

**MFL- Spanish Progression Document**

	<b>National Curriculum Link</b>	<b>Lower Key Stage Two</b>	<b>Upper Key Stage Two</b>
<b>Listening and Speaking</b>	Children can listen attentively to spoken language and show understanding by joining in and responding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• repeat modelled words;</li> <li>• listen and show understanding of single words through physical response;</li> <li>• repeat modelled short phrases;</li> <li>• listen and show understanding of short phrases through physical response.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• listen and show understanding of simple sentences containing familiar words through physical response;</li> <li>• listen and understand the main points from short, spoken material in Spanish;</li> <li>• listen and understand the main points and some detail from short, spoken material in Spanish</li> </ul>
	Children speak in sentences, using familiar vocabulary, phrases and basic language structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• name objects and actions and may link words with a simple connective;</li> <li>• use familiar vocabulary to say a short sentence using a language scaffold;</li> <li>• speak about everyday activities and interests;</li> <li>• refer to recent experiences or future plans</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• say a longer sentence using familiar language;</li> <li>• use familiar vocabulary to say several longer sentences using a language scaffold;</li> <li>• refer to everyday activities and interests, recent experiences and future plans;</li> <li>• vary language and produce extended responses</li> </ul>
	Children engage in conversation; ask and answer questions; express opinions and respond to those of others; seek clarification and help	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• recognise a familiar question and respond with a simple rehearsed response;</li> <li>• ask and answer a simple and familiar question with a response;</li> <li>• express simple opinions such as likes, dislikes and preferences;</li> <li>• ask and answer at least two simple and familiar questions with a response</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• engage in a short conversation using a range of simple, familiar questions;</li> <li>• ask and answer more complex questions with a scaffold of responses;</li> <li>• express a wider range of opinions and begin to provide simple justification;</li> <li>• converse briefly without prompts</li> </ul>
	Children develop accurate pronunciation and intonation so that others understand when they are using familiar words and phrases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• identify individual sounds in words and pronounce accurately when modelled;</li> <li>• start to recognise the sound of some letter strings in familiar words and pronounce when modelled;</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• pronounce familiar words accurately using knowledge of letter string sounds to support, observing silent letter rules;</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• adapt intonation to ask questions or give instructions;</li> <li>• show awareness of accents; begin to pronounce words accordingly.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• appreciate the impact of accents and elisions on sound and apply increasingly confidently when pronouncing words;</li> <li>• start to predict the pronunciation of unfamiliar words in a sentence using knowledge of letter strings, liaison and silent letter rules;</li> <li>• adapt intonation, for example to mark questions and exclamations.</li> </ul>
	Children present ideas and information orally to a range of audiences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• name nouns and present a simple rehearsed statement to a partner;</li> <li>• present simple rehearsed statements about themselves, objects and people to a partner;</li> <li>• present ideas and information in simple sentences using familiar and rehearsed language to a partner or a small group of people</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• manipulate familiar language to present ideas and information in simple sentences;</li> <li>• present a range of ideas and information, using prompts, to a partner or a small group of people;</li> <li>• present a range of ideas and information, without prompts, to a partner or a group of people.</li> </ul>
	Children describe people, places, things and actions orally.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• say simple familiar words to describe people, places, things and actions using a model;</li> <li>• say a simple phrase that may contain an adjective to describe people, places, things and actions using a language scaffold;</li> <li>• say one or two short sentences that may contain an adjective to describe people, places, things and actions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• say several simple sentences containing adjectives to describe people, places, things and actions using a language scaffold;</li> <li>• manipulate familiar language to describe people, places, things and actions, maybe using a dictionary;</li> <li>• use a wider range of descriptive language in their descriptions of people, places, things and actions.</li> </ul>

<b>Reading and writing</b>	Children read carefully and show understanding of words, phrases and simple writing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• read and show understanding of familiar single words;</li> <li>• read and show understanding of simple phrases and sentences containing familiar words.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• read and show understanding of simple sentences containing familiar and some unfamiliar language;</li> <li>• read and understand the main points from short, written material;</li> <li>• read and understand the main points and some detail from short, written material</li> </ul>
	Children broaden their vocabulary and develop their ability to understand new words that are introduced into familiar written material, including through using a dictionary.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• use strategies for memorisation of vocabulary;</li> <li>• make links with English or known language to work out the meaning of new words;</li> <li>• use context to predict the meaning of new words;</li> <li>• begin to use a bilingual dictionary to find the meaning of individual words in Spanish and English</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• use a range of strategies to determine the meaning of new words (links with known language, cognates, etymology, context);</li> <li>• use a bilingual dictionary to identify the word class;</li> <li>• use a bilingual paper/online dictionary to find the meaning of unfamiliar words and phrases in Spanish and in English.</li> </ul>
	Children develop accurate pronunciation and intonation so that others understand when they are reading aloud familiar words and phrases.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• identify individual sounds in words and pronounce accurately when modelled;</li> <li>• start to read and recognise the sound of some letter strings in familiar words and pronounce when modelled;</li> <li>• adapt intonation to ask questions or give instructions; identify differences between Spanish and English punctuation;</li> <li>• show awareness of accents; begin to pronounce words accordingly.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• read and pronounce familiar words accurately using knowledge of letter string sounds to support, observing silent letter rules;</li> <li>• appreciate the impact of accents and elisions on sound and apply increasingly confidently when pronouncing words;</li> <li>• start to predict the pronunciation of unfamiliar words in a sentence using knowledge of letter strings, liaison and silent letter rules;</li> <li>• adapt intonation, for example to mark questions and exclamations in a short, written passage</li> </ul>

	Children write phrases from memory, and adapt these to create new sentences, to express ideas clearly	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• write single familiar words from memory with understandable accuracy;</li> <li>• write familiar short phrases from memory with understandable accuracy;</li> <li>• replace familiar vocabulary in short phrases written from memory to create new short phrases</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• write a simple sentence from memory using familiar language;</li> <li>• write several sentences from memory with familiar language with understandable accuracy;</li> <li>• replace vocabulary in sentences written from memory to create new sentences with understandable accuracy</li> </ul>
	Children describe people, places, things and actions in writing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• copy simple familiar words to describe people, places, things and actions using a model;</li> <li>• write a simple phrase that may contain an adjective to describe people, places, things and actions using a language scaffold;</li> <li>• write one or two simple sentences that may contain an adjective to describe people, places, things and actions.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• write several simple sentences containing adjectives to describe people, places, things and actions using a language scaffold;</li> <li>• manipulate familiar language to describe people, places, things and actions, maybe using a dictionary;</li> <li>• use a wider range of descriptive language in their descriptions of people, places, things and actions.</li> </ul>
<b>Stories, songs and poems.</b>	Children explore the patterns and sounds of language through songs and rhymes and link the spelling, sound and meaning of words	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• listen and identify specific words in songs and rhymes and demonstrate understanding;</li> <li>• listen and identify specific phrases in songs and rhymes and demonstrate understanding.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• listen and identify rhyming words and specific sounds in songs and rhymes;</li> <li>• follow the text of familiar songs and rhymes, identifying the meaning of words;</li> <li>• read the text of familiar songs and rhymes and identify patterns of language and link sound to spelling.</li> </ul>
	Children appreciate stories, songs, poems and rhymes in the language.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• join in with actions to accompany familiar songs, stories and rhymes;</li> <li>• join in with words of a song or storytelling</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• follow the text of a familiar song or story;</li> <li>• follow the text of a familiar song or story and sing or read aloud;</li> <li>• understand the gist of an unfamiliar story or song using familiar language and sing or read aloud</li> </ul>

<b>Grammar</b>	<p>Children 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</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• show awareness of word classes – nouns, adjectives, verbs and connectives and be aware of similarities in English;</li> <li>• name the gender of nouns; name the indefinite and definite articles for both genders and use correctly; say how to make the plural form of nouns;</li> <li>• use the correct form of some regular and high frequency verbs in the present tense in first and second person; compare with English;</li> <li>• use the present tense of some high frequency verbs in the third person singular;</li> <li>• use a simple negative form;</li> <li>• show awareness of the position and masculine/feminine agreement of adjectives and start to demonstrate use;</li> <li>• recognise and use the first person possessive determiners (mi, mis);</li> <li>• recognise a high frequency verb in the past tense or in the simple future tense and use as a set phrase;</li> <li>• conjugate a high frequency verb (ir – to go) in the present tense; show awareness of subject-verb agreement;</li> <li>• use simple prepositions in their sentences;</li> <li>• use the verb ‘ser’ in the present tense in the third person singular and plural;</li> <li>• use the present tense of the verb ‘estar’ in a set phrase to introduce singular and plural nouns;</li> <li>• use the present tense of the verb ‘gustar’ in the first person singular with singular and plural nouns</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• identify word classes;</li> <li>• demonstrate understanding of gender and number of nouns and use appropriate determiners;</li> <li>• explain and apply the rules of position and agreement of adjectives with increasing accuracy and confidence;</li> <li>• name and use a range of conjunctions to create compound sentences;</li> <li>• use some adverbs;</li> <li>• use some regular and high frequency verbs in present tense in the first, second and third person singular applying subject-verb agreement; use the verb ‘estar’ to locate places, things or people;</li> <li>• recognise and use the simple future tense of a high frequency verb; compare with English;</li> <li>• recognise and use the immediate future tense of familiar verbs in the first, second and third person singular; explain how it’s formed;</li> <li>• recognise and use the first and third person singular possessive determiners (mi, mis, su, sus);</li> <li>• recognise and use a range of prepositions;</li> <li>• use the third person plural of a few high frequency verbs in the present tense;</li> <li>• conjugate a high frequency verb in the present tense;</li> <li>• recognise and use a high frequency verb in the perfect tense; compare with English;</li> <li>• follow a pattern to conjugate a regular verb in the present tense;</li> <li>• choose the correct tense of a verb (present/perfect/imperfect/future) according to context.</li> </ul>
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