

Year 7									
Subject intent	We welcome and celebrate cultural and linguistic differences within our school community. Language is the grammar of lived and living social relationships. When studying a modern foreign language, our students are encouraged to appreciate different cultures and ways of life, and to deepen their understanding of the world. It promotes mutual respect, reflection and resilience, and equips our students with the skills to be confident global citizens. In addition, by supporting students in gaining a qualification in a Modern Foreign Language, we are building their communication and literacy skills and preparing them for a globalised world of work.								
Subject Implementation	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2			
Knowledge	Context -Describing places and locationsSaying what someone is like at the momentSaying what someone is like in generalSaying what people haveSaying what people do. Grammar -Essential verbs ESTAR (to be, being) - location and mood, SER (to be, being) - general characteristics TENER (to have, having) (1st, 2nd, 3rd persons singular)	Context -Saying what people do and don't doNumbers (1 to 12) and talking about more than one thing -Saying what there is around you and describing it -Talking about the location of things -Describing a place -Giving and wanting (festive season and family) Grammar -Using 'no' to make a verb negative	Context -Describing family -Describing some natural wonders of the Spanish-speaking world -Asking and answering questions Grammar Adjective agreement (-o, -a, number) -tenemos, tienen [TENER] -Adjective position -WH questions -HACER (to do, make) (1st, 2nd and 3rd persons singular)	Context -Talking about what you do with others (rural life) -Talking about what people can do -Contrasting what people must, can and want to do -Places and locations -Saying what people are like today vs in general Grammar -AR verbs (1st person plural, amos) -Modal verb PODER (can, to be able to) + infinitive	Context -Describing activities (travel) -Describing what people do -Describing what people do (technology) Grammar -AR verbs (3rd person plural -an) -ER and -IR verbs (infinitive and 1st, nd, 3rd persons singular) -es [SER] in infinitive sentences	Context Discussing what people do and don't do Describing people and possessions Describing when and where people go Describing future plans Grammar -Revisit -AR, -ER, -IR verbs, WH- questions, negation, modals -Possessive adjectives (mi/mis, tu/tus)			



	- Indefinite articles, singular and plural nouns -Adjectives - gender and agreement -Yes/no questions with raised intonation -AR verbs in the present (1st, 2nd, 3rd persons singular) Vocabulary -Learning what it means to know a word from recognition, to pronunciation, spelling and using the word in a sentenceHigh-frequency vocabulary relevant to given contextMixed word class vocabulary sets (average 10 words per week) on QUIZLET for each week of the Y7 course.	-HAY (vs 'TIENE') -son [SER], adjective (number, agreement with -s in relation to the verb) -Singular definite articles - el & la Plural definite articles - los & las -DAR (to give, giving) doy, das, da (plus noun) -Modal verb QUERER (to want, wanting) quiero, quieres, quiere (plus noun) Vocabulary -Consolidation and extension of vocabulary relevant to the given contextsRevisiting of verbs, nouns and adjectives in relation to locations and family members	Vocabulary -Deepening vocabulary knowledge through work with a challenging textRevisiting essential verbs in new contexts (es, son, hay, tiene, tienen, está + location) - Question words	(positive/negative statements, yes/no questions) -Modal verb DEBER (must, to have to) + infinitive -estamos, están [ESTAR] -de + el del vs de la -somos, son [SER] Vocabulary -Using a range of prototype -AR verbs -Developing the verb lexicon (-AR verbs) and modal verbs	-ER and -IR verbs (present - 3rd person plural) -WH- questions Vocabulary -Deepening vocabulary and grammar knowledge through work with a challenging textRevisiting -AR verbs in the present tense (1st, 2nd, 3rd persons singular, 1st and 3rd persons plural)	-IR (to go, going) - voy, vas, va al vs a la - 'to' -IR + infinitive to express future plans (1st, 2nd, 3rd persons singular & 1st person plural Vocabulary -Developing a verb lexicon (-ER and -IR verbs)Deepening vocabulary and grammar knowledge through work with a challenging text.
Skills	-Finding ways to remember new vocabulary -Be able to ask and recognise questions -Have an understanding of masculine/feminine nouns	-Be able to identify specific words in Listening tasks -Build confidence when expressing yourself	- Have an understanding of adjectives in the plural form -Numeracy in the target language	-Starting to develop classroom language -Recognise and answer several questions	-Develop classroom language -Understand longer passages from one topic with some repetition	-Constructing sentences in Spanish more confidently -Improve Listening skills -Understanding how

ST MARTIN-IN-THE-FIELDS HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRL



	and adjectives -Be able to distinguish between having and being					to form the negation
Subject Impact	-Become used to hearing and pronouncing words and short sentences -Awareness of another country -A deeper understanding of a different culture	-Become increasingly used to hearing and pronouncing words and short sentences -Being able to communicate about where they live using a range of vocabulary, and comparing where they live with Spain.	-Start to make more detailed sentences -Being able to communicate about themselves, family and friends, selecting and classifying a range of adjectives and pronouns.	-Being able to communicate about what people must, can and want to do, using modal verbsDemonstrate skills in reading/listening, translation and grammar	-Be able to use essential verbs in new contextsBe able to communicate leisure likes and dislikes, comparing leisure in Spain and in the UK.	-Be able to use negatives to say people do and don't do -Being able to communicate about future activities, and experimenting with the Future tense.
Assessment	Vocabulary testing Translation Listening Speaking (Role-play)	Vocabulary testing Phonics, Listening, Reading, Writing, Grammar	Vocabulary testing Speaking (Photo-card) Listening Translation	Vocabulary testing Reading Grammar Extended writing	Vocabulary testing Listening Translation Speaking (General conversation)	End of year exam



Year 8						
Subject intent	When studying a moder understanding of the wo	rate cultural and linguistic d rn foreign language, our stu- orld. It promotes mutual res students in gaining a qualifi obalised world of work.	dents are encouraged to a spect, reflection and resilie	ppreciate different culture ence, and equips our stude	es and ways of life, and to dents with the skills to be co	eepen their nfident global citizens. In
Subject Implementation	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Knowledge	Context -Describing events in the past and present (travel) -Comparing past experiences -Talking about what people and places are like now vs in generalComparing what you and someone else ('we') do (news and media, parties and celebrations) -Describing what people do (at home) -Asking what people can and must do	Context Describing events in the past and present (at school) -Describing events in the past and present (free time activities) -Describing how people feel in the present (feelings and emotions) -Describing future plans -Talking about what people do (work) Grammar	Context Describing what people do (technology and social networks) Describing what different people did in the past (Free time activities) Talking about the environment Saying what you do for others Routines and daily life	Context Describing a series of events (Narration) Talking about giving and receiving (Birthdays) Describing how things make people feel Giving opinions about school	Context Visiting a Spanish speaking city -Describing family members Describing how people feel Comparing things Describing what people do and did (sport) -Comparing where people go and went	Context -Asking questions about what people did -Learning about a famous Spanish speaking person -Describing school -Describing what is happening now -Describing Hispanic traditions -Talking about past and future trips



-Past tense (preterite) -ar verbs in 1st and 2nd person singular -Revisit SER for traits and ESTAR for state -Revisit English and Spanish question formation -Present-tense —er verbs in 1st person plural -Present tense —ir verbs in 1st person plural -HACER in 1st and 3rd person plural -Subject pronouns -Present simple for ongoing/unfinished actions -Past tense (preterite) —er and —ir verbs in 1st and 2nd person singular -Prenominal adjectives Revisit TENER QUERER and DAR in 1st and 3rd person plural -Para + infinitive Revisit regular present tense verbs Vocabulary	Past tense (preterite) —ar verbs in 3rd person singular Past tense (preterite) —er and —ir verbs in 3rd person singular Personal 'a' Reflexive 'me' and 'te' Revisit possessive adjectives 'mi', 'tu'	Grammar OVS word order Direct object pronouns 'lo', 'la' Indirect object pronouns (me, te, le) Gustar-type verbs	-Revisit SER (es, son), adjective agreement, para + infinitive -Possessive adjectives 'su' and 'nuestro' -Comparatives 'más' and 'menos' -Adjectives with comparative meaning -Demonstratives 'este' , 'esta', 'estos', 'estas' -HACER in past (preterite) in singular persons -IR in past (preterite) in singular persons	-Revisit regular (-ar, -er, -ir verbs) in singular persons in past -Revisit regular (-ar, -er, -ir verbs) in plural persons in past and present -Present continuous with —ar verbs -Present continuous with —ir/-er verbs -Revisit future plans with IR [revisited
--	---	--	--	--



	Vocabulary In Year 8, we focus explicitly on some common word patterns between Spanish and English. The words are high-frequency and often cognates or semi-cognates with English. Feminine nouns ending in —dad (e.g. realidad, sociedad)	Consolidation and extension of vocabulary relevant to the given contextsUsing 'de' to link nouns (e.g. partido de fútbol) -Nouns used with IR and DAR in idiomatic ways (e.g. dar una vuelta, ir de paseo)	Vocabulary Revisit question words Revisit high-frequency regular –ar/-er/-ir verbs in new contexts. Developing the verb lexicon (-ar/-er/-ir verbs) Learn new meanings of the verbs 'sacar', 'conocer, 'querer	Vocabulary Deepen vocabulary and grammar knowledge through work with a challenging text. Develop knowledge of words from a range of word classes Consolidate previously taught vocabulary by using them for further practice of sound-symbol correspondences	Vocabulary Extend knowledge of numbers (21-30) Consolidate knowledge of adjectives by learning to use them in comparisons	Vocabulary Revisit regular (-ar, -er, -ir verbs) in singular persons in past -Revisit regular (-ar, -er, -ir verbs) in plural persons in past and present -Present continuous with —ar verbs -present continuous with —ir/-er verbs Revisit future plans with IR [revisited]
Skills	-Use and agree adjectives with masculine and feminine nouns -Understand patterns and use feminine noun formation -Identify language patterns	-Develop forming/answering a range of questions -Be able to use both the Present and the Past (Perfect tense) with increased confidence and accuracy	-Be able to talk about your typical day in the Present and the Past -Be able to identify specific words in Listening tasks with increased accuracy	-Skim texts for gist -Recognise and answer several questions with increased accuracy, using a range of question words	-Understand longer passages from one topic with less repetition -Be able to make comparisons using comparative forms of adjectives and adverbs	- Understand a range of instructions, questions and short phrases -Pick out a series of phrases at near normal speed (Listening)



Year 9						
Subject intent	with native speakers in s become independent lea Spanish will also broader	course is taught over three peech and writing, and to a arners. Students will improven their horizons and encour students in gaining a qualifi balised world of work.	acquire the knowledge and we their understanding of g rage them to step beyond f	understanding that enable rammar and hence develo amiliar cultural boundarie	es them to be creative with p their creativity and inder s and develop new ways of	n the language and to pendence. The study of seeing the world. In
Subject Implementation	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Knowledge	Context	Context	Context	Context	Context	Context
	Me, my family and friends Relationships with family and friends Grammar - tener, ser and estar present tense - possessive adjectives - adjective agreement rules - reflexive verbs casarse / enfadarse / llevarse bien con	Local, national, international and global areas of interest Home, town, neighbourhood and region Grammar - hay prepositions - use of unos, unas for 'some' - poder + infinitive - expressions of quantity - irregular verbs ir/hacer	Current and future study and employment My studies Grammar - tener que/deber + infinitive - hay que + infinitive (compulsory subjects) - porque to express reasons - perfect tense regular verbs (escoger / decidir / dejar - options)	Identity and culture Free-time activities Music Cinema and TV Grammar - consolidation of present tense including irregular verbs salir, querer, preferir, ver, dar - extend range of two verbs together - adverbs such as por lo general / normalmente	Identity and culture Free-time activities	Identity and culture Customs and festivals in Spanish-speaking countries / communities Grammar - preterite tense rules – regular and common irregular verbs (ser, estar, tener, hacer, ir) - reflexive verbs in preterite; perfect and imperfect tenses together

ST MARTIN-IN-THE-FIELDS HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRL



	- comparatives más que/menos que - adverbs of frequency - regular verbs in present tense - direct object pronouns interrogative words such as quién, cómo, cuántos, qué, cuándo Vocabulary -¿Cómo es tu familia? -Hablando de los amigos - Relaciones con la familia	- los que/las que + verb gustar - enhancing descriptions using que - demonstrative adjectives: este, esta, estos, estas, ese, esa, esos, esas - interrogatives dónde and por qué Vocabulary - Mi casa - ¿Cómo es tu casa? - Mi casa y mi barrio	- two verbs together eg ir a/ esperar / gustar más - comparative and superlative in expressing opinions about subjects - use of tú and usted in informal / formal exchanges Vocabulary -El instituto y las asignaturas - ¿Cómo ser un buen estudiante? - ¿Qué tal el instituto?	- clauses introduced by cuando and si Vocabulary - ¿Qué te gusta hacer? - ¿Qué haces en tu tiempo libre? - Hablando del tiempo libre y de los planes	- disjunctive pronouns such as conmigo and para mí Vocabulary - Comer y beber - Vamos a comer fuera - Una cena especial	 describing a past event/festival; actions and opinions Vocabulary Las fiestas de España: La Tomatina Las fiestas del mundo hispano Las fiestas de España: las Fallas
Skills	-Ignoring words which are not needed (reading for gist) -Including adjectives to enhance description -Adapting models	-Using adjectives to enhance descriptions -Recognising key topic words in reading and listening tasks -Using quantifiers - Using different vocabulary to express the same idea	-Forming longer sentences - Using the same word with different meanings - Talking to yourself for practice	- Expanding statements - Giving all the information required by the question - Listening for positive and negative opinions	-Using time words to express order - Using Listening techniques - Using verbal context in reading -Using common patterns between Spanish and English when reading	- Using past expressions of time - Skim-reading for information - Using cognates to aid understanding - Making use of social and cultural context when reading



Year 10									
Subject intent	The GCSE Spanish linear course is taught over three years, starting in Year 9. In the second year, students build upon previous years' study to broaden vocabulary and increase use of more complex grammatical structures. The course encourages students to further develop their ability and ambition to communicate with native speakers in speech and writing, and to acquire the knowledge and understanding that enables them to be creative with the language and to become independent learners. Students will improve their understanding of grammar and hence develop their creativity and independence. The study of Spanish will also broaden their horizons and encourage them to step beyond familiar cultural boundaries and develop new ways of seeing the world. In addition, by supporting students in gaining a qualification in a Modern Foreign Language, we are building their communication and literacy skills and preparing them for a globalised world of work.								
Subject Implementation	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2			
Knowledge	Context	Context	Context	Context	Context	Context			
	Current and future study and employment Life at school/college Grammar - transfer deber / poder / hay que / querer to school rules context - quantity words mucho / demasiado / bastante (including with plurals) Vocabulary - Un día en el instituto - Las reglas y el uniforme	Local, national, international and global areas of interest Travel and tourism Grammar - consolidation of preterite tense - extension of imperfect tense - consolidation of preterite and imperfect tenses - sequencing words, expressions and phrases	Current and future study and employment Education post-16 Grammar - Use of lo in lo que and lo + adjective - future tense introduced for eg future study plans	Local, national, international and global areas of interest Social issues: Healthy / Unhealthy living Grammar - recap on deber / tener que / hay que + infinitive and introduce conditional forms – affirmative and negative	Identity and culture Marriage/Partnership Grammar - Revisiting adjectives to describe and use of que to describe ideal partner and enhance descriptions - use of gerund - revision of future tense to outline future plans	Identity and culture Technology in everyday life Grammar - revision of past tenses to recount how social media have been used; or life before technology - gracias a / sin / con - enhanced statements of possibility including			



	- Lo bueno y el malo del instituto	antes de / después de haber etc / mientras / desde hace / acabar de - developing greater complexity in spoken and written accounts of past events or experiences weather expressions with hacer - possessive pronouns mío etc Vocabulary - ¡Me voy de vacaciones! - ¿Dónde te alojas? - ¿Qué hiciste y qué te gustaría hacer durante las vacaciones?	- building on si clauses with present and future - more complex two verb structures (tener la intención de/tener ganas de/tener el derecho de) Vocabulary - ¿Qué voy a hacer? - ¿Trabajo o estudiar? - ¿Vale la pena ir a la universidad?	- es mejor / sería mejor / más vale / más valdría - negative nunca - full explanation of imperfect tense to allow statements and opinions about previous health habits Vocabulary - ¿Comes bien? - ¿Llevas una vida sana? - ¿Qué opinas?	- direct and indirect object pronouns Vocabulary - Hablando de parejas - Planes para el futuro - Las relaciones de hoy en día	permitir, es posible que + subjunctive Vocabulary - Comunicarse por internet - ¿Cómo prefieres mantenerte en contacto? - Las redes sociales ¿buenas o malas? - ¡El móvil para todo! - La tecnología portátil - ¿Podrías vivir sin el móvil y la tableta?
Skills	-Agreeing or disagreeing -Translating into English -Using visual and verbal context when reading - Recognising cognates and near-cognates when reading -Using negatives to improve writing	- Showing off known language -Expressing opinions and using intensifiers - Making deductions in reading and listening	-Using exclamations to emphasise opinion in speaking or writing - Using visual clues to understand texts - Listening for different tenses	- Adding reasons to produce more complex sentences - Using subordinating conjunctions - Listening for detail - Reading for detail	- Using common patterns between Spanish and English when reading - Memorising key phrases to help produce Spanish sentences more easily	- Coping strategies - Adding extra information in speaking and in writing to raise the level of language used - Building speaking and writing skills (manipulating model text/expanding answers by adding opinions & reasons)



Year 10									
Subject intent	The GCSE Spanish linear course is taught over three years, starting in Year 9. In the second year, students build upon previous years' study to broaden vocabulary and increase use of more complex grammatical structures. The course encourages students to further develop their ability and ambition to communicate with native speakers in speech and writing, and to acquire the knowledge and understanding that enables them to be creative with the language and to become independent learners. Students will improve their understanding of grammar and hence develop their creativity and independence. The study of Spanish will also broaden their horizons and encourage them to step beyond familiar cultural boundaries and develop new ways of seeing the world. In addition, by supporting students in gaining a qualification in a Modern Foreign Language, we are building their communication and literacy skills and preparing them for a globalised world of work.								
Subject Implementation	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2			
Knowledge	Context	Context	Context	Context	Context	Context			
	Current and future study and employment Life at school/college Grammar - transfer deber / poder / hay que / querer to school rules context - quantity words mucho / demasiado / bastante (including with plurals) Vocabulary - Un día en el instituto - Las reglas y el uniforme	Local, national, international and global areas of interest Travel and tourism Grammar - consolidation of preterite tense - extension of imperfect tense - consolidation of preterite and imperfect tenses - sequencing words, expressions and phrases	Current and future study and employment Education post-16 Grammar - Use of lo in lo que and lo + adjective - future tense introduced for eg future study plans	Local, national, international and global areas of interest Social issues: Healthy / Unhealthy living Grammar - recap on deber / tener que / hay que + infinitive and introduce conditional forms – affirmative and negative	Identity and culture Marriage/Partnership Grammar - Revisiting adjectives to describe and use of que to describe ideal partner and enhance descriptions - use of gerund - revision of future tense to outline future plans	Identity and culture Technology in everyday life Grammar - revision of past tenses to recount how social media have been used; or life before technology - gracias a / sin / con - enhanced statements of possibility including			



	- Lo bueno y el malo del instituto	antes de / después de haber etc / mientras / desde hace / acabar de - developing greater complexity in spoken and written accounts of past events or experiences weather expressions with hacer - possessive pronouns mío etc Vocabulary - ¡Me voy de vacaciones! - ¿Dónde te alojas? - ¿Qué hiciste y qué te gustaría hacer durante las vacaciones?	- building on si clauses with present and future - more complex two verb structures (tener la intención de/tener ganas de/tener el derecho de) Vocabulary - ¿Qué voy a hacer? - ¿Trabajo o estudiar? - ¿Vale la pena ir a la universidad?	- es mejor / sería mejor / más vale / más valdría - negative nunca - full explanation of imperfect tense to allow statements and opinions about previous health habits Vocabulary - ¿Comes bien? - ¿Llevas una vida sana? - ¿Qué opinas?	- direct and indirect object pronouns Vocabulary - Hablando de parejas - Planes para el futuro - Las relaciones de hoy en día	permitir, es posible que + subjunctive Vocabulary - Comunicarse por internet - ¿Cómo prefieres mantenerte en contacto? - Las redes sociales ¿buenas o malas? - ¡El móvil para todo! - La tecnología portátil - ¿Podrías vivir sin el móvil y la tableta?
Skills	-Agreeing or disagreeing -Translating into English -Using visual and verbal context when reading - Recognising cognates and near-cognates when reading -Using negatives to improve writing	- Showing off known language -Expressing opinions and using intensifiers - Making deductions in reading and listening	-Using exclamations to emphasise opinion in speaking or writing - Using visual clues to understand texts - Listening for different tenses	- Adding reasons to produce more complex sentences - Using subordinating conjunctions - Listening for detail - Reading for detail	- Using common patterns between Spanish and English when reading - Memorising key phrases to help produce Spanish sentences more easily	- Coping strategies - Adding extra information in speaking and in writing to raise the level of language used - Building speaking and writing skills (manipulating model text/expanding answers by adding opinions & reasons)



Year 11									
Subject intent	The GCSE Spanish linear course is taught over three years, starting in Year 9. In the third year, students build upon previous years' study to further broaden vocabulary and increase use of more complex grammatical structures. The course encourages students to further develop their ability and ambition to communicate with native speakers in speech and writing, and to acquire the knowledge and understanding that enables them to be creative with the language and to become independent learners. Students will improve their understanding of grammar and hence develop their creativity and independence. The study of Spanish will also broaden their horizons and encourage them to step beyond familiar cultural boundaries and develop new ways of seeing the world. In addition, by supporting students in gaining a qualification in a Modern Foreign Language, we are building their communication and literacy skills and preparing them for a globalised world of work.								
Subject Implementation	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2			
Knowledge	Context Local, national, international and global areas of interest Global issues: The environment Grammar - modal verbs linked to behaviours (must do / can do / should do / could do etc) - si sentences revised for outlining consequences of actions Vocabulary - Reutilizar, reducir, reciclar - Protegiendo el medio ambiente	Context Local, national, international and global areas of interest Social issues: Charity/Voluntary work Grammar - querer + infinitive - querer que + subjunctive - para que + subjunctive - imperfect continuous Vocabulary - ¿Quieres ser voluntario /a? - Me gustaria ayudar - La importancia de hacer obras benéficas	Context Local, national, international and global areas of interest Social issues: Homelessness/Poverty Grammar - si fuera/ si tuviera que with conditional completions - hay que + infinitive and es importante que + subjunctive - verbs of emotion + subjunctive (me preocupa que / me molesta que) Vocabulary - Los necesitados - Los "sin techo"	Context Current and future study and employment Careers choices and ambitions Grammar - enhanced statements of possibility including subjunctive after conjunctions of time (cuando) - use of quisiera to express ambitions - pluperfect tense perspective Vocabulary - Los trabajos - Buscar trabajo	End of course examination focus Exam skills and practice	End of course examination focus Exam skills and practice			

ST MARTIN-IN-THE-FIELDS HIGH SCHOOL FOR GIRL



	- Problemas ecológicos		- Es importante ayudar a los demás	- El trabajo ideal		
Skills	-Reusing known words and phrases -Making use of social and cultural context when listening	-Using a glossary or bilingual dictionary -Using verbal context when listening (number, age of speakers / tone of voice/ length and type of recording)	-Justifying answers -Agreeing and disagreeing in a discussion to increase fluency and spontaneity	- Using exclamations to further emphasise opinions - Coping strategy; Using quien and que to help you refer to something (describing instead of hiding forgotten correct word)		
Subject Impact	-Continue to make more detailed sentences -Being able to communicate about the environment, selecting and classifying a range of solutions and problems	-Combine the Present and Past (Preterit) tense. - Revising question words.	-Use algo, alguien and their negative equivalents nada, nadie -Use predictions to help with challenging listening passages.	-Use plural adjective formation -Being able to position multiple adjectives in a sentence -Being able to place adverbs in two-verb structures		
Assessment	Vocabulary testing Foundation/Higher Speaking (Role-play) Foundation/Higher Question 3- (Translation) Listening past paper	PPE1 All papers	Vocabulary testing Foundation/Higher Speaking (Photo-card) Listening past paper Foundation/Higher Question3-(Translation)	PPE2 All papers	Intensive past paper practice	End of course examination