

The Modern Foreign Language Department's vision is to:

- 1. Equip pupils with the knowledge & cultural capital to thrive in life**
- 2. Celebrate diversity**
- 3. Provide the foundations for the study of language at higher education**
- 4. Enable pupils to live/work/study in other countries**

What knowledge have we selected in our curriculum and why?

The French/Spanish curriculum at Reach is delivered with carefully designed exposure to the appropriate vocabulary, phonics and grammar at each stage of their language learning journey. We aim to cultivate pupils' curiosity of the world and equip them with the tools to be able to communicate this enthusiasm with our global neighbours.

pupils initially start learning Spanish in Year 3 at Reach. This early introduction equips pupils with the tools to be a confident, successful language learner early on. This then makes it easier for them to access increasingly aspirational content later on in the curriculum.

We aim for 100% of our pupils to be entered for and to achieve the GCSE qualifications required to flourish in any career, be enthusiastic global citizens and live lives of choice and opportunity. This in turn will ensure pupils are able to access A-Level Languages where desired.

	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Year 3	<p>Identity and Culture</p> <p>This topic goes over who we are, how we are, and other everyday introductions whilst exploring Pedros pen-pal letter.</p>	<p>Local and global</p> <p>This topic goes over introductions in more detail, where we live, the weather and our likes and dislikes whilst exploring a new pen-pal character - Marta</p>	<p>School and Work</p> <p>This topic recaps all of our previous learning and divers deep into our like or dislike of school, school subjects and studying whilst exploring a new pen-pal character - Joaquin.</p>
Year 4	<p>Identity and Culture</p> <p>This topic goes over who we are, how we are, and other everyday introductions whilst exploring our</p>	<p>Local and global</p> <p>This topic goes over introductions in more detail, where we live, the weather and our likes and dislikes. We also delve into</p>	<p>School and Work</p> <p>This topic recaps all of our previous learning and divers deep into our like or dislike of school, school subjects and studying. We introduce new vocabulary to expand the childrens</p>

	<p>already familiar character Pedro's second pen-pal letter and the past tense</p>	<p>personality traits and physical descriptions whilst exploring our pen-pal character - Marta and the past tense.</p>	<p>vocabulary whilst exploring our pen-pal character, Joaquin's second pen-pal letter.</p>
<p>Year 5</p>	<p>Identity and Culture</p> <p>This topic goes over who we are, how we are, and other everyday introductions whilst exploring our already familiar character Pedro's third pen-pal letter and the future tense</p>	<p>Local and global</p> <p>This topic goes over introductions in more detail, where we live, the weather and our likes and dislikes. We also delve into personality traits, physical descriptions in more detail and our own neighbourhood whilst exploring our pen-pal character - Marta and the future tense</p>	<p>School and Work</p> <p>This topic recaps all of our previous learning and dives deep into our like or dislike of school, school subjects and studying. We introduce new vocabulary to expand the children's vocabulary whilst exploring our pen-pal character, Joaquin's pen-pal letter.</p>
<p>Year 6</p>	<p>Who am I? Using the verbs ser and estar in the singular form to describe personalities and moods.</p>	<p>Saying what there is around you An introduction to the verb tener to be able to discuss your environment</p>	<p>Asking and answering questions Introduction to the conjugation of regular -ar verbs to ask peers questions in Spanish.</p>
<p>Year 7 Spanish</p>	<p>Describing places and people Consolidation of the verbs ser and estar to talk about the location of things and the personalities / moods of people.</p>	<p>Describing what people can / must do Pupils are introduced to modal verbs (poder - to be able to / deber - to have to) and use this to describe their own and others actions.</p>	<p>Describing what other people have Consolidating understanding of regular -ar verb conjugation and using the third person singular to describe what other people have and have not.</p>
<p>Year 8 French/Spanish</p>	<p>French : Jobs This topic supports pupils with the use of etre with</p>	<p>French: Grammar focus In this cycle pupils are introduced to</p>	<p>French: The world around us Adjectival agreement is consolidated in this cycle</p>

	<p>professions. They are also introduced to possessive adjectives and the past simple tense</p> <p>Spanish: At home and at school Pupils describe events which have happened and often happen in their two key environments of home and school. Pupils also recall the use of modal verbs to discuss what people must do in school.</p>	<p>the whole verb paradigm for -ir verbs and the use of formal language (tu vs vous) is consolidated.</p> <p>Spanish: Free time activities In this cycle pupils describe what they and others do in their free time including; hobbies, technology, social networks, travel and volunteering.</p>	<p>while pupils are introduced to the whole verb paradigm for -re verbs while also discovering the Francophone world.</p> <p>Spanish: Narrating events Pupils learn to narrate events in the past and present while also being exposed to elements of the hispanic world. Pupils are also introduced to comparisons in Spanish.</p>
<p>Year 9 French/Spanish</p>	<p>French: The future pupils are introduced to the future tense using aller + infinitive to talk about motivations and goals.</p> <p>Spanish: Holidays in the past Pupils use the preterite tense to understand extended target language about previous holidays. Pupils also produce extended sentences to talk about theirs and others past holidays.</p>	<p>French: National & international identity In this cycle, pupils are expected to recognise and produce verbs in the present, past and future to discuss what people did, used to do and will do.</p> <p>Spanish: Global identity Pupils consolidate their knowledge of cognates and phonics to discuss key issues in the modern hispanic world including; the environment, migration and life in a Spanish speaking country.</p>	<p>French: L'histoire Francaise Pupils discover more about the history of France & the francophone world while consolidating their understanding of phonics and key grammar points.</p> <p>Spanish: Talking about where people are from Pupils consolidate their knowledge of ser and estar to describe other people. Pupils are also introduced to key historical and cultural aspects of the hispanic world including the critical discussion of a film and hispanic heroes in the news.</p>
<p>Year 10 French / Spanish</p>	<p>What was your childhood like?/If you could visit France, where</p>	<p>What do you think of marriage? / Do you prefer to go on holiday with family</p>	<p>What do you do in your free time? (Sports) / Would you like to volunteer in the future? /</p>

	would you go?/Describe a memorable day at school?	or friends? / What do you think of your school rules?	What was your primary school like?
Year 11 French / Spanish	What sector would you like to work in in the future? / What do you do to stay in shape? / What do you think of social media?	What is your favourite celebration? / What can we do to help the environment? / Gap year or university?	
Year 12 Spanish	Intensive Grammar Programme Cyberspace Modern & Traditional Values	Study of Film/Text Gender Equality The influence of idols Regional Identity in Spain Cultural Pride	Intensive practice of skills for assessments/exams: - Speaking - Essay Writing Skills
Year 13 Spanish	Immigration Racism La Convivencia Young People Today - Modern Citizens	Study of Film / Text Popular Movements Monarchies & Dictatorships Consolidation of Year 1 Work	Intensive practice of skills for assessments/exams: - Speaking with a stimulus card - Essay Writing Skills - Independent Research Outcomes

1. Knowledge-rich: We know that effective language knowledge and confidence with speaking needs to be developed from a young age. Lack of both is often a barrier to language learning when pupils arrive in Year 7. We begin our focus in the Primary curriculum on phonics and spoken language. This is then developed further all the way through to A-Level, as we recognise how vital this is for effective communication. This supports the children to become confident linguists, and means that the focus, when arriving in Y7 and beyond, is on expanding the range of vocabulary and grammatical structures that our pupils will already be able to pronounce/understand with confidence.

At primary level, each term focuses on a new model text, presented as a letter written by one character from a Spanish-speaking country to another, because we know that providing a narrative to the delivery of new content supports learning. In addition, these characters bring the language to life. Pupils read and listen to the text gradually as they move through the lessons. By the end of each cycle the aim is for pupils to successfully be able to translate the entire text and be able to manipulate key phrases to make the text relevant for themselves. Pupils will also be able to read the lines with accurate Spanish accents and write them down accurately in dictation-style tasks.

At secondary level, pupils work across a series of lessons to answer a question which, in Year 11, are the types of questions that will appear in their speaking exams. Initially, they are exposed to a model POINT paragraph text (Personal Response, Opinion, Illustration, New Person, Tense) written by the teacher with recycled, high level vocabulary and intentionally sophisticated grammatical structures and phonics that meet the criteria for them to be able to produce an impressive response in their own words to the question. This serves as the core of their learning - They first memorise this, before we expose them to additional vocabulary which they could substitute parts of the original text for.

Backwards planned: Our curriculum is backwards planned from A-Level to ensure core concepts are embedded across the years. Spanish is introduced from Year 3 onwards and lessons are delivered by native Spanish speakers when possible, and non native staff is supported to deliver quality lessons. When it comes to the accent in which Spanish is taught we have at this time 2 accents: Castilian Spanish and Latin Spanish (Uruguay).

The Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR by the Council of Europe) refers to dialectal variation as part of sociolinguistic competence, which includes awareness of dialect and accent. This exposure to different accents creates more flexible auditory learning when it comes to understanding the language.

This allows for both knowledge and confidence to grow from a really young age. Lack of both is often a barrier to language learning when pupils arrive in Year 7 - Having preempted this, the earlier we can familiarise pupils with the language and what it takes for them to be dedicated language learners, the easier it is to embed more aspirational content later on in the curriculum. This in turn allows more time for mastery of the functionality of the language, for example grammar.

As pupils head into Years 7 and 8 they are familiar with Spanish and are able to delve deeper into the key verb phrases and vocabulary required at Key Stage 3. In Year 7 pupils will continue their study of phonics in Spanish and will be introduced to French phonics and key vocabulary. Throughout Years 7 & 8 pupils focus primarily on building a strong foundational knowledge of vocabulary alongside key grammar points. In Year 9 onwards, pupils are explicitly taught grammatical structures and are able to use this knowledge to support them in successfully producing spoken and written language.

3. Carefully resourced: We have thought really carefully about the resources used in lessons for our MFL lessons. In primary, we base our learning around Pen-Pal letters which provide a starting point for the learning we do termly. Each lesson in primary follows the same structure to maximise learning time once children get into the lesson routine. Each lesson will have a do now, a retrieval section, a phonic section and a key learning section with an exit ticket to ensure children have understood the key learning of the lesson. Our curriculum ensures pupils attention is drawn specifically to phonics to ensure learning is as efficient as possible. When vocabulary is introduced, we ensure learners have the opportunity to use the words in both comprehension and production. Our curriculum allows for a healthy balance of intentional and incidental learning – Leaning on the promotion of intentional learning as we are aware that the evidence shows explicit teaching works best with novice learners.

In Years 7, 8 and 9, lessons follow a similar structure and include resources from the National Centre for Excellence for Language Pedagogy. These resources are research informed and ensure that our learners are prepared for the new changes to GCSE French. In Year 10 and 11, learners follow the AQA GCSE specification for either French, Spanish or both. Throughout the GCSE course of study pupils are exposed to a wide variety of vocabulary, grammar and, importantly, cultural aspects of the Spanish and French language through all four skills of listening, reading, writing and speaking. Pupils work from a word level (recognising and producing key vocabulary), to a sentence level (modifying language to produce extended sentences with the final goal of paragraph level (producing coherent and complex paragraphs both written and oral in the target language).

In Years 12 and 13, while studying a language A-level, pupils will use their linguistic learning to support them in the following tasks: delving deeper into the cultural, historical, political and artistic aspects of the hispanic and / or francophone world, analysing a literary text and film in the target language and conducting an independent research project on a topic of their choice related to their target language.

4. Aspirational, inclusive and diverse: Within our context (Feltham) we stand out and we are in the midst of trying to change the path of languages in our area. Also a national problem – Between 1992 and 2004, entries for A Level French dropped by 50% and was again halved by 2019. We acknowledge the research regarding the obstacles required to overcome before the government's Ebacc Ambition is a reality and all are met here –

- 1) We ensure more pupils continue to study languages – They are not optional.
- 2) We implement them in primary school from Year 3.
- 3) We ensure pupils of all abilities can develop their language knowledge.
- 4) We encourage the study of other languages in the face of the dominance of English.
- 5) We ensure from early on they know how to sound out words in a foreign language through the explicit teaching and frequent retrieval of phonics, celebrating and creating a culture of mistake making being ok.
- 6) We ensure building blocks are in place to enable greater autonomy (ie. Explicit teaching of grammar only after initial exposure, teaching language in chunks)

- 7) Ensure pupils are clear on how to make progress by modelling what a great one looks like, consistent and clear feedback
- 8) Sen interventions and academic interventions are avoided during spanish lessons. In the cases where this cannot be avoided children will have interventions on rotations so they do not miss the lessons every week.
- 9) We have just launched our home languages project – We offer those studying their native language outside of the school the option to take it with us.

5. Rigorously assessed: In Primary, assessment happens during every lesson through oral assessment, the writing in their books, their completion of the exit ticket and the rigorous monitoring tracker. Summative assessment takes place at the end of each term. Providing a chance for the teacher to review what needs to be revisited next term. Assessment in primary is done by term, this is because each term reflects the 3 key topics that links to GCSE examination. From Y6 onwards pupils continue to be assessed by their teaching every lesson through the use of questioning, low stakes quizzing and an exit ticket. Furthermore, pupils are assessed at regular points in the cycle with 100% quizzes to ascertain their recall of key vocabulary as well as their deeper understanding of grammar. This 100% quiz is based on their classwork and homework which allows pupils the opportunity to consolidate their learning outside of school. Similar to primary, a summative assessment takes place at the end of each term which informs the teacher's approach to the next cycle.

6. Regularly evaluated and reflected upon: The introduction of Spanish in Y3-Y5 is to serve as exposure to the language. In these year groups we assess the children to ensure that they are learning the key vocabulary and sounds that they will need to have a sound foundational understanding of the language when they arrive in Year 6. We use both formative and summative assessments to ensure we are providing the right support to each child. In secondary, factual recall allows us to weekly track pupil knowledge and encourages pupils to appreciate the importance of knowledge. This will reduce cognitive load in assessment, freeing up space to focus on application. Application questions allow us to track what they understand and prepare them for formal assessments, adhering to the specific demands of the MFL GCSE. They are intentionally exposed to the exam formats from an early stage, as we have learnt from experience that despite high levels of knowledge and application skills, lack of exam practice can mean pupils are thrown in formal assessments.