



Mandarin Progression of Skills



Year 3	
Skills and knowledge	Example context and language
Listening	Listening
Listen attentively and respond to familiar spoken words and phrases	Respond to: Good afternoon Name in the register by saying Good afternoon teacher/Mrs... Understand numbers to 12 and begin to understand numbers to 99, Understand classroom instructions come in and sit down, show their ruler, book and pencil when they hear the words for them, Understand and respond to: Hello, goodbye, thank you, how are you? I'm well, I'm tired, Happy birthday, family members, pronouns, What's your name? I'm called..., How old are you? What's the time? big, small good, Enjoy songs and stories, listen to them carefully and identify some words.
Speaking	Speaking
Communicate with others using simple words, phrases and short sentences Explore the patterns and sounds of language to help develop accurate pronunciation and intonation	Use simple greetings e.g. saying hello and goodbye, saying how you are and asking others how they are. Ask and answer simple questions about self e.g. name and age, birthday, Count to 12 with correct pronunciation, sing Happy Birthday, say who the people in their family are, ask the time and say what time it is (whole hours).
Reading	Reading
Recognise and understand some familiar written words and phrases Show awareness of sound-spelling links	Read pinyin where the sounds are similar to those in English Read the numbers 1 - 12 in characters Know the meaning of some simple characters
Writing	Writing
Write some familiar simple words using a model and some from memory	Write numbers to 10 in characters and plausible phonics Write the date in characters Write one or two simple sentences, using a model e.g. name and age to introduce themselves Write some simple characters from memory
Grammar	Grammar
Understand some basic grammar appropriate to the language being studied:	Understand some basic grammar appropriate to the language being studied: form a simple SVO sentence Form a ma question Form a SV question word question Form a how many question Begin to use le to indicate now rather than ongoing
Phonics	Phonics
Begins to show awareness of sound-spelling links in pinyin and decodes graphemes which are similar to those in English (a/ b p m f d t n l g k h/ ch sh /an	Sounds out words with recognisable graphemes from English (e.g. bàbà, māma, dà, shān)
Year 4/5	
Skills and knowledge	Example context and language
Listening	Listening
Listen attentively for specific phonemes, words and phrases	Pick out phonemes, words and phrases in songs, stories and rhymes Understand numbers to 20 in different contexts telling the time Respond to a wider range of questions: where are you going? Do you have...? What are you eating/drinking? What's the time? Where do you live? What are you doing? Listen to up to three simple sentences using familiar vocabulary and answer questions in English e.g. Where does Mei live? Hold up the correct picture, do an action to show they understand the new vocab when they hear the word
Speaking	Speaking
Communicate by asking and answering a wider range of questions and presenting short pieces of information Explore the patterns and sounds of language to help develop accurate pronunciation and intonation	Use a wider range of familiar nouns and verbs to talk about themselves and family members: Use 1st and 2nd person: I'm called...This is my dad, He's called Peter) Ask and answer questions using a wider range of question forms e.g. You go where? You have...? You eat/drink/do what? the time (how many o'clock now?), You live where? Answer in the 1st and 2nd person: I'm/he's going to the park, I have water, I'm eating a hamburger, it's 7 o'clock, I live in England, I play football. (All present tense at this point) Sing a happy new year song.
Reading	Reading

Read and understand familiar written words, phrases and short texts made of simple sentences. Read a wider range of words, phrases and sentences aloud Follow text while listening and reading at the same time. Apply phonic knowledge to support reading and read words, phrases and sentences aloud with increasingly accurate pronunciation.	Begin to read pinyin where the sounds are different to those in English Read the numbers 1 - 12 in characters and pinyin Know the meaning of more complex characters Notice the components in characters and use this to help remember them Follow a text such as a song or poem whilst listening to it at the same time. Understand key points in simple texts using familiar language e.g. Dad is called Jack.
<u>Writing</u>	<u>Writing</u>
Write a short text using a model Write a simple sentence from memory Apply phonic knowledge to support writing	Write a few simple sentences in pinyin and or characters using a word bank to describe themselves or a family member e.g. This is my mum, she's called Kate, she lives in England. Write characters increasingly accurately and following the general rule of top to bottom, left to right, most characters now neatly fitting in a square practise writing characters with more strokes and notice their components e.g. 王 within 国.
<u>Grammar</u>	<u>Grammar</u>
Understand some basic grammar appropriate to the language being studied: for questions, form the negative, form the past tense	Begin to use pronouns Understand that We is the plural of I, They is the plural of he/she and that Chinese (and other languages) have a plural form of You and that in Chinese this is formed by adding a suffix (men) Understand that in Chinese the verb does not change depending on the person or the tense so one word in Chinese will mean several words in English e.g. 是 shì means to be, am, is, are, was and were. Understand there are different ways of forming questions in English and they are often formed in a different way in Chinese Learn to use the question particle 吗 ma, use, how many, what, and where to ask questions e.g. You live where? Begin to use 吧 to make suggestions, the particle 了 to indicate now rather than ongoing, and 不 and 没 to form the negative
<u>Phonics</u>	<u>Phonics</u>
Applies phonic knowledge to support reading in pinyin for a handful of new final sounds (a, o, e, i, u, ai, ei, I as a filler)	Can accurately read and pronounce the words below from the SoW a: mama, o: wo, e: he, i: qi, u: wu, ai: zai, ei: mei, I as a filler: si
<u>Year 6</u>	
<u>Skills and knowledge</u>	<u>Example context and language</u>
<u>Listening</u>	<u>Listening</u>
Listen attentively and understand more complex phrases and sentences	Listen to and respond to a wider range of classroom language such as listen to me, watch me, I say, you say, do you have your ruler, pen, book? Identify key points in a short story which contains familiar language Understand numbers to 99
<u>Speaking</u>	<u>Speaking</u>
Take part in short conversations using familiar structures and vocabulary Use simple conjunctions to build more complex sentences and present information to others Explore the patterns and sounds of language to help develop accurate pronunciation and intonation Present to an audience	Seek help and clarification e.g I don't understand, say it again Understand and use numbers to 31 in context e.g say the whole date, Use a wider range of familiar nouns and adjectives to talk about themselves, animals, story characters e.g. I have brown eyes. I have two sisters and I like to dance. Perform a familiar story with fairly accurate pronunciation and tones.
<u>Reading</u>	<u>Reading</u>
Read authentic Chinese literature (a dual language abridged version) Focus on correct pronunciation and tones and use actions and gestures to convey meaning when reading aloud.	Practice reading aloud from a Chinese book that contains familiar and new vocabulary
<u>Writing</u>	<u>Writing</u>

<p>Write simple sentences and short texts using a model</p> <p>Use an online dictionary to check the pinyin and characters.</p> <p>Write a couple of sentences from memory, using knowledge of words, text and structure.</p>	<p>Write three or four sentences using a word/phrase bank linked to a recent area of learning e.g the monkey king</p> <p>Use a simple conjunction form more complex sentences</p> <p>Change elements in a given text e.g. colour, size, action of the characters of Monkey King</p>
<u>Grammar</u>	<u>Grammar</u>
<p>Understand some basic grammar appropriate to the language being studied: how to form the negative know that verbs have a single form past, present and future (no verb conjugation in Mandarin and so meaning is conveyed by word order, adverbials or shared understanding of context)</p> <p>basic word order is subject –verb – object</p> <p>gender neutral (Mandarin does not assign gender to nouns)</p>	<p>Use pronouns</p> <p>Use a suffix (men) to for plural forms of 1st, 2nd and 3rd person</p> <p>Conjugate English verbs correctly when translating form Chinese</p> <p>Use the particle 了 to the completed actions</p> <p>Use and 不 and 没 to form the negative</p> <p>Begin to use de 的 to add adjectives to nouns and for possession</p>
<u>Phonics</u>	<u>Phonics</u>
<p>Applies phonic knowledge to support reading in pinyin for a handful of new final sounds</p> <p>(ü, ui ao, ou, ie, ue)</p>	<p>Can accurately read and pronounce the words below from the SoW</p> <p>ü:lüse</p> <p>ui:shui</p> <p>ao:hao</p> <p>ou:shou</p> <p>ie:xiexie</p> <p>ue:yue)</p>