

Modern Foreign Languages- 'Hands On' Learning Structure to Support Intrinsic Spirituality.



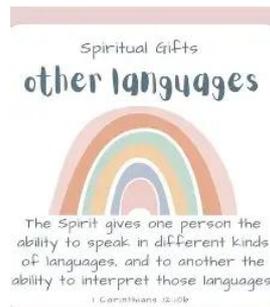
To enable our pupils to 'dig deeper' into their spirituality through MFL, requires more than just vocabulary and grammar. Language learning should nurture reflection, identity, empathy and meaning.

- Language should be connected to identity and belonging.
- Exploration of 'Big Questions' through simple sentence structures and reflective prompts.
- Storytelling/Poetry with spiritual themes: folktales from Spain, stories from Germany, poems from France. To discuss themes like courage, forgiveness, hope and justice.
- Music and Poetry often embraces joy, hope, struggle and belonging. Allowing us to express our opinions and feelings.
- Building empathy through cultural comparison: encouraging pupils to notice similarities and differences respectfully. Using comparisons like celebrations, school life, and how we can see British Values like Mutual respect, Tolerance, Democracy and Cultural appreciation across the world. (RE, PSHE and SMSC links)

To summarise, intrinsic spirituality in languages is not about religion- it is about:

- Identity
- Meaning
- Belonging
- Reflection
- Empathy
- Wonder.

Languages are perfect for this because they open windows into other ways of seeing the world.



Our Learning Journey topics, covering all areas of the Curriculum in a memorable, nurturing way through Intrinsic spirituality:

Main Event:	Hands On Lesson brief breakdown:	
Top Chef	Make a meal/snack from France, Spain or Germany. (cross-curricular with Food Tech)	
Poet Laureate	Learn and recite a short poem. (cross-curricular with English)	
An Interview With	Script and record an interview. (cross-curricular with English and Drama)	
Master Architect	Research and write about famous landmarks in France, Spain or Germany. Create an art piece (cross-curricular with Art and History)	
Sporting Hero	Sports star fact file. (cross-curricular with PE)	
The Relevance of Language	Design a poster to promote languages in schools. (cross-curricular with Design Technology and Art)	
A Deal with Duo	<u>Duolingo participation. (cross-curricular with Computing)</u>	
Hit it Maestro	Learn a song. (cross-curricular with Music)	
Nature Expert	Wildlife fact file. (cross-curricular with Science and Geography)	
Games Master	Create and design a board game. (cross-curricular with Design Technology, Maths, English and Art)	

Below are the National Curriculum outcomes for KS2 as stated in the Languages Programme of Study:

Purpose of study

Learning a foreign language is a liberation from insularity and provides an opening to other cultures. A high-quality languages education should foster pupils' curiosity and deepen their understanding of the world. The teaching should enable pupils to express their ideas and thoughts in another language and to understand and respond to its speakers, both in speech and in writing. It should also provide opportunities for them to communicate for practical purposes, learn new ways of thinking and read great literature in the original language. Language teaching should provide the foundation for learning further languages, equipping pupils to study and work in other countries.

Aims

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

Attainment targets

By the end of each key stage, pupils are expected to know, apply and understand the matters, skills and processes specified in the relevant programme of study.

Schools are not required by law to teach the example content in [square brackets].

Subject content

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:

- listen attentively to spoken language and show understanding by joining in and responding
- explore the patterns and sounds of language through songs and rhymes and link the spelling, sound and meaning of words
- engage in conversations; ask and answer questions; express opinions and respond to those of others; seek clarification and help*
- speak in sentences, using familiar vocabulary, phrases and basic language structures
- develop accurate pronunciation and intonation so that others understand when they are reading aloud or using familiar words and phrases*
- present ideas and information orally to a range of audiences*
- read carefully and show understanding of words, phrases and simple writing
- appreciate stories, songs, poems and rhymes in the language
- broaden their vocabulary and develop their ability to understand new words that are introduced into familiar written material, including through using a dictionary
- write phrases from memory, and adapt these to create new sentences, to express ideas clearly
- describe people, places, things and actions orally* and in writing
- 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

The starred (*) content above will not be applicable to ancient languages.