

Lowca Community School

Modern Foreign Language Policy



Date Approved: October 2021

Date reviewed: October 2022

Contents Page

1. Purpose of Study.....	1
2. Aims.....	1
3. Objectives.....	1
4. Roles and Responsibilities.....	3
5. Assessment, Record Keeping and Reporting.....	4

Purpose of Study

The learning of a foreign language provides a valuable educational, social and cultural experience for the pupils. Pupils develop communication and literacy skills that lay the foundation for future language learning. They develop linguistic competence, extend their knowledge of how language works and explore differences and similarities between the target language and English. Learning another language raises awareness of the multilingual and multicultural world and introduces an international dimension to pupils' learning, giving them an insight into their own culture and those of others. As pupils begin to understand and appreciate different cultures, people and communities, they too begin to think of themselves as citizens of the world as well as of the United Kingdom. The learning of a foreign language provides a medium for cross-curricular links and for reinforcement of knowledge, skills and understanding developed in other subjects.

Aims

We aim to ensure that all pupils:

1. Understand and respond to spoken and written language from a variety of authentic sources.
2. 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.
3. Can write at varying length, for different purposes and audiences, using the variety of grammatical structures that they have learnt.
4. Discover and develop an appreciation of a range of writing in the language studied.

Objectives

Key stage 2: Foreign language

Teaching may be of any modern or ancient foreign language and should focus on enabling pupils to make substantial progress in one language. The teaching should provide an appropriate balance of spoken and written language and should lay the foundations for further foreign language teaching at key stage 3. It should enable pupils to understand and communicate ideas, facts and feelings in speech and writing, focused on familiar and routine matters, using their knowledge of phonology, grammatical structures and vocabulary.

The focus of study in modern languages will be on practical communication. If an ancient language is chosen the focus will be to provide a linguistic foundation for reading comprehension and an appreciation of classical civilisation. Pupils studying ancient languages may take part in simple oral exchanges, while discussion of what they read will be conducted in English. A linguistic foundation in ancient languages may support the study of modern languages at key stage 3.

Pupils should be taught 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.

Roles and Responsibilities

The Head Teacher will be responsible for:

- reporting to the Governors about any monitoring that has taken place
- developing the monitoring policy
- supporting the MFL Co-ordinator
- allocating the budget.

The MFL coordinator will be responsible for:

- reviewing and updating the MFL Scheme of Work ensuring progression throughout the school.
- ensuring the effective teaching of MFL throughout the school and monitoring
- offering support and advice on possible teaching activities to all staff
- informing staff of relevant courses etc to encourage personal professional development.

Class Teachers will be responsible for:

- including effective MFL teaching activities in their short and medium term
- planning, building skills up to achieve an end piece of work
- setting clear objectives, success criteria and assessing pupil's work
- collating pupil's work
- informing the MFL Co-ordinator of any resource requirements.

Assessment, Record Keeping and Reporting

Teachers assess children's work and understanding in MFL during each session. The short-term assessments that teachers make as part of every lesson help them to adjust their daily plans. They match these short-term assessments closely to the teaching objectives. Written or verbal feedback is given to help guide children's progress. Older children are encouraged to make judgments about how they can improve their own work.

Review date: October 2022