is based both on content and on the range and complexity of language involved. However, it is recognised that there needs to be flexibility to take account of significant differences in pupils' backgrounds, abilities and learning styles. It is also recognised that learning does not generally take place in neat, linear fashion, that pupils progress at different rates and tend to perform better in some skill areas than others. This applies particularly to languages which use a different script, where it is likely to take some time before pupils are able to communicate as effectively in literacy as in oracy related tasks. Thus whilst the nine level structure provides a useful means for mapping overall progression and setting long-term goals, it is not suggested that the content and activities set out at each level represent an exact fit. Clearly many of the activities and texts can be worked on at different levels in relation both to cognitive challenge and linguistic complexity.

It must also be emphasised here that the charts should not be seen as offering detailed lesson plans. Teachers are not expected to follow the language models to the letter or to systematically work through every activity. The charts simply offer a starting point for teachers in devising schemes of work and lesson plans for their particular classes. Teachers should select what is useful for them in their teaching situation, adapting and adding ideas as appropriate. It is also for teachers to decide how much time and emphasis to devote to different topics and texts suggested in the charts. As in the Asset Languages assessment scheme, there is no prescribed time for each level to be completed. However, it would generally be expected that children who have a background in the language and culture and exposure to the language at home should be able to make more rapid progress than those studying it ab initio.

A range of themes, topics and texts

There is systematic coverage of the range of topic areas identified in the National Curriculum Programme of Study and GCSE Specifications with opportunities for review and extension as pupils progress from the lower to higher levels (The Topic Overview, which follows this section, demonstrates how this works). Where appropriate, topics are linked to broader cultural or cross-curricular themes as well as to short stories and other imaginative works. It is recognised that work based around broad themes (such as celebrations or health) or imaginative works (stories, dramas, songs) can provide a different way into topics. Importantly they also provide stimulating learning contexts and encourage transfer of understandings and skills across different topic areas.

Clear linguistic objectives

Key structures and vocabulary are identified in relation to each topic. When creating schemes of work colleagues may find it useful to distinguish within the lists between core language that all pupils are expected to know by the end of any particular unit and extension language intended for higher attainers (see pp85–7 on schemes of work). Opportunities to focus on particular areas of grammar are highlighted in the 'Key structures and vocabulary' column.

It should be noted that there are a range of different spoken varieties of Tamil in South India and Sri Lanka. Whilst, in their teaching, colleagues will want to focus on standard forms, as used in the media and other public communications, they should avoid giving students the impression that the variety they may speak is incorrect. Moreover, it is important for students to appreciate that use of different varieties is appropriate in different contexts.

Challenging activities which promote learner engagement

A range of activities are offered to support the development of oracy and literacy. Some activities aim to support pupils in acquiring and practising language, others are focussed on enabling pupils to use the language in meaningful ways. Many of the activities can be adapted for different topics and different levels.

Identification of key language learning strategies

Some suggestions to assist pupils in developing language learning strategies to suit their own learning style are included in the Oracy and Literacy columns. There is evidence that explicit teaching of strategies can help learners take greater control of their learning and lead to improvements in performance. A checklist of learning strategies to support pupils across the levels follows on pages 26–27.

Suggestions for resources including ICT

Attractive, up-to-date resources enhance teaching and learning and improve motivation. In the framework charts reference is made to a range of published material including textbooks, stories, magazines, etc. Where resources are referred to in the charts, they are identified by title. Full details are provided in the Resource List at the end of the guide. A list of useful websites is also provided in this section. Some activities involve use of special equipment such as mini-whiteboards or sets of dice. Opportunities are highlighted for drawing on ICT and there is general advice on use of ICT on page 28. Readers should note that a range of resources to support activities suggested in the framework can be downloaded from the Goldsmiths College <http://community.gold.ac.uk> website.

Integrated assessment advice

Following Levels 3, 6 and 9 there are assessment sections, focussing both on informal and formal aspects. A page within each of the assessment sections is devoted to the Asset Languages scheme. This includes the Can Do statements for each level, broad profiles of performance at each stage and information on the types of task included in tests.

Topic overview

See next page.

Topic overview showing progression across the levels.

	Level								
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Self and others: myself, family and friends					Self and others: meeting people, relationships, famous people				
Home life and daily routine	Home life and daily routine				Home life and daily routine; responsibilities at home				
School life		School life			School life				
	Health and welfare: food and drink				Health and welfare				
	Free time				Free time				
	Dress and fashion				Dress and fashion				
	Environment: local area				Environment: transport		Environment: country profile	Environment: pollution	
	Travel and tourism: shopping				Travel and tourism				
	World of work: types of jobs, job preferences				World of work: careers and future plans				
					Media/arts: painting, crafts, sculpture, music, film, literature	Media/arts: painting, crafts, sculpture, music, film, literature	Media/arts: painting, crafts, sculpture, music, film, literature	Media/arts: painting, sculpture, music, film literature	Media/arts: painting, sculpture, music, film literature
Customs and traditions	Customs and traditions	Customs and traditions	Customs and traditions	Customs and traditions	Social issues: bullying and anti-social behaviour	Social issues: equality and gender, smoking, drug addiction, alcoholism, current affairs	Social issues: equality and gender, law and order, racism, current affairs	Customs and traditions: rites of passage	Customs and traditions: rites of passage

Language learning strategies checklist

Systematically supporting pupils in making use of strategies for their language learning is a valuable means of involving them in the learning process and of encouraging greater independence. Hence strategy instruction often begins by raising pupils' awareness of the strategies they or their peers already use. It is important to remember that the strategies that are most useful for any individual will depend to some extent on their preferred learning style and the stage they are at in their learning. The statements below, although not exhaustive, can be used as a checklist both for the teacher, in terms of new strategies to model, and for the pupil as an aide-memoire to review their progress in strategy use. They draw on research into learning strategies including by Vee Harris (Department of Educational Studies, Goldsmiths College).

It should be noted that for children who are exposed to the target language and culture at home (and in the local community) there are greatly enhanced opportunities to develop linguistic and cultural understanding. Strategies for such children would include: listening to and participating in conversation with family and friends both face to face and over the telephone; listening to radio programmes, music and songs and watching (satellite) TV programmes and DVDs with family members and friends; reading letters, leaflets, comics, magazines, stories, newspapers with family members and friends; writing letters, greeting cards, emails to family members and friends. The strategies in the checklists should enable them to exploit such opportunities more effectively as well as being of use in more formal learning in school. A class discussion around the way in which informal use of the language in the school context might be a good way to share the range of ways in which pupils use the language in the home and community. Part of this might relate to and develop understanding of the different varieties of language including slang. Clearly there are important implications here for the role of parents as well as the school's role in promoting parental awareness.

Listening strategies

Before listening

- I check that I understand the task I have to do.
- I look carefully at the title and any pictures to see if I can guess what it will be about.
- I try to remember as many words as I can to do with this topic.
- I think about what is likely to be said in this situation and predict the words I am likely to hear.

While listening

- I work out if it is a conversation, an advert, a news bulletin etc.
- I pay attention to the tone of voice and any background noises for clues.
- I use other clues like key words to identify the rough gist.
- I use my common sense to make sensible guesses.
- I listen out for the names of people or places.
- I listen out for grammar clues like tenses, pronouns.

After listening

- I check back to see if my first guesses were right and still make sense.
- I think about why some of the strategies I used did not work and what I could do next time.

Reading strategies

Before reading

- I work out what I am reading; e.g. if it's instructions, a letter, an advert or a brochure.
- I try to get clues from any pictures and the title to help me guess what it will be about.

Speaking strategies

Practising speaking

- I look at the teacher or at native speakers and imitate the shape of their mouths.
- I listen to the radio/ tape cassettes and repeat out loud useful expressions I hear.
- I think about what I would like to say and look up any words I don't know in the dictionary.

Before speaking

- I think about what I want to say.
- I remind myself of words and expressions that I already know and put them into sentences.

While speaking

- If I am really stuck, I avoid topics that I don't have enough language for.
- I use 'hesitation' expressions like கல்லூறு, 'அதாவது' to give myself time to think.
- I listen out for words and expressions that I have just heard the teacher say and try to use them myself.

And if I do not know the word for something

- I describe it, e.g. what it looks like, what you can use it for, whether you wear, eat or drink it!
- I use opposites like 'not married' for 'single'.
- I use a word that has roughly the same meaning like 'boat' instead of 'ship'.

After speaking

- I write down words or grammar rules that I did not know and I look them up in a dictionary.

3 I try to predict all the words and information that I might find in the text.

While reading

- 4 I try to spot words that I do understand from when we learned them in class.
- 5 I just try to get the main ideas first and then read it again for the details.
- 6 I look out for the names of people or places and for punctuation clues.
- 7 If I don't understand, I use my common sense to guess the meaning from the rest of the words in the sentence and what I have worked out so far.
- 8 I break the word or sentence up into bits that I may recognise. I use my index finger to follow the words.
- 9 If I don't understand one bit, I go back to it and read it over several times slowly.

After reading

- 10 I check back to see if my first guesses were right and still make sense.
- 11 I think about why some of the strategies I used did not work and what I could do next time.

Strategies for memorising vocabulary

- 1 I visualise the way the letter is formed in my mind.
- 2 I make two sets of cards, one with the words on and the other with translations or pictures. Then I play games with them (e.g. Hide 'n' seek: see Level 5, p54)
- 3 I say the words out loud or write them over and over again.
- 4 I make up sentences in my head with the word in.
- 5 I associate the word with one that looks or sounds the same in English.
- 6 I use look-cover-test-check.
- 7 I get my friend/ my parents to test me.
- 8 I teach the new words to my parents/ brother/ sister.

13 I think about why some of the strategies I used did not work and what I could do next time.

Writing strategies

Before writing

- 1 I think about what the task requires and brainstorm some ideas that I want to express.
- 2 I gather more information by reading, talking to others, remembering relevant words or phrases that I have previously learned.
- 3 I list some key ideas.
- 4 I decide how to organise and communicate my ideas; if the task requires describing, sequencing, explaining or justifying,
- 5 I write a rough plan to show the order in which I will put my ideas.

While writing

- 1 (Beginners) When forming shape of letters I write clockwise (இ) or top to bottom (ஓ).
- 2 If I do not know a word or phrase that I need, I look it up or think of an easier way of saying it.
- 3 I add ideas as I write.
- 4 I try to include as much detail as possible, for example using lots of adjectives when I am describing something or someone.
- 5 I use clear 'markers' like 'first... then...' or 'on the one hand, on the other hand'.

After writing

- 1 I write a first draft, correct it using strategies for 'checking my written work' and then write a second draft.
- 2 I ask a friend / the teacher to read it.
- 3 I write a final draft.
- 4 I think about why some of the strategies I used did not work and what I could do next time.

Strategies for checking written work

- 1 I read the text all the way through to see if it makes sense.
- 2 I check that I have put dots in the correct place.
- 3 I check that I am writing similar letters correctly: e.g. டி - டீ / டி - டி - டி - டி
- 4 I read each word separately to see if the spelling 'looks right'.
- 5 I say each sentence to myself to see if it 'sounds right'.
- 6 I read the text over again, paying attention to the grammatical mistakes I usually make e.g. word order.
- 7 I make sure that the style is appropriate and I use good 'linking' words (connectives).
- 8 I try to spot what I am still not sure of.
- 9 I look it up.
- 10 I leave it for a day and then come back to read it with fresh eyes.

Using ICT effectively

Use of ICT has become integral to teaching and learning across the curriculum. From a young age children are being encouraged to develop ICT skills and to apply them in a variety of ways to support their learning. As far as language learning is concerned, it is clear that ICT can:

- provide a stimulating, interactive multimedia environment which caters for different learning styles (visual, auditory, kinaesthetic);
- provide access to a wide range of up-to-date, authentic material (world wide web);
- increase opportunities for genuine communication in the target language, offering new audiences for pupils' speaking and writing (email, video conferencing with partner school);
- facilitate differentiation (pupils working on different activities, at their own pace and receiving instant feedback);
- assist pupils in facing the challenge of writing in a second language, especially one involving a non-Roman script (drafting and redrafting on the word processor);
- encourage pupils to take greater responsibility for their learning (working at own pace, collaborating with others);
- stimulate creativity and risk-taking (e.g. in multimedia projects);
- support collaborative learning (e.g. in preparing joint presentations to an audience);
- support learning outside as well as in the classroom (at home, in after-school clubs, etc);
- make learning fun.

A range of opportunities for using ICT are highlighted within the framework charts in this guide. Their effectiveness, however, will depend on how well they are integrated into long, medium and short-term planning and how well technical and organisational issues have been taken into account. At the most basic level, reasonable access to computers, data projectors and appropriate technical support are essential. As well as school provision, good ICT facilities may be available through City Learning Centres and other community organisations. Fortunately, many of the issues associated with use of non-Roman fonts have now been resolved and clear advice for teachers and network managers is contained in booklets which can be downloaded free of charge from the Languages ICT website from CILT and the Association for Language Learning. (See *References and Further Reading*).

Increasingly classrooms are equipped with data projectors and interactive whiteboards. Language teachers are taking advantage of the possibilities they offer both for developing language skills and for bringing the target culture into the classroom (DfES, 2004). Teaching material is shared easily between colleagues in school and more widely on the web (See *Useful Websites on Resource List*).

With regard to pupil use of ICT, there are a range of factors to be considered. Learning to word process in a new, non-Roman script, for example, can become a frustrating and time-consuming activity unless thought is given to how the range of skills involved can best be supported within a staged programme. Equally, there are important issues to be considered in use of the Internet: what degree of control should teachers exercise in the choice of websites?; what kinds of sites are suitable for pupils at different stages of their literacy development?; how can pupils be taught to develop a critical stance towards information provided on websites? In many schools pupils are being encouraged to use ICT to make multimedia presentations to their class or other audiences and even to create their own web pages or digital films. Such activities can provide valuable learning experiences as well as motivating pupils, but clear structures need to be established to ensure that all pupils are involved and benefit from the experience (See Atkinson, 2001; Dugard and Hewer, 2003).

There is much useful information and practical advice about these matters on the Languages ICT website and the Webwatch Languages section of the site provides links to key resource hubs worldwide. Through its Schools Network website the Specialist Schools and Academies Trust is also supporting the sharing of information and resources. This site is linked to CILT's Community Languages Forum (See CILT website) which supports networking and provides information about training opportunities. Further information and case studies illustrating effective use of ICT with community languages are available on the Becta website.

கட்டமைப்பு விவரங்கள்

2.2 The Framework Charts

Level 1

Themes, topics, texts	Key structures and vocabulary	Oracy	Literacy
வாழ்த்துக்கள் Greetings	<p>அமை வணக்கம் எப்படி இருக்கிறீர்கள்? நான் நவூலாக இருக்கிறேன். எனக்கு உடல்நிலை சர்வாக இல்லை. சொல் ஒழுங்கு-விளைச்சு சொல் வசன முழுவில்.</p> <p>Grammar focus <i>Word order</i> – அங்கில, தமிழ் வேற்பாடு <i>In contrast to pattern in English, in Tamil:</i> • Object of sentence is placed before verb • Question words go to end of sentence</p>	<p>வட்டத்தில் இலக்க விளையாட்டு Circle game: teacher throws a soft toy to different pupils and says a greeting. Pupils echo and throw the toy back to the teacher. Teacher compares appropriate way of greeting (language, gestures) in Tamil and British culture emphasising politeness/respect. Pupils act out (with puppets/finger puppets),</p>	<p>Note As the script is introduced, links should be made wherever possible to language pupils are familiar with orally and which is relevant to them.</p> <p>A good starting point is to get pupils to recognise how their own name is written and to compare with names of classmates. Activity for beginning of lesson can then be to pick out own name card/tag.</p> <p>Large (laminated) labels for classroom objects are another good way to gradually familiarise pupils with script. Activity can be for pupils to stick labels on to appropriate objects (with blu-tack).</p> <p>எடுத்தின் வடிவ அறிமுகம் Character shapes: in pairs, look at the alphabet/characters of the target language. What do the characters look like? Lines, curves, etc.</p>
பெயர் Name	<p>உன் பெயர் என்ன? என் பெயர்</p>	<p>கலந்தினையாடி Pass it on: pupils form three lines, the pupil at the front starts 'My name is X. What's your name?' turning to their neighbour. Each passes on the answer and then the question.</p>	<p>இலக்கணக் குறியிருக்கன் Punctuation: find which symbols are used for punctuation. Are they the same? Do they help with the meaning of the text?</p> <p>பெற்றோருக்கான துபிப்படி: Ensure information/advice is available for parents about developing first language literacy in the home. Suggest simple stories and let them know what stories you are reading in school. See p19 and resources on http://community.gold.ac.uk</p>
வயது (இலக்கங்கள்) Age Numbers 0–10	<p>உனது வயது என்ன? எனக்குப் பத்து வயது ... எனக்கள் அறிமுகம் (1–10)</p> <p>Grammar focus • Question forms தேவாவிகள்</p>	<p>மாணவர்கள் எழுந்து நிற்றும் ஆசியர் கூக்கும் போது ஜவர், ஜிவாக இருக்க தீர்களே தான் All pupils standing up. Teacher/pupil calls 'Get into groups of (e.g.) five.'</p> <p>வட்டத்தில் இலக்க விளையாட்டு Circle activity (against the clock): pupils say number or two numbers in turn. Time how long it takes to go round circle.</p> <p>வட்டத்தில் இலக்க விளையாட்டு Circle activity: Teacher calls, 'Change seats if your number is (five)', etc.</p>	<p>கன்னன் கேள்வியான்... Simon says: pupils obey teacher's command only if teacher begins by saying 'Simon (the teacher) says... (e.g.) shake your head, clap your hands, click your fingers.'</p> <p>உறுப்புக்கள் அபிஞம் Song: parts of the body.</p> <p>See http://community.gold.ac.uk</p>
உடல் உறுப்புக்கள் Parts of the body	<p>உடல் உறுப்புகள் அறிமுகம் கலையை ஆடு. முக்கைத் தொடு, கண்ணை முடு பட்டல் மூலம் அறிமுகம். (துட்டத் சட்டை), கால் கவசம் அணிந்த பின்னாய்...)</p> <p>Grammar focus • Imperative sentences விளையை அறிவோர்</p>	<p>உடல் உறுப்புகள் அறிமுகம் கலையை ஆடு. முக்கைத் தொடு, கண்ணை முடு பட்டல் மூலம் அறிமுகம். (துட்டத் சட்டை), கால் கவசம் அணிந்த பின்னாய்...)</p> <p>படி ஆடு கண்ண முடு பட்டல் பார்</p>	<p>கன்னன் கேள்வியான்... Simon says: pupils obey teacher's command only if teacher begins by saying 'Simon (the teacher) says... (e.g.) shake your head, clap your hands, click your fingers.'</p> <p>உறுப்புக்கள் அபிஞம் Song: parts of the body.</p> <p>See http://community.gold.ac.uk</p>

ஸ்ரீராமாயணம்
Mysore

Level 1

Level 1		Themes, topics, texts	Key structures and vocabulary	Oracy	Literacy
பெந்ருஸ்கிய குடும்ப அங்கக்த்தினர் Immediate family members	தொடுபு உறவுகள் Family relationships: use generic family tree to introduce vocabulary for family relations. Familiar cartoon characters can work well. Point to picture of particular character and model talking about various family members as if you were that character. Then give out cards with pictures of different characters and ask pupils to pretend to be that character and answer questions. This can lead on to pupils talking about their real families. Grammar focus <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possessive pronouns: my, your 	தொடுபு உறவுகள் Guessing game: cover up drawings/photos of animals on overhead projector (OHP)/interactive whiteboard. Reveal picture slowly. Is it a cat or a dog? மிருகங்களின் படங்களை வண்ண தல் Picture bingo: pupils select/draw three animals. Teacher calls out animals at random. Pupils tick off their animals as they are called out. When all three have been called out, pupil shouts 'Bingo'. ஆபாவு விளையாட்டு Mime game: teacher mimes and pupils have to name animal, then pupils do same in pairs. ஓருமை, பன்றி Singular/plural game: teacher talks about different people and their pets. Pupils have to put up a hand when they hear a plural idea.	தொடுபு உறவுகள் Family relationships: use generic family tree to introduce vocabulary for family relations. Familiar cartoon characters can work well. Point to picture of particular character and model talking about various family members as if you were that character. Then give out cards with pictures of different characters and ask pupils to pretend to be that character and answer questions. This can lead on to pupils talking about their real families. Grammar focus <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possessive pronouns: my, your 	தொடுபு உறவுகள் Identify the letter: letter is hidden on OHP/interactive whiteboard: Teacher gradually reveals. Pupils have to identify letter. முத்துக்குத் தலைத்து தொட்டுக்கூக்குத் தல் Guessing words: teacher says initial letter of word, pupil says word beginning with letter. முத்திக்குடி சாந்தி Chant: simple chant to practise 12 vowels. பாப்பா பா-டு ஓய்விளையாடு பாப்பா " உயிர் எழுத்துக்களை வரிக்கப்படுத்தல் Line up: 12 cards, each with one of vowels, distributed among pupils. Pupils have to come to front of class and line up in order of vowels. Teacher asks pupils in turn to call out their letter.	தொடுபு உறவுகள் Introduce letters for 12 vowels அ_ ஆ_ இ_ ஏ_ ஒ_ வ_ ன_ எ_ ஜ_ ஒ_ ஹ_ ஓ_ ஃ_
செல்லப் பிராணி Pets	தொடுபு உறவுகள் What is it?	தொடுபு உறவுகள் Guessing game: cover up drawings/photos of people on overhead projector (OHP)/interactive whiteboard. Reveal picture slowly. Is it a man or a woman? தொடுபு உறவுகள் Teacher asks pupils what they see in the picture. Pupils answer. தொடுபு உறவுகள் Teacher asks pupils what they see in the picture. Pupils answer. தொடுபு உறவுகள் Teacher asks pupils what they see in the picture. Pupils answer. தொடுபு உறவுகள் Teacher asks pupils what they see in the picture. Pupils answer.	தொடுபு உறவுகள் Guessing game: cover up drawings/photos of people on overhead projector (OHP)/interactive whiteboard. Reveal picture slowly. Is it a man or a woman? தொடுபு உறவுகள் Teacher asks pupils what they see in the picture. Pupils answer. தொடுபு உறவுகள் Teacher asks pupils what they see in the picture. Pupils answer. தொடுபு உறவுகள் Teacher asks pupils what they see in the picture. Pupils answer.	தொடுபு உறவுகள் Describe the picture: use photographs of people/cartoon characters to elicit descriptions from the pupils. விவர-இலை பறிதல் Identify the picture: give out sets of pictures to pupils. Pupils have to hold up picture of person/animal being described. அதின்பட்பார்க்கல் Picture bingo. பாந்தகளை போடுத்தல் Picture bingo.	தொடுபு உறவுகள் Introduce people: Describe the picture: use photographs of people/cartoon characters to elicit descriptions from the pupils. விவர-இலை பறிதல் Identify the picture: give out sets of pictures to pupils. Pupils have to hold up picture of person/animal being described. அதின்பட்பார்க்கல் Picture bingo. பாந்தகளை போடுத்தல் Picture bingo.

Level 1

Themes, topics, texts	Key structures and vocabulary	Oracy	Literacy
வீட்டில் இருக்கும் அமைகள் Rooms in the house Where's the cat?	<p>பூலோ என்கே? பூலோ வீட்டில் இருக்கிறது. அது குளியல் அணையில் படுக்கை அணையில் சலையல் அணையில் வர்க்கேறி அணையில் தோட்டத்தில் இருக்கிறது.</p> <p>Grammar focus</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepositions (shown by ending on noun in Tamil) இல், வேற்றுவது உட்டு - 	<p>கொல்க்கலைப் பார்த்து பாத்திரத்தை அகித்துக் கொள்கிறேன்! Simple dictation: teacher says letter/ character and pupils have to write it on mini-whiteboard* (or paper). They then hold up their board so teacher can check.</p> <p>குறைஞ்சை? Where's the cat? game using OHP/ interactive whiteboard with diagram of house showing different rooms. A visual of a cat is moved around screen/ whiteboard.</p> <p>கேட்டது! Listening activity: teacher describes cat's movements around the house. Pupils trace route cat follows on plan of house, numbering each room in order.</p>	<p>The mini-whiteboard can be an effective and motivating tool for language learning and is particularly useful in developing literacy skills. There are a wide range of activities involving the mini-whiteboard and it can be used well at different stages in the lesson. Often a competitive element is introduced and this focuses pupils' attention on getting the right answer (spelt accurately) as quickly as possible. A particular advantage of the whiteboard is that it allows the teacher very quickly and easily to assess how well pupils have learnt particular points and to provide immediate feedback. A list of suggested activities for use with the mini-whiteboard is posted on http://community.gold.ac.uk/.</p>
படுக்கை அமையில் உள்ள பொருள்கள் Content of bedroom What is there?	<p>படுக்கை அணையில் உள்ள பொருள்கள் எவ்வா? அங்கே எனது கட்டில் மேசை, கண்ணோடு, அழுமரி, கட்டியுட்டர் (கண்ணி) பொருள்கள்கள், தாலைக்காட்சி, தலையலை, படுக்கை விரிப்பு, ரயில், கார், தோட்டர் சூசக்கள் போன்ற எங்கே இருக்கிறது? கட்டிலுக்கு கீடும், ஓரேலை, அருகில்</p> <p>Grammar focus</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Possessive pronouns: my, your (எனது-உ, எது) Prepositions (shown by ending on noun in Tamil) e.g. மேலைக்கு மேலே / மேலைக்கு கீழே / மேலைக்கு கீழே Question form: word order (வினா வடிவமாறல், அறிவர்) 	<p>படுதிப் பாங்குகளைக் கொண்டு அகித்துக்கொண்டு வருகிறேன்! Guess the object: using OHP/interactive whiteboard, teacher gradually reveals more and more of a picture. Pupils have to guess what the picture is.</p> <p>தங்கியை நடத்த அடையாளம் காரணத்தால் Kim's game: displaying a range of items on a table, OHP or interactive whiteboard. Pupils close eyes and teacher removes one item. Pupils open eyes and say which item has been removed.</p> <p>நீார் இல்ல சாதிப்பியானால்.....(நன்றாக்குங்க்கு என்ன கொடுப்பே?) You're a millionaire: you have lots of money. What presents will you buy for different people in the class? (An object? a toy? an animal?)</p>	

④ நூல் கிடையாதோ?

Level 1

Themes, topics, texts	Key structures and vocabulary	Oracy	Literacy
வகுப்பறையில் உள்ள பொருள்கள் Classroom objects Furniture, equipment What is this? What are these? What's in the box?	இது—இல்லை என்ன? இது—போலை, கத்தை, ஜெனலஸ், ததுவி, பெண்சில், இலை போனா, காகிதம், புத்தகம். இலை மூலசுகள், திறனைகள், ஜென்னல்கள் கதவுகள், பெண்சில்கள், பெணாக்கள் காதித்துங்கள், புத்தகங்கள் போட்டுக்குள் என்ன இருக்கிறது? அதற்குள் கோள்ள படி நிக்கங்	பொருளைக் காட்டி கேள்வி கோட்டல் Simple questions/guessing game: ask and answer simple questions using real objects, cards and games: e.g. guessing game, What's in the box? இப்படி அறிதல் Where is it?: teacher describes where things are using prepositions taught (in, on, under, next to) and colour/size. Pupils draw what the teacher describes on paper or mini-whiteboard. திருப்பியதை அடையாளம் காணுதல் – Kim's game: Which item is missing? See p32	கோகந்து-ன் எழுத்துக்கான பட்டினத் திட்டம் Peimanism/pairs: this involves matching Tamil words to pictures or Tamil to English. Pupils play the game in groups of 3-4. A set of cards is placed face down on the table. Pupil A turns over two cards. If they make a pair, pupil A keeps them and has another go. If they do not make a pair, pupil A turns them face downwards again and it is pupil B's turn. Aim is to collect as many pairs as possible. உயிர் எழுத்துக்களை வரிசைப்படுத்தல் Place in correct order: pupils in pairs/groups have to order vowels in sequence as quickly as possible. Fastest pair/group wins. வெளிகளை மட்டனையில் எழுதுதல் Mini-whiteboard activities.
நிறங்கள் Colours	Grammar focus • Singular/plural forms (இருமலை பள்ளம) இது(அது) இலை, இலையாக்கி(அது) நிறம்.....! (சிவப்பு, பச்சை, நீலம், மக்ஞல், மணி நிறம், கறுப்பு, (அந்த, இந்த) பெண்சில் என்ன நிறம்?	ஆய்க் கட்டடை Game with (noiseless*) dice: pupils in pairs. Pupil A throws dice, pupil B has to say that number of words related to topic, e.g. classroom objects. Also range of talking dice* activities related to classroom objects and other topics. தெள்டுக் காண்பத்தல் Touch/hold up something blue/green/red. ஞாக விழையாட்டு Look at picture for 10 seconds. What were colours (e.g. of people's clothes)?	<small>*See Resource list</small> ஞாயிப்பியந்தி Build up use of target language for classroom routines. Use consistently. கன்னன் கொண்டான் Simon says: teacher, then pupil gives commands. (இ—பி: கன்னன் –தான் – கேட்டுக்கொள் என்று) சொல்லனான்)

தெய்த பார்த்து முன் My classroom

வகுப்பு அறை மொழி

Classroom language

Routines, simple instructions, requests, expressing thanks, giving praise

Level 1

Themes, topics, texts	Key structures and vocabulary	Oracy	Literacy
தீபாவளி Diwali தீபாவளி படலினாக்கம் Diwali frieze See Resource list: MantraLingua உனது வீட்டில் கொன் பாட்டும் விளக்கள்? சாமாசாரம் சமூகப்ரபாடகம் Customs and traditions See http://community.gold.ac.uk	தீபாவளி Diwali: how it is celebrated. See http://community.gold.ac.uk கோண்டாட்டம், கொடுத்துவர், வெளிச்சி, தீபங்கள். தீபாவளி படலினாக்கம் Diwali frieze See Resource list: MantraLingua உனது வீட்டில் கொன் பாட்டும் விளக்கள்? சாமாசாரம் சமூகப்ரபாடகம் Customs and traditions See http://community.gold.ac.uk	தீபாவளி Use Diwali frieze (MantraLingua) and other visual resources to talk about celebration and its origins. See Resource list for sites related to Diwali பொம்மைகள் Puppets. தீபாவளி, படல், கலைத் Diwali song/poem. See Resource list: Tamil weblinks, Shri Swaminarayan Mandir, London	தீபாவளி வாழ்த்து மாடல் Diwali greeting cards.
தீபாவளி விருத்தி (கலை, கலைத், பாடல், நாடகம்) என் பேயர் என்ன? Story: What's my Name? ஏற்பட்டு கலைத் நாடகம் See http://community.gold.ac.uk	Suggested procedure for using stories in the classroom: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce story (visuals/key words or phrases). Tell story (visuals/gesture/expression), Work on story (content and language, e.g. through role-play, active reading and writing strategies such as classifying, sequencing). Create around story (illustrating a scene in story, making up own story). <p>ஸ. (இலையாலி) ஒன்று தன் இயலா மறந்து செல்கிறது (செல்றுது) மறந்து விரகிறது (விரானது) கேட்கிறது (கேட்டது) பறக்கிறது (பறந்து) காட்டியது.</p> <p>ந ஒன்று தன் பேயரை மறந்தது. (Story about a fly that has forgotten its name)</p> <p>பூநெயம் கோழிபும் எலியும் பூநெயம் கோழிபும் எலியும் கூடியது. (வெளியாகியது.....)</p> <p>Resources இனியதமிழ் படிநூல் வல்லை அரசிக்கலை தமிழ்வழிகாடல்</p>	அபிஷிக்கும் போது சொர்க்களைக் கண்டுபிடித்தல் பொருத்தமான படங்களை இருக்கின்றதே விரகைசுத்தி Finger rhymes: learn and perform simple finger rhymes related to topics covered. கூட்டாலோ Talking puppets: use (finger) puppets to hold short conversations. முக்கிய சொற்களுக்கு அபிஷிக்தம் Listen and respond: to focus attention while listening to stories, songs and poems, get pupils to join in with repeated phrases or respond to key words or phrases by dancing, moving or miming. உச்சிப்பி Listen and clap: to support pronunciation and develop awareness of particular sound patterns, emphasise rhyming features of words, e.g. by getting pupils to clap each time they hear a word which rhymes with a chosen word. மாணவர் அபிஷிக்தம் Listen and mime/show: as teacher reads story or sings song pupils perform mimes or hold up cards when they hear particular sounds or words. பார்த்துக் ககத் சொல்லுதல் Retelling story (using visual prompts). பாடங்களை ஒருங்குடுத்தல் Sequencing pictures: to show the meaning of a story, poem or song. ககத் தேவோ : நடித்தல் Acting out: acting out a story as it is narrated; joining in with the telling and acting out of a story.	

Level 2

Level 2			
Themes, topics, texts	Key structures and vocabulary	Oracy	Literacy
குடும்ப உணவுகளும் பானார்ஸ்களும் பழக்கப்பட்ட உணவுகளும் பானார்ஸ்களும் Familiar foods and drinks உணவு, பானம் கேட்டல் Asking for food and drinks உணவு குடிநீர் சாறு பற்றி தத்துவமுது அபிப்பிராயம் கூறுதல் Expressing opinions about foods and drinks	<p>உணக்குப் பசிக்கிறதா? உணக்குத் தாகமாக இருக்கிறதா? ஆம், எனக்கு தயவுவிசெப்பு ஒரு, அப்பிள், வாழைப்பழ், தோப்பழ், பென், மாம்பழ், தேங்க்காய் (எலுமிச்செஸ்ட்ராயுட்), கொஞ்சம் தன்னைர், பால், அப்பீன் புரச்சாரு, தோம் புச்சாரு)</p> <p>அது சுருங்கல். நன்றி இது சுருங்கல் இருக்கிறதா? இது பறவையை இல்லை ஆம், நன்றாக இருக்கிறது.</p> <p>இது மிக நன்றாக இருக்கிறது இல்லை, இது பலிக்கிறது</p> <p>Grammar focus</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Singular/plural nouns. ஒருமை டன்மை Adjectives அணை மொழி Question forms (கேள்விகள்) Intensifiers: quite, very, so (இல்லைப்பற்றுதல் சொற்றுதல்) ஓத்துதல் - கீழவில் நிறுவுகள் கேட்கத் தல் (சிவப்பு, பச்சை, மஞ்சள், மல்தீநீலம், கறுப்பு, வெள்ளன, செம்பழ்ச்சல்) 	<p>“இதுங்களே?” What is it?; using visuals (real objects, flashcards, OHP, interactive whiteboard). Is it an apple or a banana? Is it apple or orange juice?</p> <p>உருவுக்கை உணர்ந்துதல்) What can you feel in the bag?</p> <p>பொருத்தமான பொருள்களை அடையாளம் காட்டுதல்) Identifying: teacher says word, pupil point to/holds up item.</p> <p>பொருத்தமான பாங்களின் இலக்கிக்கணைக் கூறுதல்) Identifying: teacher says word, pupil says or writes down number or letter beside it.</p> <p>“புகு” சமை விளையாட்டு Fruit salad game: pupils are each given a word to remember, e.g. apple, peach, pear, mango. When the teacher calls out a word, every pupil with that word must change places. When the teacher calls out ‘Fruit salad’ all pupils change places.</p> <p>ஊசித்தல் விளையாட்டு Guessing game: what is it? it's big, long and yellow.</p> <p>மாமா லீட்டு முற்றக்கில் Mango song. See http://community.gold.ac.uk</p> <p>Grammar focus</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Negatives: indicated by ending on verb எதிரமாறா Question forms கேள்விகள் Conjunctions: and, but உம்/மும் ஆகை 	<p>Keep making links to words that relate in some way to pupils' experience, e.g. words that they might recognise because they see them in their local environment, e.g. at the temple/church, on cards for special occasions, in shops, or words that are cognates of English words, e.g. - computer, 'telephone'.</p> <p>தீர்மானம் பார்க்கும் பொருள்களுடன் ஜெரார்க்கங்கள் இணைப்பு ஏற்படுத்தல் உடல்: பயிற்தின் படம், காம்பியட்டர், ராவுப்போன், கட்டடங்களின் படங்கள் கலைக் காட்டி சொற்களை அறிவுறுதல்.</p> <p>Introduction to the 18 consonants</p> <p>(1) 6 hard sounds க் ச் ட் த் ப் ர்</p> <p>Sound-letter relationships: teacher says sound of letter, pupil(s) point to written form or hold up card with written form.</p> <p>Guessing game: letter hidden on OHP/interactive whiteboard. Teacher gradually reveals. Pupils have to identify letter.</p> <p>Letter and sound identification: teacher selects one of the hard letter sounds and tells pupils to concentrate on that sound. She then calls out words and pupils have to put up hand when they hear word which contains the sound.</p> <p>வெறுமொழியாக எழுதும் எழுதுதல் காட்டுத்துக்களை அனு_மாற்கி காட்டுதல் Writing in the air.</p> <p>முறைகில் எழுதும் எழுதுத்துக்களை உணர்ந்துக் கூறுதல் Tracing on the backs of partners.</p>
விசேட நாட்களுக்கான உணவுகள். Food for special occasions birthdays	<p>என்ன உணவை (பிழந்து நாளன்று, பொங்கல் நினைத்துவின்று) உண்டிகள்? நாள்கள் கேட்க, பொங்கல் சாப்பிடுவோம், பிழந்துதினை வாழ்ந்துத்துக்கள், பொங்கல் வாழ்ந்துக்கள்</p> <p>விசேட தின் உணவுகள் (பொங்கல், வெட்டை, பாயாசம்) Prepare one or more food items related to celebration.</p>	<p>விசேட நாட்கள் பொங்கல், வெட்டை, பாயாசம்</p>	

Level 2

Level 2					
Themes, topics, texts	Key structures and vocabulary	Oracy	Literacy		
எண்கள் (11-30) Numbers 11-30	எண்கள் 11-30 தீவிரம், முதல் ஒருப்பி வரை காலை, மதியம், பாலை, இரவு	வட்டத்தில் இருக்க விளையாடு ⁽⁶⁾ Circle activity: pupils say number of two numbers in turn. Time how long it takes to go round circle. அதின்தி எண்களைக் கண்டு பிழக்குவது ⁽⁶⁾ Write in secret any three numbers from a given list (on mini whiteboard). Teacher calls out the numbers at random. The first person to hear and tick their three chosen numbers calls 'Bingo'. எனினான கணிதப் பயிற்சி Simple arithmetic: 10+6? நாட்களைப் பாடல் முன் தெரியப்படுத்தல் Chant/song to practise days of week. பிரபலமானவர்களின் வயக்கு ஊங்கித்தல் Guessing game: show pictures of (famous) people aged up to 30 (to link to Level 1 work on ages).	Introduction to the line letters eg. உ ம ட ரே Introduction to the 18 consonants தெய்வ எழுத்துக்கள் அறியுகம்	(2) 6 soft sounds ஏ ஓ ண் ன் ஷ் ர் Sound-letter relationships: teacher says sound of letter, pupil(s) point to written form or hold up card with written form. Guess the letter: letter hidden on OHP/interactive whiteboard: teacher gradually reveals. Pupils have to identify letter. Teacher selects one of the soft letter sounds and tells pupils to concentrate on that sound. S/he then calls out words and pupils have to put up hand when they hear word which contains the sound.	வெளிநாட்கையால் எழுதும் எழுத்துக்களை அனையாளம் காட்டுதல் Writing in the air. ஞாதானம் எழுதும் எழுத்துக்களை உணர்ந்து கூறுதல் Tracing on the backs of partners.
கிழமைகள், நாளின் பகுதிகள் Days, parts of day					
பிக்கவும் பர்சிபுள்ளா கிளி The Very Hungry Parrot story See p39					
கீரைம் கூறுதல் Telling the time On the hour		இப்போது நேரம் என்ன? இப்போது ... மணி மதிப்பும் – சாமாஂ	நேரத்தை அனையாளம் காணுதல் Telling time: on large clock face (for whole class)/on small clock faces (for individual/pair work), pupils move hands, to show time called out by teacher.	அடுத்துமுன் நேரத்தைக் கூறுதல் Telling time: pupils stand facing each other in concentric circles. On instruction the inner circle rotates and holds up time cards small clock faces for changing partners to answer the question, 'What time is it?'	போதுமை எழுதுதல் கூறுதல் Mime what / say: pairwork, one pupil says sentence, other pupil mimics. கண் னன் கழுத்தினான் Simon says.
நாளாந்து செயற்பாடுகள் Daily activities	காலை, மதியம், மாலை நீ என்ன சொல்லாய்? நான் எழுப்பி/வேலன், முதல் கழுதுவிலேன், உடை மாற்றுகின்றேன், தாலை உ ஸை உ ஜை வெ னெ பென், பள்ளிக்குச் செல்வேன் மதிய உ ஜை வெ உ ஜை வெ, பள்ளி, பள்ளிக்குச் செல்வேன், வெடு செல்வேன், விலைக்குடுமேன், தேநீர் அருந்துவேன், தொலைக்காட்டி பார்ப்பிடேன், படுத்தக்குச் செல்வேன், முதலே, பிள்பு, அறந்துப் பிள்பு	வாய்மைசூத்துக் குரை சொற்களைக் கூறுதல் Mime what / say: pairwork, one pupil says sentence, other pupil mimics. தீங்காரிக்குட்டை-பாந்களை வரிகலைப்படி கூறுதல் Sequencing: introduce random pairs of activities with visual aids. Which of the pair do you do first during an ordinary day? Put e.g. four activities in order. This can be listening/ speaking and also reading activity which can also include matching text to pictures.	பெய்வ எழுதுதல் 18 வெள்ளிகளம் 6 பெற்றிகளம் 6 இனாபிளம் 6		
புதிய நாலை நிலைகள் Daily routine					
Grammar focus <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verbs: present tense நிலைகளால் Question forms வினா விடுவதி Connectives முதலின், பின்டி, அதன் பின்டி இல்லைப்படி சொற்கள் அறிமுகம் (அணால், ஆகவே) 					
See http://community.gold.ac.uk					

Level 2

Themes, topics, texts	Key structures and vocabulary	Oracy	Literacy
<p>பொதுச் செய்தாடுகள் Common activities</p> <p>செய்தாடுகளும் அவற்றிற்கிடையே உள்ள இடங்கள் வரைபடம் Activities and how frequently they are practised</p>	<p>உங்கு பொழுது ஓர்க்கு நேர்த்தி என்ன செய்கின்றோம்? நான் விளையாடுகின்றேன், மொயின், கார், போர்க்கு, ரோட்டிப்பிர், அவன் தனது நெண்பக்கு ஏன் விளையாடுவான், அவன் தனது நெண்பக்கு ஏன் விளையாடுகின்றேன். நான் பந்து விளையாடுகின்றேன். நான் பந்து விளையாடுகின்றேன். நான் நூட்டு விளையாடுகின்றேன். நான் நூட்டு விளையாடுகின்றேன். நான் நூட்டு விளையாடுகின்றேன். நான் நூட்டு விளையாடுகின்றேன்.</p> <p>Grammar focus</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verbs: present tense நிதிக்காலம் Question forms கேள்விகள் Negatives எதிர் மனம் 	<p>வாய்க்கலைகளின் மூலம் செய்தாக்களைக் கூறுதல் Mimicing presentations: guess the activities that different pupils mime.</p> <p>மின்னாலும் கூறி அபிவிஷித்தல் Circle activity: teacher asks 'What do you do in your free time?' First pupil mimics and then says activity. Second pupil repeats what first pupil has said with mime and then adds new activity with mime and so on. If pupil gets stuck, other pupils can help by mimicing.</p> <p>கங்கங்கு விளையாடல் Fruit salad game. See page 35</p> <p>ஆய விளையாட்டு Game with (noiseless) dice. See p33. Also Talking dice with hobbies pictures.</p> <p>கேட்டல் Kim's game. See p32</p> <p>கேட்கல் Listen and note: recording of people talking about their hobbies and how often they practise them. Pupils complete grid.</p>	<p>Introduction to the 18 consonants (3) 6 middle sounds யர் எல் வழ் சி அப்பா/ ஜியா, அல்ல, அவர், அவள், அவ்வாறு, தமிழ், அவள்</p> <p>Sound-letter relationships: teacher says sound of letter, pupil(s) point to written form or hold up card with written form.</p> <p>Guess the letter: letter hidden on OHP/interactive whiteboard. Teacher gradually reveals. Pupils have to identify letter.</p> <p>Letter sound identification: teacher selects one of the middle letter sounds and tells pupils to concentrate on that sound. S/he then calls out words and pupils have to put up hand when they hear word which has the sound in it.</p> <p>அங்கம், அற்றநம், அப்பம், பட்டம் இரை-மின எழுத்துக்கள்</p> <p>வெண்டாலகை செய்தாடுகள்</p> <p>Mini-whiteboard activities, e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Teacher shows how word is formed letter by letter (or how Tamil letter is formed). Pupils copy what teacher does, then rub out and try to do independently. Teacher shows letter/word/sentence, but part of it is masked or rubbed out. First pupil to write whole letter on whiteboard correctly wins. Letter/word/sentence is flashed up for 5–10 seconds. Pupils have to write word/sentence correctly. First one to do so wins. Pair activity: partner A says word, partner B has to write it correctly to win point. Partner A checks if correct.

கிடையாறு கிடீப்பாறு Hobbies

Level 2

Level 2			
Themes, topics, texts	Key structures and vocabulary	Oracy	Literacy
மிகவும் பசிபுள்ளி கிளி The Very Hungry Parrot <p>Each day a parrot eats all the things eaten the day before, plus something new, the list growing longer day by day. A nice way to integrate days of week with food items.</p> <p>See http://community.goid.ac.uk</p>	<p>Suggested procedure for using stories in the classroom. See p34</p> <p>Grammar focus</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Connectives: firstly, then, after that இன்னொட்டுச் சொற்றங்கள் – ஒ – முதலவாதாக, இன்டு – அதன் பின்பால் <p>Key words/phrases to teach before telling story:</p> <p>மிகவும் பசிபுள்ளி கிளி வாழைப்பழம், அபிள் கண்ட்து (காண்கிறது) கந்தியை (கந்துகிறது) சென்றது (செல்கிறது) போய்து (போக்கிறது) இருந்தது (இருக்கிறது)</p>	<p>ஓரே சொற்களை எண்ணதற்கால் Listening for words; count how many times a particular word or phrase is heard in a song and respond with physical movement or by piling up counters.</p> <p>ஓரே மாதிரியான சொற்களைக் கேட்டல், எண்ணதற்கால் Listen and count: count how often a type of word appears, e.g. colours, animals, numbers, times, places; respond by circling pictures, numbers.</p> <p>கண்டிப்பித்தல் Identifying: identify an object or picture by its description.</p> <p>கூடுப்பாற்று Identifying; listening to a story and pointing at pictures or objects when they hear them described in the story.</p> <p>விரல் அலைச்துப்பாடுக் கற்றல் Finger rhymes/talking puppets: learn and perform simple finger rhymes related to topics covered. use (finger) puppets to hold short conversations.</p> <p>ஒக்கிய சொற்களை அவுதானித்தால் Focused listening: to focus attention while listening to stories, songs and poems, get pupils to join in with repeated phrases or respond to key words or phrases by dancing, moving or miming.</p> <p>உச்சரித்தல் Listen and clap: to support pronunciation and develop awareness of particular sound patterns, emphasise rhyming features of words, e.g. by getting pupils to clap each time they hear a word which rhymes with a chosen word.</p> <p>நீரிப்பற்றுத் தக்கத சொல்லதல் Retelling story: retelling story using visual prompts.</p> <p>பட்டிக்களை வரிசேசப்படுத்தல் Sequencing pictures: sequence pictures to show the meaning of a story, poem or song.</p> <p>நடித்தல் Acting out: acting out a story as it is narrated; joining in with the telling and acting out of a story.</p> <p>கலைப்பிள்ளைகள் விளைக்கும் பட்டக்கத் தகர்தல் Listen and draw: draw a picture to show understanding of an aspect of the story.</p>	<p>கலைப்பிள்ளைஞ்சு எடுக்கப்பட் சொற்களை போருத்துமென பட்டத்துடன் இருக்க தால் Matching key words in large writing to pictures from story.</p> <p>Resources பாலை தாவிஸ் மொவையைச்சும் ஆண்டு ஒருங்கு ஆங்கிலம்-தமிழ் அதாரா தீவின்கிளிம்-தமிழ் English/Tamil picture dictionary</p>

Level 3

Themes, topics, texts	Key structures and vocabulary	Oracy	Literacy
முக்கள் அண்பும் உடை வகைகளை விவரித்தல் Describing what clothes people are wearing	<p>நீ எந்த உடை அனிந்திருக்கிறாய்? நீ ஏந்த உடை அனிவைப்பு? இவன் – அவன் என்ன உடை அனிவான(ள்)?</p> <p>நிறங்கள் நான் எதை அணிப்போன்றும் ... அணிப்போன்றும் எனக்கு இதை அனியிலும் விடுப்பம் இல்லை நீ இந்த அழகாக இருக்கிறாய் எனக்கு தான் விருப்பம் எனக்கு விருப்பம் இல்லை.</p> <p>கால்பாடும் பாங்களை வறைதல் Picture dictation: pupils draw what the teacher describes.</p> <p>விளக்கம் கொடுத்த பாங்களை அனுப்பாம் Kalpaṭu – குதல் Listen and identify: teacher displays set of pictures showing people wearing different clothes. She then describes one of the people and pupils have to identify who it is.</p> <p>கையைத் தலையில் கை, கைகளைத் தலையில் கை Identifying plural form: listening out for plurals and give a physical response such as standing up, sitting down or putting up their hand when a plural idea is heard.</p> <p>கொஞ் அட்கள் கேர்த்தல் Dice/card game in pairs/groups of three: set of cards with pictures on, in this case clothes items, turned face down. Pupils roll dice in turn. Person with highest number turns over top card and has to say number and item, e.g. two shirts. They then get to keep card. Aim is to collect as many cards as possible.</p> <p>நடித்தல் Role-play: two friends can't decide what to wear for a party. Or argument between parents and child about what they should wear.</p>	<p>அனைப்பாலம் கண்டு சொல்லுதல் Identify and say: teacher puts number beside items on board and asks either for the number of an item or for the name of an item with particular number.</p> <p>கால்பாடும் பாங்களை வறைதல் Guessing game: teacher selects one picture out of set without letting pupils see. Pupils have to guess which one has been selected. Pupil who guesses correctly wins the card.</p> <p>கையைத் தலையில் கை, கைகளைத் தலையில் கை Picture dictation: pupils draw what the teacher describes.</p> <p>விளக்கம் கொடுத்த பாங்களை அனுப்பாம் Kalpaṭu – குதல் Listen and identify: teacher displays set of pictures showing people wearing different clothes. She then describes one of the people and pupils have to identify who it is.</p> <p>கையைத் தலையில் கை, கைகளைத் தலையில் கை Identifying plural form: listening out for plurals and give a physical response such as standing up, sitting down or putting up their hand when a plural idea is heard.</p> <p>கொஞ் அட்கள் கேர்த்தல் Dice/card game in pairs/groups of three: set of cards with pictures on, in this case clothes items, turned face down. Pupils roll dice in turn. Person with highest number turns over top card and has to say number and item, e.g. two shirts. They then get to keep card. Aim is to collect as many cards as possible.</p> <p>நடித்தல் Role-play: two friends can't decide what to wear for a party. Or argument between parents and child about what they should wear.</p>	<p>கூர வரிகலை டாடி முடுகெடு கூட டோடா டெ_ள 'Da' letters</p> <p>கூ வரிகலைப்படி சொற்களை ஒழுங்குபடுத்துதல் Sort objects into categories by the sound of the first or last letter.</p> <p>சொற்களை அகரவரிசைப்படுத்தல் Sorting words alphabetically.</p> <p>போருத்தமான சொற்களை – படங்களை இலைச் சித்தல் Dominos (words-pictures).</p> <p>எழுத்துக்களால் சொற்களை உருவாக்குதல் Word building: pupils holding letter cards, spell out known words in front of the class by positioning themselves in the correct order facing the class.</p> <p>பாம்பு பூட்டி சொற்கள் இலை வெளிவிடாது எழுதியில்லை சொற்களைப் பிரித்துக் காட்டுதல்) Word snakes.</p> <p>மாறிய எழுத்துக்களை, வரிசைப்படுத்துதல், பகுதிச் சொற்களை ஜென்றிகளைப் பிரித்தல்</p> <p>கொல் அட்கள் கேர்த்தல் Jumbled letters, syllables or words.</p> <p>கொஞ் கேர்த்தல் Pair dictation: each partner writes an agreed number of items. Then each dictates to the other. The original and the dictated work are compared.</p> <p>வசனம் ஆக்கல் Word/sentence building: pupils work in groups of three. Teacher gives out envelope/bag containing mixture of letters/characters/words and pupils have to see how many words/sentences they can build within a given time.</p> <p>கோடி கேர்த்தி எழுதுதல் Pair dictation: each partner writes an agreed number of items. Then each dictates to the other. The original and the dictated work are compared.</p>
உடை அளவுகள் sizes	<p>உடை அளவுகள் இது உடைகளுக்கு அளவுள்ளதா? ஆம் இது அளவுள்ளது. இல்லை இது மிகவும் சுக்கனானது – பெரியது, நீண்டது, தொடர்பு படுத்திக் கொண்டிருத்தல், வர்ணப், பொருள்கள் (விருப்பிய, விருப்பற்று)</p>	<p>நடித்தல் Role-play: buying new clothes for a special occasion.</p>	

Level 3

Themes, topics, texts

Key structures and vocabulary

Literacy

<p>சுற்றாடல் Landscape</p> <p>அமைவிடம் Location</p> <p>வசதிகள் Amenities</p>	<p>நீ எங்கே வசிக்கிறீரா? நான் வசிப்பது படி, ண த்தில் - கிராமத்தில் - கடற்கரையில் -மலை அடிவாரத்தில் வசிக்கிறீரன். அங்கே பார்ப்பதற்கு என்ன உண்டு? டோ ஏஞ்சென் பூங்கள், நீர்ச்சல் துராகள், பொழுதுபொக்கு- நோயில், (சிலிமா திலையர்) சந்தை ஆகியவை உள்ளன.</p> <p>மிக உயர்ந்தமலை என்று?</p> <p>அ. எவ்வாறு? ஆ, அல்லது உ. வகுக்கார நாடு என்று? ஆ. சுவின்னாந்து? ஆ, சுவிட்னு?</p> <p>Grammar focus</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepositions (shown by ending on noun in Tamil) Question forms வினா விடுவினா Conjunctions: இல்லைப்பத் சொற்கள் உ-இ: கறியும் சொற்றும் Comparatives ஒரு பிறகு ஒ-இ: மங்காஸப விடத் தேங்காஸப பெரியது 	<p>அனையாளம் கண்டு சொல்லுதல் Identify and say. See p40</p> <p>டக்கி யுக்கோள்: Noughts and crosses with local area pictures/symbols.</p> <p>லேலி நாடா கோட்டல் Listening to audio recording: different people talking about where they live (India/Sri Lanka and UK) and what there is to see/do there. Pupils complete table to demonstrate understanding.</p> <p>சுரி என்றும் இல்லைகள் என்றும் – அடைப்பாம் இடுதல். True/false listening: pupils have simplified town map with pictures/symbols of places. Teacher makes statements about what there is to see in the town. Some statements are true, others false. Pupils have to put ✓ if true and ✗ if false.</p> <p>இது எனது நிரப்பி Drawing and describing: pupils draw picture with their home in the middle and all the places nearby around it. They then describe what's in their picture to the teacher/rest of class</p> <p>ஞிப்பிட் படம்னா இட-த்திற்குச் சென்று பொருத்தமான அபிநுயத்தைச் செய்தல் Following instructions: teacher places cards with pictures of places around the classroom. Teacher instructs pupils where to go, e.g. 'Go to the market' and then gives further instruction about what to do there, e.g. 'eat a banana, play football, ride your bike, say a prayer'. Pupils mime activity.</p>	<p>பார்ப்புட்டச் சொற்கள் (இடை வெளிலிடாது எழுதியலீசன திலுவினா சொற்களைப் பரித்துக் காட்டுதல்) Word snakes.</p> <p>மாறிய எழுத்துக்களை, வரிசைப் படுத்துதல் (பிரத்தனி) Jumbled letters, syllables or words.</p> <p>பொருத்தமான சொற்கள் இடங்களைப் பரித்துக் காட்டுதல் Word snakes.</p> <p>காாட்டும் பார்ப்பங்களை ஒன்றியினால் தீர்க்கல் Guessing game. See p40</p> <p>நூபக் கட்டட விகாஸபாட்டு Dice games: talking dice. See Resource /list</p>
<p>மாதங்கள் Months</p> <p>பெருவகாலங்கள் Seasons</p> <p>காலநிலை Weather</p>	<p>இது என்ன மாதம்? லத, மாசி, பாக்டுனி, சித்தினை, வெகாசி, ஆரி, ஆடி, ஆவுடி, புரட்டாசி, ஜைப்ரதி, கார்த்திகை, மார்த்திரி வருங்காலங்கள் இல்லைப்பத் தோடை, இலைபுத்திர், பனிகோடாட்டுப் பகாலை (இன்று) காலங்களை எப்படி?</p> <p>இன்று கூலைநிலை எப்படி? வெப்பமாக, குளிர்காக, மலையுமாக, காற்றுக்காக, வெயிலாக, மந்துராமாக, பளிமாக, நன்றாக உள்ளது.</p> <p>இப்போது என்ன காலங்கள்? (இலங்கையில் குளிர் - வெப்ப - மலை காலங்கள்.)</p>	<p>பாட-இ Chant/song: to practise months of the year. See http://community.gold.ac.uk</p> <p>அனையாளம் கண்டு சொல்லுதல் Identify and say. See p40</p> <p>காாட்டும் பார்ப்பங்களை ஒன்றியினால் அறிதல் Guessing game. See p40</p>	<p>பாட-இ Chant/song: to practise months of the year. See http://community.gold.ac.uk</p> <p>அனையாளம் கண்டு சொல்லுதல் Identify and say. See p40</p> <p>காாட்டும் பார்ப்பங்களை ஒன்றியினால் அறிதல் Guessing game. See p40</p>

ஒன்றிய பார்ப்பங்களை ஒன்றியினால் அறிதல்

Level 3

Themes, topics, texts	Key structures and vocabulary	Oracy	Literacy
பாடசாலை-வாருப்பறைத் தகவல்கள் School/class information	<p>நீ எந்துப் பாடசாலைக்குச் செல்கிறீர்க்க? நான் பாடசாலைக்குப் போகிறேன். அவன் பாடசாலைக்குப் போகிறான். அவள் பாடசாலைக்குப் போகிறாள். அவர்கள் பாடசாலைக்குப் போகிறார்கள். நீ எந்த வகுக்குப் படிக்கிறீர்க்க? அவன் ஆண்டு 3,4,5 . படிக்கிறேன். அவள் ஆண்டு 3,4,5 . படிக்கிறாள். அவர்கள் ஆண்டு படிக்கிறார்கள். உங்கள் பாடசாலை தலைவரம் ஆசிரியரின் – வகுப்பு ஆசிரியரின் பெயர் என்ன? எனது தலைவரம் ஆசிரியரின் – வகுப்பு ஆசிரியரின் பெயர் </p>	<p>Grammar focus</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Question forms விவர அமைத்தல் 	<p>அட்வகை மூலம் கேள்வி பதில் Question and answer practice: using table introduce four characters with various details: name, age, where they live (two might live in India/Sri Lanka), where they go to school, what year/class they're in. Model asking and answering questions in third person with whole class, before getting pupils to do this in pairs. Teacher then gives own personal details as model for pupils to talk about themselves 'for real'. (எனது பெயர்..... எனக்கு வயதாகிறேன். நான் ... பள்ளிக்குப் போகிறேன்)</p> <p>பாருத்துவான சொற்களை ஒடுக்கு இணைத்தல் Dominos (words/pictures). எழுத்துக்களால் சொற்களை உருவாக்குதல் Word building.</p> <p>See p40</p> <p>மறியல் எழுத்துக்களை, வரிக்கப்படுத்துக்களை, பழக்க சொற்களை இணைத்தல் Jumble letters, syllables or words.</p> <p>பொருத்துவான சொல்கை Odd one out. விரைக்கிலிடுதல்</p> <p>எழிச்ச சொற்கள் Matching opposites: big/small, long/short.</p> <p>ஆமது பாட அட்வகையைத் தழித்து இருக்குதல் Creating timetable: pupils design and complete their own timetable in Tamil.</p> <p>Consonants and vowels</p> <p>12 உயிர்எழுத்தும் - 18 உயிர்எழுத்தும்</p> <p>உயிர் மெய் எழுத்துக்கள் 12 + 18 = 30 ஆயுத எழுத்து 1 - :-</p>
பாட இந்து அட்வகை Timetable பாடப்பெயர் Subjects விருப்பமானங்கைவ விருப்பமற்றகைவ Likes and dislikes	<p>உஞ்சு பாடசாலையில் நீ கற்கும் பாடங்கள் எனவோ? நான் கற்கும் பாடங்கள், ஆங்கிலம், கனிதம், விளையாட்டு, சமீக்ஷை, விழுதுங்கள், சித்திரம், தமிழ் நீ விருப்பம்-விருப்பாத பாடங்கள் எனவோ? எனக்குவிருப்பியான-விருப்பும் இல்லை தபாடு. உஞ்சு அதை விருப்பான பாடம் எது? எனக்கு விருப்பியான பாடம் என் அதை விருப்பில்லை, என் அதை விருப்பியாப்? என் என்றால் அது கல்யாணது- அது கடி ஸமாதி விளை அவைத்தனம்</p>	<p>Grammar focus</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Question forms விவர அமைத்தல் Conjunction: எதைக்குத் தேத்தெருத்தி Conjunction: எனதென்றால் எதிர்கந்த்தும் 	<p>பாடசாலை அட்வகை தீக்தி, பாடங்கள், இந்துப் பாடமும் School timetable</p> <p>Link to parts of day and telling the time</p>
	<p>..... கிழையில் என்ன பாடம் உண்டு? எனக்கு கிழையில் பாடம் உண்டு. வெள்ளிக் கிழையில் முதலில் தீமிழ்பாடம் உண்டு. அதன் பிறகு ஆங்கிலபாடம் உண்டு.</p>	<p>Grammar focus</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conjunctions: before, after இருங்கு முறை (முன்-பி-பின்-டி) 	<p>பாடசாலை அட்வகையாக இணைப் பக்க சொற்களை அமைத்தல் Listening and completing table: pupils have outline timetable and cards with subject symbols and words in Tamil. They have to move card to correct position on timetable following teacher's instructions.</p>

Level 3		Themes, topics, texts	Key structures and vocabulary	Oracy	Literacy
<p>கவனத்தை கவர்தல்</p> <p>Attracting attention</p> <p>மன்னித்தல்</p> <p>Apologising</p> <p>பிரச்சனைகளை வெளிக்காட்டல்</p> <p>Expressing problems</p> <p>உதவி கோட்டல்</p> <p>Asking for help</p>	<p>மனிக்கவடு (மில்-சீர்) நான் பந்தி வந்ததற்குக் கவலைப்படுகிறேன் (மில்-சீர்) எனக்கு விளங்கவிக்கலோ.</p> <p>நான் மறந்து விட்டேன்.</p> <p>எனக்கு உதவி முடியுமா?</p> <p>எனக்குக் கூரமுடியுமா—நுள்ளாக....?</p> <p>நான் ஆழிவணங்கப் போகலோயா?</p> <p>நான் கத்தைவு ஆட—ஜின்னைத் திறக்க முடியுமா?</p> <p>” எனிற சொல்லை துமில் எவ்வாறு கறுவது?</p> <p>நான் முட்கு விட்டேன்.</p> <p>நான் வெற்றி அனே_நந்துள்ளோன்—நாம் வெற்றி அனைத்துள்ளோம்.</p> <p>Grammar focus</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Modal verbs உதிய சொற்கள் அறிமுகம் ஆய்வுகை, 	<p>வடத்தில் செய்தாடுகள் Circle activity: wheel of fortune. Resources needed are: (a) Set of A4 cards with prompts/questions* on one side and numbers (written large) on back. (b) Wheel of fortune made of card and divided into as many sectors as there are question cards with spinner made from card and a brass paper fastener. Students sit in one large circle. Cards are spread face down with numbers clearly visible. Volunteer spins wheel, reads number where the spinner stops and picks up card with that number. S/he responds to prompt or question. If s/he answers correctly, their card is placed back on the floor face up. That number is now void. If s/he answers incorrectly, card is placed back face down for someone else to try. The wheel passes to next person. Gradually more and more cards are turned face up. When pupil spins a void number, the wheel is simply passed to next person and s/he is off the hook. This activity can be adapted for different topics at different levels.</p> <p>*Words or phrases to translate, questions to answer or pictures to describe.</p>	<p>வகுப்புறையின் சுவர்களில் மாணவர்கள் பேசும் வசனங்களை ஒட்டி வைத்தல் Stick poster with classroom language phrases on the wall.</p> <p>அத்தாடு மாணவர்கள் தமது பயிற்சிட்டுத்தில் நிற்று வைத்தல் Pupils also note in their exercise books.</p>		

Level 3

Assessment at Levels 1–3

This section is divided into two parts:

- 1 Ongoing informal assessment
- 2 Formally accredited assessment

Ongoing informal assessment

Teachers draw on a range of evidence (responses to questions, observation of pair/group activities, marking of work) to make judgements about the degree to which:

In oracy pupils are able to:

- Respond to simple requests and instructions;
- Listen and respond with ease and confidence;
- Use visual cues;
- Use appropriate forms of address for teacher and peers;
- Repeat modelled phrases independently with correct pronunciation;
- Identify particular sounds;
- Draw on non-verbal communication to convey meaning (facial expression, gesture, mime);
- Engage in classroom routines;
- Participate in role-plays;
- Memorise new words;
- Apply what they have learnt to new situations;
- Correct themselves (e.g. if they mispronounce or forget).

In intercultural understanding/creativity pupils are able to:

- Match/sequence pictures to spoken or written text;
- Retell and/or act out a story (with support of visual prompts);
- Make predictions based upon what they know about stories and other genres;
- Follow the rules of a game;
- Perform rhymes, songs, short dialogues;
- Reflect key features of the culture through creating stories, posters, cards, murals;
- Compare and contrast aspects of different cultures through, e.g. Venn diagrams showing common and unique features, picture charts comparing different cultures.

It is important to be aware that, at this stage, pupils' comprehension will be greater than their expressive ability, so opportunities to demonstrate understanding in various ways should be included.

In literacy pupils are able to:

- Place letters in correct order;
- Match the sound of letters and simple words to the written form;
- Recognise simple words in written form (e.g. their name, words for classroom objects);
- Match objects and images to spoken or written words;
- Form an increasing number of recognisable letters/characters and numbers;
- Pick out key points from short, simple texts;
- Make logical predictions based on the context/situation and their prior knowledge;
- Memorise spellings.

In self- and peer-assessment pupils are able to:

- Think, pair, share. Pupils think individually about a question or set of questions and record response. They then discuss ideas with a partner and record what they have shared. Finally ideas are shared with whole group or with another pair. This process, which is useful at different levels, encourages pupils to think about their learning and achieve greater clarity about their own strengths and weaknesses. It also provides valuable information for the teacher about how pupils are progressing;
- Self-assess by ticking list of things they can do;
- Identify daily/weekly/monthly goals which are reviewed.
- Teachers may provide sample goal statements in target language, e.g.:
 - I am going to talk to _____ about _____;
 - I am going to speak at least _____ times in lessons;
 - I am going to use two new words today: _____ and _____;
 - I am going to write a message about _____ to _____;
- Assess work created by peers using clear criteria (e.g. quality of content, quality of language, quality of presentation).

Formally accredited assessment

Asset Languages (Breakthrough Stage)



LL*		Can Do statements	Examples of teacher assessed tasks
		These statements are intended to reflect the likely observable outcomes of achievement at each level. They are not definitions of proficiency in themselves.	There is some scope for teachers to adapt material to suit their own programme of study.
1	L	I can understand a few familiar spoken words and phrases.	The learner hears six short dialogues which link the name of a person with something else (e.g. a place, an activity, a day of the week).
	S	I can say/repeat a few words and short simple phrases.	Pupils repeat two lines of text after teacher.
	R	I can recognise and read out a few familiar words and phrases.	Matching people/animals/objects/etc to short texts.
	W	I can write or copy simple words or symbols.	Copying list of five words beside a picture.
2	L	I can understand a range of familiar spoken phrases.	The teacher reads six short dialogues which link the name of a person with something else (e.g. a place, an activity, a day of the week).
	S	I can answer simple questions and give basic information.	Pupils answer simple personal questions, e.g. about a friend.
	R	I can understand familiar written phrases.	True/false based on statements about pictures.
	W	I can write one or two short sentences to a model and fill in the words on a simple form.	Completing form/list with single words, then composing two sentences based on information.

*LL = Languages Ladder

3	L	I can understand the main point(s) from a short spoken passage.	The learner hears six short dialogues which link the name of a person with something else (e.g. a place, an activity, a day of the week).
	S	I can ask and answer simple questions and talk about my interests.	Presentation (four sentences) based on personal item, picture, toy, souvenir, book, etc.
	R	I can understand the main point(s) from a short written passage in clear printed script.	Identifying which person the information given in short texts relates to.
	W	I can write a few short sentences with support using expressions which I have already learned.	Translating three simple sentences.

The external assessment for Breakthrough assesses aspects of grades 1–3. It should be noted that candidates can choose to take only teacher assessment, only external assessment or both. Tasks set for external assessment are similar in type to those set for teacher assessment. External assessment is a formally accredited qualification. For teacher assessment learners receive a Grade Award endorsed by OCR.

Performance descriptors for Breakthrough

L	On <i>completing</i> this stage, you should be able to understand a basic range of everyday expressions relating to personal details and needs. You may need to listen several times to get the information you need, depending on how fast and clearly the speaker talks. You should have some understanding of a few simple grammatical structures and sentence patterns. You should be familiar with the sound system of the language. You should be aware of how to address people both formally and informally as appropriate.
S	On <i>completing</i> this stage, you should be able to use a basic range of everyday expressions relating to personal details and needs. Your pronunciation will not always be completely accurate but your meaning will be clear. You should be able to understand and use a few simple grammatical structures and sentence patterns. You should be familiar with the sound system of the language. You should be aware of how to address people both formally and informally as appropriate.
R	On <i>completing</i> this stage, you should be able to understand a basic range of everyday expressions relating to personal details and needs. You should have some understanding of a few simple grammatical structures and sentence patterns. You should be familiar with the writing system of the language. You should be aware of how to address people both formally and informally as appropriate.
W	On <i>completing</i> this stage, you should be able to use a basic range of everyday expressions relating to personal details and needs. Your spelling will not always be completely accurate but your meaning will be clear. You should be able to understand and use a few simple grammatical structures and sentence patterns. You should be familiar with the writing system of the language. You should be aware of how to address people both formally and informally as appropriate.

For full information visit the Asset Languages website (www.assetlanguages.org.uk). Here you can view and download the Tamil Language specification for this level which includes sections on:

- Language purposes and functions
- Grammatical areas
- Vocabulary areas
- Script acquisition

References to both Can Do statements and the nature of Asset Languages tasks are accurate at the time of going to press, but may be subject to future amendments. When using the Languages Ladder and/or Asset Languages materials you are advised to check the latest versions with DfES and OCR respectively.

Level 4

Level 4

Level 4

Themes, topics, texts	Key structures and vocabulary	Oracy	Literacy
அன்பெட்டப் போருள்கள் வாங்குதல் Buying presents பணம் – எண்கள் 1–100 Money/numbers 1–100	<p>நடத்தல் Role-play:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Act out shopping scene where there is an argument over price. Act out scene where shopkeeper keeps trying to sell things the customer doesn't want to buy. Act out scene as a person with particular character, e.g. someone shy and someone bossy (using finger puppets). Act a celebrity going shopping, e.g. Nupah. நிரவா It is important to create comfortable, safe environment when doing drama activities. Emphasise use of mime, gesture, facial expression and tone of voice to help to convey meaning. Draw pupils' attention to stalling strategies to allow time to hesitate, e.g. use spoken expressions and gestures which allow for thinking time. Have pupils practice these. 	<p>நடத்தல் Role-play:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Act out scene involving someone asking for directions. Person giving directions talks too fast or mumbles, so person lost has to keep asking them to repeat. Act out scene as a person with particular character, e.g. someone shy and someone bossy (using finger puppets). Act a celebrity asking for directions, e.g. Rajani அருந்தேயாக நூத்து போல்–எதிராக அது..... தெருவில் உள்ளது. 	<p>ஏழ்த்தல் Letter, word and sentence levels</p> <p>சொங்களை அகரவிடக்கூடியது–மலீவாளனு–இருந்திற்குத் தல் எழுதுத்துக்கள் சொற்களை உருவாக்குதல் Word building.</p> <p>மாஸிப் எழுத்துக்களை, வரிசைப் படுத்துதல், பற்றிச் சொற்களை ஒன்றிணைத்தல் (பிரத்தல்) Jumbled letters, syllables or words.</p> <p>போருத்தமற்ற சொல்களை விவக்கிவிடுதல் Odd one out.</p> <p>பாங்கிடாட்சி சொற்கள் Word snakes. See p41</p> <p>ஒத்துச்சொல்களைப் பாங்களுடன் இரண்டுத்தல் Matching words to pictures.</p> <p>ஆங்கிலச் சொற்களுக்குத் தமிழ்ச்சொற்கள் – கேள்வி பதில் English words to Tamil words, sentence halves, questions and answers.</p> <p>பாங்களுக்குப் பெயரிடுதல் Labelling pictures or diagrams.</p> <p>சொல் ஆட்டைகளை ஒழுங்குப் படுத்தல் Categorising world cards.</p> <p>விடப்பதின் தாம் Text level</p> <p>வரிக்கப்படுத்துதல் Sequencing (dialogues). இடைவெளி நிரப்புதல் Gap-filling (dialogues). சொல்வதெழுதல் (Running) Dictation.</p> <p>See p49</p> <p>ஒருவித்து வார்த்தல் – எழுதுதல் Shared reading/writing. சிறிது உதவியிடுதல் Guided writing (e.g. dialogue based on model).</p> <p>பாட அனாதி உபயோகித்தல் Beginning to use some reference materials.</p>
போகும் வழி கொட்டல் Asking directions	<p>நடத்தல் Role-play:</p> <p>நான் சந்தைக்கு, சினிமை வெரிகு–நூட்டுந்து நினைவுத்திற்கு எப்படிப் போன்று? நேர்க் கோக்கும், இப்புலை நிறுப்பும், பிரபு 1–2–3 வெட்டிப்பல் கோபலவியில் இடம்–வைம் திறும்பும், பாலாத்துக் கூக்கங்கும்.</p> <p>ஆற்றையாக நூத்து போல்–எதிராக அதற்குப் பக்கத்தில்–அடுத்துற் போல்–எதிராக அது..... தெருவில் உள்ளது.</p>	<p>Grammar focus</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prepositions அறுதில் அடுத்து எதிரில் next to, opposite shown by ending on words in Tamil (e.g. near the temple = இல்) அக்கில், அடுத்து, எதிரில், சிறிது உதவியிடுதல் Question words (எட்டோது, எங்கு, மாறு–ன், என்ன, ஏன், எவ்வாறு) 	<p>Resources</p> <p>Picture dictionary</p>

Level 4

Themes, topics, texts	Key structures and vocabulary	Oracy	Literacy
<p>செய்யும் தொழில்களின் பெயர்கள் Names of jobs</p> <p>நாம்புக்கேள்வி வேலை செய்கிறார்கள்? அவன் -அவர் ஒரு சுராதி மேக்கானிக்-ஆதி-வீரங்களானார்-ஆசிரியர்-மருந்துவர், விவசாயி, சட்டத்துணி, போலீஸ், பத்திரிகை நிபுப்பர், பாடகர், நடிகர், விளேஞாளி.</p> <p>அவன் - அவள் எங்கே தொழில் புரிந்தார்கள்? தொழிற்சாலையில், அலுவலகத்தில், கடையில், பாடகாலைத்தில் என்கூறியில், பண்ணையில், நீ எதிர்காலத்தில் என்ன தொழில் செய்ய விரும்பின்றாய்ப் போன்று.....</p> <p>நான் ஓரு..... ஆக விரும்புகிறேன். எனென்றால் எனக்கு அதிக விருப்பம்.</p> <p>Grammar focus</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Prepositions shown by ending on word in Tamil (e.g. near the temple) உ_டி: ஜி- தென்_லை கு_கண் இ_ன் இல்- கண்_ணால் ஏர்த்தேன். கு - என்கு காப்பீசுல்</i> <p>தொழில் நாம்புக்கேள்வி வேலை செய்து வருத்த வேலைகள் Jobs done by family/friends</p> <p>விரும்பும் தொழில் Job preferences</p>	<p>உள்ளு அம்மா-அப்பா-மாண-மாமி என்ன வேலை செய்கிறார்கள்? See p40</p> <p>அவன்-அவர் ஒரு சுராதி மேக்கானிக்-ஆதி-வீரங்களானார்-ஆசிரியர்-மருந்துவர், விவசாயி, சட்டத்துணி, போலீஸ், பத்திரிகை நிபுப்பர், பாடகர், நடிகர், விளேஞாளி. See p40</p> <p>கேள்வி பதில் பயிற்சி Question and answer practice: this might be based around class survey to find out most/least popular jobs in group.</p> <p>வேறுபட்ட வேலையாய்ப்படி விளங்கர்களை கேட்டிடல். Listening and noting: listening to recordings of interviews with different people about their jobs. Pupils note key points including what are considered best and worst aspects of job.</p> <p>ஞிப்பிட ஒருவகைக் கூட்டுக்காண்டித்துக் கூட்டி விழுவதைக் கூட்டுக்காண்டித்துக் கூட்டி Spotlight: a pupil volunteers to come to front of class and stand 'in the spotlight' (e.g. standing on a special spot, sitting on a special chair, wearing a special scarf/hat). Other pupils note numbers 1-10 on sheet of paper ready to respond to questions. The teacher asks ten questions to the spotlight volunteer about the topic covered and s/he gives answer out loud. After each response the rest of class put a tick if they think answer was correct, a cross if they think it was wrong and a question mark if they are not sure. Following applause for 'spotlight' pupil, teacher goes over responses. For each question teacher asks how many people gave which response. This gives valuable feedback both for the teacher and for pupils on what they need to work on further. A variation of this is where pupils hold up 'calling cards' to give their responses. Each pupil has a set of three cards, one green one to signal 'correct', one red one to signal 'wrong' and one amber one to signal 'not sure'). This gives an immediate visual impression of who understands what.</p> <p>ஆக்கப்புவழன் கருத்துக்களைக் கூட்டிறிதல் Prepared/improvised dialogue: use imagination to create interesting conversations using familiar language, e.g role-play in pairs of radio/TV interview with (famous) person about their job.</p>	<p>அதே முறையில் வருத்து வாரித்தல் - எழுதல் Shared reading/writing.</p> <p>உதவியோடு எழுதல் Guided writing: e.g. 'Day in the life of ...' based on a model. See Item 4 in <i>Oracy</i>, opposite.</p> <p>பாட அகாதி உட்போகித்தல் Beginning to use some reference materials (picture dictionary, verb tables).</p> <p>நிற்றெழுத்து (அறில்) உடி: அ, க, ச, சு, த நெட- எடுத்து (நெடில்) உம் ஆ, கா, சா, து, தா:</p>	

Level 4

Themes, topics, texts	Key structures and vocabulary	Oracy	Literacy
செயல்முறைகள் Instructions குறிப்புக்கள் Comments	<p>பேசுதல், கேட்டல், வாசித்தல், எழுதுதல், எழுதுபயிற்சி Build up use of target language for classroom routines: use consistently.</p> <p>கண்ணன் ஜோன் ஸின்னன் Simon says: teacher, then pupil gives commands.</p>	<p>ஜோன்பயிற்சி Build up use of target language for classroom routines: use consistently.</p>	<p>பொரிடுதல் Matching cards with simple information to pictures and then completing extra card(s) of their own.</p> <p>ஸ்ரீமி உள்ள சோல் அட்டக்கண சரிப்பக விகிசப்பும் விளையம் படிக்கவும் படம் விளைக்கவும், சொற்களை வாசியில்லை சரிபாக ஒழுங்களைக்கவும்.</p> <p>தவியில் சொற்களை இணை வெளிக்குள் நிறப்புக விட்டு வேலை பிகரிக்கிறீர்களானது, நல்லது, சிறப்பானது, திருப்பதியானது, சா தாரணாவானது, திருத்தி இல்லாதது</p> <p>தரா துருங்களது, தரா துரும்பது</p>
கிழவுகள் பிரைஸ் மூலமாக விடுதலை கொடுத்து கொடுத்துக்கொண்ட கூறுதல் குறிப்புக்களைக் கண்டுபிடித்தல் குறிப்புக்களைக் கண்டுபிடித்தல் குறிப்புக்களைக் கண்டுபிடித்தல்	<p>Key words/phrases to teach as information is presented with supporting visuals:</p> <p>கேட்டில் புதுவேலையான பழகேவேலையான பிரசித்தமான தீருவேலை புரையானிகள் தூவானிகள் வைப்புதல் (வழிப்புதலானர்) அலைங்குத்தல் (அலைங்கரிக்கின்றாளர்)</p>	<p>வேறுபட்ட இடங்களின் படங்களைப் பார்த்து குத்துக்கொண்ட கூறுதல்</p> <p>Responding to artwork: bring in pictures or examples of art that students might see during a trip to Sri Lanka/India (e.g. architecture, paintings, sculpture). Arrange these around the room and allow pupils to examine them. Pupils can use a simple grid format with pictures to record the feelings or responses that each picture evokes. They can do this activity in groups and later share the information. Also invite them to look for what makes the pieces distinctive and what they have in common. Have them work in groups to classify the articles.</p>	<p>தெயில் சொற்களைக் கண்டுபிடித்தல் Complete a reading jigsaw by putting text cards in the correct order, reading some of the words aloud.</p> <p>தெயில் சொற்களைக் கண்டுபிடித்தல் Find the missing words; looking at a familiar written poem with all the rhyming words removed and written on word cards, pupils re-build the poem correctly, then read it aloud. They then jumble up the rhyming words and re-read the nonsense poem aloud.</p>
கிழவுகள் பிரைஸ் மூலமாக விடுதலை கொடுத்து கொடுத்துக்கொண்ட கூறுதல் குறிப்புக்களைக் கண்டுபிடித்தல் குறிப்புக்களைக் கண்டுபிடித்தல் குறிப்புக்களைக் கண்டுபிடித்தல்	<p>கல்லூர் கோபில், சிவலேனா லெட்டாத் மலை, சிவக்ரியா (வேவியம்), சிவக்ரியா (தாவரவியல் புங்களா)</p> <p>பிரித்தானியா (தாவரவியல் புங்களா)</p> <p>கண்டு - தலதா மாளிகை திருகோணமலை-சரித்திருப்பு பிரசித்தி பெற்றது.</p> <p>Nallur-temple Sivanolipatha malai</p>	<p>கேரள சிவப்பரம், சிவப்பா மாளிகை கண்ணன் பிரித்தல்</p> <p>கோதுதல் Discussing artwork: have pupils locate and bring to class examples of typical Indian/Sri Lankan art with an explanation of what they think makes the art typical.</p>	<p>தெயில் பாரம்பரிய கலைகளை பிரித்தல்</p> <p>கலைக்காரர் கலைகளுடன் ஒப்பார்த்தல் Compare traditional stories from Tamil and British cultures (as well as other cultures).</p>
கிழவுகள் பிரைஸ் மூலமாக விடுதலை கொடுத்து கொடுத்துக்கொண்ட கூறுதல் குறிப்புக்களைக் கண்டுபிடித்தல் குறிப்புக்களைக் கண்டுபிடித்தல் குறிப்புக்களைக் கண்டுபிடித்தல்	<p>Sigiriya (Art paintings) Peradeniya (Botanical gardens) Kandy-Thalatha Palace Trincomalei-Historical place</p>	<p>கைதை எழுதுதல் Writing a story: ask pupils as a group to compose a story about one of the works they have seen by making suggestions and comments that the teacher can record. Invite each student to make one comment for inclusion. The story can be used for further writing and reading practice.</p>	<p>கைதை எழுதுதல் Writing a story: ask pupils as a group to compose a story about one of the works they have seen by making suggestions and comments that the teacher can record. Invite each student to make one comment for inclusion. The story can be used for further writing and reading practice.</p>
மதுரை, சிதம்பரம் Stories and songs	<p>மதுரையைம் மண்ணாளம் ஆய்வுப்படுக்கை வயலைவெளி அடர்ந்த காடு வளர்ந்தாம்</p>	<p>See above</p>	<p>குறிப்புக்களைக் கண்டுபிடித்தல்</p> <p>குறிப்புக்களைக் கண்டுபிடித்தல்</p> <p>குறிப்புக்களைக் கண்டுபிடித்தல்</p> <p>குறிப்புக்களைக் கண்டுபிடித்தல்</p>
முதலை, சிதம்பரம் Creativity	<p>See http://community.gold.ac.uk</p>	<p>குறிப்புக்களைக் கண்டுபிடித்தல்</p>	<p>குறிப்புக்களைக் கண்டுபிடித்தல்</p>

Level 5

Themes, topics, texts	Key structures and vocabulary	Oracy	Literacy
<p>மக்களேச் சந்தித்தல் Meeting people (appropriate modes of address)</p> <p>குணவியப்புகள் விவரித்தல் Character descriptions</p> <p>வனாக்கம், எழுபடி, சாலைக்கு வாருங்கள் எட்டாய் இருந்திருக்கள் எவ்வளவில் முசிரியர் – நான் பண், நான்பி உனது நெஞ்சியில் நான்டன் – நான்டியார்? அவனுக்கு –அவனுக்கு எவ்வள பிழித்தும்? உனது வருப்பு நான்டியர்கள் பற்றிக் கூறுக. அவர்களுட் ன் எப்படி ஒத்துப் போகிறாப்? நான் அவர்களுட் ன் ஒத்துப் போகிறேன். எனக்கு –அவர்களுட் ன் ஒத்துப் போகவில்லை. கேட்காரராக – ஏரிச்சனாக, பூரிச்சிப்பினால்வாராக – வேசார்ப்புப்பிற்பாக, கட்டுமொயாக – வெறுவின்துவாராக, பலவாக – பலவிளையாக, புத்திசாலியாக – கேள்வாயாக, அலைத்தியாக – தேவையற்றுப் போகவாராக, நட்புள்ளவாராக – நட்பற்றவாராக, பொதுநல்வாராக – சுயநல்வாராக அபிராமியிலும் பார்க்க பிரச்சனா நல்லவான், இராமன் மிக நல்லவான். உனது பிறப்பு இராசி எவ்வள? கும்பராசி, மிதுளாரி, போடும் நீஷ் இலாட்சாதிப்பியளால்</p> <p>Language of negotiation (Diamond ranking activity)</p> <p>சமரசம் செய்யும் ஜெயி ஆஸ், அது சரி/ இல்லை–அது பிழை நான் சம்பாதிக்கிறேன். சம்பாதிக்கில்லை நீ என்ன நினைக்கிறேய? நான் ... எவ்வறி நினைக்கிறேன். நான் ... முக்கியம் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். விட... முக்கியம் மதல், இரண்டாவது என்று இங்கு குறிப்பிடுகிறோம்</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Grammer focus</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adjectives: அலை. ஜெயி உ–டி: வெள்ளைடி பாசி ஓடியது. • Agreement (gender and number) உால், என்கள் • Comparatives and superlatives (போரிடுதல்) • Verbs: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future tense (எதிர் என்கள்) • Conditional tense (ஏவல் என்கள்) <p>Resources</p> <p>ஆந்தித்து, திருக்குறள்</p>	<p>As pupils progress through the levels, there is some recycling of topics. Whilst it may well be important to reactivate previously learnt vocabulary and structures (typically through brainstorming), the teacher should be aiming rapidly to extend the topic in terms both of content and sophistication of language as well as providing the opportunity for the development of higher order thinking skills (e.g. comparing, explaining, justifying). It is essential that teachers do not view topics as self-contained units, but are making links between the different areas they are covering.</p> <p>Indeed there are increased opportunities for cross-curricular work and work around different text types at this level. With regard to grammar, pupils are expected to be able to use a range of tenses and to construct longer, more complex sentences. They should also be increasingly aware of strategies for extracting meaning from spoken and written texts, drawing on contextual and other clues, e.g. non-verbal signals. (See <i>Language learning strategies</i> checklist pp26–7)</p> <p>முயற்சி Making appropriate use of different forms of address, polite/familiar, formal/informal.</p> <p>சம்பிரித்தனை Brainstorming; how would you describe this person's character? (pupil, teacher, celebrity). Possibly allow pupils to prepare ideas in pairs first, referring to dictionary, and then get feedback from whole class.</p> <p>ரெங்கந்தன் குணாதிச்சியங்களை தூப்படுத்துதல் Diamond ranking*: what qualities do you look for in a friend?</p> <p>விட்டுக்கு–பள்ளிக்கு வருடவரை வருவேண்டும் Welcoming a guest from Sri Lanka/India (to the school).</p> <p>Resources</p> <p>www.ocat.sas.upenn.edu/plct/tamilweb/software/tamizanuthu.com</p>	<p>எ– வரிக்க 'Na' Row ஏ எா எி ஒ ஹ உ னோ கோ னோ னோ னோ</p> <p>ர வரிக்க 'Ta' Row ரா ரி ரூ ரே ரே ரோ ரோ ரோ ரோ</p> <p>ல– வரிக்க 'La' Row லா லீ ஹூ ஹோ ஹோ ஹோ ஹோ</p> <p>வ வரிக்க 'Va' Row வா வில் வு லே வே கோ வோ வோ வோ</p> <p>ழ வரிக்க 'Zh' Row ழா ழிழ் ழு ஷே ஷே ஷோ ஷோ</p> <p>ள வரிக்க 'Ha' Row ளா ளி ளீ ளூ ளூ ளோ ளோ</p> <p>சொர்களில் புது எழுத்துக்களை கண்டறிதல் Underlining new letters in words.</p> <p>ஆங்கிலம்–தமிழ் அகராதியைப் பயன் படுத்துதல் Dictionary race: find the English equivalent of Tamil words.</p> <p>தமிழ் சொர்களின் மூலத்தை ஆய்வுநடிதல் Research origin of Tamil names.</p> <p>வசனத்தீக்கட்ட பெயர், விகினி, அலை மொழியேப் பிரித்துக் கண்ணுக்கிடும். Analysing vocabulary: (adjective, noun, verb, adverb). Types of ending.</p> <p>கால பொன்களைப் படித்துக்கூடும். Reading and noting key முரித்துக் கண்ணுக்கிடும். Points from horoscopes.</p> <p>ராசிச் சில்லாங்களை சுவரோட்டியாக அமைத்தல் Poster about personal zodiac sign.</p> <p>சொந்த இகைணப்பதனாத்திற்கு வடிவமைத்தல் Designing home page for a personal website.</p>	<p>*Diamond ranking is a group activity intended to stimulate thinking and encourage discussion. Each group is given nine cards, on each of which a point related to the topic is written (in this case a personal quality). The pupils have to discuss and agree on a rank order for the cards, placing them in order of importance in the shape of a diamond. To help pupils engage in discussion, teacher should revise/introduce language of negotiation and/or provide prompt sheet with key phrases. (See Key structures and vocabulary opposite)</p>

Level 5

Level 5

Level 5

Themes, topics, texts	Key structures and vocabulary	Oracy	Literacy
உடல்கள் – நூகரீகு Dress/fashion	உடல்கள் நீ என்ன அணிவாய்? அவள் – அவள் என்ன அணிவாய்? சட்டை, அணர்க்கார்ஸ் லை, கழுத்துப்பாடி, தேநாள் துண்டு, கல்பறை, இடுப்பாடி, தெளப்பி, வேட்டி, சரிதார், ப்ளட்டை, வெங்கா து., சோஷி, வெல்லெட், பெடின்கள்(கார்ச்டன்), பட்.பு, கணி, வெல்லெட், மிகுங்களோம், மிகுங்கத்தின் தேநால் முழுங்களது, எடுப்பாயனது, சாதாரணமானது, அவைப்பாடு செய்யப்பட்டது, அறுக்கு கோரு போட்டது, பால்வீடிப்பட்டது, பொதுநான், பொமாப்படு போத்தன்(தெறி), இருக்குமானது, தென்னளூப்பாயனது, மோதிரப், காட்டி, தேநாடு, ஆட்டுமல், வெட்டி (தந்தும், வெள்ளி, வையம், முத்து) பாடசாலைச் சீருடை, களிமயாட்டு, கலைச்சார் விழா, விவரித்தல்	<p>மக்கள் போட்டி, ஒலிப்பதிவுகளைக் கோட்டால். Listening and noting: listening to recordings of interviews with different people about clothes/jewellery/fashion. Pupils note key points including preferences with regard to design, fabrics, comfort.</p> <p>சமீகந்தனை Brainstorming to revise and extend clothes' vocabulary: this can be done as whole class activity or initially in pairs with the support of a dictionary.</p> <p>கேள்விகளுக்கு விரிவான பதில்களை அளித்தல் Open ended questioning: putting more open-ended questions to pupils and encouraging longer responses, including use of connectives, relative clauses, etc.</p> <p>கருத்துக் கணிப்பி Survey: pupils interview classmates, family and friends to find out opinions regarding past and present fashion and Asian/Western fashion. Data is analysed and presented in the form of bar charts/pie charts (using spreadsheet software).</p> <p>பார்வையாளர்களுக்கு எடுத்துக் கூறுவது விசேஷ விழாவிற்கு என்ன உடல் அணிவாய்ப்? நான் – அணிவாய்து, அவள் – அவள் அணிவாய்து. உங்களு எந்த நூகரீக் கூட்டுவாக விருப்பார்கள் கீழ்க்கண்ட நூட்டுப் போக்குத்தைப் பார்வைது - புதியப்புது (பூப்புதல்)</p> <p>செயல்முறையை பெப்பிடுதல் (கிழக்கு-கீழ்க்கு-வழக்கையானை – புதிய – ஆண் பெண்களுக்கான)</p> <p>Comparing styles East/West, traditional/modern, male/female</p>	<p>வெண்டலைக்க Mini whiteboard activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Write the synonym/antonym for ... Write three adjectives describing size. One out (pupils choose odd one out of four words and then justify their decision). Anagram game: teacher writes word on board and students write down as many words as they can from it. Making a sentence of six, eight or ten words including a grammatical feature, e.g. a connective, a tense, OR a negative sentence OR a question. <p>தகவல்பாக்களை பொருத்துமான பார்வையாளர்களுக்கு எடுத்துக் கொத்தல் Matching: match captions to pictures.</p> <p>இணைப்புதல் Gap filling captions or short articles/reviews: missing words provided in box below for differentiation.</p> <p>மாணவர்கள் சுரி சிறு குழுக்களைக் கேர்ந்து, பல்லுாக் கம் மூலம் பகல்பத்துக்களைத் தயாரித்தல் Creating PowerPoint presentation/fashion magazine in groups: After initial whole class brainstorm, pupils work in groups to plan, research and then draft and redraft pages/screens combining text with images, sound effects, etc.</p> <p>Resources www.languages-ict.org.uk காலைவேற்றாடுகளை மாணவர்களுக்கு உணர்த்துவது, Developing pupils' awareness of different genres (advertisement, review, interview).</p> <p>ஆய்வாடு அறிமுகப்படுத்தல் Researching and presenting the process of clothes manufacturing from the growing and picking of the cotton to sale in a department store in the UK. (Citizenship link).</p> <p>நங்க வடிவமைத்தல் Persuasive writing: designing a piece of jewellery and writing a paragraph promoting it.</p> <p>ஆசாரம் கேட்டும் அறிமுகப்படுத்துவது உடல் (இரு கொடி அகாதி தீ உடலோகிப்பது உடல்) Developing reference skills, including use of bilingual dictionary.</p>
உடல்கள் – நூகரீகு Dress/fashion	உடல்கள் நீ என்ன அணிவாய்? அவள் – அவள் என்ன அணிவாய்? சட்டை, அணர்க்கார்ஸ் லை, கழுத்துப்பாடி, தேநாள் துண்டு, கல்பறை, இடுப்பாடி, தெளப்பி, வேட்டி, சரிதார், ப்ளட்டை, வெங்கா து., சோஷி, வெல்லெட், மிகுங்களோம், மிகுங்கத்தின் தேநால் முழுங்களது, எடுப்பாயனது, சாதாரணமானது, அவைப்பாடு செய்யப்பட்டது, அறுக்கு கோரு போட்டது, பால்வீடிப்பட்டது, பொதுநான், பொமாப்படு போத்தன்(தெறி), இருக்குமானது, தென்னளூப்பாயனது, மோதிரப், காட்டி, தேநாடு, ஆட்டுமல், வெட்டி (தந்தும், வெள்ளி, வையம், முத்து) பாடசாலைச் சீருடை, களிமயாட்டு, கலைச்சார் விழா, விவரித்தல்	<p>மக்கள் போட்டி, ஒலிப்பதிவுகளைக் கோட்டால். Listening and noting: listening to recordings of interviews with different people about clothes/jewellery/fashion. Pupils note key points including preferences with regard to design, fabrics, comfort.</p> <p>சமீகந்தனை Brainstorming to revise and extend clothes' vocabulary: this can be done as whole class activity or initially in pairs with the support of a dictionary.</p> <p>கேள்விகளுக்கு விரிவான பதில்களை அளித்தல் Open ended questioning: putting more open-ended questions to pupils and encouraging longer responses, including use of connectives, relative clauses, etc.</p> <p>கருத்துக் கணிப்பி Survey: pupils interview classmates, family and friends to find out opinions regarding past and present fashion and Asian/Western fashion. Data is analysed and presented in the form of bar charts/pie charts is using spreadsheet software).</p> <p>பார்வையாளர்களுக்கு எடுத்துக் கூறுவது விசேஷ விழாவிற்கு என்ன உடல் அணிவாய்ப்? நான் – அணிவாய்து, அவள் – அவள் அணிவாய்து. உங்களு எந்த நூகரீக் கூட்டுவாக விருப்பார்கள் கீழ்க்கண்ட நூட்டுப் போக்குத்தைப் பார்வைது - புதியப்புது (பூப்புதல்)</p> <p>செயல்முறையை பெப்பிடுதல் (கிழக்கு-கீழ்க்கு-வழக்கையானை – புதிய – ஆண் பெண்களுக்கான)</p> <p>Comparing styles East/West, traditional/modern, male/female</p>	<p>வெண்டலைக்க Mini whiteboard activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Write the synonym/antonym for ... Write three adjectives describing size. One out (pupils choose odd one out of four words and then justify their decision). Anagram game: teacher writes word on board and students write down as many words as they can from it. Making a sentence of six, eight or ten words including a grammatical feature, e.g. a connective, a tense, OR a negative sentence OR a question. <p>தகவல்பாக்களை பொருத்துமான பார்வையாளர்களுக்கு எடுத்துக் கொத்தல் Matching: match captions to pictures.</p> <p>இணைப்புதல் Gap filling captions or short articles/reviews: missing words provided in box below for differentiation.</p> <p>மாணவர்கள் சுரி சிறு குழுக்களைக் கேர்ந்து, பல்லுாக் கம் மூலம் பகல்பத்துக்களைத் தயாரித்தல் Creating PowerPoint presentation/fashion magazine in groups: After initial whole class brainstorm, pupils work in groups to plan, research and then draft and redraft pages/screens combining text with images, sound effects, etc.</p> <p>Resources www.languages-ict.org.uk காலைவேற்றாடுகளை மாணவர்களுக்கு உணர்த்துவது, Developing pupils' awareness of different genres (advertisement, review, interview).</p> <p>ஆய்வாடு அறிமுகப்படுத்தல் Researching and presenting the process of clothes manufacturing from the growing and picking of the cotton to sale in a department store in the UK. (Citizenship link).</p> <p>நங்க வடிவமைத்தல் Persuasive writing: designing a piece of jewellery and writing a paragraph promoting it.</p> <p>ஆசாரம் கேட்டும் அறிமுகப்படுத்துவது உடல் (இரு கொடி அகாதி தீ உடலோகிப்பது உடல்) Developing reference skills, including use of bilingual dictionary.</p>

காலைவேற்றாடுகளை மாணவர்களுக்கு உணர்த்துவது

Level 5

Level 5		Themes, topics, texts	Key structures and vocabulary	Oracy	Literacy	
<p>பலதாறப்பட்ட ஊடகங்கள்</p> <p>(தொலைக்காட்சி, தொடர்புமிகு வேலையாலோலி), சீடி, உலை, கணனி, பிளிட்டல் காயிரா, கைத்தொலைபோன்)</p> <p>Different types of media (television, radio, CD, DVD, computer, digital camera, video camera, mobile phone, MP3 player)</p> <p>விருப்பச் சார்பு</p> <p>Preferences</p> <p>Frequency of use</p>	<p>நீ தொலைக்காட்சி பியர்ட்டாயா, வா ஜெனாவி கேஸ்ட்ரா? பாடல்கள் கேள்பாயா? சிலிஸிலிற்குப் போவாரா?</p> <p>உள்ளது என்ன? என்னிடப்பட்டால் நிகழ்ச்சிகள் பார்க்க, கூட்டுப் பிழக்கும்?</p> <p>கலந்துகொண்டால், ஆலைப்பதில், நாடகங்கள், விளையாட்டு, அறியால் நிகழ்ச்சிகள், செய்திகள், விஞ்ஞானர், கூட்டுக்கலை மீறாவது நிதங்கரிகள்.</p> <p>உள்குப் பிழத்து நினைப்பாடும் என்ன?</p> <p>எனக்கு அவனிலேயின், ஆச்சரியம் தாநம், பிரிப்பு-தும், காதல், பாச்சகரா, பாச்சகரும், இல்லைத்தும், இலைச் பால்கள் பிரித்தும்.</p> <p>எவ்வளவு இல்லைகளை நீ கேள்க விரும்தியாப்? எனக்குக் கர்நாடக, உலைக வாத்தியில், நாட்டுப்பால், பிரித்துமான, பாச்சா, நிருக்கிணக்கள் பிழத்தும்,</p> <p>உள்ளது பிழத்த பாகார்பாகி), நடுகள் (நடிப்புக் கார்புக் கர்நாடகம், அதிர்த்துமான, பாச்சா, நிருக்கிணக்கள் பிழத்தும்,</p> <p>உள்ளது பிழத்த பாகார்பாகி?</p> <p>உள்ளிடம் கணனி இருக்கிறதா?</p> <p>நீ எதற்கு அதனைப் பயன்படுத்துவதுமாப்? மன் அலைக்கொண்டு விளையாடுகிறேன், இல்லையாத்தில்லேவும்! தேவைப்பார்ப்பிடு, அஞ்சல்லரியேவின்! அனுப்பிவேன், நான்பார்க்குனேன் கலந்துகொடுக்குவேன். எனது புலக்டாடு, நங்களைப் பார்ப்பிடேன், எனது விடி டு வேலைகளைச் செய்வேன்.</p>	<p>ஏன்ன நலை பெறுகிறது?</p> <p>அங்கு (பி ம், கச்சேரி, உலைதுநாடு விளையாட்டு)....</p> <p>நாங்கள் (மாயப் பார்ப்பிடோம்..</p> <p>உலைக்குப் போய்க் காட்க விடுப்பா?</p> <p>ஆய், எனக்கு மிகவும் விருப்பாம், இல்லை எனக்கு விடுப்பம் இல்லை, என்னால் நிற்க முடியாது.</p> <p>அனுமதிச்சீட்டு என்ன விலை?</p> <p>எப்போது அது ஆப்பாகிறது?</p> <p>அது ஆயுண் எங்கிறது.</p> <p>எங்கே நம் சந்திப்போம்?</p> <p>நாம் எனது- எனது- விடுத்து முன்னால்- வெளியே சுதானே, மீண்டும் அங்கு சந்திப்போம்.</p>	<p>Listening and noting: listening to recordings of people making arrangements and noting details.</p> <p>நிஷ்டத்துக் காட்டல்</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Act out scene (on phone) where two friends disagree on what film they should go and see. Act out scene as a person with particular character, e.g. someone very optimistic, someone very pessimistic (using finger puppets). Act a spy (on the phone) arranging to meet another spy in a certain row at the cinema to pass on secret information, e.g. James Bond. 	<p>சினிமாவிற்கு, கச்சேரிக்கு அல்லது விளையாட்டுக்களோப் பார்ப்பதற்கு நேர ஒழுங்கு செய்தல்</p> <p>Making arrangements</p> <p>Invitation Location Time</p>	<p>செய்திக் கருக்கம் Translating/Interpreting: news round up from India/Sri Lanka. Pupils act as translators/interpreters summarising selected news items from Indian/Sri Lankan press for UK audience.</p> <p>மொழி அறிவு விருத்தி செய்தல் Word relationships: develop pupils' language awareness by talking about word derivations, including borrowings from other languages.</p> <p>தகவல் செக்கிப்பு ஆய்வுக் கூறுகிற செய்தல் Developing reference skills, including use of bilingual dictionary.</p> <p>முன்னாடு செய்தல் Hide 'n' seek: memorisation technique.</p> <p>See p54</p>	<p>செய்திக் கருக்கம் Sequencing dialogue.</p> <p>தகவலை தீட்டுதல் Note taking: scanning events pages in magazine or on Internet for key information.</p> <p>கார மூன்கொண விவரித்துதல்: From film information identifying three you might like to see and explain reason for your choice.</p>
<p>பலதாறப்பட்ட ஊடகங்கள்</p> <p>(தொலைக்காட்சி, தொடர்புமிகு வேலையாலோலி), சீடி, உலை, கணனி, பிளிட்டல் காயிரா, கைத்தொலைபோன்)</p> <p>Different types of media (television, radio, CD, DVD, computer, digital camera, video camera, mobile phone, MP3 player)</p> <p>விருப்பச் சார்பு</p> <p>Preferences</p> <p>Frequency of use</p>	<p>நீ தொலைக்காட்சி பியர்ட்டாயா, வா ஜெனாவி கேஸ்ட்ரா? பாடல்கள் கேள்பாயா? சிலிஸிலிற்குப் போவாரா?</p> <p>உள்ளது என்ன? என்னிடப்பட்டால் நிகழ்ச்சிகள் பார்க்க, கூட்டுப் பிழக்கும்?</p> <p>கலந்துகொண்டால், ஆலைப்பதில், நாடகங்கள், விளையாட்டு, அறியால் நிகழ்ச்சிகள், செய்திகள், விஞ்ஞானர், கூட்டுக்கலை மீறாவது நிதங்கரிகள்.</p> <p>உள்குப் பிழத்து நினைப்பாடும் என்ன?</p> <p>எனக்கு அவனிலேயின், ஆச்சரியம் தாநம், பிரிப்பு-தும், காதல், பாச்சகரா, பாச்சகரும், இல்லைத்தும், இலைச் பால்கள் பிரித்தும்.</p> <p>எவ்வளவு இல்லைகளை நீ கேள்க விரும்தியாப்? எனக்குக் கர்நாடக, உலைக வாத்தியில், நாட்டுப்பால், பிரித்துமான, பாச்சா, நிருக்கிணக்கள் பிழத்தும்,</p> <p>உள்ளது பிழத்த பாகார்பாகி?</p> <p>உள்ளிடம் கணனி இருக்கிறதா?</p> <p>நீ எதற்கு அதனைப் பயன்படுத்துவதுமா?</p> <p>மன் அலைக்கொண்டு விளையாடுகிறேன், இல்லையாத்தில்லேவும்! தேவைப்பார்ப்பிடு, அஞ்சல்லரியேவின்! அனுப்பிவேன், நான்பார்க்குனேன் கலந்துகொடுக்குவேன். எனது புலக்டாடு, நங்களைப் பார்ப்பிடேன், எனது விடி டு வேலைகளைச் செய்வேன்.</p>	<p>ஏன்ன நலை பெறுகிறது?</p> <p>அங்கு (பி ம், கச்சேரி, உலைதுநாடு விளையாட்டு)....</p> <p>நாங்கள் (மாயப் பார்ப்பிடோம்..</p> <p>உலைக்குப் போய்க் காட்க விடுப்பா?</p> <p>ஆய், எனக்கு மிகவும் விருப்பாம், இல்லை எனக்கு விடுப்பம் இல்லை, என்னால் நிற்க முடியாது.</p> <p>அனுமதிச்சீட்டு என்ன விலை?</p> <p>எப்போது அது ஆப்பாகிறது?</p> <p>அது ஆயுண் எங்கிறது.</p> <p>எங்கே நம் சந்திப்போம்?</p> <p>நாம் எனது- எனது- விடுத்து முன்னால்- வெளியே சுதானே, மீண்டும் அங்கு சந்திப்போம்.</p>	<p>செய்திக் கருக்கம் Translating/Interpreting: news round up from India/Sri Lanka. Pupils act as translators/interpreters summarising selected news items from Indian/Sri Lankan press for UK audience.</p> <p>மொழி அறிவு விருத்தி செய்தல் Word relationships: develop pupils' language awareness by talking about word derivations, including borrowings from other languages.</p> <p>தகவல் செக்கிப்பு ஆய்வுக் கூறுகிற செய்தல் Developing reference skills, including use of bilingual dictionary.</p> <p>முன்னாடு செய்தல் Hide 'n' seek: memorisation technique.</p> <p>See p54</p>	<p>செய்திக் கருக்கம் Sequencing dialogue.</p> <p>தகவலை தீட்டுதல் Note taking: scanning events pages in magazine or on Internet for key information.</p> <p>கார மூன்கொண விவரித்துதல்: From film information identifying three you might like to see and explain reason for your choice.</p>		

Level 6

Level 6

Themes, topics, texts	Key structures and vocabulary	Oracy	Literacy	
ஆழோக்கிய வாய்வு Healthy living உணவுக் கருத்துப்பறிவுச் சுற்றாடல் Diet, exercise, environment	<p>நீ எவ்வகையான உணவை உண்டாப் – விரும்புவாப்? நான் ஆர்வங்கல், சென், மலேசிய, தாய்லாங், மத்தீஸ் கிழக்கு, இந்திய, பாக்தில் தானிய இலங்கொலு உணவு வகைகளான வினாப்புகளை – உண்டீடன்.</p> <p>நான் அாவரா உணவை உண்டாலேன் நான் இந்தூசி (பாடு, ஆடு, பள்ளி, கொழி) கருத்துக்கணிப்பு Survey: pupils interview classmates, family and friends to find out about lifestyle.</p> <p>கருத்துக்கணிப்பு Survey: pupils interview classmates, family and friends to find out about school meals.</p> <p>நவூயான வாழ்விற்கு ஏற்ற உணவு வகைகளை எடுத்துக்காட்டி பிரேரணைகளை எடுத்துக்கொள்ள பிரேரணைகள் – (பொட்டி, பிட்டு, அப்பம், சப்பாத்தி, பூரி) பாலுஞை – (பால், வெண்ணை, தயப்பு) இன்பாட்டப் பண்டம் – (கேக்கு, பிளக்ட், இன்பாட்கள்) பாளங்கள் – (தங்கி ஸீரி. தேநிர், கொப்பி, பழங்கள்)</p> <p>நீ, சுக்தேகியாக இருக்கிறீயா? அவன் சுக்தேகியாக இருக்கிறானா? ஆம், நான் ஆரோக்கிய உணவை உண்கிறேன்.</p> <p>நான் சாப்பிடுவதில்லை –அழுப்பது இல்லை நீ என்ன காலை உணவை, மதிப்பு உணவை உண்டாப்? உனது பண்டில் மதிப்பு போசன தத்திற்கு நிறுத்தப்படுவது கால்கிரர்களா? நீ சிற்றுண்டிய கள் அதிகம் உண்டாயா?</p> <p>நீ உடற்பிற்சி எடுக்கிறீயா? ஆம், நான் இயாகாச பாப், யெற்சி செப்பைவன், ஆம், நான் உடற்பந்தி, டெ-எலெ, கிரிக்குட், பீ-மின்டன், கைப்பந்து) விளையாடுவேன்.</p> <p>நான் வாரத்தில் ஒரு நாள் (நீச்சலுக்கு, ஓட்டத்திற்கு நடந்திருந்து) கீரா வேளன் நான் கிளித்தந்து குவிளாயா குவேன்.</p> <p>நீ சிறந்த ஆரோக்கியாக இருப்பதற்கு இவற்றை என்ன செய்வாய்? நான் கீலமலதிக் கூட்டுப்பேர்கள்.</p> <p>நான் சத்துஞ்சள உணவை உண்டீடன் – குறைவாகச் சாப்பிடுவேன்.</p>	<p>வாழ்க்கை முறை பற்றிச் சிந்தித்தல். Brainstorm to identify features of healthy and unhealthy lifestyles: this can be done as whole class activity or initially in pairs with the support of a dictionary.</p> <p>கருத்துக்கணிப்பு Survey: pupils interview classmates, family and friends to find out about lifestyle.</p> <p>கருத்துக்கணிப்பு Survey: pupils interview classmates, family and friends to find out about school meals.</p> <p>நவூயான வாழ்விற்கு ஏற்ற உணவு வகைகளை எடுத்துக்காட்டி பிரேரணைகளை எடுத்துக்கொள்ள பிரேரணைகள் – பாலுஞை – (பால், வெண்ணை, தயப்பு)</p> <p>விளையாட தமாரித்தல் Video recording: take a video of advertisements compiled and presented by pupils or invite pupils to present their advertisement using ICT (presentation software).</p> <p>பயிர்ச்சிகளை இருப்புக்கையிடத் தல் Preparing exercise routine: pupils understand and make up an exercise routine.</p> <p>ரூதல் வரிகீசன Diamond ranking: best (or worst) ways to keep healthy. See p53</p> <p>விளைச்ச செய்க்களை வேறுப்பாடுகளை விளையாட்டுப் பூலம் காட்டுக் கொட்டுவது Battleship game: fun way to practice grammar, e.g. verb manipulation. Played in pairs. Each pair has grid with specific elements marked at top and side, e.g. infinitive of verbs on left and pronouns across top. Each pupil secretly puts crosses in five squares. They then have to combine elements correctly to hit different boxes on their partner's grid and 'sink' ships. It is useful to mark off squares they have tried unsuccessfully. If they get one right they continue until wrong when it's partner's turn. First to sink all five of partner's ships is winner. Adaptable to different levels.</p>	<p>நேண்டுபாதக முனை செய்ய சொடுகள்</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mini whiteboard activities: Categorising, e.g. healthy-unhealthy. Odd one out. <p>• Anagram game. Teacher writes word on board and students write down as many words as they can from it.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Making a sentence of six, eight or ten words including a grammatical feature, e.g. a connective, a tense OR a negative sentence OR a question. <p>நொல்வடுதல் சொல்வடுதல் Dictation.</p> <p>நோயிடெய்ப்பு Translation: from and into target language.</p> <p>சரிபான விளையேய்த் தெரிவிசெய்தல் Multiple choice magazine style quiz which revises present tense and frequency phrases in contexts such as food, drink, sport.</p> <p>நினைவுகள் எதிர் காலம் ஆகிபவர்க்கு தெரிவிசெய்தல் Writing a good resolution page including present and future lenses using ICT (desktop-publishing software).</p> <p>மாணவர் தமக்குள் தொகவுக்களைப் பிரிமாறுப் பூலும் காட்டுக் கொட்டுவது</p> <p>Pupils exchange information with partner school in Sri Lanka/India about aspects of lifestyle (possible use of ICT via email) and write a comparison summary (with support of writing frame).</p> <p>மாணவர் ஆடுவேசனங்கள், தொகல் எடுதல் Pupils write an advice leaflet or fact sheet for a particular person, e.g. someone confined to a wheelchair, a small pupil, a teenager (with support of writing frame).</p>	<p>செய்யப்பாடுகளை வரிகீசப்படுத்தல்</p> <p>Sequencing activity.</p> <p>கிளை வெளியீடு நிறப்பதல் Gap-filling.</p> <p>சஞ்சிகை தயாரித்தல் Creating class magazine of favourite recipes and comparing with partner school.</p>

ஏராட்டுடிட டெட் ரஷியாக்கமாலீ

Themes, topics, texts

ஆழோக்கிய வாய்வு

உணவுக் கருத்துப்பறிவுச் சுற்றாடல்
Diet, exercise, environment

ஏராட்டுடிட ரஷியாக்கமாலீ

ஏராட்டுடிட ரஷியாக்கமாலீ

ஆழோக்கிய வாய்வு

(இவெங்கில, இந்திய)
உணவுவகைக் கூடுதல்
செய்யுறை
Recipe for a healthy Sri Lankan/Indian dish

Level 6

Themes, topics, texts

**இங்கிலாந்துக் கல்வி
பூர்வப்புன் இவெங்கை, இந்திய
கல்விமுறையை ஒப்படு
செய்தல்**
**School life in Sri Lanka/India
compared to UK**

**எவ்வளரான பாடசாலைகள்
(கல்வன் பள்ளி-தனியாக ஆண்
-பெண்-ஆரம்ப- உயர்)**
**School type (mixed/single sex, age
range)**

**பாடசாலை நாட்கள் (காலை, மதிய உணவு, இடைவேலை),
வீட்டு வேலைகள்**
School day
Breaks, lunch hour and homework

**பாடங்கள்
Subjects**

**ஆசிரியர், தலைவரமை ஆசிரியர்
Teachers/the headteacher**

பாதை எழைப்பாடு

Key structures and vocabulary

எவ்வளரான பள்ளிக்கு நீ போகிறீயா? நான் ஒரு கலைவன் -ஆண் கள் -பெண் ஆரம்ப-உயர் பாட சாலைகள்துப் போகிறேன். எந்தென் மாணவர்கள் அங்கு படிக்கிறார்கள்? அந்தே ஏற்றதார் மனவர் கால் படிக்கிறார்கள். உ னுடு ஒரு நாள் பள்ளி வாழ்க்கையை விவரிப்பாயா? பள்ளிக்கூடம் மனிக்கு ஆரம்பத்தும். நினைப்பதில் வகுப்பாசிமொல் பல்தினம்புது சிலசமயம் மாணவர் ஒன்று கூடல் நெடு பெறும். பாடங்கள் மனிக்கு ஆரம்பத்தும். காலைவில் ஆன்று பாடங்கள் ... மனிக்கு துறைநாக நடக்கும்.

ஞாப்பில் இலை 11:00-11.30-க்கும் மற்றும் உணவு விளைவில் இலை 1:00- 1:30-க்கும் வில் பெறும். யத்தினம் 2 Litr நீர்கள் நெடு பெறும். பள்ளி மனிக்கு முடியும். பள்ளி முழுந்த பிள்ளை விலையாட்டுக் குழந்தைகள் போக்குவரத்தும் நெடு பெறும். உ மிகள் பாடசாலைக்குச் சீர்மூல உ ஸ்டா? அவும் நாளங்கள்.... இனிப்பு வேலைகள்? அவும் நாளங்கள்.... இனிப்பு வேலைகள்? தீடு முடிக்க வேலை? ஓன்? நீ விநாப்பிய-விவரிதியாத படாந்தங்கள் என்ன? எவ்வளையுமான விவேசம் தீவிரங்கள் உங்கள் பள்ளியில் கொண்ட ரா ப்ரதிநிடியான? காலை மதிய இலைடு வேலைகளில் என்ன செய்வாய்ப் பூர்வமான பில்லை உண்டு? உ னுடு என்ன பிரடி வை உண்டு? நீ எவ்வளையுமான குதிரைகளில் அங்கில வையாய்ப் பூர்வமான பில்லை உண்டு? உ னுடு பள்ளிக்கும் அருகிலிருள்ள பாடங்களில் என்ன வித்தியாசம்? (துலைப் பள்ளிகள்)

எனது பள்ளியான கள் சீர்த்துநோடு அனையில் வேலைகளும், ஆணால் சீருடை அனையில் வேலைகளும் இல்லை.

**விஷேட நிகழ்வுகள்
Special events**

**கழுகங்கள் – செயற்பாடுகள்
Clubs/activities/trips**

**வேவாரு பள்ளித்
திட்டங்களினாலும் கழும்.
பிரதிபொன்களும்.**

அந்த தாரம் உ னள் ஆசிரியர்கள் மைது பள்ளிப்பில் கழிக்கிறார்கள்... பள்ளியில் வீடு கேலைகளை மாணவர்களுக்குச் சமட்டி விடுவார்கள்.

... ஒப்படி முடிபாக்கும் கோடை அதன் துயம் உ யங்காக, துயங்காக உ னாது.

Language of negotiation
போல் செய்யும் வேலை ஆது பிளை ஆய், அது சர்வதீக்கிழவேந், சம்பா தீக்கவில்லை நீ என்ன நினைக்கிறீய?

நான்... என்று நினைக்கிறேன்.
நான்... முக்கீஸ்ம் என்று நினைக்கிறேன்.
..... வீடு... மந்தியீஸ் முதல், இரண்டாவது.... என்று இங்கு குறிப்பிடுகிறேன்.

Literacy

<p>உகர்யாட்கலைக் கேட்டல் noting: listening to young people in UK and Sri Lanka/India: pupils note information / good and bad points by completing grid. Differentiate by adding column for extra details.</p> <p>முல்லிவாத பதில்கூன அளித்தல் Putting more open-ended responses, drawing on previously learnt language and including use of connectives, relative clauses, etc.</p> <p>செயற்பாட்டுக் கூற்றுகள் Statements activity: which statements apply to education in Sri Lanka/India, which apply to education in the UK and which apply to both countries. Pupils work collaboratively discussing which category each of 10-12 statements belong to.</p> <p>பெற்றிகள் கேட்டல் Question setting around a picture: pupils in groups decide on and note questions they would like to ask the person/people in the picture. This can be followed up by the reading of a text, Internet research, the viewing of a video, etc, to try to find out and note answers to the questions. This can then lead on to a piece of written work.</p> <p>ஞாப்புத்துறை கேட்டல் Diamond ranking: the most important things in school. Pupils work collaboratively in groups to rank statements about school. Outcomes are then compared and decisions justified.</p> <p>எழுதுதல் எழுதுதல் Rewriting a text in a different person (third instead of first person) or tense (past instead of present).</p> <p>ஒரு குறிப்பிட விரிவாகப் பதில் கீருத்தல் Rewriting a text from the stand point of one of the characters/people referred to.</p> <p>நாட்டிலுள்ள பள்ளிகளில் ஏற்படுத்தப்படும் மாற்றங்களை விவரித்தல் Describing how school has changed in UK and over the past 50 years. Might be based on interviews with parents/grandparents.</p> <p>தாய் நாட்டிலுள்ள பள்ளிப்பில் நடந்த ஒரு சம்பவத்தை நூட்டிப்படுத்தி விவரித்தல் Write a page in diary of a pupil in Sri Lanka/ India describing what happened at school.</p>	<p>வெண்டுமேலைக் கொய்க்காடுகள் Mini whiteboard activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anagram game. Teacher writes word on board and students write down as many words as they can from it. Making a sentence of six, eight or ten words including a grammatical feature, e.g. a connective, a tense, a negative sentence or a question. <p>சொல்லுதல்திடுதல் Dictation.</p> <p>மொழியெழுப்பு Translation (from and into target language). See p58</p> <p>பெற்றிகள் Comparing: pupils compare their school with one in target country. Where there is link with partner school, this can become a collaborative project with classes in each school providing information Outcomes of the project could be presented in the form of a newspaper / magazine or on the school website.</p> <p>கடித்திற்குப் பதில் எழுதுதல் Responding to letter on problem page of a teenage magazine.</p> <p>தன்மை, முன்னிலை, பர்க்கையில் எழுதுதல்</p> <p>கடித்திடுதல்</p>
--	---

Oracy

Level 6

Level 6			
Themes, topics, texts	Oracy	Literacy	
மக்கள் தமது மூல்வி நேரத்தில் என்ன செய்கிறார்கள்? விரும்புகிறார்கள். எத்தனை தடவைக்கு மூலம் உருவாக்கப்படுகிறது?	சப்சிந்தனை Brainstorm to revise and extend vocabulary introduced in Level 2. Possibly categorise into likes and dislikes. கோட்டல் Listening to people talking about how they spend their free time and noting details: e.g. activities, how often they do them, why they like them (grid completion).	வேறுநாடுகளில் வாழும் தமிழ் மக்களின் ஆர்வங்கள்—பொதுமுறைகள்—பிரதிவிளையாட்டுகள் பற்றி அறிதல். இக்கணக்கு விளையாட்டுகள்—தொடர்பு Carrying out research (via the Internet) on leisure and sporting activities in a town in Sri Lanka/ India and summarise what people can do. போடாங்கள்பர் Matching people to penpal advertisements according to interests.	
ரிசூபிரமணி முறையில் என்ன செய்கிறார்கள்? ஏன் என்ன செய்கிறார்கள்? ஏன் என்ன செய்கிறார்கள்?	கருத்துறையிறுதல் தரும் கேள்வி Putting more open-ended questions to pupils and encouraging longer responses, drawing on previously learnt language and including use of connectives, relative clauses, etc.	விளையாட்கள் நீங்கள் விளையாட்கிறார்கள்? ஏன் என்ன விளையாட்கிறார்கள்? ஏன் என்ன விளையாட்கிறார்கள்?	அகார்த்திகோடு உடலோகித்து தெரிவித்தல் அறிதல் Using a dictionary to find words for hobbies not covered by teacher.
ரிசூபிரமணி முறையில் என்ன செய்கிறார்கள்? ஏன் என்ன செய்கிறார்கள்? ஏன் என்ன செய்கிறார்கள்?	நிறுத்தல் Role-play interview with sporting, music or film personality about what they do in their free time.	கருத்துறையிறுதல் காட்டிப்பு Survey: pupils interview classmates.	கெத்துப்பாக்குப் பற்றி எடுத்துக் காட்டல் Group presentation on favourite hobby or leisure activities in local area. Internet as resource and presentation using PowerPoint.
விரும்புகிறேன் Activities people do/like doing in their free time and how often	சோஷல் கேர்க்கும் செய்திகள் அவர்கள் விரும்பும் போருது போக்கு என்ன?	கருத்துறையிறுதல் காட்டிப்பு Survey: pupils interview classmates.	சோஷல் கேர்க்கும் செய்திகள் Read an e-mail message from a partner school and reply to some of their questions on e.g. hobbies, the weather, holidays, likes and dislikes.
விரும்புகிறேன் Activities people do/like doing in their free time and how often	அவர்கள் விரும்பும் போருது போக்கு என்ன?		பிரதிவிளையில் எடுத்துக் காட்டுதல் Rewriting a text in a different person (third instead of first person) or tense (past instead of present). வசனத்தொற்றி எடுத்துக் காட்டுதல் Rewriting a text from the standpoint of one of the characters/people referred to.
விரும்புகிறேன் Activities people do/like doing in their free time and how often	ஏன் என்ன செய்கிறார்கள்? மக்கள் பயனுள்ள தாக்க பயன்றுதாகச் செய்கிறார்கள்.	ஏன் என்ன செய்கிறார்கள்? மக்கள் பயனுள்ள தாக்க பயன்றுதாகச் செய்கிறார்கள்?	கொட்டுக்கொட்டு தெரிவித்தல் Running dictation. See p49 ஊழியர்ப்பு Translation.
வித்தியாசமான போருது போக்குகள் பற்றிய அவர்களது கருத்து வெளிப்பாடு	ஏன் என்ன செய்கிறார்கள்? ஏன் என்ன செய்கிறார்கள்? ஏன் என்ன செய்கிறார்கள்?	ஏன் என்ன செய்கிறார்கள்? ஏன் என்ன செய்கிறார்கள்? ஏன் என்ன செய்கிறார்கள்?	வித்தியாசமான போருது Preparing a one-minute speech. போக்குகள் பற்றிய அவர்களது கருத்து வெளிப்பாடு Spotlight activity. See p43 வித்தியாசமான போருது See p43 போக்குகள் பற்றிய அவர்களது கருத்து வெளிப்பாடு See p43 ஊழியர்ப்பு Translation.

Level 6

Assessment at Levels 4–6

This section is divided into two parts:

- 1 Ongoing informal assessment
- 2 Formally accredited assessment

Ongoing informal assessment

Teachers draw on a range of evidence (responses to questions, observation of pair/group activities, marking of work) to make judgements about the degree to which:

In oracy pupils are able to:

- Understand and respond to questions, including those which are more open-ended and involve expressing and justifying opinions;
- Participate in role-plays. It is important to discuss assessment criteria with pupils before they present dialogues, sketches, etc. These might include extent to which pupils:
 - Convey an understandable message;
 - Use appropriate titles and forms of address;
 - Include relevant and interesting details or features;
 - Find ways to keep the conversation going;
 - Use a variety of vocabulary and language structures.
- Make more extensive use of target language for classroom discourse (questions, requests, explanations);
- Apply what they have learnt to new situations;
- Use stalling strategies (fillers) to assist in maintaining flow of conversation.

In intercultural understanding/creativity pupils are able to:

- Perform songs/sketches;
- Take into account different viewpoints, e.g. by writing a page in the diary of someone living in another country, scripting an (imaginary) interview with a famous person or a character in a story, painting or sculpture;
- Compare and contrast aspects of different cultures through carrying out (Internet) research, exchanging information with partner school via email, oral presentations, creating posters/displays.

Possible criteria for evaluating collaborative (multimedia) stories/drama scripts include:

- The story begins with a problem to be solved;
- The story is easy to understand and follow;
- The relationships of the characters to each other are clear;
- Events follow a logical sequence;
- The ending resolves the story problem.

Possible criteria for evaluating short poems/pieces of creative writing:

- Offer personal feelings or viewpoints;
- Provide clear themes or messages;
- Draw on features of the poetry and prose they have read and heard.

In literacy pupils are able to:

- Make logical predictions based on the context/situation and their prior knowledge;
- Use clues to work out meaning;
- Demonstrate comprehension of a range of short texts;
- Identify and summarise relevant information when carrying out research (including on the Internet);
- Organise work and make it easy to follow;
- Memorise spellings;
- Make work interesting by including details or using a variety of language structures;

Possible criteria for assessing written work (including emails, letters, diary pages, etc) might include extent to which:

- Meaning is clear;
- Interesting, relevant details are included;
- Appropriate conventions are followed;
- A range of vocabulary is used;
- Risks are taken in using language not practised in class.

In self- and peer-assessment pupils are able to:

- Self-assess by ticking list of things they can do;
- Identify daily/weekly/monthly goals which are reviewed;
- Pupils assess piece of work created by peers using clear criteria (e.g. quality of content, quality of language, quality of presentation).

Discuss with pupils criteria for carrying out presentations:

- Meaning is clear and comprehensible;
- Delivery is fluid;
- Vocabulary and structures are varied and appropriate for the purpose and context;
- Content interesting and informative (clear message/ideas, awareness of audience);
- There is risk taking (in relation to expression of ideas, use of language).

To prompt reflection and self-assessment, have students keep a log of their reading, viewing, and listening activities, both in and outside of school. They should include:

- Title and author, artist, actor, or musician;
- Context, genre or form (e.g. film on videotape, CD I bought, magazine in the library);
- A short description;
- A brief account or symbol that shows their opinion of the work.

When students create artwork, have them develop a short, simple assessment form (in target language) that their classmates, teacher and family members can fill out. For example, they might pose two questions: what is one thing you liked? What is one thing we could improve?

Formally accredited assessment

Asset Languages (Preliminary Stage)



LL*		Can Do statements	Examples of teacher assessed tasks
		These statements are intended to reflect the likely observable outcomes of achievement at each level. They are not definitions of proficiency in themselves.	There is some scope for teachers to adapt material to suit their own programme of study.
4	L	I can understand the main points and some of the detail from a short spoken passage.	Three item multiple choice exercise.
	S	I can take part in a simple conversation and I can express my opinions.	Learners ask questions to identify a favourite sport.
	R	I can understand the main points and some of the detail from a short written text.	Three item multiple choice exercise.
	W	I can write a short passage on a familiar topic, adapting language which I have already learned.	Learners arrange phrases in the target language to match English sentences.
5	L	I can understand the main points and simple opinions (e.g. likes and dislikes) of a longer spoken passage.	True or false based on statements.
	S	I can give a short prepared talk, on a topic of my choice, including expressing my opinions.	In pairs, learners discuss favourite TV programmes.
	R	I can understand the main points and simple opinions (e.g. likes and dislikes) of a longer written text.	True or false sentences based on a text.
	W	I can write a short passage on a range of familiar topics.	Learners write an informative article of five sentences.

*LL = Languages Ladder

6	L	I can understand passages referring to present and past or future events.	Matching English statements to short target language extracts.
	S	I can give a short prepared talk, on a topic of my choice expressing opinions and answering simple questions about it.	In pairs, learners prepare a short radio advertisement.
	R	I can understand longer passages and distinguish present and past or future events.	Gap-filling from a choice of three words in the target language.
	W	I can write a simple text, e.g. a letter, giving and seeking information.	Learners write eight sentences to describe an ideal day.

The external assessment for Preliminary assesses aspects of grades 4–6. It should be noted that candidates can choose to take only teacher assessment, only external assessment or both. Tasks set for external assessment are similar in type to those set for teacher assessment. External assessment is a formally accredited qualification. For teacher assessment learners receive a Grade Award endorsed by OCR.

Performance descriptors for Preliminary

L	On <i>completing</i> this stage, you should be able to understand standard speech relating to a range of predictable everyday matters, providing that it is spoken clearly and directly. You should be able to recognise the difference between past, present and future events and be familiar with simple forms of the verb tenses.
S	On <i>completing</i> this stage, you should be able to use and adapt learned language relating to a range of predictable everyday matters. Your pronunciation should be clear and you should be able to maintain a simple conversation using strategies such as asking for clarification or repetition. You should be able to recognise the difference between past, present and future events and be familiar with simple forms of the verb tenses.
R	On <i>completing</i> this stage, you should be able to understand standard language relating to a range of predictable everyday matters. You should be able to read clear handwritten text. You should be able to recognise the difference between past, present and future events and be familiar with simple forms of the verb tenses.
W	On <i>completing</i> this stage, you should be able to use and adapt learned language relating to a range of predictable everyday matters. You should be able to write simple texts, with spelling that is generally accurate. You should be able to recognise the difference between past, present and future events and be familiar with simple forms of the verb tenses.

For full information visit the Asset Languages website (www.assetlanguages.org.uk). Here you can view and download the Tamil Language specification for this level which includes sections on:

- Language purposes and functions
- Grammatical areas
- Vocabulary areas
- Script acquisition

References to both Can Do statements and the nature of Asset Languages tasks are accurate at the time of going to press, but may be subject to future amendments. When using the Languages Ladder and/or Asset Languages materials you are advised to check the latest versions with DfES and OCR respectively.

Other Qualifications in Tamil

There is no GCSE available for Tamil. Edexcel and Cambridge Assessment offer traditional GCE O level examinations in Tamil, testing literacy skills. These exams are mainly intended for centres overseas and do not reflect the language teaching philosophy favoured in the UK, where equal weighting is given to the four skills and emphasis is placed on practical communication. Thus the alternative now provided by Asset Languages represents a major development for the teaching Tamil in the UK, enabling it to fit into the common structure of other languages. It allows children to gain recognition for their language achievements from a young age and supports motivation through step-by-step progression across all the levels.

For information on the Edexcel examination, visit: www.edexcel.org.uk.

For information on the Cambridge Assessment examination, visit: www.cambridgeassessment.org.uk.

Level 7

Themes, topics, texts	Key structures and vocabulary	Oracy	Literacy
அமைவிடம் Location மாகாணம் Regions கால நிலை Climate நிலை அமைவு Landscape வனவாழ்க்கை Wildlife	<p>இருப்பிடம், நாட்டின் பெயர் என்குள்ளது. தீவு-பகுதி-நாடு வூப்புத்தில்...</p> <p>வாக்கில்-செற்கில்-திழுக்கில் – மேற்கில் பெரிய சிறிய நாடு</p> <p>நாடு (5, 10, 15) மாகாலை என்களான – பகுதிகளாக பிரச்காரப்படுவது து... இது... பிரப்புள்ளவர் கொண்டது.</p> <p>இதன்... பிரதானமான நலை நகரம்</p> <p>கூடுதலான மக்கள் நாட்டின் சிறியகியார்களில் வசிக்கின்ற கர்கள்.</p> <p>தீலாலையிடப்பட்ட புரந்த-கோட்டுநிலமாக மலைப்பட்ட தீசமாக.... உள்ளது. அங்கு வளர்ந்தின், குளங்கள், பாலைவளர்ந்தின், சுதாப்படி நிலங்கள், கீவக்கள், குலக்கள், குலைரங்கள், பூங்கள்கள் அமைந்திருக்கின்றன,</p> <p>மிக உயர்ந்த மலை ... இத்தில் அமைந்துள்ளது. மிக பெரிய குளம் ... இத்தில் அமைந்துள்ளது.. அங்கு கூடுதலான வளர்விலங்குகள் உதாரணமாக பலி, சிறுத்தீக்கு, வீட்டுக்கு, முருஞ்சுகள், காலாக்கள், பாஸ்துகள் வல்லுறுகள்.</p> <p>கால நிலை வெப்பப்படுத்தும், வழன்து பிரசேதம்,- குளிர்ப்புத்தும்,</p> <p>நாடு உற்பத்தி செய்வன் ஆகிய பொருட்கள் மக்கிய ஒகத்தொழில் நிறுவனங்கள் ஆவன நெர, கிராம வாழ்க்கை - நான்கும் - தீவுமக்கள்</p>	<p>சப்ரஸ்தங்கள்: Brainstorming to revise and extend vocabulary introduced in Level 3. Possibly categorise into wild/human-made environment. Variation of this could be based on visual stimulus. Teacher shows image(s) for five seconds. Pupils have to note on mini-whiteboards words for 6–10 things shown in the picture. Results are then fed back.</p> <p>சொற்கள் கேட்டல்: Listening for specific words/phrases; pupils are given copy of transcript with every fifth/enth word or key words/phrases blanked out. As they listen pupils have to try to fill in missing words. This can be made easier by providing jumbled list from which pupils select.</p> <p>கோட்டு ஹோள்களைவரக் கண்டிடத்துக் Listening and identifying, 'Who said what?': pupils are given list of quotes from an audio/video recording. They listen and have to identify name of person who says each thing.</p> <p>கேட்ட ஒரு சொல்க்கை எண்ணுதல்: Listening and completing word frequency grids; pupils are given a list of words/phrases which occur a number of times during an audio/video recording. They have to identify how often each word/phrase occurs.</p> <p>பீண்ட பந்திகளை கேட்டல்: Listening to longer passages of familiar language and making notes under headings. Then writing summary in own words.</p> <p>எண்ணுத்தேசியப்படுத்துக் Presenting ideas to an audience (either individually, in small groups or with the class) using prepared material, visuals, gesture and expression. This might be a live talk, a multimedia presentation, a sketch, a poem, a song or a video.</p> <p>See p49</p>	<p>It is important that pupils continue to extend their range of expression and develop their awareness of word origins and relationships. Teachers should be ready to take advantage of opportunities that arise naturally in lessons to promote this (see page ...). However, pupils should also be encouraged and guided to make more extensive use of reference material so that they can become more independent as learners. Pupils need to be exposed to a range of text types including some longer texts and teachers should draw judiciously on the range of active reading and writing strategies to support this (See p48–49). Use of the word processor for drafting and redrafting of work can play a valuable role.</p> <p>செற்கலை அடையாளமில் Text marking.</p> <p>வரிக்கூப்பாடுதல் Sequencing (paragraphs).</p> <p>மொழியெழுத்துக் Translation from and into target language. See p58</p> <p>வரிக்கூப்பாடுதல் Following introduction with as much information on cards about three countries/ regions/ historical events/people/ religions/ buildings/etc. Pupils working in groups of three have to sort the cards with or without additional resources (audio/video/text based/web). Where there is a logical order to the pieces of information, as in a series of historical events, pupils may be asked as a second activity to sequence the sets of cards.</p> <p>கட்டுரை எழுதுதல் Writing an article about pros and cons of living in the city and living in the country (with support of writing frame).</p> <p>ஆய்வு Guided research involving one or more of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identification of information: text marking. Categorisation of information: table completion e.g. natural resources, etc. in different regions. Reformulation of information (summarising/producing an illustrated fact sheet). Presentation of information to an audience.
Tamil speaking countries			

Continued on next page

Continued on next page

Level 7

Themes, topics, texts		Key structures and vocabulary	Literacy
மக்கள் People	வரலாறு History	சன தீடு தாலைக் மக்கள் தொலைக் கிட்டத் துட்ட ... பெரும்பாள்ளை சனத்திருத்துகள் ... அத்தோடு அங்கு சிறுபாள்ளை இனத்தலைக்கள் வசீந்தின்றனர். ... இது நீண்ட வரலாற்கணாக் கொண்டாது.	See also previous page கூட்டுறவும் சூழ்நிலைகளுடைய நிரப்பதல் Completing KWL chart: under K pupils note what they know about a topic, under W what they want to know and under L what they have learnt. Useful in helping pupils identify prior knowledge and experience as bridge to a new topic or concept.
சமயம் Religion	பிரதான விழாக்கள் Major festivals	நாட்டின் தலைவர் ... பிரதி தாலைவர் ... நாட்டின் தலைவர்த்துவதை எதிர்த்துடி போராடி ... -ல் சுதந்திரத்துவத்துடி பெற்றுக் கொடுத்தார். அங்காலப்பட்டினிலில் பிரசித்திமூன் மாஞ்சிகாக்கள், கோடாட் வோகள் முதலெலைகள் கட்டி ஏழப்பட்டன. இலைகள் ... ஜோகார் த்தமாகக் கட்டப்பட்டன. இந்த நாட்டில் சிங்கங்கள், அமிழ், ஆங்கிலம் ஆகிய இலைகள் இசையாடுகின்றன. அனேகமான மக்கள் பேளத்துக் கூடத்துப் பிள்ளைக்கிறார்கள், அமிழாம் மத்துவங்கள், இந்து, சீரின் தலை, இஸ்லாம் மத்துவங்கள், இந்து, இங்கு பேளத்து விளங்கானர், கோவில்கள், பிள்ளை வாசல்கள் தேவாவங்கள் இருக்கின்றன தேசிய பெருவியா மொஜா - இந்த நாட்டில் ஜோதிப்பி ஆவார் இனக்கலையாம் இந்தாட்டன் பெறுப்பிரச்சனையாக உள்ளது.	கூட்டுறவும் சூழ்நிலைகளுடைய நிரப்பதல் Listening and sequencing: pupils are given jumbled list of phrases from audio/video recording. They have to number them in the order they hear them during recording. (Selection of words/phrases may be based on: lexical relevance, e.g. words to do with landscape; functional relevance, e.g. words expressing liking or disliking; grammatical relevance, e.g. questions, use of adjectives, etc.). பல்கலைகள் Creating PowerPoint presentation/magazine: after initial whole class brainstorm, pupils work in groups to plan research (on internet) and then draft and redraft (on word processor) pages/screens combining text with images, sound effects, etc.
			Resources www.languages-ict.org.uk
			திரும்பும் கலைத்துறை எழுதுகல் Rewriting story in a different tense by modifying original on word processor.
			திரும்பும் கலைத்துறை மாற்றுதல் Rewriting a text in a different person (third instead of first person) or tense (past instead of present) by modifying original on word processor.
			மொழிமேய்ப்பு Translation from and into target language. See p58
			See Reading and Writing strategies, including strategies for checking written work (pp26-27)
			துண்ட்த்த படங்களை ஒழுங்காக்கல் சராசரிச் தலைத்துக் கண்ண் ரித்துல் Jigsaw listening and reading task: some pupils have to discover information from a written text and other pupils find information from a spoken, taped source. Partners share information to produce a full account.
			பேச்சு மற்றும் பேசுதல் Preparing a one-minute speech.
			எங்காட் கலை Spotlight activity. See p51
			See Listening and Speaking strategies (pp26-27)
			Grammar focus
			இடப்பெயர் உ-ம்: தன்னைம், முன்னிலை, படர்க்கலை காலப்பெயர் : இறந்தகாலம், நின்றகாலம், எதிர்க்காலம்

Level 7

Themes, topics, texts	Key structures and vocabulary	Oracy	Literacy
தாம்குமிட் த்தை முற்பதில் செய்தல் Booking accommodation ரயில் நினைவேயத்தில் At the train station பயணச்சீட்டு வாங்குதல் Buying a train ticket	<p>தாம்குமிட் த்தைக்கு, முன் பதில் செய்தல் உங்களினி ம் நீங்குதற்று அலை இருக்கிறதா? எனக்கு தனியினை அனோயை விரும்புகிறீர்கள்? எனக்கு தனியினை - .. 2-பேருக்கான அனை. அத்து... என் குளியல் அலை செர்ந்ததாக இருக்க வேண்டும்.</p> <p>எத்தனை நாட்களுக்குத் தேவை? ஒரு ... நாட்களுக்கு நீசுசல் தூராகச் சொல்கின்றோம் வாகன த்துறப்பி ம் இருக்கிறதா? எத்தனை மணிக்கு காலை உள்ளது? ... க்கும் ... க்கும் இலையில் ரயில் நினைவைத்தில்</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • பயணச்சீட்டு அலுவலகதம் • பயணப் போதி அறை-பூட்டுப் பாதுகாக்கும் சிறிய அலுமாரி • தாலைந்த பயணப்போதிகளுக்கான அலுவலகம் <p>ஏஞ்செக் உள்ளது?</p> <p>அருகில்- அடுத்ததாக-எதிராக-முன்பாக- பிள்ளைல் கேட்கிலை உள்ளது.</p> <p>பயணச்சீட்டு... வாங்குதல் எனக்கு தனியிலும் இருவதி பிரபானைச் சிட்டுத் தாழுங்கள். முதல்வருடப்படி-இரண்டாம் வளுப்படி புலைத்தல்-புலைத்தல் அலிர்க்குத்தட்டு. ஒரு பிரபானைச்சி: புக்கு எவ்வளவு புக்கு? எத்தனை மணிக்குத் தொத்தரயில் புக்கு?</p> <p>..... மணிக்குப் புக்கு.</p> <p>எந்த மேலோயில் இருந்து புறப்படும், நான் இன் பில் ரால் நூற் வேண்டுமா? ஆம், நீங்கள் ... இடுத்தல் மாற்கிவேண்டும், எத்தனை மணிக்கு இந்த பயில் செச்சங்களும், உரையாடல் - விளை, விளை, விளை ஆம், விளைக்கம்</p>	<p>தொப்பிட் தொதக் கேட்கல் Listening for specific information, e.g.:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Receptionist describes several rooms available in hotel. Pupils have to identify which, if any, fit particular requirements relating to price, facilities, etc. • Pupils asked to imagine they have been sent to tourist office by parents to find out about possible accommodation. Receptionist suggests three hotels and gives details. <p>நாட்கம் Role-play: booking accommodation by phone, including conventions for speaking on the phone.</p> <p>நாட்கம் Role-play: (scripted or improvised) in the style of an action film, a soap opera, a chat show, a western, a musical.</p> <p>நாட்கம் Role-play: (scripted or improvised). Before acting out role-play pupils select card with word on it describing their character/mood (e.g. silly, angry, forgetful, happy, superior, nervous, chatty, bossy). They then act out role play and observers have to guess their character/mood.</p> <p>கேட்கல் Listening for specific words/phrases: pupils are given copy of tapescript with every fifth or tenth word or key words/phrases blanked out. As they listen pupils have to try to fill in missing words. This can be made easier by providing jumbled list from which pupils select.</p>	<p>வெண்டுகைக் கீழ்க்கண்ட Mini whiteboard activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Categorising, e.g. healthy/unhealthy. • Odd one out. • Anagram game. Teacher writes word on board and students write down as many words as they can from it. • Making a sentence of six, eight or ten words including a grammatical feature, e.g. a connective OR a negative sentence OR a question. <p>பொருத்தும் கானங்கள் Matching labels to signs and notices.</p> <p>வரிசைப்படுத்தும் Sequencing: lines of a dialogue are cut up on strips of paper/card. Pupils working in pairs have to sequence lines in correct order. An ICT opportunity if pupils presented with Word file containing jumbled sentences.</p> <p>நாட்கம் எழுதுகல் Writing script/storyboarding scene at hotel or train station: preparation for pupils making their own digital video. See p57</p> <p>காட்டும் எழுதுகல் Letter writing (on word processor) to book accommodation using writing frame. Focus on conventions for writing formal letters.</p> <p>பொருத்து நீக்குகல் Odd one out: pupils are given sets of four or five words and have to decide which word is the odd one out and why. It may be that there is more than one correct answer depending, for example, on whether the focus is on meaning or form. Getting pupils to make up sets of 'odd one out' items for classmates to try to work out can also be a valuable activity.</p>

திருப்புறா புறப்படும் புறப்படும் Travel and tourism

Grammar focus

- முத்துவை, மூலி— இருத்தினை, ஜம்பால்
- உடம்: வந்தான் (இருந்தாலும், உயர்த்தினை, ஆண்டால் L.I. ரத்துக்க)

Level 7

Level 7

Level 8

Level 8

Level 8

Level 8

Level 8

Themes, topics, texts	Key structures and vocabulary	Oracy	Literacy
அரசியல் Politics விஞ்ணுங்கள், சுற்றாடல் Science, environment சமூக விளைவுகள் Social issues சகா தூரமும் உடல் உறுதியம் Health and fitness சினிமா, தொலைக்காட்சி, இசை Film, television, music விளையாட்டு Sports காலனிலை Weather	<p>என்ன நலை பெற்றது? சம்பந்தப்பட்ட வர்தன் யார்? உள்ளால் (அவரை) விரக்க முடியுமா? எனக்கென்?</p> <p>நடந்த சம்பால இடத்தை பற்றி விவரிக்க முடியுமா? என? என்ன காரணம்? யார் பொட்டாவர்கள்? எவ்வளவுபயன் முக்கியத்துவம் அங்கு உள்ளு – இருந்திருக்கும்?</p>	<p>கேட்டுக் கூறுதல் Listening for specific words/phrases: pupils are given copy of transcript with every fifth/enth word or key words/phrases blanked out. As they listen pupils have to try to fill in missing words. This can be made easier by providing jumbled list from which pupils select.</p> <p>கேட்டுக் கூறுதல் அடையாளம் காட்டுதலும் Listening and identifying 'Who said what?'; pupils are given list of quotes from an audio/video recording. They listen and have to identify name of person who says each thing.</p> <p>கேட்டுக் கூறுதல் Listening to longer passages of familiar language and making notes under headings. Then writing summary in own words.</p> <p>திருப்பு ஜாழிபெயர்த்தல் Re-translation: pupils are given a number of target phrases in English. They listen to audio/video recording and note down target language version when they hear it</p> <p>கேட்டுக் கூறுதல் Listening to/viewing audio or video clips (including from UK based radio and TV stations and the Internet) for key information which is entered into table. It is also possible for teacher to record simplified news broadcast.</p> <p>எழுதுதல் Writing, rehearsing and performing own news bulletin. This could be recorded and shown to younger class at the school. Or there could be exchange of video with partner school.</p>	<p>Reading selected articles, etc from newspapers or websites (including those which are UK based). Identifying key information, then moving on to more challenging tasks, e.g. writing summary in own words, writing an email in response, making up set of questions based on text for other pupils to answer. Active reading and writing strategies, such as text marking, matching headings to paragraphs and sequencing should be used to help pupils access text, identify key ideas and develop awareness of how texts are organised. When selecting texts teachers should also be alert to opportunities for focussing on particular areas of grammar or vocabulary. Possible activities here would include text marking, categorising and table completion.</p> <p>பிரச்சினையில் எழுதுதல் Rewriting a text in a different person (third instead of first person) or tense (past instead of present.).</p> <p>மொழியெயர்த்தல் Creating news sheet.</p> <p>ஆங்கிலத்திலில் இருந்து தமிழில் தமிழில் இருந்து ஆங்கிலத்திற்கும் தொழிலிடையர்த்தல் Translation from and into target language. See p57</p>
சுற்றுச்சூழல் கலை நிலைகள் Creativity	<p>சிறிப்புக்கள், பாட்டுகள், நாட்கள்மகள், கவிதைகள்</p> <p>Short stories, poems, songs, plays</p>	<p>சிறிப்புக்குறைங்கள், ஆசாரக் கேள்வை பார்த்தியார் பாட்டுகள்</p> <p>பார்த்தினாசன் பாட்டுகள்</p> <p>நீதிக் கலைகள்</p> <p>பஞ்சநிதியக் கலைகள்</p> <p>நீதி வெண்டா</p>	<p>சிறிப்புக்கள், பாட்டுகள், நாட்கள்மகள், கவிதைகள்</p> <p>காத்தாக்கள் Read short story with the class; whilst reading ask students to identify and discuss plot, setting, character, conflict, motive, symbolism, etc. Introduce vocabulary and critical reading skills skimming, scanning and identifying viewpoint. Having worked on text with class ask students to select another short story to read independently. They can identify elements and ideas and prepare brief book reports to share with classmates. If poetry is chosen, then the focus can be on elements such as symbolism, figures of speech, rhythmic patterns and imagery. Ideally select texts related to topics covered at this level.</p> <p>நீதி வெண்டா</p>

Level 9

Themes, topics, texts

Key structures and vocabulary

குற்றவியல்புகளை விவரித்தல்

Describing crimes

வரிகைச்சுரியமான சம்பவங்கள்

Sequence of events Motives

பொலீசிரின் விசாரணைகள்

Police investigations

தண்டா_கேள்கள்

Punishments

கோட்டைகள்

Grammar focus

• தா_எங்கெனும், உ_வையாட_எந்தகும் (சம்பாச்சைணப்பாங்கு)

• Passive

• Reported speech

Literacy

ஓத்தனை முன் குற்றவியல் சம்பந்தமான கருத்துக் கூகலைகளை உபயோகித்து வாசி_தலை, எழுதல், பயிற்சிகளை அங்கீகைத்தல்.

Reports on crimes in the press can be used for a range of ideas/information related to crime.

See pp48-9

செய்ப்பிரசேகன வரிகைப்படுத்துதல் Sequencing activities: often very appropriate, since reports generally refer to events in chronological order;

சொற்களை அடையாளமில் Text marking: to identify e.g. who, what, where, why.

சொற்களை அடையாளமில் Text marking: to identify crime related vocabulary or examples of grammatical features.

பந்திகளை தலைப்பான் ஒப்படிதல் Matching paragraph headings to paragraphs.

See p1

கேட்குதல் மூலம் பந்துகளை கேட்டல்

Question setting around a picture.

See p68

முதல் வரிகை Diamond ranking; pupils working in groups are given a set of nine proposals on separate pieces of card suggesting what steps the government should take to reduce crime.

They are asked to rank the proposals in order of priority by forming the nine cards into the shape of a diamond. Groups then present their rankings for the class to reach a consensus through discussion and debate.

நேர்கூப் பரிசீலனை Interview: script and act out an interview between detective and someone who has witnessed a crime.

வர்ணகளை Preparing a commentary for a film clip or a series of photos depicting a crime and present to class.

See p51

நீண்டத்துறையில் முனைப்பிழையுதல் Rewriting a text from the standpoint of one of the characters/people referred to.

ஆங்கிலம்_தமிழ்_ஆங்கிலம் மோழிப்பெற்று Translation from and into target language: e.g. translation of one paragraph from text being studied into English or re-translation from English back into target language, finally comparing to original.

தூப்பிரிவையில் குவைப்புகளை இருப்பு Writing a day in the diary of detective (Hercule Poirot) or criminal:

See *Reading and Writing Strategies*, including strategies for checking written work, pp26-7

See <http://community.gold.ac.uk>

சட்டமன்ற முனிஸிபாலிடில் ராஜிசாலைக்குப்பிரா பாக்ஷிக ராஜிசாலைக்குப்பிரா பாக்ஷிக முனிஸிபாலிடில் குவைப்புகளை இருப்பு

Level 9

Level 9

Themes, topics, texts	Key structures and vocabulary	Oracy	Literacy
அரசியல் Politics விஞ்ஞானம், சுற்றாடல் Science, environment சமூக விளைவுகள் Social issues	<p>என்ன நலை பெற்றது? பார் தலையிட்டார்கள் உங்களால் அவை விவரிக்க முடியுமா? என்கினா?</p> <p>நடந்த சம்பாலத்தை விவரித்துக் கூற முடியுமா? எப்படியா? ஏன் என்ன அரசனங்கள். அதற்கு பார் போட்டு விரும்பு.</p> <p>என்ன விளைவுகள் அங்கு உள்ளதியுள்ளன?</p>	<p>இந்பீடு சொற்களைக் கேட்டல் Listening for specific words/phrases; pupils are given copy of transcript with every fifth/tenth word or key words/phrases blanked out. As they listen pupils have to try to fill in missing words. This can be made easier by providing jumbled list from which pupils select.</p> <p>நீண்ட பந்திகளைக் கேட்டல் Listening to longer passages of familiar language and making notes under headings. Then writing summary in own words.</p> <p>மறுமொழிபெயர்த்தல் Re-translation: pupils are given a number of target phrases in English. They listen to audio/video recording and note down target language version when they hear it.</p> <p>Grammar focus</p> <p>தீவினா - 2 ஒ -ம்: அஃதிலைஸ், உமர்த்திலைஸ் மால் - 5 ஒ -ம்: ஆண் பால், பெண்டால், டைர்பால், ஓத்தென்டால், டைவ்ஸ்பால் என் - 2 ஒ -ம்: ஒருவை, பன்னை, இU ம் - 3 ஒ -ம்: தன்னை, முன்னிலை, டீ-ஏ-க்கலை அலமி - 3 ஒ -ம்: நின்காலம், எதிர்காலம், இறந்தகாலம்</p>	<p>வாசித்தல் Reading selected articles, etc from newspapers or websites (including those which are UK based). Identifying key information, then moving on to more challenging tasks: e.g. writing summary in own words, writing an email in response, making up set of questions based on text for other pupils to answer. Active reading and writing strategies, such as text marking, matching headings to paragraphs and sequencing should be used to help pupils access text, identify key ideas and develop awareness of how texts are organised. When selecting texts teachers should also be alert to opportunities for focusing on particular areas of grammar or vocabulary. Possible activities here would include text marking, categorising and table completion.</p> <p>மொழிபெயர்ப்பு தமிழ்-ஆங்கிலம், ஆங்கில-தமிழ் Translation from and into target language: e.g. translation of one paragraph from text being studied into English or re-translation from English back into target language (finally comparing to original).</p> <p>செப்தி அறிக்கை தயாரித்தல் Creating newsheet. See p49</p> <p>சொல்வதெடுத்தல் Running dictation.</p>
			<p>Current affairs உயர்வுகள்</p> <p>Topical items selected as appropriate</p>

Level 9

Themes, topics, texts	Key structures and vocabulary	Oracy	Literacy
<p>சிறுகளை, கவிகள் நாட்கம் ஆக்கல்,</p> <p>See http://community.gold.ac.uk</p> <p>Short stories, poems, songs, plays</p> <p>This may include work created by other pupils</p>	<p>பார தியார் படா-ல்கள், நீதிக் கதைகள்,</p> <p>பஞ்ச தந்திரிக் கலைகள், நீதி வெண்டபா,</p> <p>ஆந்திகுடி</p> <p>கொள்ளை வேந்தன், நாலடிபார்</p>	<p>Resources கொள்ளைவேந்தன் நாலடிபார் நீதி வெண்டபா</p>	<p>குதையாத்து அதிலுள்ள கரு, பாத்திரங்கள் கருத்து முன்பாகுகள், தோச்சும் ஆசியமற்றோ விவாதித்தல்</p> <p>குதை வாச்சுத்தல் Read short story with the class: whilst reading ask students to identify and discuss plot, setting, character, conflict, motive, symbolism, etc. Introduce vocabulary and critical reading skills skimming, scanning and identifying viewpoint. Having worked on text with class ask students to select another short story to read independently. They can identify elements and ideas and prepare brief book reports to share with classmates. If poetry is chosen, then the focus can be on elements such as symbolism, figures of speech, rhythmic patterns and imagery. Ideally select texts related to topics covered at this level. Texts can, in fact, be used as effective springboard into a topic (see below for suggested texts).</p> <p>ஒரு பாத்திரத்திற்கான உறையாட்கல் எழுதுதல் Writing an 'interior monologue' or diary page of one of the characters.</p> <p>குதை எழுதுதல் Rewriting in a different tense.</p> <p>கவிகள் மாற்றி எழுதுதல் Composing simple poems.</p> <p>Resources British Council, Poetry workshop, KS3 www.britishcouncil.org/flashonline-lessons-keystage3.htm</p>
<p>சீருகளை, கவிகள் நாட்கம் ஆக்கல்,</p> <p>See http://community.gold.ac.uk</p> <p>Short stories, poems, songs, plays</p> <p>This may include work created by other pupils</p>	<p>பார தியார் படா-ல்கள், நீதிக் கதைகள்,</p> <p>பஞ்ச தந்திரிக் கலைகள், நீதி வெண்டபா,</p> <p>ஆந்திகுடி</p> <p>கொள்ளை வேந்தன், நாலடிபார்</p>	<p>Resources கொள்ளைவேந்தன் நாலடிபார் நீதி வெண்டபா</p>	<p>குதை எழுதுதல் Making a labelled plan or diagram of the setting of part of the story.</p> <p>ஒரு பாத்திரத்திற்கான உறையாட்கல் எழுதுதல் Writing an 'interior monologue' or diary page of one of the characters.</p> <p>குதை எழுதுதல் Writing a summary.</p> <p>குதை எழுதுதல் Writing a review.</p>
			<p>குதை எழுதுதல்</p>

Assessment at Levels 7–9

Whilst teaching at levels 7–9 should not be dominated by examination requirements, colleagues will wish to ensure that pupils are familiar with the types of task commonly used by examination boards. Past papers can be a useful source of teaching material.

This section is divided into two parts:

- 1 Ongoing informal assessment
- 2 Formally accredited assessment

Ongoing informal assessment

Teachers draw on a range of evidence (responses to questions, observation of pair/group activities, marking of work) to make judgements about the degree to which:

In oracy pupils are able to:

- Describe people, places, feelings, moods in some detail (use of adjectives and adverbs, relative clauses, qualifiers);
- Express and justify opinions (by presenting arguments, giving illustrations – use of subordinate clauses);
- Report a sequence of events (crime or news event) using appropriate tenses, link words, conventions for direct and indirect speech, etc.;
- Speculate about people and events (use of conditional sentences);
- Deal with elements of unpredictability in everyday transactions;
- Deliver a short prepared presentation fluently and with good pronunciation (using voice and gesture effectively to enhance expression) and respond to follow up questions. Show awareness of audience;
- Apply what they have learnt to new situations;
- Use stalling strategies (fillers) to assist in maintaining flow of conversation.

In literacy pupils are able to:

- Understand and respond to a range of text types, factual and imaginative (letters, articles, brochures, emails, web pages, radio interviews, films, stories, poems);
- Understand texts which include some complex sentences and unfamiliar language;
- Identify and summarise relevant information when carrying out research (including on the Internet);
- Express information/ideas contained in texts clearly and concisely in their own words;
- Draft and redraft text (using a word processor) to improve content, organisation of ideas, accuracy and presentation;
- Understand and respond to texts in formal as well as informal registers (e.g. job advertisements and applications, formal letters);
- Synthesise information from various sources;
- Use a dictionary and other reference materials to improve accuracy, precision and variety of expression;
- Identify relationships between words and use this both to support memorisation and to deepen understanding of how the language system works;
- Make intelligent guesses based on knowledge of the world;
- Use clues to work out meaning (pictures, headings, layout, lexical and syntactic features).

In intercultural understanding/creativity pupils are able to:

- Analyse/interpret short literary works/film (clips) by commenting on setting, plot, character, message (reviews);
- Perform songs and sketches;
- Compare and contrast aspects of different cultures through carrying out (Internet) research, exchanging information with partner school via email, oral presentations, creating posters/displays;
- Take into account different viewpoints, e.g. by writing a page in the diary of someone living in another country, scripting an (imaginary) interview with a famous person or a character in a story, painting or sculpture;
- Carry out a project/compose text with a particular audience in mind (e.g. class in a partner school abroad);
- Compare the presentation of ideas, attitudes and feelings in contrasting texts
- Recognise bias and objectivity, distinguishing facts from hypotheses, theories and opinions.

- In self- and peer assessment pupils are able to:
- Identify and explain mistakes in their own work and that of other pupils;
 - Self-assess in relation to clear (GCSE/AS) criteria;
 - Identify daily/weekly/monthly goals which are reviewed;
 - Assess piece of work created by peers using clear criteria (e.g. quality of content, quality of language, quality of presentation)
 - Keep a log of their reading, viewing, and listening activities, both in and outside of school. They should include:
 - Title and author, artist, actor, or musician;
 - Context, genre or form (e.g. film on videotape, CD I bought, magazine in the library);
 - A short description.
 - Build up a portfolio based on projects, different types of written text composed over the year;
 - Assess piece of work created by peers using clear criteria (e.g. quality of content, quality of language, quality of presentation).

Formally accredited assessment

Asset Languages (Intermediate Stage)



LL*		Can Do statements These statements are intended to reflect the likely observable outcomes of achievement at each level. They are not definitions of proficiency in themselves.	Examples of teacher assessed tasks There is some scope for teachers to adapt material to suit their own programme of study.
7	L	I can understand longer passages and recognise people's points of view.	Learners hear a radio interview and answer three-option multiple choice questions.
	S	I can answer simple unprepared questions in a conversation or following a presentation.	Learners play a guessing game in a group, asking and answering questions.
	R	I can understand longer texts and recognise people's points of view.	Three-option multiple choice based on a text.
	W	I can write a text (e.g. a report or a letter) conveying simple opinions and/or points of view.	Transfer of meaning based on personal information.
8	L	I can understand passages including some unfamiliar material from which I can recognise attitudes and emotions.	Learners match English sentences to short spoken extracts.
	S	I can tell a story or relate the plot of a book or film and give my opinions about it.	Learners make a presentation about a news item of their choice.
	R	I can understand texts including some unfamiliar material from which I can recognise attitudes and emotions.	Identifying five correct English sentences from a list of ten about a text.
	W	I can produce formal and informal texts in an appropriate style on familiar topics.	Writing a poster to advertise a charity event.

*LL = Languages Ladder

9	L	I can understand the gist of a range of authentic passages in familiar contexts.	Learners correct an error in English sentences about a recorded interview.
	S	I can take part in a discussion, giving and justifying my opinions and ideas.	In groups of three, learners discuss holiday options.
	R	I can understand a wide range of authentic texts in familiar contexts.	Matching English summaries with short paragraphs on a theme e.g. career plans.
	W	I can communicate ideas accurately and in an appropriate style over a range of familiar topics.	Transfer of meaning detailing instructions.

The External Assessment for Intermediate assesses aspects of grades 7–9. It should be noted that candidates can choose to take only Teacher Assessment, only External Assessment or both. Tasks set for External Assessment are similar in type to those set for Teacher Assessment. External Assessment is a formally accredited qualification. For Teacher Assessment learners receive a Grade Award endorsed by OCR.

Performance descriptors for Intermediate

L	You should now be comfortable with a range of tenses, and should be able to understand authentic passages on familiar matters. On completing this stage, you should be able to follow much of what is said at near normal speed on familiar matters or in predictable situations. You should be able to give an oral or written summary of what you have heard.
S	You should now be comfortable with a range of tenses, and should be able to use language relating to a range of familiar matters. On completing this stage, you should be using and adapting language for new purposes. Your pronunciation should be generally accurate. You should be able to maintain a conversation on familiar matters or in predictable situations, using a range of simple language.
R	You should now be comfortable with a range of tenses, and should be able to understand authentic texts on familiar matters. On completing this stage, you should be able to follow much of what you read on familiar matters or in predictable situations. You should be able to give an oral/written summary or translation of what you have read.
W	<p>You should now be comfortable with a range of tenses, and should be able to use language relating to a range of familiar matters.</p> <p>On completing this stage, you should be using and adapting language for new purposes. Your spelling should be generally accurate. You should be able to write on familiar matters or in predictable situations, using a range of simple language.</p>

For full information visit the Asset Languages website (www.assetlanguages.org.uk). Here you can view and download the Tamil Language specification for this level which includes sections on:

- Language purposes and functions
- Grammatical areas
- Vocabulary areas
- Script acquisition

References to both Can Do statements and the nature of Asset Languages tasks are accurate at the time of going to press, but may be subject to future amendments. When using the Languages Ladder and/or Asset Languages materials you are advised to check the latest versions with DfES and OCR respectively.

Other Qualifications in Tamil

There is no GCSE available for Tamil. Edexcel and Cambridge Assessment offer traditional GCE O level examinations in Tamil, testing literacy skills. These exams are mainly intended for centres overseas and do not reflect the language teaching philosophy favoured in the UK, where equal weighting is given to the four skills and emphasis is placed on practical communication. Thus the alternative now provided by Asset Languages represents a major development for the teaching Tamil in the UK enabling it to fit into the common structure of other languages. It allows children to gain recognition for their language achievements from a young age and supports motivation through step by step progression across all the levels.

For information on the Edexcel examination, visit: www.edexcel.org.uk.

For information on the Cambridge Assessment examination, visit: www.cambridgeassessment.org.uk.

2.3 Creating a scheme of work based on the guide

The scheme of work (SoW) sets out the teaching programme, year by year, for each course being taught. It includes the content that needs to be covered, the learning objectives involved at each stage, the main activities and resources which will enable these to be achieved and the ways in which they will be assessed. Typically the scheme for each year is broken down into six units of work each lasting half a term.

The scheme should:

- Reflect the agreed teaching philosophy of the department using it;
- Be clear, concise and realistic, i.e. focussed on the practical and do-able;
- Provide breadth and balance across all aspects;
- Take account of learner differences (background/aptitudes/learning styles);
- Support teachers in their short-term planning;
- Be seen as a working document to be reviewed and updated each year.

As has been pointed out previously, the framework charts in this curriculum guide are not, in themselves, a scheme of work. Rather they should be seen as offering a structured bank of material, based on sound pedagogical principles and related to the main national assessment frameworks. They thus provide substantial support for colleagues in developing an up-to-date scheme of work suited to their own context and to the needs of their pupils. It should be noted that the guides are available in electronic form on the CILT and Goldsmiths College <http://community.gold.ac.uk/> websites. Additional resources linked to the guide can also be found on the Goldsmiths website.

You may also find it helpful to refer to government schemes of work for teaching Modern Foreign Languages (French, German and Spanish) at key stages 2 and 3 (QCA/DfES, 2000). In addition there is general guidance on medium and long term planning for language teaching in the government's Key Stage 2 and 3 Framework documents (DfES, 2003 and 2005).

If you are producing a scheme of work for the first time, you may find the following step by step approach useful:

1 Getting an overview:

- On one side of A4 create rough outline and headings for (6) units of work to be taught over the year. (Refer to exam specifications, textbooks and other documents including this guide.)

2 Deciding on format:

- Usually schemes of work are set out in the form of a grid as in the framework charts in this document (See possible template on p87). This makes it easy to refer across and see how the elements fit together. An alternative is to simply list information under headings. Your department or school may, of course, have its own established format that everyone is expected to follow.
- Create abbreviations for main resources you will be referring to, e.g. TN1(Ex B) for Textbook Name, Book 1, Exercise B. Use code consistently in SoW.

3 Creating a unit:

- Break unit down into sections and specify main contexts and learning objectives.
- Decide how many lessons/weeks should be devoted to each.
- Specify for each National Curriculum Attainment Target (Listening, Speaking, Reading, Writing) the level or range of levels aimed at within the unit. You might also find it useful here to note targets in relation to the Asset Languages scheme.
- Identify key structures and vocabulary bearing in mind range of levels within class and highlighting points which may require particular attention. It is useful to indicate what language is 'core' and what is 'extension' material for higher attainers (e.g. by using italics).
- Map on activities from textbooks and other sources, which are relevant and useful, as well as material you have produced, bearing in mind importance of:
 - Catering for range of attainment levels and for different learning styles;
 - Balancing teacher and pupil centred work;
 - Linking to previous units to support development of knowledge and skills;
 - Progressing from activities aimed at practising language to ones where the focus is on using the language for a real purpose, e.g. presenting or performing to an audience;
 - Integrating and achieving balance between the four skills (although opportunity to do this is limited in early stages of acquiring new script);

- Providing stimulating cultural content drawing on up-to-date, authentic material (where appropriate) and making links to other curriculum areas;
- Drawing on imaginative works (stories, plays, poems, songs, paintings) as stimulus for cultural understanding as well as language development;
- Developing awareness of language learning strategies (including effective use of reference material);
- Building in use of ICT where appropriate.
- Add homework activities (or identify possible homeworks amongst activities already selected).
- Identify or add main assessment activities (informal and formal).
- Cross check against National Curriculum Programme of Study, KS2/3 Framework, exam board specifications and, if necessary, revise activities as appropriate.
- Review list of key structures and vocabulary and, if necessary, revise as appropriate (It may be that activity or text you have chosen requires teaching of language points not already specified).
- Add any resources not already mentioned including websites and reference material.

4 Developing and reviewing the scheme of work:

- Move on to create further units bearing in mind that developing a scheme of work is an ongoing process. Aim to get the basics in place and then flesh it out gradually.
- Keep the scheme of work in a ring binder. This makes it easy to slip in extra pages or reminders about changes/additions to be made.
- Once a unit or scheme has been created, aim to review it every one to two years.

A word of encouragement

Although creating a good scheme of work requires thought and effort, it will save you time in the long run and give you confidence in your teaching!

Possible template for a scheme of work

Year/Group:	Term:	Unit: (1)	Timing: (6 weeks)	
NC PoS (excluding those covered routinely):	NC AT Levels: S: L: R: W:	NC AT Levels: S: L: R: W:	Key Stage 2/3 Framework links:	
Week	Context(s) and learning objectives	Vocabulary and structures (core and extension)	Activities, including homeworks (differentiation features, relevant language learning strategies and informal assessment opportunities indicated as appropriate)	Resources (including ICT)
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6	End of unit assessment			

Notes:

- Following this format it should be possible to cover 1-2 weeks per page.
- It may be clearest to provide just a summary of language in the table, but to add full verbal and written outcomes at the end of the unit.

Abbreviations:

- NC National Curriculum
- PoS Programme of Study
- AT Attainment Target
- ICT Information and Communications Technology

Resource list for the teaching of Tamil

Level 1

குலபதி ஆறுமுகம் கந்தையா இனிய தமிழ் பயிற்சி 1 (Aishda Luxmi Press)

சஜாதா, பாலர் வண்ண அரிச்சுவடி 1 (Aishda Luxmi Press)

சஜாதா, துங்கமலர் வண்ண அரிச்சுவடி (Minerva Publications)

சஜாதா, பாலர் வண்ண அரிச்சுவடி 1 (Minerva Publications)

மலர் வண்ண அரிச்சுவடி 1 (Minerva Publications)

Level 2

Tamil/English picture dictionary, MantraLingua

செல்வராஜ். கு. புதிய அடிப்படைத் தமிழ் வாசகம் 11 (Jaya Bakti)

நீதிக்கதைகள் 3 (Aishda Luxmi Press)

அடிப்படைத் தமிழ் செயல் நூல் இலங்கைத் தேசிய கல்வி நிறுவனம், கு.வி. அச்சகம்

புலவர் அழி, அண்ணாமலை பாலர் தமிழ் மலர் 11 (Rasi Nilayam)

Level 3

நீதிக்கதைகள் 4 (Aishda Luxmi Press)

தமிழ்ச் சுடர் பயிற்சி 1 (Star Enterprise)

இந்துசனன் பி பிரீ, சஜிகலா நீதிக் கதைகள் 1-2 (Sasikala Industries)

Level 4

மாஸ்டர் சிவலிங்கம் சிறுவர் கதைமலர் 4 (Aishda Luxmi Press)

அடிப்படைத் தமிழ் செயல் நெறி (K V Printers)

தமிழ்ச் சுடர் பயிற்சி 2 (Star Enterprise)

Level 5

துரைசிங்கம். கவிஞர் த. தமிழ்செயல் நூல் 5 (Sri Lanka Book Shop)

சஜிகலா நீதிக் கதைகள் 5 (Sujikal Industries)

தமிழ்ச் சுடர் பயிற்சி 3 (Star Enterprise)

பூர் ராம் உயிர் மெய் எழுத்து பயிற்சி புத்தகம் (Sri Ram Industries)

Level 6

செல்வராஜ் கு. அடிப்படைத் தமிழ் வாசகம் ஜெபக்தி பதிப்பகம்

ஆறுமுகம் கந்தையா, சிறுவர் கதை (ஞாயிறு மலர்-6) (Aishda Luxmi Press)

தமிழ்ச் சுடர் பயிற்சி 4 (Star Enterprise)

Level 7

செல்வி இராசதுரை. தமிழ் செயல் நூல் தரம் 3 (Sri Lanka Bookshop)

கந்தையா ஆறுமுகம் சிறுவர் கதை மலர் 2 (Aishda Luxmi Press)

தமிழ்ச் சுடர் பயிற்சி 5 (Star Enterprise)

Level 8

கதைமலர் (LIFCO Bookshop)

திருக்குறள் (LIFCO Bookshop)

நீதிவெண்பா (LIFCO Bookshop)

பாரதியார் பாடல் (LIFCO Bookshop)

தமிழ்ச் சுடர் பயிற்சி 6 (Star Enterprise)

பொன்னுசாமி. அ, கோ. தமிழ் மொழியும் இலக்கியமும் தரம் 6 (Subramaniam Bookshop)

Level 9

தமிழ் செயல் நூல் தாம் 5 (KV Printers)
 சிறுவர் கதை மலர் (LIFCO Bookshop)
 ஆத்தி சூடி (LIFCO Bookshop)
 கொன்றை வேந்தன் (LIFCO Bookshop)
 நாலடியார் (LIFCO Bookshop)

Suppliers

Aishda Luxmi Press

320 Chettiar Street, Colombo 11, Sri Lanka.

Jaya Bakti

28 & 30 Wisma Jaya Bakti, Jalan Cenderuh 2, Batu4, Jalan Ipoh, 51200, Kuala Lumpur

Jeya Pakthy Pathippagam

28-29 Wisma Jaya Bakti, Jalan Cenderuh 2, Batu4., Jalan Lpoh, 51200 Kuala Lumpur

Kausalya Hart

Tamil for Beginners, Part II: Grammar. Berkeley: Univ. of California

KV Printers

58 Green Lane, Colombo 13. Sri Lanka

Lanka Book Shop

F1-14 Dais Place. Kunasinga Puram, Colombo 12. Sri Lanka

LIFCO

<http://www.lifcobooks.com/index.aspx>

Mantra Lingua Ltd

Global House, 303 Ballards Lane, London N12 8N

<http://www.mantralingua.com>

Minarva Publications

No. 6, 1St Floor, Pyeros Road. Triplicane, Chennai 6000 005, India

Sri Lanka Bookshop

234 KKS Road, Jaffna, Sri Lanka

Sri Ram Industries

46 South St Sennaikkadai St Madurai 625001, India

Star Enterprise

20 Jalan 12/10, Taman Koperasi Pollis (Fasa-1)

Sujikala Industrials

104/6 Shoping Complex. Chettiyar St. Colombo 11, Sri Lanka

Subramaniam Bookshop

235 KKS Road Jaffna, Sri Lanka

Tamilnool

<http://tamilnool.com/tamilnool@touchtelindia.net>

Varthaman Pathipagam

A R R Valagam, 141 N.Usman Rd, T Nagar, Chennai 600 017, India

Other recommended texts

Kausalya Hart, *Tamil for Beginners*, Part II: Grammar Berkeley: Univ. of California.

Kerslake, P.C. and Narayanaswami Aiyar C.R. *Tamil Course for European Schools* (4 volume set). Berkeley: Univ. of California.

Paramasivam, K. and Lindholm, J. A. *Basic Tamil Reader and Grammar*. Rasi Nilaya 17/7B Kodikarathadi, Errayapuram, Chennai 013.

Audio-visual resources

Tamil 2000. Tamil Kalvi Software. Available from: www.kalvi.com

குவா குவா வாத்து Kuva Kuva Vaaththu Tamil Kalvi Software. Available from: www.kalvi.com

Pal's e-Dictionary Tamil Kalvi Software. Available from: www.kalvi.com

Kuralamuthu Tamil Kalvi Software. Available from: www.kalvi.com

Paintthamil Kaathali. Tamil Kalvi Software. Available from: www.kalvi.com

செம்மொழி Cemmozhi. www.letuslearntamil.com/tableofcontent.asp

Tamil Teacher Series 1 & 2. <http://mall.coimbatore.com/schoolroms/tamil.htm>

Mini-whiteboards/Dice

A4 'show-me' boards (plain/with lines/with squares) and A3 map boards and accessories available from: Compass Educational Supplies, Waveney Drive, Lowestoft, NR33 0YX. Tel: 01502-500444

A4 whiteboards and (noiseless) dice available from:

Synergy Learning. Tel: 01243 779967

<http://www.synergy-group.co.uk/learnhome.html>

Talking Dice

Dice covering wide range of topics + activity ideas.

<http://www.talkingdice.co.uk>

Tamil weblinks

AsiaSource Language Resources

A resource of the Asia Society

www.duke.edu/~skc9/tamilclass/PDF/tamilvu.pdf

Learn to write in Tamil Lesson 1

www.geocities.com/Athens/Acropolis/4715/wlessn1.html

Learn Tamil through English: Tamil Lessons in PDF format

www.languageresourceonline.com/languages/learn_tamil.htm

Learn how to speak Tamil

www.chennaibest.com/discoverchennai/learntamil/index.asp

Learning Tamil through English

www.child.ambalam.com/english/introduction.html

Learn to speak

<http://talktamil.4t.com/llakanam.htm>

Learn Tamil through English

www.learntamil.com

Modern Tamil Grammar

Lessons will be taught stage by stage

www.languageinindia.com/march2004/index.html

Resources For Learning Tamil Language

www.geocities.com/Athens/5180/tlearn.html

Tamil Language Learning Resources

www.call.gov/resource/language/tamilr000.htm

thamizham.net

This site gives Tamil lessons which are free to download and a step by step guide. Lessons are created with multimedia effect.

<http://www.thamizamuthu.com>

Tamil Lessons for Second Generation Tamils.

www.duke.edu/~skc9/tamilclass/lessons.htm

Tamil Language centres

Tamil lessons outside curriculum time at the Tamil Language centres. Govt. Singapore

www.moe.gov.sg/speeches/2001/sp03082001a.htm

Thamil Paadanool – Learn Tamil

www.unc.edu/~echeran/paadanool

Tamil Virtual University

www.tamilvu.org

Video Tamil Lessons at Tamil Language in Context

<http://www.tamilnation.org/literature/learning.htm>

Web Assisted Learning and Teaching

www.southasia.upenn.edu/tamil

Web Assisted Learning and Teaching of Tamil (WALTT)

Dr Vasu Renganathan and Harold Schiffman

www.southasia.upenn.edu/tamil

Website of Siva Pillai, Director of Tamil Academy Language and Arts (TALA) based in Lewisham, London.

www.homepages.gold.ac.uk/siva/tamilsyllabus

ukindia.com

These few lessons will help one to read Tamil script.

www.ukindia.com/zip/ztm.htm

References and further reading

- Abdelrazak, M. (2001) *Towards more effective Supplementary and Mother-tongue Schools* (2nd edn). London: Resource Unit for supplementary and mother-tongue schools.
- Ali, A. and McLagan, P. (eds) (1998) *Curriculum Framework for Mother Tongue Teaching in Bengali for pupils aged 5–11 years*. London: CILT, the National Centre for Languages.
- Atkinson, T. (ed.) (2001) *Reflections on ICT*. (Reflections on Practice 7) London: CILT, the National Centre for Languages.
- Baker, C. (2000) *A Parents' and Teachers' Guide to Bilingualism* (2nd edn). Clevedon: Multilingual Matters.
- Bhatt, A., Bhojani, N., Creese, A. and Martin, P. (2004) *Complementary and mainstream schooling: a case for reciprocity?* NALDIC Occasional Paper 18.
- The Bilingual Family Newsletter. <http://www.bilingualfamilynewsletter.com>
- Brown, K. and Brown, M. (eds) (2003) *Reflections on citizenship in a multilingual world*. (Reflections on Practice 8). London: CILT, the National Centre for Languages.
- Caviglioli, O., Harris, I. and Tindall, B. (2002) *Thinking Skills and Eye Q: Visual tools for raising intelligence*. Stafford: Network Educational Press.
- CERES (1999) *Bilingualism, Community Languages and Scottish Education: a challenge for policy makers and practitioners in a devolved Scotland*. Edinburgh: Centre for Education for Racial Equality in Scotland.
- CILT, the National Centre for Languages (2005) *Language Trends 2005: Community language learning in England, Wales and Scotland*. <http://www.cilt.org.uk> (Accessed 20.10.05)
- CILT, the National Centre for Languages (2006) *Positively Plurilingual: The contribution of community languages to UK education and society*. London: CILT
- Council of Europe (2006) *My Languages Portfolio: European Language Portfolio – Junior version* (Revised Edition). London: CILT, the National Centre for Languages. <http://www.cilt.org.uk/primary/elp.htm>
- Cummins, J. (2003) *Bilingual Education: Basic Principles*. In Dewaele, J-M., Housen, A. and Li Wei (eds) *Bilingualism: Beyond Basic Principles*. Clevedon: Multilingual Matters Ltd.
- Datta, M. and Pomphrey, C. (2004) *A world of languages: Developing children's love of languages*. (Young Pathfinder 10) London: CILT, the National Centre for Languages.
- DfEE (1998) *The National Literacy Strategy: Framework for Teaching*. London: DfEE.
- DfEE (2001) *Key Stage 3 National Strategy: Literacy across the curriculum*. London: DfEE.
- DfEE/QCA (1999) (Revised) *MFL: The National Curriculum for England*. London: QCA.
- DfES (2002) *Languages for all: Languages for life*. London: DfES. www.dfes.gov.uk/languagesstrategy
- DfES (2002) *Learning styles and writing in modern foreign languages*. London: DfES. <http://www.standards.dfes.gov.uk/keystage3/respub/ks3learnstyle>
- DfES (2003) *Framework for teaching modern foreign languages: Years 7,8 and 9*. London: DfES. http://www.standards.dfes.gov.uk/primary/about/ks2fwk_mfl
- DfES (2003) *Aiming High: Raising the Achievement of Minority Ethnic Pupils*. London: DfES. <http://www.standards.dfes.gov.uk>
- DfES (2004) *Use of interactive whiteboards in modern foreign languages*. London: DfES. http://publications.teachernet.gov.uk/eOrderingDownload/DfES-0812-2004_MFL.pdf
- DfES (2005) *The Key Stage 2 Framework for Languages*. London: DfES. http://www.standards.dfes.gov.uk/primary/about/ks2fwk_mfl
- Dept. of Education and Training, Government of Western Australia. Teaching and Learning Strategies. http://www.eddept.wa.edu.au/deo/bunbury/plan_learn/teaching_&_learning_strategies.htm

- Edwards, V. (1998) *The power of Babel*. Stoke-on-Trent: Trentham Books (in association with Reading: Reading and Language Information centre)
- Edwards, V. (2004) *Multilingualism in the English-speaking World*. Oxford: Blackwell.
- Evans, J., Wicksteed, K. and Chambers, P. (2005) *Language and cultural awareness: Practical ideas for classroom use*. London: Specialist Schools and Academies Trust. <http://www.schoolsnetwork.org.uk/default.aspx>
- Felix, U. (2001) *Beyond Babel: Language Learning Online*. Melbourne: Language Australia Ltd. <http://www.personal.monash.edu.au/~ufelix/babel.shtml>
- Ginnis, P. (2002) *The Teacher's Toolkit: Raise Classroom Achievement with Strategies for Every Learner*. Camarthen, Wales: Crown House Publishing Limited.
- Harris, V. and Snow, D. (2004) *Doing it for themselves: Focus on learning strategies and vocabulary building*. (Classic Pathfinder 4) London: CILT, the National Centre for Languages.
- Kenner, C. (2004) *Becoming Biliterate: Young children learning different writing systems*. Stoke-on-Trent: Trentham Books.
- Morgan, J. and Rinvolucci, M. (2004) *The Q Book* (2nd edn). Brighton: ELB Publishing.
- NALDIC Working Paper 3 (1998) *Guidelines on Bilingualism*. Watford: NALDIC.
- The Nuffield Foundation (2000) *Languages: the next generation. The final report and recommendations of The Nuffield Languages Inquiry*. Milton Keynes: The English Company (UK) Ltd.
- QCA/DfEE (2000) *Modern Foreign Languages: French/German/Spanish – A scheme of work for KS2*. London: QCA. www.standards.dfes.gov.uk/schemes
- QCA/DfEE (2000) *Modern Foreign Languages: French/German/Spanish – A scheme of work for KS3*. London: QCA. www.standards.dfes.gov.uk/schemes
- QCA (2005) *Community Languages in Secondary Schools*. London: QCA. <http://www.qca.org.uk>
- Robertson, L. (2005) *Teaching and learning in community language schools*. NALDIC Occasional Paper 19.
- Uddin, J. and Mitchell, I. (2002) *Assessment Framework for Mother Tongue Teaching for pupils aged 5–11*. London: London Borough of Tower Hamlets – Education.
- Uddin, J. and Mitchell, I. (2003) *Scheme of Work for Mother Tongue Teaching for pupils aged 5–11*. London: London Borough of Tower Hamlets – Education.
- Welsh Assembly Government (2002) *Languages Count: The Welsh Assembly Government's National Modern Foreign Languages Strategy*. Cardiff: Welsh Assembly Government.

Useful websites

Association for Language Learning

www.all-languages.org.uk

AfL (Assessment for Learning)

www.qca.org.uk/7659.html

Asset Languages

www.assetlanguages.org.uk

Becta (British Educational Communications and Technology Agency)

ESOL and community languages

www.becta.org.uk

Birmingham Grid for Learning

International Women's Day

www.bgfl.org/services/women/home.htm

British Council: School Partnerships.

www.britishcouncil.org/learning-ie-school-partnerships.htm

British Council: Foreign Language Assistants on-line (FLA online)

Provides a wealth of ideas for activities, e.g. 'Running dictation', 'Grammar Auction' with detailed explanation.

www.britishcouncil.org

CILT, the National Centre for Languages

www.cilt.org.uk

Commission for Racial Equality

www.cre.gov.uk

For posters reflecting diversity in Britain, London and Southampton www.cre.gov.uk/pubs/cat_posters.html

Community Languages Network

Supported by the Specialist Schools and Academies Trust)

www.schoolsnetwork.org.uk/commlang

DfES Languages

www.dfes.gov.uk/languages/index.cfm

Goldsmiths College 'community.gold' website.

<http://community.gold.ac.uk>

Hounslow Language Services

Resources in a variety of media designed for teaching a range of community languages.

www.hvec.org.uk/HvecMain/index.asp

www.hvec.org.uk/hvecmain/Sections/HLS/Docs/catalogue.pdf

LanguagesICT

www.languages-ict.org.uk

The Literacy Trust

Early bilingual communication

www.literacytrust.org.uk/talktoyourbaby/Bilingual.html

MediaEd

Film-making in the classroom (advice on film language, getting started with digital video, equipment, classroom practice and training).

www.mediaed.org.uk/index.php

Modern Foreign Languages Environment, Learning and Teaching Scotland

www.ltscotland.org.uk/mfle

NACELL The National Advisory Centre on Early Language Learning (NACELL)

www.nacell.org.uk/home/what_is.htm

NALDIC (National Association for Language Development in the Curriculum)

www.naldic.org.uk

NRC (National Resource Centre for Supplementary Education)

www.continyou.org.uk/content.php?CategoryID=631

Practical Support Pack (DfES)

www.teachernet.gov.uk/supportpack/index.aspx

Talking Dice

For information on resource that can be used with any language
www.talkingdice.co.uk/home.asp

Teachernet

International Women's Day
www.teachernet.gov.uk/teachingandlearning/assemblies/index.cfm?mode=searchdisplay&id=62&history=keyword

Welsh Language Board 'Twf' website

Information and advice on raising children bilingually. Leaflet 'Raising Children Bilingually - Advice for Parents' (Welsh Language Board, 2004) can be downloaded from the site
www.twfcymru.com

The *Curriculum guides for community languages* provide a flexible outline for planning the design and delivery of language courses in mainstream and complementary schools. The series draws on recent policy developments in language teaching, including the Key Stage 2 Framework for Languages, the Key Stage 3 National Strategy and the Languages Ladder, and interprets them in a practical way for teachers.

The framework charts plot a clear path of linguistic progression across topics, suggesting a wide variety of activities that will help the development of both oracy and literacy in the target language.

Throughout the guides there is a major focus on intercultural awareness and creativity, alongside support for assessment, grammar and the development of learner independence.

Up-to-date resources and information supporting the guides can be found at <http://community.gold.ac.uk>.

'These guides offer a real opportunity to bring community languages into the mainstream of education where they belong, and to value the long unrecognised achievements of children who use them every day.'

Dr Terry Lamb, Director, Initial Teacher Education, University of Sheffield

Dr Jim Anderson is Lecturer in Modern Languages in Education in the Department of Educational Studies at Goldsmiths College, University of London. He has many years' experience working in London comprehensive schools where a wide range of languages has been taught. His research interests lie in the field of bilingualism and new media literacies. Jim is co-ordinator of the Flexible PGCE in Community Languages (Arabic, Mandarin Chinese, Panjabi and Urdu) at Goldsmiths and is a member of the National Community Languages Advisory Group.

Siva Pillai is Computer Officer in the Department of Educational Studies at Goldsmiths College, University of London and a lecturer in ICT at Southwark College, London. He is Director of the Lewisham-based Tamil Academy of Language and Arts (TALA) and Director of the Tamil Information Centre (ICT section), London. He is an examiner for Tamil with Cambridge Assessment (Asset Languages) and Chief Examiner for Tamil with Edexcel. He regularly speaks at conferences in the UK and overseas aimed at raising awareness of new opportunities created by ICT.

Kristhuraja Nithiya taught Tamil and Humanities in secondary schools in Sri Lanka for thirteen years before moving to the UK. She is now a teacher of Tamil at Downderry Primary School in Bromley.