## Progression through the series

**Learn Spanish with Luis y Sofía** has been written to ensure coverage of the National Curriculum for England Programmes of Study for Foreign Languages. The chart below shows what most children should be able to do by the end of each level. The Self-assessment sheets, with 'I can ...' (*Yo puedo...*) statements, at the end of each unit will help you to assess pupils' progress.

| National Curriculum programme of study   | Level 1 outcome expectations  | Level 2 outcome expectations   | Level 3 outcome expectations   | Level 4 outcome expectations  |  |  |
|--|---|--|--|---|--|--|
| Pupils should be taught to:  |   |  |  |   |  |  |
| listen attentively to<br>spoken language and<br>show understanding<br>by joining in and<br>responding  | Repeat words<br>modelled by the<br>teacher or on the<br>audio enhanced<br>e-storybooks and/<br>or the audio file;<br>listen and show<br>understanding of<br>single words  | Listen and show<br>understanding of<br>short sentences/<br>phrases said by the<br>teacher or on the<br>audio-enhanced<br>e-storybooks and/or<br>the audio file | Listen and show<br>understanding<br>of more complex<br>sentences including<br>conjunctions and a<br>wider range of verbs.                                    | Listen and show understanding of short paragraphs containing familiar words and be able to work out the meaning of unfamiliar words shown in context  |  |  |
| explore the patterns<br>and sounds of<br>language through<br>songs and rhymes<br>and link the<br>spelling, sound and<br>meaning of words             | This programme of study can be covered by using the resources on the internet, or songbooks such as <i>Vamos a Cantar</i> and <i>Me Gusta Cantar</i> , published by Brilliant Publications.  The sound-symbol correspondence of Spanish can be taught through <i>Physical Spanish Phonics</i> , also published by Brilliant Publications. |  |  |   |  |  |
| engage in<br>conversations;<br>ask and answer<br>questions; express<br>opinions and respond<br>to those of others;<br>seek clarification and<br>help | Ask and answer simple questions regarding: their name, how old they are and how they are feeling  | Ask and answer<br>a wider range of<br>questions such as<br>when their birthday<br>is using prompts.<br>Give simple opinions<br>about animals and<br>hobbies    | Be able to take part in simple conversations, reusing previously seen vocabulary independently, talk about the weather and use a wider range of verbs        | Engage in conversations, using familiar questions and answers; express opinions using gustar, odiar and encantar and ask others' opinions. Use ¿puedo? to ask for help  |  |  |
| speak in sentences,<br>using familiar<br>vocabulary, phrases<br>and basic language<br>structures   | Repeat sentences<br>modelled by the<br>teacher or those in<br>the storybooks  | Use familiar language within a given structure to create their own sentences and modify given sentences by changing one element.                               | Use a limited number of high-frequency verbs and familiar language to say new sentences; use a given sentence starter to construct the rest of the sentence. | Manipulate language<br>to create and say<br>own sentences using<br>familiar language  |  |  |
| develop accurate pronunciation and intonation so that others understand when they are reading aloud or using familiar words and phrases              | Pronounce most familiar words and phrases correctly, paying particular attention to sounds that are pronounced differently in Spanish to English  | Identify a range of sound-symbol correspondences in Spanish and recognise them within vocabulary; speak with confidence  | Pronounce familiar words and phrases correctly. Start to predict the pronunciation of unfamiliar words   | Pronounce most words correctly. reliably predict the pronunciation of unfamiliar words in a sentence using knowledge of letter sounds and accents; talk clearly and with differentiated intonation for questions and statements |  |  |

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|---|---|---|---|---|--|--|--|--|
| Pupils should be taugh  | Pupils should be taught to:   |   |   |   |  |  |  |  |
| present ideas and information to a range of audiences   | Make simple<br>statements about<br>themselves   | Give more detailed information about themselves and other people using a given structure  | Give instructions to<br>others and present<br>simple descriptions of<br>people and weather<br>with more choice<br>of vocabulary and<br>structures   | Present to others<br>own ideas and<br>information on<br>familiar topics, using<br>sentences with<br>porque to give a<br>reason why  |  |  |  |  |
| read carefully to<br>show understanding<br>of words, phrases<br>and simple writing  | Demonstrate<br>understanding of key<br>words and phrases<br>through the role plays<br>and by acting out<br>mini-scripts, based<br>on the storybooks | Demonstrate<br>understanding of<br>a wider range of<br>vocabulary; read<br>a range of words<br>independently in<br>context  | Recognise<br>previously-learned<br>vocabulary in new<br>contexts; show<br>understanding<br>of more complex<br>sentences including<br>conjunctions and<br>adjectives in different<br>forms | Read and show understanding of the 14 storybooks and other short passages of text using familiar language; begin to infer meaning of unknown words in a given context, especially where words are cognates  |  |  |  |  |
| appreciate stories,<br>songs, poems<br>and rhymes in the<br>language  | Understand and appreciate the main parts of the plot in the first 7 storybooks  | Demonstrate a secure understanding of the storybooks in this section  | Follow the text of<br>the storybooks and<br>be able to read out<br>sections of the text   | Read aloud the storybooks in this section; read and understand the gist of an unfamiliar text using familiar language   |  |  |  |  |
| broaden their vocabulary and develop their ability to understand new words that are introduced into familiar written material, including through using a dictionary | Use context (illustrations/ cognates/sentence structure) to predict the meaning of new words.   | Learn a wider range of vocabulary, including verbs, nouns and adjectives; begin to use a bilingual dictionary with support to find extra words they want to express | Recognise the imperative mood; recognise culturally-significant vocabulary to do with festivals and celebrations; use a bilingual dictionary independently to find new words              | Build vocabulary<br>as pupils progress<br>through the<br>storybooks; learn to<br>gain the gist of texts<br>and use a bilingual<br>dictionary to find the<br>meaning of words<br>in written material<br>and understand their<br>meaning in context |  |  |  |  |
| write phrases from<br>memory, and adapt<br>these to create<br>new sentences, to<br>express ideas clearly  | Write simple words from memory with understandable accuracy   | Write short phrases from memory with increasing accuracy  | Write simple<br>sentences from<br>memory, using<br>familiar vocabulary  | Write familiar complex sentences from memory, changing words to create new sentences with understandable accuracy   |  |  |  |  |

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|--|---|--|---|--|
| Pupils should be taugh   | it to:  |  |   |  |
| describe people,<br>places and things<br>and actions orally<br>and in writing  | Describe how they are feeling using simple language; introduce colours as adjectives that can be used to describe objects   | Begin to use<br>adjectives to describe<br>pencil case items;<br>recognise different<br>forms of adjectives<br>when describing a<br>range of body part<br>nouns   | Use a range of vocabulary to write and say physical descriptions of people using the first person form of the verbs; manipulate adjective endings to agree with nouns   | Use a range of vocabulary to write and say physical descriptions of people using the first and third person form of the verbs; construct more complex sentences using conjunctions; manipulate familiar language to describe people, places, things and actions (using a bilingual dictionary when necessary)  |
| 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 | Know the 1st, 2nd and 3rd person singular pronouns; know that is it not always necessary to use a personal pronoun in Spanish; know the masculine and feminine definitive articles and use correctly; know that most adjectives appear after the noun; know how to make the plural form of nouns (and that some plurals are irregular); use the correct form of ser, estar, tener and some regular verbs in the present tense with 1st, 2nd and 3rd person pronouns; use both singular and plural possessive pronouns; construct simple sentences; know when inverted question marks and exclamation marks are used | Know that most adjectives appear after the noun; understand that adjectives must agree with the noun they describe; know how to make the plural form of nouns (and that some plurals are irregular); know that apostrophes are not used to show possession | Compare high- frequency verbs ser and estar in a range of contexts; recognise the imperative form of a range of regular verbs; confidently construct negative sentences; recognise and understand the present continuous form of some regular verbs; begin to explore the puedo + infinitive structure; ensure adjectives agree with the noun they are describing with some support | Demonstrate the use, in sentences, of the knowledge of grammar already learned: word classes, gender of nouns, indefinite article, plural of nouns, 1st, 2nd and 3rd person pronouns with regular and high frequency verbs in present tense (including tener, ser, ir, hacer and poder); the position and agreement of adjectives; negatives; the definite article; possessive pronouns (mi, mis, tu, tus, su, sus); immediate future tense and the construction of simple and complex sentences. Understand that most verbs are regular, but some are irregular. Notice and understand the differences from and similarities to English |