

Upton Junior School Mandarin Progression Map

Year 3	
Skills and knowledge	Example context and language
<u>Listening</u>	<u>Listening</u>
Listen attentively and respond to familiar spoken words and phrases	Respond to: Good afternoon Name in the register by saying Good afternoon teacher 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 not well, Happy birthday, family members, pronouns, What's your name? I'm called..., How old are you? Enjoy songs and stories, listen to them carefully and identify some words.
<u>Speaking</u>	<u>Speaking</u>
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 10 with correct pronunciation, sing Happy Birthday, say how they are feeling, say who the people in their family are.
<u>Reading</u>	<u>Reading</u>
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 - 10 in characters Know the meaning of some simple characters
<u>Writing</u>	<u>Writing</u>
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 a simple sentence, using a model e.g. name and age to introduce themselves Write some simple characters from memory
<u>Grammar</u>	<u>Grammar</u>
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
<u>Phonics</u>	<u>Phonics</u>
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)

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Year 4	
Skills and knowledge	Example context and language
Listening	Listening
Listen attentively for specific phonemes, words and phrases	<p>Pick out phonemes, words and phrases in songs, stories and rhymes</p> <p>Understand numbers to 99 in different contexts (age, number of pets, number of siblings)</p> <p>Respond to a wider range of questions: Do you have pets? How are you? How old is your brother? What is your sister's name? Where is your nose?</p> <p>Listen to up to three simple sentences using familiar vocabulary and answer questions in English.</p>
Speaking	Speaking
<p>Communicate by asking and answering a wider range of questions and presenting short pieces of information</p> <p>Explore the patterns and sounds of language to help develop accurate pronunciation and intonation</p>	<p>Use a wider range of familiar nouns and verbs to talk about themselves and family members: Use 1st and 3rd person: I'm called...I have one brother, he's called Peter.</p> <p>Ask and answer questions using a wider range of question forms e.g. Do you have pets? Do you like dogs? How are you? Do you have sisters? How old is your sister?</p> <p>Answer in the 1st and 3rd person: I have 3 brown dogs, I like cats but I don't like birds, I am well because I am happy, I am well but I am busy, my nose is small, I have brown hair. (All present tense at this point)</p> <p>Sing a happy new year song.</p>
Reading	Reading
<p>Read and understand familiar written words, phrases and short texts made of simple sentences. Read a wider range of words, phrases and sentences aloud</p> <p>Follow text while listening and reading at the same time.</p> <p>Apply phonic knowledge to support reading and read words, phrases and sentences aloud with increasingly accurate pronunciation.</p>	<p>Begin to read pinyin where the sounds are different to those in English</p> <p>Read the numbers 1 - 10 in characters and pinyin</p> <p>Know the meaning of more complex characters</p> <p>Notice the components in characters and use this to help remember them</p> <p>Follow a text such as a song or poem whilst listening to it at the same time.</p> <p>Understand key points in simple texts using familiar language e.g. Dad is called Jack.</p>
Writing	Writing
<p>Write a short text using a model</p> <p>Write a simple sentence from memory</p> <p>Apply phonic knowledge to support writing</p>	<p>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 likes cats.</p> <p>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. 马 within 妈.</p>

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<u>Grammar</u>	<u>Grammar</u>
Understand some basic grammar appropriate to the language being studied: for questions, form the negative.	<p>Begin to use pronouns</p> <p>Understand that We is the plural of I, They is the plural of he/she and that Chinese (and other languages) have a plural for of You and that in Chinese this is formed by adding a suffix (men)</p> <p>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</p> <p>Learn to use the question particle 吗 ma, use, how many, what, and where to ask questions e.g. Where is your nose?</p> <p>Use 不 and 没 to form the negative</p>
<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, l as a filler)	<p>Can accurately read and pronounce the words below from the SoW</p> <p>a: mama, o: wo, e: he, i: qi, u: wu, ai: zai, ei: mei, l as a filler: si</p>

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Year 5/6	
Skills and knowledge	Example context and language
Listening	Listening
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
Speaking	Speaking
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. In my schoolbag there is a red pen. I have two cats but I don't like dogs. Perform a familiar rhyme with fairly accurate pronunciation and tones.
Reading	Reading
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
Writing	Writing
Write simple sentences and short texts using a model Use an online dictionary to check the pinyin and characters. Write a couple of sentences from memory, using knowledge of words, text and structure.	Write three or four sentences using a sentence builder linked to a recent area of learning e.g my hobbies (I like to read books because it is fun.) Use simple conjunctions to form more complex sentences. Change elements in a given text e.g. colour, size, animal, hobby.
Grammar	Grammar

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<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) basic word order is subject – verb – object gender neutral (Mandarin does not assign gender to nouns)</p>	<p>Use pronouns Use a suffix (们) to form plural forms of 1st, 2nd and 3rd person Conjugate English verbs correctly when translating from Chinese Use the particle 了 to show the completed actions Use 不 and 没 to form the negative Use 的 to add adjectives to nouns and for possession.</p>
<p>Phonics</p>	<p>Phonics</p>
<p>Applies phonic knowledge to support reading in pinyin for a handful of new final sounds (ü, ui ao, ou, ie, ue)</p>	<p>Can accurately read and pronounce the words below from the SoW</p> <p>ü:lüse ui:shui ao:hao ou:shou ie:xiexie ue:yue)</p>