

MFL

Listening Linguists can listen to and understand the target language.	Speaking Linguists can communicate clearly and accurately through spoken language.	Reading Linguists can listen to and understand the target language.	Writing Linguists can communicate clearly and accurately through written language.	Vocabulary Linguists use appropriate subject-specific vocabulary.
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	Listening	Speaking	Reading	Writing	Vocabulary
Year 3	→ Listen attentively and repeat what they have heard.	→ Say/repeat a simple sentence using familiar vocabulary → Use an article such as 'the' 'a' or 'an' when learning the names of animals. → Pronounce their name and other familiar phrases correctly. → Describe themselves using familiar words and phrases. → Join in with repetitive phrases in chants, songs and rhymes in a given language. → Perform a simple chant, rhyme or song as part of a large group to an audience, after much practice.	→ Read key words correctly, using visual clues to support.	→ Choose simple words or phrases, copying them correctly. → Copy simple words correctly.	→ Linguists identify objects using key words.
Year 4	→ Listen carefully and follow simple commands (e.g. put up your hands, stand up, hold up an object, picture or card). → Listen attentively to/watch short scenarios in a given language, using a range of pictures/animations to support.	→ Respond to what they see and hear by answering a question, using modelled responses. → Use modelled prepositions and pronouns (e.g. the pen/it is on the table). → Pronounce single words and key phrases correctly. → Describe a place using key words and phrases. → Present a short description to a familiar audience, using learnt words and phrases.	→ Read words and phrases in a familiar text.	→ Label items and select appropriate words to complete short sentences. Make simple signs that include words and phrases used regularly in class. → Spell key words and phrases correctly, being aware of symbols (e.g. acute, grave and circumflex accents in French).	→Linguists describe objects using simple phrases.
Year 5	→ Play games that require active and attentive listening (e.g. 'True or False', 'Simon Says' or 'Bingo'). → Recognise and understand infinitive verbs, nouns and adjectives. → Listen to, learn by heart and respond to songs, poems or stories, and listen for certain details, information, repeated or rhyming words.	→ Engage in simple conversation with a partner, including asking/answering simple questions and expressing likes, dislikes and feelings. → Use accurate pronunciation so that others understand, self-correcting as necessary. → Describe the actions of a person or object using appropriate words and phrases. → Perform or present a song, poem or short story, as part of a group, to a specific audience.	→ Pick out specific details from longer passages of familiar language (e.g. name, place and cost).	→ Write down sentences and familiar phrases correctly, including some from memory, and contribute to group writing. → Use a dictionary or glossary to check a spelling.	→Linguists integrate previously learnt language with newly learnt language, using a dictionary to look up unknown words.
Year 6	→ Interpret simple dialogue, instructions and messages. Listen to some speech and note down information, the main points or interesting detail. → Listen attentively to identify cultural features of a story, poem or song, such as the type of street/housing.	→ Speak with increasing confidence and fluency in a range of circumstances. → Conjugate verbs for person, then tense. → Use accurate pronunciation and intonation by listening to modelled examples (e.g. native speakers and recordings). → Describe people, places, objects and actions orally, then apply to writing.	→ Read simple texts independently, showing understanding of familiar words and phrases, using a bilingual dictionary or glossary to look up new words and phrases.	→ Write a short text on a familiar topic, adapting and substituting words for effect/clarity. Use a dictionary or glossary to check words and phrases. → Spell an increasing number of words correctly in a short piece of writing.	→Linguists use a widening vocabulary, referring to bilingual dictionaries and glossaries for alternatives. →They manipulate language using vocabulary and structures for a range of purposes and audiences.

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		→ Perform and present ideas and information to a wider range of audiences.			
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