

## North Wootton Academy

### Modern Foreign Languages

*“Learning a foreign language... provides an opening to other cultures. A high-quality education should foster pupils’ curiosity and deepen their understanding of the world... It should also provide opportunities for them to communicate for practical purposes... Language teaching should provide the foundation for learning further languages, equipping pupils to study and work in other countries”* (Department of Education, 2013)

#### Introduction

Learning a foreign language is part of the primary National Curriculum and is a requirement for all children within key stage 2 (KS2). North Wootton Academy has adopted a whole school approach to the teaching of French to all KS2 pupils.

#### Aims

Our aim is to develop the confidence and competence of each child in the foreign language they are learning. Our goal is for them to be passionate, curious and confident about their own foreign language learning abilities when they finish the primary school phase of their education.

We will help them develop and demonstrate substantial progress in the 5 key language skills necessary for learning :

- Speaking
- Listening
- Reading
- Writing
- Grammar

We aim to ensure that pupils of all abilities develop solid foundations in these key language learning skills - properly preparing them for the next stage of their language learning journey. These skills will develop children’s ability to understand what they hear and read and enable them to express themselves in speech and writing. We will extend their knowledge of how language works and explore the similarities and differences between the foreign language they are learning and English. We will also help strengthen their sense of identity through learning about culture in other countries and comparing it with their own.

#### Teaching and Learning Overview

Our whole school approach to language teaching and learning is in line with the recommendations of the National Curriculum and the requirements outlined in the Department for Education Languages Programme of Study for Key Stage 2.

The National Curriculum for languages aims to ensure that all pupils:

- understand and respond to spoken and written language from a variety of authentic sources
- speak with increasing confidence, fluency and spontaneity, finding ways of communicating what they want to say, including through discussion and asking questions, and continually improving the accuracy of their pronunciation and intonation
- can write at varying length, for different purposes and audiences, using the variety of grammatical structures that they have learnt
- discover and develop an appreciation of a range of writing in the language studied

By the end of key stage 2, pupils should be able to:

1. Listen attentively to spoken language and show understanding by joining in and responding.
2. Explore the patterns and sounds of language through songs and rhymes and link the spelling, sound and meaning of words.

3. Engage in conversations; ask and answer questions; express opinions and respond to those of others; seek clarification and help.
4. Speak in sentences, using familiar vocabulary, phrases and basic language structures.
5. Develop accurate pronunciation and intonation so that others understand when they are reading aloud or using familiar words and phrases.
6. Present ideas and information orally to a range of audiences.
7. Read carefully and show understanding of words, phrases and simple writing.
8. Appreciate stories, songs, poems and rhymes in the language.
9. Broaden their vocabulary and develop their ability to understand new words that are introduced into familiar written material, including through using a dictionary.
10. Write phrases from memory, and adapt these to create new sentences, to express ideas clearly.
11. Describe people, places, things and actions orally and in writing.
12. Understand basic grammar appropriate to the language being studied, including (where relevant) : feminine, masculine and neuter forms and the conjugation of high-frequency verbs; key features and patterns of the language; how to apply these, for instance, to build sentences; and how these differ from or are similar to English.

### **Organisation & Delivery**

French is taught in a whole-class setting by the language specialist within the phase. Teachers plan their lessons using the Language Angels scheme of work and can supplement this with their own ideas and experience and those of their colleagues.

The lessons are designed to motivate, captivate and interest children from the first moment. They have clear, achievable objectives and incorporate different learning styles to achieve within the five key learning styles. SEN children have access to the curriculum through variation of task, grouping or support from an adult.

Each class has timetabled lessons of French totaling 3 and a half hours per half term on a rotational basis, ensuring that each child has between 30-35 minutes of foreign language teaching each week.

French lessons include:

- PowerPoints and interactive whiteboard materials
- Interactive games
- Songs & raps
- Differentiated desk-based consolidation activities
- Worksheets (at three different levels of challenge) are provided throughout each teaching unit and can be used in class.
- Paired speaking

Each lesson will focus on a combination of the 5 key language learning skills (speaking, listening, reading, writing and grammar).

Below is an example outline of the units we will cover throughout KS2:

Year 3/4	Year 5/6
I Am Learning French (E)	Presenting Myself (I)
Animals (E)	Family (I)

Fruits (E)	At The Tea Room (I)
I Am Able... (E)	Olympics (I)
Presenting Myself (I)	The Weekend (P)
Habitats or Romans (I)	Vikings (P)

E = Early Language

I = Intermediate

P = Progressive

This is an example, and the French curriculum is taught on a two year cycle, ensuring that the same topics are not taught in consecutive years.

### **Resources**

The Language Angels scheme is a fully online resource enabling all teachers in all classes to have instant and continuous access to all the resources they need to teach whichever lesson they choose.

### **Evidence of Teaching & Learning and Transition at End of Key Stage**

Where appropriate worksheets completed by the children may be kept in their books which can be passed through the years and become a portfolio of their learning. Teachers can also upload scans of pupil written work along with audio and video recordings of pupils speaking and presenting in French to a centralised secure file store on their Tracking & Progression Tool.

All of this information along with the pupil's individual Learning & Progression Timeline and skills progress reports can be forwarded to their secondary school at time of transition.

### **Assessment of Pupil Learning & Progression**

Two forms of assessment are available at the end of every Language Angels unit:

1. Peer and self-assessment 'I can do...' grids. A quick and easy way for all pupils in the class to record which units they have completed and the progress they are making.
2. More detailed skills-based assessments using bespoke skills assessment worksheets. This form of assessment enables us to determine the learning and progression of all pupils in the key language learning skills as well as monitoring their progress against the 12 attainment targets stipulated in the DfE Languages Programme of Study for Key Stage 2.

The children are assessed primarily using the skill-based assessment worksheets available on Language Angels. This assesses the children on the 5 key language learning skills. As per the guidance from Language Angels, it is suggested that not every single skill is assessed at the end of each unit. This is to prevent cognitive overload and allows for a particular focus on two of the skills at the end of each unit of study. The children are scored out of 5 for the four skills of Reading, Writing, Listening and Speaking. An example assessment would be for the skills of listening and reading, whereby the children may have to match up the phrase they hear on the interactive powerpoint to the corresponding image on the worksheet, and for reading identify a phrase in the foreign language of study and match it to the correct corresponding image.

## **Monitoring and evaluation**

The Subject Leader monitors the effectiveness of the language teaching provided throughout the school via regular termly observations with feedback given to teachers delivering foreign language lessons. The Subject Leader and class teacher will together monitor the learning and progression made by pupils across the key stage.

All data, ranging from evidence of classroom teaching to individual pupil skills reports, is securely stored on a password protected database. This can be accessed by class teachers, the Subject Leader and SLT so all key stakeholders can evaluate delivery, performance and progress.