

## MFL Policy

### Aims and objectives

In our school we teach a foreign language to all Key Stage 2 children as part of the normal school curriculum. We do this for several reasons. Firstly, we believe that many children really enjoy learning to speak another language. Secondly, we also believe that the earlier a child is exposed to a foreign language, the faster the language in question is acquired. We also believe that it is a good idea to introduce a new language to children when they are at lower school, as they tend to be less self-conscious about speaking aloud at this stage of their development. It is widely believed that the early acquisition of a foreign language facilitates the learning of other foreign languages later in life.

The aims and objectives of learning a modern foreign language in lower school are:

- to foster an interest in learning other languages;
- to introduce young children to another language in a way that is enjoyable and fun;
- to make young children aware that language has structure, and that the structure differs from one language to another;
- to help children develop their awareness of cultural differences in other countries;
- to develop their speaking and listening skills;
- to lay the foundations for future study.

### Teaching and learning

We base the teaching on the guidance material in the National Curriculum for modern foreign languages 2014. We have adapted this to the context of our school and the abilities of our children. We use a variety of techniques to encourage the children to have an active engagement in the modern foreign language: these include games, role-play and songs (particularly action songs). We often use puppets and soft toys to demonstrate the foreign language. We frequently use mime to accompany new vocabulary in the foreign language, as this serves to demonstrate the foreign language without the need for translation. We emphasise listening and speaking skills. No reading or writing of French is needed in Year 3 or 4. We also use a multi-sensory and kinaesthetic approach to teaching, i.e. we try to introduce a physical element into some of the games, as we believe that this serves to reinforce memory. We make the lessons as entertaining and enjoyable as possible, as we realise that this approach serves to develop a positive attitude in the children to the learning of modern foreign languages. We build children's confidence through constant praise for any contribution they make in the foreign language, however tentative.

### Organisation

We teach a foreign language to children in Key Stage 2 for 30 minutes a week. This is delivered by the class teacher. None of the class teachers have specialist foreign language knowledge, but training is given by a subject specialist specific to the year group. We also encourage incidental French in the classroom and for links to be made across the curriculum where possible.

### The curriculum

French is the modern foreign language that we teach in our school. The curriculum that we follow is based on the guidance given in the revised National Curriculum 2014. We use the acronym PPIGS to underpin our MFL curriculum:

- Practical communications
- Phonics understanding
- Intercultural understanding
- Grammatical structures
- Stories, songs and poems.

We teach the children to know and understand how to:

- ask and answer questions;
- use correct pronunciation and intonation;

- memorise words;
- interpret meaning;
- understand basic grammar;
- use dictionaries;
- work in pairs and groups, and communicate in the other language;
- look at life in another culture.
- We also hold language themed days to encourage the children to experience other languages and cultures.

#### The contribution of MFL to teaching in other curriculum areas

French tends to be taught discretely. Some of the earliest French vocabulary children learn are related to classroom instructions. Teachers can therefore deliver their classroom instructions in French throughout the school day. Other opportunities include geography; recognising the differences between French culture and British; and understanding where in the world French is spoken. Maths skills can be practiced in using the French names for numbers.

#### MFL and ICT

ICT tends to be used to aid the teacher in displaying photographs, and playing audio/video. In Years 3 and 4 children MFL is entirely speaking and listening; children are not required to read or write any French so therefore ICT isn't used for learning.

#### MFL and inclusion

MFL tends to be taught en-masse so that all children can join in with the speaking and listening activities. This gives children confidence as they are not expected to do anything in isolation.

#### Assessment

We assess the children in order to ensure that they make good progress in this subject. We do this informally during the lessons.

#### Resources

The school has a range of books, flash cards, CDs and DVDs to support the teaching of MFL. Resources are stored centrally for all to access.

#### Monitoring and review

We monitor teaching and learning in the same way as we do all the other subjects that we teach in the school. The principal also reports to the governing body on the progress of children in French in the same way as in any other subject.

Version	Date	Author	Notes on revision(s)
1	February 2019	Paul Holmes	New policy written for adoption.



Signed:

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Principal

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Chair of Governors