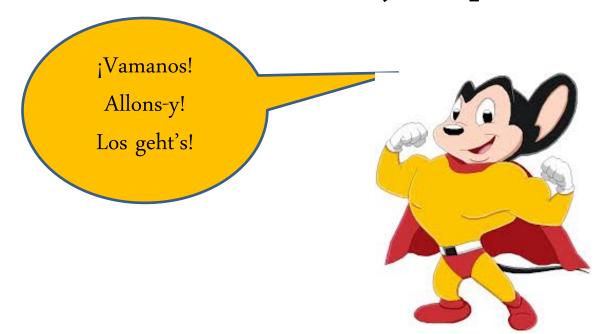


# Fighting fit for GCSE

julietpark@icloud.com

@julietdpark





#### In an ideal world

Primaries delivering an effective KS2 curriculum

Smooth transition into KS3 with focus on GCSE skills

Fine tuning GCSE skills with final exam focus



### Stepping stones KS2-3-4

Build on:

Foundation of core grammar

Foundation of vocabulary

The level of linguistic and cognitive demand higher



### The Key Stage 3 programme of study

Less prescriptive

Focus on:

Vocab and Grammar

Linguistic Competency



#### Direct link from KS3-4

All 4 language skills to be developed

Unplanned classroom talk

Translation activities (Eng-TL-Eng)

Independent manipulation of grammar

Vocabulary building

Literary texts

Authentic materials

Activities for creative expression

Extended writing opportunities



### Key features of new format

More challenging

Need for grammar application

Wider use of language structures

Less predictable

Authentic materials featured

Long term memorisation key



# Mastery curriculum









# Speaking skills

Pronunciation

Unscripted interaction

Memorisation

Narration

Asking questions

Paraphrasing

Prediction

Getting the gist

Note taking skills





# Speaking practice



### Writing micro skills

Grammar development

Vocabulary development

Accuracy

Clear expression

Extended writing

Translation skills



# Using speaking to enhance writing



#### The 'G' word!

'What the chuff is this grammar miss?'

Leanne year 8



### A little grammar quiz!

Lexis Words

Syntax Putting sentences together

Phonology Sounds and spellings

Grammar Grammar



#### Grammar

Grammar is often thought of in terms of the rules that make a language work as it does and distinguish it from other languages. For example,

gender (masculine, feminine, neuter)

number (singular, plural... dual in some languages!

agreements – adjectives, participles

inflections: conjugations of verbs, declensions of nouns and adjectives



### Stages of grammar learning

#### Noticing:

Becoming aware of structures and patterns and connecting them to form and meaning.

#### Structuring:

Manipulating the language, changing forms to express meanings.

Learning is still controlled with little spontaneous and creative adjustment



### Stages of grammar learning

#### Proceduralisation, or automatisation

the process of transforming a controlled conscious activity into an automatic unconscious activity through repeated practice, either by incorporating structured exercises into the language lesson, or by repeated exposure or immersion.



**Translation** 

Form function

Developing grammar and complexity

**Writations** 



### Intercultural understanding micro skills

Prediction

Gist

Skimming and scanning

Grammar development

Vocabulary development

Translation skills



#### <u>Literature</u>



### Planning

All four skills to be regularly developed

Homework to be planned in so effective

Start learning vocab early and regularly.

Revisit and provide opportunities for mastery



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Thank you for listening!