



Feedback from Upper Key Stage 2 children about Foreign Languages (June 2023)

General questions about Foreign Languages (Spanish)

Children from Upper Key Stage 2 have feedback on Spanish. Some of the questions asked may have been slightly re-worded so they were accessible to children of all ages

What is Foreign Languages about?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> About speaking differently and in different languages. The importance of learning and understanding a new language or culture. If you went to a different country you might need to know their language. Learning different languages from different countries.
Why is Foreign Languages important?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Let's say you wanted to get a job somewhere, you might need to learn the language of that country to be the best you can in that job. My Grandad worked in lots of different countries on oil rigs and knew over 10 languages. The job might require you to know another language, like if you wanted to be a French or Spanish teacher. If you had a relationship with someone from another country, you'd need to be able to communicate. If you go on holiday, you'd be able to go to the shop and buy things and you might be able to make new friends. Also if you're moving house there, you'd know more of the language and be more comfortable and confident. Maybe if you're trying to translate, you could get a job as a translator.
Tell me about your favourite piece of work in Foreign Languages and tell me why you enjoyed learning about this
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Where we had to make a conversation between two people with questions and replies as part of our basic greeting unit. I felt like I was creating a story and making things up between these two people. Learning about the numbers and how to say how old we are. I liked it because it was fun to learn how numbers can be used in different ways. I liked writing an introduction for people where we had to say a greeting, what their name was, where they came from and how old they were. It let us talk about someone else and would help us if we were speaking to someone in a different country. It would be useful. I liked learning about the weather because I can now say what the weather is like in Spanish. I liked making the sentences up when we were saying what the weather is like in different places because I understood it and I knew what it meant. I was confident with that. I enjoyed doing time because I wasn't in when we learned to tell the time in Maths and learning it in Spanish helped me to understand it in Spanish and English.. I liked when we described our daily routines because it helped me to talk about the things I do on a day to day basis.
Are there any areas in Foreign Languages that you are still unsure about?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I think I would still struggle telling the time in Spanish, especially if it were to get harder than it did in the lesson. I think it's because I'm still not sure how to do this skill in English. Understanding when to say 'senor', 'senorita' or 'senora'. I'm not too confident with my numbers beyond 12 because I feel like I get a bit mixed up. I think I need more practice. Using accents when I'm writing words. I'm not sure where they go.
How do you know if you are doing well in Foreign Languages?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Usually, I am able to look back to comments in my previous work. It will say 'well done' or I might get team points. Sometime I get tips for how to do things better or I get asked to do a correction. I would feel confident to put my hand up and answer questions. Sometimes you pick people who haven't got their hand up. They might not be very confident but they might answer the question right and it makes them feel more confident. I will remember it from day to day and from one lesson to another. When I've learned something, I like repeating it to my Mum at home and she congratulates me for learning such a hard subject so well. You might say 'good answer' or 'good work'.
What happens if you are finding work difficult in Foreign Languages?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Put your hand up and ask the teacher what you're not sure about. Ask if I've done my work right. I could leave a note in my book to explain to my teacher that I'm not sure. It helps that we stay on the same theme for a few weeks so we can get better at it. It also helps to recap stuff we've done in previous lessons because we might have forgot. I would ask what the word means and you would help. I would ask the teacher or ask someone around me if you were helping someone else.

'Never settle for less than your best'

Jesus said, 'I am the light of the world. Whoever follows Me will not walk in darkness, but will have the light of life.' John 8:12

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What do you need to do to improve your learning in Foreign Languages?	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask for help. • Ask for a piece of paper and write down notes to help you remember. • You could ask your talk partner to go over something with you, like if it's a call and response. • Repeating what I've learned in lessons when I'm at home with my Mum so I can practise. • I would keep repeating a word or phrase out loud or in my head so that I remember it. 	
In Spring term 1, you completed some work on weather in Spanish, what can you tell me about it?	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We learned how to say types of weather like 'hace sol' which is 'it's sunny' and 'hace frio' which means 'it's cold'. • We learned how to say what the weather is like today. • We made our seasons wheel with the names of the months and the seasons. • We did a map of the UK and said what the weather was like in different places. • We said what the weather might be like in the different months and seasons of the year. • We learned some Spanish adverbs for frequency to help us explain what the weather might be like at different times of the year. 	
If you were to complete this work again, what would you do differently?	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I'd try to add more describing words when saying what the weather was like in each season. I' feel like I could have done more. • Naming the seasons. • I need to get better at the spellings of the weather types. • I would have tried to work a bit faster and complete my work during the lesson. • No – I did everything the best I could. 	
Can you explain what some of this Foreign Languages vocabulary means?	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hace sol – sunny • Hace viento – rainy...? Cloudy...? No that was 'nublado'. It's windy! • La primavera – Spring • Hoy en Tyldesley hace frio – In tyldesley it is cold • Usualmente en la primavera llueve pero a veces hace buen tiempo – Usually in Spring it's rainy but it is sometimes good weather. 	<p>Correct</p> <p>Correct</p> <p>Correct</p> <p>Correct</p> <p>Correct</p>
Can you think where this learning link to things that you have learned before in Foreign Languages?	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Saying where we live and naming places. We did that when we did the question 'Donde vives? • We learned the names of the months back in LKS2. The names of the seasons was new, but we could link these together and say what months were in what seasons. • We have learned some adverbs and adjectives before. • When we named the places, we've done that before. 	

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Which letters of the Spanish alphabet are pronounced differently to English ?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 'j' says 'h' like in 'junio' and 'jugar' • 'll' says 'y' like in 'llueve' and in 'llamo' • 'v' can say 'b' • 'y' makes the sound 'ee' when you're saying 'and' • 'g' can say 'h' like in 'geografia' • 'c' can say 's' like in 'ciencias' • 'v' says 'b' in 'nieva' • 'z' makes the 'th' sound in 'marzo'
What grammatical rules do you have to remember when constructing sentences in Spanish?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sometimes you need extra punctuation like at the top of a n. • If it's got 'el' in front its masculine and will end with o, e or a consonant. If its feminine it stars with 'la' and ends in 'a' except for in some cases. • There are sometimes accents over the vowels, you have to make that sound stronger. • You have to use the noun before the adjective like it would be 'dog brown' rather than 'brown dog'.
How does your learning in Spanish link to other subjects you do in school?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • English – we do reading in both English and Spanish, letter writing, constructing texts. • Maths – numbers, counting and adding and time. We did a piece of work where we had to do maths calculations in Spanish. • Geography – Places, asking where someone's from and learning how to say country names in Spanish learning about places that speak Spanish, following a map to name the places around school. • Music – songs in Spanish, we did names of musical instruments in Spanish. • Art – learning about Spanish artists. • Science – we did body parts back in LKS2 which links to what we were doing in Science.
What can you tell me about the country of Spain or other Spanish speaking countries?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spain is in the Mediterranean. • Spanish is in the continent of Europe. • They speak Spanish in Mexico. • They usually have nice hot weather in Spain. • The city of Barcelona is in Spain. • Valencia is in Spain.
What skills do you think a linguist or translator needs to have to be successful?
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Speak fluently in a number of languages • Be patient and understanding because it takes a long time to learn a language fluently. • You need to be good at listening to learn new sounds in the language. • Knowing the main greetings in the other language • Knowing adjectives. • Communicate well. • Being able to build sentences following the rules of the language. • Good at speaking and listening.

Action to take as a result of Pupil Feedback on Foreign Languages

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Try to include more references to Spanish and other Spanish speaking countries ensuring the links between the language and Geography are exploited as much as possible. Include some lessons of Spanish cultures, festivals and traditions so that children learn about the culture of Spain as well as about the languages • Continue to incorporate previous learning in new units wherever possible to assist with the scaffolded approach. • Look for opportunities to discuss jobs that may incorporate an element of language learning so that children see the importance of learning it in school.
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Next Pupil Feedback review: Summer Term 2024

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