

NCELP Vocabulary TRG

NCELP | National Centre for Excellence
for Language Pedagogy

Aims of the session

- Develop an understanding of the research evidence relating to L2 vocabulary learning
- Develop more concrete ideas for teaching vocabulary: (a) which words? (b) how to present, consolidate, develop and assess vocabulary knowledge?
- Explore some of the NCELP resources and approaches for vocabulary learning
- Understand the ways in which you will work with the Lead Schools to develop practice in this area

Introduction to CPD: 2 minutes

1] Aims of this session

Research



Hyperlink from here to the vocabulary research presentation

Overarching aim of teaching vocabulary

To help learners develop breadth, depth and fluency of vocabulary knowledge, with an emphasis on high-frequency words, including plenty of verbs.

It is important to:

- i. Select vocabulary carefully, based on frequency
- ii. Regularly revisit the same vocabulary, especially before the lesson to practise in context in class
- iii. Give the meaning transparently, then force regular recall of *form* and *meaning*
- iv. Teach the verb lexicon = meaning of verbs
[Verb vocabulary = infinitive or long form, (e.g. écrire, pouvoir, sauter) and the short form (écrit, peux, saute)]

Draw together the key messages from the research presentations from this slide, as the segue into FREQUENCY and the VERB LEXICON.

Which words?

Vocabulary to be taught should be **informed by frequency of occurrence** in the language, and **special attention** should be paid **to common verbs** in the early stages... A consequence of not attending to frequency of occurrence in vocabulary choice is pupils realising that they cannot say or understand basic things in the language.

Anon. 2016. Modern Foreign Languages Pedagogy Review. A review of modern foreign languages teaching practice in key stage 3 and key stage 4. (Chair: Ian Bauckham). Teaching Schools Council.

Section 2: Which words?

This begins to address the first 'wish' from the STs: a clear **list of the recommended words** pupils need to be able to do well at GCSE based on frequency in each language. We start from the Pedagogy Review recommendation about 'frequency' and 'common verbs'.

Ask 'So how do we do this?' Do we know the frequency of the words we are teaching? Do we have any way of knowing?

What determines our vocabulary choice currently? The text book at KS3/4, the GCSE specification vocabulary list?

Do we know what informs the vocabulary choices in these resources?

Handout 1: Vocabulary lists, rationale and uses

STs will need time to read this document – allow at least a full five minutes reading time.

GCSE frequency lists

- Frequency data have been added to AQA GCSE vocabulary lists for French, German and Spanish

[Sources: A Frequency Dictionary of Spanish: Core Vocabulary for Learners (Davies & Davies, 2018); A Frequency Dictionary of German (Jones & Tschirner, 2006) and A Frequency Dictionary of French (Lonsdale & Le Bras, 2009), published by Routledge.]

- The lists are available in a variety of formats: Excel (full list), Word – A-Z, by topic, by parts of speech
- Teachers may use the frequency data to:
 - inform the SOW design
 - stimulate interest amongst pupils (and teachers!)
 - teach multiple meanings of the same word
 - teach vocabulary in multiple word class clusters
 - teach relations between words within word families
 - teach cognate patterns
 - highlight differences between high frequency words and awarding body lists

Section 2: Which words?

The 3rd bullet summarises the suggestions for use section within Handout 1. STs will have just read this so this is just to emphasise the importance of the lists so that teachers understand fully what they are.

For further detail and for examples, refer to Handout 1.

NB: The resources themselves will model how frequencies have been used to inform the selection of vocabulary for teaching (e.g. 10 word selections of mixed word classes within one semantic field).

Frequency information for AQA GCSE Spanish vocabulary

Extract from the full list by topic

Frequency data from *A frequency dictionary of Spanish: Core vocabulary for learners* (Davies & Davies, 2018). Words are ranked from 1 (most frequently occurring) to 5000 (outside the 5000 least frequently occurring).

* Indicates that this word appears more than once in the list, e.g., *parte* in '*por una parte*', '*formar parte*', '*por todas partes*'

Spanish	English translation	Frequency [corpus headword(s)]	Tier
3.5.2.17 Weather			
buen*/mal* tiempo*	good/bad weather	104 [bueno] 361 [malo] 80 [tiempo]	F & H
caliente*	hot	1810	F & H
caluroso	hot, warm	>5000	F & H
chubasco, el	shower	>5000	F & H
cielo, el	sky	620	F & H
clima, el	climate	1675	F & H
despejado	clear (skies)	>5000	F & H
estable	stable, steady, unchanged	3233	F & H
fresco	fresh	1494	F & H
grado, el	degree	954	F & H
hielo*, el	ice	2649	F & H
húmedo	humid	1892	F & H
lluvia, la	rain	986	F & H
niebla, la	fog	3819	F & H
nieve, la	snow	3175	F & H
nube, la	cloud	1499	F & H
nublado/nuboso	cloudy	>5000	F & H
pronóstico, el	forecast	>5000	F & H
relámpago, el	lightning	4712	F & H
seco	dry	1183	F & H
sombra, la	shade, shadow	803	F & H
templado	mild, temperate	>5000	F & H
tiempo*, el	weather	80	F & H

Nick Avery

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Section 2: Which words?

Handouts 2,3,4: EXTRACTS of the vocabulary lists for French, German and Spanish. This slide is a screen shot of the Spanish one.

Point out that some of the inclusions in the list lie outside the top 5000 words. Given that an ambitious aim of 2000 words is commensurate with the expected vocabulary size for Common European Framework of Reference B1, it is significant that significant numbers of words on the GCSE list lie outside this frequency range. Clearly, some words will naturally lie outside the top 2000 and nevertheless be valid. However, in the theme of weather, we might rightly ask whether all of these less frequent items need necessarily to be learnt (at the expense of other, more frequent, vocabulary).

NB: It is important to say at this point that NCELP has set out to share this work with the awarding bodies, and that it is hoped that frequency will play a significant role in any future GCSE specification. However, changes to vocabulary lists are clearly not permitted within the life of a specification, so as it stands, the lists are for teacher use. It does stand to reason, however, that (with the notable exceptions of words like 'ayuntamiento (town hall) and 'ajedrez' (chess) which we know that awarding bodies like to put into their papers), question writers probably do tend to use the more

common words in these lists, so that we would do no harm to ensure that the most frequent words in these lists are known well by all learners. In doing this, we also ensure that learners are better prepared for communication outside the classroom, since these are the more frequently used words.

Which words?

In the early stages of a language course, particular attention should be paid to the **planned building of pupils' verb lexicon**, focussing on the **meaning of the stem or infinitive form of common verbs**. A strong basic verb lexicon has been found to relate positively to pupils' ability to effectively manipulate those verbs at later stages.

Anon. 2016. Modern Foreign Languages Pedagogy Review. A review of modern foreign languages teaching practice in key stage 3 and key stage 4. (Chair: Ian Bauckham). Teaching Schools Council.

Section 2: Which words?

The verb lexicon

Handout 5: **Focusing on the verb lexicon: Why and how to teach a verb vocabulary.**
Again, allow reading time here.

First encounters with high-frequency verbs

- 25 highest frequency verbs
- 15 high frequency concrete verbs
- Sets of six slides per verb
- Long form (infinitive) and short form (3rd person singular)
- Sentences (revisiting high-frequency (phonics) vocabulary)
- Audio-embedded versions

NB: these are for first encounters with these important verbs. Further practice and gradual extension to working with further pairs of forms/meanings would follow (e.g. next step - 1st and 2nd person singular)

Section 2: Which words?

The verb lexicon

This slide describes the essential features of the sets of verb resources, a sample of which will follow this slide.

Refer STs to the handouts which list all of the verbs and the sentences that are included in the PowerPoint resources.

Handouts 6, 7, 8:

French 25 and 15 verbs and sentences

German 25 and 15 verbs and sentences

Spanish 25 and 15 verbs and sentences

Examples – 25 verbs

- [French \[faire\]](#)
- [German \[haben\]](#)
- [Spanish \[ser\]](#)

NB: Just choose one language to show an example of one of the 25 high-frequency verb presentations.

At the end of the 6th verb slide, there is an ACTION BUTTON – click this to take you to **slide 32** to resume the presentation.

faire

[to do, make | doing, making]

fait

[does, makes | is doing, is making]

faire

? [to do, make | making, doing]

fait

? [does, makes | is doing, is making]

fait

[does, makes | is doing, is making]

Zara **fait** le lit.

[Zara **makes** | **is making** the bed.]

faire

[to do, make | doing, making]

Zara aime **faire** le lit.

[Zara likes **making** the bed.]

fait

 [does, makes | is doing, making]

Zara fait le lit.

 [Zara **makes** | **is making** the bed.]



faire

? [to do, make | doing, making]

? Zara aime faire le lit.
[Zara likes **making** the bed.]

haben

[to have | having]

hat

[has]

haben



[to have | having]

hat



[has]

hat

[has]

Markus **hat** ein Fahrrad.

[Markus **has** a bike.]

haben

[to have | having]

Markus muss ein Fahrrad **haben**.

[Markus must **have** a bike.]

hat

?

[has]

Markus hat ein Fahrrad.

?

[Markus **has** a bike.]



haben



[to have | having]

 Markus muss ein Fahrrad haben.

[Markus must **have** a bike.]



ser

[to be | being]

es

[is]

ser

?

[to be | being]

es

?

[is]

es
[is]

Es rico.
[S/he is rich.]

ser

[to be | being]

Quiere **ser** rico.

[S/he wants **to be** rich.]

es

[is]

?

Es rico.

[S/he is rich.]

?



ser



[to be | being]

 Quiere ser rico.

[S/he wants **to be** rich.]

ST wishlist

1. **Which words?** [Frequency and verb lexicon] ✓
2. Suggested SOW – *coming soon*
3. More **teaching methods** for vocabulary
4. **Strategies for** how to help students on the way to **automaticity**, activities so that we can vary these steps and maintain an interesting and stimulating approach
5. **Resources** we can use
6. **Ideas/resources for revisiting** vocabulary across different contexts
7. **Time** to work on planning and resources
8. **How to assess** different levels of knowledge
9. Teaching students **revision techniques** and **self-testing skills** for vocabulary

Quick review slide as we move on from 'Which words?' section to 'How to teach and learn them?' section

How to teach and learn vocabulary

Vocabulary teaching discussion		NCELP	University of York	International Certificate in Language Pedagogy ICLP 2018
Teacher:	Date:	Year Group (and set):		
Observer:	School:	Language:		
Lesson learning objective: NB: There is no expectation that all these elements would be present in a lesson.		Comments (e.g., on the amount, frequency, or nature of activities observed): Use additional paper, if required.		
From this lesson, there is evidence that learners: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> quickly establish the meanings of new words (e.g., with L1 translations) <input type="checkbox"/> practise connecting spoken and written forms of new words to their meaning, initially individually (including pre-lesson) in pairs chorally <input type="checkbox"/> make effective use of techniques to memorise words <input type="checkbox"/> know the grammatical function of new words <input type="checkbox"/> use new and previously learnt words from a range of word classes in oral and written sentences receptively productively <input type="checkbox"/> are required to re-cycle and extend a core repertoire of high frequency: verbs pronouns other high frequency words <input type="checkbox"/> are asked to spot and use patterns in cognates and in word families that change the meaning or class of words (e.g., -tion for nouns, -able for adjectives) <input type="checkbox"/> develop their fluency/automaticity in tasks that speed up word recognition and recall <input type="checkbox"/> deepen vocabulary knowledge by encountering words multiple times in different contexts in different collocations (alongside other words) <input type="checkbox"/> use information gap tasks, which make the vocabulary essential for completing the task <input type="checkbox"/> work out meaning of new words in extended reading activities <input type="checkbox"/> have opportunities for incidental vocabulary learning (e.g., 'picking words up' in homework or wider reading tasks) <input type="checkbox"/> know how to assess their own vocabulary knowledge learn vocabulary independently 				
From this lesson, there is evidence that the teacher: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> takes account of word frequency and word classes in lesson planning <input type="checkbox"/> assesses vocabulary knowledge formally (in planned tests) informally (spontaneously in class) 				
Questions following the lesson / teaching sequence				
1. In your lesson, to what extent do you think that learners successfully: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ learnt new items of vocabulary? ▪ consolidated knowledge of previously taught vocabulary? ▪ developed depth of vocabulary knowledge (different meanings & uses of the same word) ▪ developed fluency/automaticity? 				
2. How do you know?				
3. Since focusing explicitly on the learning of vocabulary with this class, what are you pleased with?				
4. What do you think are the next steps for this class in terms of their vocabulary development?				
5. What would help you to further ensure that previously taught items of vocabulary are consolidated and revisited systematically?				
6. To what extent are learners gaining from the following approaches to developing their vocabulary knowledge: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ directed, pre-lesson vocabulary learning? ▪ sounding out new words independently? ▪ memorisation routines? ▪ regular re-visiting (i.e., spaced practice)? ▪ use of word families? ▪ use in multiple contexts? ▪ information gap tasks? ▪ (extended) texts? ▪ assessments? ▪ opportunities for incidental learning? 				
7. Are there any aspects of vocabulary teaching that you want to develop further?				

Section 3: How to teach and learn vocabulary

Allow time to read this document

Handout 9: Vocabulary teaching discussion

Learners...
Introducing / establishing the vocabulary knowledge
quickly establish the meanings of new words (e.g. with L1 translations)
practise connecting spoken and written forms of new words to their meaning, initially
make effective use of techniques to memorise words
know the grammatical function of new words
Practising / Consolidating
use new and previously learnt words from a range of word classes in oral and written sentences
are required to re-cycle and extend a core repertoire of high frequency:
verbs pronouns other high frequency words
are asked to spot and use patterns in cognates and in word families that change the meaning or class of words (e.g., -tion for nouns, -able for adjectives)
develop their fluency/automaticity in tasks that speed up word recognition and recall
Developing
deepen vocabulary knowledge by encountering words
multiple times in different contexts in different collocations (alongside other words)
use information gap tasks, which make the vocabulary essential for completing the task
work out meaning of new words in extended reading activities
have opportunities for incidental vocabulary learning (e.g., 'picking words up' in homework or wider reading tasks)
Assessing
know how to
assess their own vocabulary knowledge learn vocabulary independently
Teachers...
take account of word frequency and word classes in lesson planning
assess vocabulary knowledge
formally (in planned tests) informally (spontaneously in class)

Section 3: How to teach and learn vocabulary

This slide takes the statements from the Vocabulary Teaching Discussion document and puts them into stages of vocabulary learning.

Categories are not to be seen as fixed: you practise when you are establishing knowledge for the first time, and you consolidate as you develop.

Many activities can be repeated for different purposes, depending on how well the vocabulary is already embedded.

However, this list of ways of working with words should give us ideas and broaden our thinking about the range of opportunities we give learners in and outside of the classroom.

How to teach and learn vocabulary

Stages of vocabulary learning

Topic-based vocabulary lists of one single word class are not optimal.

1. Introduction

(i.e. first encounters with new words, and initial memorisation routines)

2. Consolidation

(i.e. speed of retrieval building, controlled production, e.g. sentence-building)

3. Developing use

(i.e. revisiting across different contexts, modalities, synthesising with previously-learnt language)

4. Assessment

Section 4: Vocabulary teaching sequence resources

We are now going to look at a sequence of resources to show a range of opportunities to encounter, practise, consolidate, develop and assess vocabulary.

There are two sequences for French, one for Spanish and one for German.

NB: You need to open one of the four vocabulary teaching sequence resources at this point.

Handout 10: Sample sets of vocabulary (to accompany the resource PowerPoints)

Handout 11: Teacher notes to accompany the teaching sequence PowerPoints)

Describe the thinking behind the selection of words as a mixed word class set.

1) Sets of words of one word class (e.g. nouns or verb phrases) lend themselves to minimal manipulation in the early stages. With a set of 10 nouns, when sentences are used, they will just use one set phrase (e.g. J'aime / Je n'aime pas) in which to 'set' the new vocabulary, so that pupils produce identical sentence structures and vary only the nouns. The 'formula' given doesn't encourage pupils to keep thinking about the meaning of the whole sentence (i.e. including the verb), but just the nouns themselves.

2) There is also some evidence that says that learners can find it more difficult to

remember a set of words from just one word class (a notion that they are 'competing for the same cognitive slot').

3) Words from different classes lend themselves more naturally to 'meaning making' from the outset. They are themselves the object of learning so, without cognitive overload of bringing in other language with which to build sentences, pupils can make immediate use of the new set of vocabulary to construct sentences and express meanings.

4) All of this leads to more secure word-form-meaning mapping and the opportunities for more focused language processing and then creation increases the chances that the language will be embedded and retained over time.

Developing use

Information gaps

- Spot the difference
- Map tasks
- Guess who style tasks
- Dictogloss

Developing use

You have now shared a lot of teaching ideas and resources. Rejoin the presentation here to focus particularly on the ‘developing use’ phase.

Given the fact that the main focus within the Teaching Sequence PowerPoints is to show first encounters and consolidation, and the fact that teachers will browse those in their own language, but undoubtedly won’t see all of what has been created, it seems useful here to draw together a few examples of the Developing phase activities, in particular the Information Gap tasks, across different languages. These have also been reproduced as Handouts of the actual pupil resources themselves, as without these, it’s sometimes difficult to grasp the nature of the activity.

At this point, give out the separate **Resources Handouts** selection.

Spot the difference – French (colour version)

Picture A



Picture B



Nick Avery / Pictures – Steve Clarke

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Teacher instructions

This activity is designed for year 7 students. Divide students into pairs and give each student one picture, A or B. Each student describes the picture to their partner and they work together to identify the differences between the two. Learners can describe (1) the positions of objects using 'est' + 'au centre' / 'à gauche' / 'à droite' or (2) what is missing/not missing using 'il y a' and 'il n'y a pas de', if familiar with this.

This colour version offers a slightly greater challenge than the black and white version: students can describe differences in terms of colour (e.g. dans l'image A, il y a un livre vert à gauche) and also use 'avoir' (e.g. dans l'image A, la professeur a une chaise rouge), if familiar with this. Otherwise, they could simply use 'être' to signal a difference (e.g. dans l'image B, la chaise est bleue).

Word	Word class	Word frequency
dans l'image A, B	preposition, noun	11 [dans] 659 [image]
sur	preposition	16
être (short form: 'est')	verb	5
avoir (short form: 'a')	verb	8
au centre	adverb	491
à gauche	adverb	4 [à] 607 [gauche]
à droite	adverb	4 [à] 1293 [droite]
professeur (m)	noun	1150
table (f)	noun	1019
chaise (f)	noun	3419
sac (m)	noun	2343
tableau (m)	noun	1456
livre (m)	noun	358
photo (f)	noun	1412
mur (m)	noun	1335
porte (f)	noun	696
fenêtre (m)	noun	1404
chat (m)	noun	3138
cheval (m)	noun	2220
élève (m/f)	noun	1068

Note: Source of frequency rankings: Lansdale, D. & Le Bras, Y. (2009). A frequency dictionary of French: Core vocabulary for learners. London: Routledge.

Nick Avery / Pictures – Steve Clarke

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At this point direct STs to the 'Resources Handouts' which are in a separate pack.



Handout: with the resources handouts

This one is for the 15 concrete German verbs

A collaborative information gap exercise to practise the verbs introduced in the 15 concrete verbs PowerPoint resource/

Work in pairs.

Pupils each have a set of pictures and ask each other questions about what is in their pictures in order to find out which pictures occur in both sets.

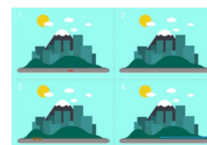
Each picture/ person is numbered in order to reduce cognitive load and focus attention on verbs rather than nouns.

For example, Eins schläft.

NB. the numbers do not match across the sets so as not to give the solution away that way.



Guess where



Preparation

For each pair of pupils, you will need three sets of the pictures. Cut them into individual cards along the dotted lines. You can print them in colour or in black and white. This activity takes time to prepare but the cards can be re-used time and again.

Game

Players: 2

Goal: guess which card the other person has

How to play:

- This game is a variation on 'Guess who?'.
- Each player has a set of 24 cards in front of him/her.
- Both players pick a card from a third set without showing the other player.
- Players take turns asking each other yes/no questions about what is on the target card (e.g. Is there a car?) and turn over any cards that the answers eliminate.
- The winner is the player who correctly identifies their opponent's card first.

Word	Word class	Word frequency
geben	verb	57
Auto (nt)	noun	490
Zug (m)	noun	613
Fahrrad (nt)	noun	1596
Bus (m)	noun	1580
Person (f)	noun	331
Flugzeug (nt)	noun	1395
Fluss (m)	noun	1551
Straße (f)	noun	355
Stadt (f)	noun	186
Brücke (f)	noun	2062
sonnig	adjective	<4000 [953] Sonne
sein	verb	3
regnen	verb	3642

Handout also available in the resources section

This can be easily adapted for French and Spanish.

Guess where

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24

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UNIVERSITY of York

Inge Alferink

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Dictogloss



Vanina : mes matières préférées

👤 17 votes
 📅 mercredi 16 mars 2011
 👤 Vanina (collégienne, Clichy)

📌 A1 📌 féminin 📌 adolescent 📌 0-30 secondes

📌 école 📌 mes goûts

Vanina nous explique qu'au collège, ses deux matières préférées sont l'anglais et l'espagnol.

▶ 0:21 / 0:21 🔊

MP3 - 335.5 ko

🔗 URL de cette ressource : <https://www.audio-lingua.eu/spip.php?article1416>

📄 télécharger

🔗 Lecteur exportable

	Word	Frequency	PoS
1	être	5	verb
2	matière (f)	562	noun
3	facile	822	adjective
4	anglais (m)	784	noun
5	car	176	conjunction
6	classe (f)	778	noun
7	aimer	242	verb
8	beau/belle	393	adjective
9	langue (f)	712	noun
10	espagnol (m)	1666	noun

<https://www.audio-lingua.eu/spip.php?article1416>

When pupils have already spent some time learning and using the verb 'être', and they are very familiar with 'J'aime... parce que' they could complete this very short dictogloss task.

This is authentic audio. It contains many familiar words but also a couple of words that may be unfamiliar, which they can listen out for, and ask the teacher, about meaning or spelling.

This is not a test. Pupils are able to try to note things down or remember them, and ask questions of their teacher.

It is a very good way for them to try to put their phonics knowledge into practice.

For example, they might ask: Comment dit-on 'belle' en anglais? Comment s'écrit 'bilingue'? 'Plutôt, c'est quoi en anglais? Qu'est-ce que c'est 'langue'?

They then need to work in pairs to try to reconstruct the text. It is only 33 words long.

NB: Vocabulary table for the teacher and would not be displayed to pupils.

Dictogloss

Pupils listen and make notes in English. They can listen several times to the passage.

Transcript:

Mes deux matières préférées sont l'anglais et l'espagnole car je suis dans une classe bilingue.

J'aime bien l'espagnole parce que c'est une belle langue et c'est plutôt facile.

L'anglais j'aime bien parce que...

The transcript fades out. Pupils who finish early could be encouraged to continue the passage a bit further.

How to teach and learn vocabulary

More ideas for developing vocabulary

- Word families
- Making links and spotting patterns between L1 and L2
- Exploiting texts

How to teach and learn vocabulary

Word families

La Regenta, a novel by Leopoldo Alas "Clarín"

Read this extract and answer the questions in **English**.

— Me muero de aburrimiento, dijo Ana.

Tenía veintisiete años. Sentía que la juventud se le escapaba; veintisiete años de mujer eran la puerta de la vejez que ya estaba llamando...

El amor es lo único que vale la pena de vivir, había ella leído muchas veces.

Pero, ¿dónde estaba ese amor? Ella no lo conocía.

How did Ana say she was feeling?

Why was Ana depressed about being 27 years old? Give two reasons.

What had Ana read about love?

Q5. AQA GCSE Higher Spanish Reading 2018

Developing word knowledge through word families, teaching learners how to recognise and form cognates themselves early on in secondary supports, in my view, the sort of flexibility of thinking that is needed to succeed in the higher reading paper at GCSE.

Remembering that the exams will include forms of words that learners may not have met, and are not on the prescribed vocabulary list, learners will need considerable ability to spot patterns and identify variations from words they do know, but still link them back to the meaning. A considerable challenge...

Higher Spanish Reading paper 2018 - words which may have caused issues:

- 1) irregular plurals that incur a spelling change with non-cognates e.g. pez --> peces
- 2) forms of words including prefixes - e.g. prepagada OR antitabaco and/or suffixes on infinitives - e.g. pagarlos / saltarse etc..
- 3) stem-change verbs
- 4) spotting referent without pronouns
- 5) completely unknown words - e.g. 'la vejez' not on the word list – could you guess from 'viejo'?
- 6) verbs used in more unfamiliar contexts - e.g. transitive use of 'subir' for 'take up'

rather than intransitive 'go up' (they do meet 'subir fotos a Facebook' (upload) but this is a step away in terms of their possible 'held' translations). This last point is something we need to look at in terms of vocabulary knowledge - in Spanish there are fewer words than in English, so verbs in particular carry many different meanings - the ability of pupils to recognise these different meanings of known words is decisive in the GCSE reading paper.

How to teach and learn vocabulary

Word families

MENÚ BUSCAR

el Periódico

EDICIÓN CATALUNYA
EDICIÓN GLOBAL

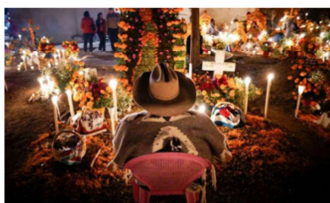
INICIAR SESIÓN

BARCELONA BARCELONEANDO +BARCELONA METRÓPOLIS BARCELONA DISTRITOS BADALONA CORNELLÀ ESPLUGUES GAVÀ VER MÁS

Muere un motorista de 22 años al colisionar con un taxi en Barcelona Última hora

El accidente mortal tuvo lugar en el distrito de Sant Andreu la noche del viernes al sábado

El [Día de los Muertos](#) es considerado la tradición más representativa de la **cultura mexicana** y es desde la cultura **Azteca** que se popularizó en **gran parte de latinoamérica**.



on AQA vocabulary list

Word	Frequency	Part of speech	English
muere*	212	verb	
mortal	2673	adjective	
muerto (m)	1103	noun	
muerto	1103	adjective	
morir	212	verb	

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Rachel Hawkes



Be a language detective!



- Where do words come from?
- Many English and French words have **the same origin**.
- Understanding this can help us work out their meanings!



To think about:

- **Why** do many English and French words share the same origins?
- Can you think of any other English words related to this same Latin origin?

First reflection question – What do they know about the Norman conquest and what this meant for the development of the modern English language?

Second reflection question – examples would be 'extra', 'extraneous', 'estranged'

Be a language detective!

MODERN FRENCH

étranger

MODERN ENGLISH

stranger



- You can see this same pattern in lots of other word pairs!

ét... ↔ st...

- So... what do you think the following French words might mean?

1. études

2. étudier

3. état

4. étendard

5. étonner

6. établir

7. établissement

8. étable



- Can you find any other pairs of French and English words that follow this pattern?

With the verbs we could encourage them to think about the meaning of the –er, -ir endings too. And think about the relationship between the verb and noun in the pairs {1,2} and {6, 7}.

Be a language detective!



- Where do words come from?
- Many English and German words have **the same origin**.
- Understanding this can help us work out their meanings!



To think about:

- **Why** do many English and German words share the same origins?
- Can you think of any other English and German words that are related?

First reflection question – What do they know about waves of Germanic immigration to England in the first millennium AD?

Second reflection question – good examples they might know would be Bruder-brother, Mutter-mother, Vater-father etc.

Be a language detective!

MODERN GERMAN

Pfeffer

MODERN ENGLISH

pepper



- You can see this same pattern in lots of other word pairs!

pf...



p...

- So... what do you think the following German words might mean?

1. Pfeife

2. Pfund

3. Pflanze

4. Pfefferminze

5. pfefferig

6. Krampf

7. Pflaster

8. Pfannkuchen



- Can you find any other pairs of German and English words that follow this pattern?

They can also think about the f-p and the z-t pairings of sounds. Other possible words that could be used: Hopfen (hops) Tropfen (drop(let)) Pflaume (plum) stopfen (stuff) hüpfen (to hop) Pfennig (penny)

Cognates

Pattern	Examples
The Spanish word adds an -o (and sometimes an accent) or changes a final -e in English to an -o	aspecto, automático, económico, activo, decisivo
The Spanish word adds an -a (and sometimes an accent)	lista, idiota
Words ending in -ist in English often end in -ista in Spanish	pianista, comunista
Spanish changes a final -e to an -a	medicina
The Spanish word adds an -e	aire, arte
Words which end in -la or -la in Spanish and -y in English	biología, economía, tragedia
Words which end in -or in Spanish and -our in English	honor, vigor, labor
Verbs which add -ar, -ar or -ir in the infinitive in Spanish or change a final -e in English to one of these endings	administrar, confirmar, reservar, servir
Verbs which end with -ar in the infinitive in Spanish and with -ate in English	decorar, cultivar, activar
Words which, in addition to the points above, have minor spelling changes between English and Spanish to accord with the Spanish phonetic system of spelling	filosofía, psicología, gráfico, fotografía, cuestión
Words in which t in Spanish corresponds to th in English	teatro, catedral, auténtico, autor
Spanish adverbs ending in -mente which end with -ly in English	completamente, especialmente, generalmente
Words which end in -oso/-osa in Spanish and -ous in English	fabuloso, religioso, furioso
Words where -ción in English is replaced by -ción in Spanish	acción, inspección, integración
Words ending in -ante or -iente in Spanish corresponding to English -ant and -ent	protestante, correspondiente, deficiente
Words where -ncia in English becomes -ncia in Spanish	evidencia, vigilancia, inteligencia, ocurrencia
Adjectives where -ical in English becomes -ico in Spanish	físico, óptico, fanático
Words where -oun in English is replaced by -un in Spanish	anunciar, pronunciar

Pattern	Examples
Words where des- in Spanish is replaced by 'dis-' in English	desconectar, desconcertar, desembarcar
Words which end in -dad or -dad in Spanish and -ty in English	capacidad, sociedad, solemnidad, hospitalidad, libertad
Adjectives ending in -ense which compare with English equivalents ending in -an or indicating a place of origin	canadiense, londinense
Words where an intervocalic -d- in Spanish is replaced by '-t-' in English	senador, ecuator, operador, maduro
The English word adds an extra letter or letters	cine, clima, militar, avance
The Spanish word adds an epenthetic e- before words beginning with 's' + consonant	esnob, especial, estéreo
Words where a single vowel in English is replaced by a diphthong in Spanish	sentimiento, compartimiento, puerto


Strategies such as those outlined above will generally be more easily applied in reading than in listening, as reading offers more opportunities to slow down, look at unknown items at some leisure and study the context. However, the general strategies for understanding listed above can be used successfully in listening to Spanish.

In order to hear accurately, students should have the relationship between the spoken and written language brought to their attention. Words which **look** the same in Spanish and English may **sound** different and conversely, words with similar sounds may be written very differently in the two language. For example, the Spanish word *circuito* looks very similar to its English counterpart but is pronounced quite differently while *rosbif* sounds very like the English phrase from which it is derived but looks very different when written down.

1
English → Spanish → English

-id at the end of the word often changes to -ido

The boy is tim**id**



El chico es tím**ido**


Can you translate the following sentences?

1. El ácido es rojo.
2. The acid is a liquid.



Notice that you also add a tilde (accent) on the first vowel, i.e., tímido

What would the following words be in Spanish?
solid
rapid
vivid

Can you write a sentence in English using each and translate it into Spanish?



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Working with cognates

NB: These are only available in Spanish at the moment.

There are 11 cognate patterns explored in this way, and a 12th task, which recaps all of the patterns met.

The idea is that each pattern is given 10 minutes in tutor time (so NOT taking time out of L2 lessons!)

They are written so that non-linguist tutors can deliver them.

All resources will soon be available on the Resource Portal if teachers are keen to approach the pastoral teams in their schools about this.

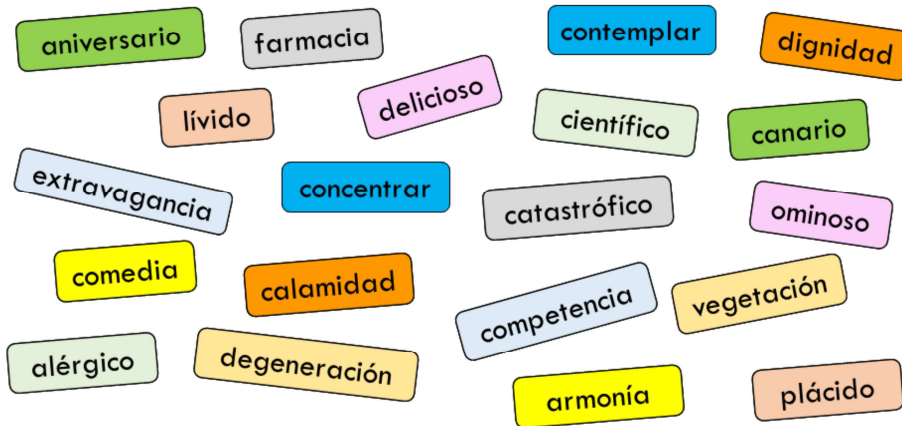
1

ANSWERS

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. El ácido es rojo. | 1. The acid is red. |
| 2. The acid is a liquid. | 2. El ácido es un líquido. |
| 3. solid | 3. sólido |
| 4. rapid | 4. rápido |
| 5. vivid | 5. vívido |

12

Here is a selection of words with the cognate patterns you have seen this term:



Work out the meaning.
Extra: choose two words and write sentences in Spanish.

12

ANSWERS

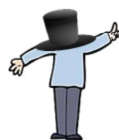
cognate pattern	Spanish word 1	English	Spanish word 2	English
id → ido	lívido	livid	plácido	placid
ous → oso	delicioso	delicious	ominoso	ominous
tion → ción	vegetación	vegetation	degeneración	degeneration
ary → ario	aniversario	anniversary	canario	canary
ph → f	farmacia	pharmacy	catastrófico	catastrophic
ty → dad	dignidad	dignity	calamidad	calamity
y → ia / ía	comedia	comedy	armonía	harmony
ence/ance → encia / ancia	extravagancia	extravagance	competencia	competence
ate → ar	contemplar	contemplate	concentrar	concentrate
ic → ico	científico	scientific	alérgico	allergic

Exploiting texts

<http://all-literature.wikidot.com/>

Un hombre sin cabeza

Un hombre sin cabeza
no puede usar sombrero.
Pero éste no es
su mayor problema:
no puede



[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
cabeza se debe tener.

Armando José Sequera

all-literature.wikidot.com/dataentry-un-hombre-sin-cabeza

Original source: <http://www.doslourdes.net/Un%20hombre%20sin%20cabeza.htm>
Flag the ALL Literature wiki, and ALL in general!

Exploiting texts

Remind STs that there are 8 rich texts from the Phonics resources (from FLEUR) that are available for French>

Tell them also that at the next residential we will be starting a strand on literature and authentic texts, when there will be a lot more available.

This is just an example here, and one which fits very well with developing a verb lexicon.

NB: Handout not available – permission process just getting underway, currently.

Students brainstorm in groups (big sheet of paper / big pens!) all the possible infinitives that they think could be in the poem.

Tell them that they will get points for anticipating correctly, but also (a different number of) points for coming up with infinitives that no other group has.

After 8 minutes to work on their list, ask the class to read the poem aloud up to the first gap.

Then reveal each infinitive, one by one, telling students to mark off any that they

have in common with the poem.

When finished, tell them they get 3 points for every infinitive they've matched.

Bonus points:

Then ask for any additional infinitives that they had. Ask for one from each group. If no other group has it, the group gets 5 points. If other groups have it, those that do get 1 point each.

Keep going until all the verbs are accounted for.

There will then be a count up to identify the winning team.

Pupils then decide on their own favourite version of the poem, adding/deleting verbs from the original.

They practise a performance version of the poem in their groups, acting out the verbs.

There are some other things we could do here, if we played around with taking out the 'puede' or leaving it in.

We could turn it into a minimal pairs elicited task, whereby one pupil has an adapted version, where the structure is varied, either puede + infinitive OR just 3rd person singular.

If the pupil hears 'no puede' s/he has to finish the sentence with the infinitive, if s/he hears 'no' only, s/he has to give the short verb form.

Someone decided that the original version was repetitive and had too many 'no puede's in it. She decided to change it, so that sometimes it just has 'no' and a short form verb.

The difference in meaning is this:

- 1) no puede cantar – s/he cannot sing
- 2) no canta – s/he doesn't sing

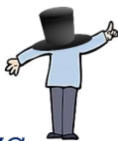
The difference in verb form is:

- 1) ... cantar – infinitive
- 2) ... canta – 3rd person singular [s/he form]

Work with a partner. S/he will read an adapted version of this poem to you.

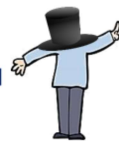
Every time s/he stops you need to complete the line with either the infinitive OR the 3rd person singular form of the verb.

Then swap and read your version to your partner.

A**Un hombre sin cabeza**

- 1 Un hombre sin cabeza
- 2 no puede usar sombrero.
- 3 Pero éste no es
- 4 su mayor problema:
- 5 no puede **hablar,**
- 6 no puede **ver,**
- 7 no **canta,**
- 8 no **quiere,**
- 9 No **escucha,**
- 10 ni puede **creer,**
- 11 que para amar y besar
- 12 cabeza se debe tener.

Armando José Sequera

B**Un hombre sin cabeza**

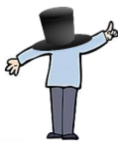
- 1 Un hombre sin cabeza
- 2 no puede usar sombrero.
- 3 Pero éste no es
- 4 su mayor problema:
- 5 no ... **[hablar / habla],**
- 6 no ... **[ver / ve],**
- 7 no ... **[cantar / canta],**
- 8 no ... **[querer / quiere],**
- 9 No ... **[escuchar / escucha],**
- 10 ni ... **[creer / cree],**
- 11 que para amar y besar
- 12 cabeza se debe tener.

Armando José Sequera

You wouldn't display these to the class, obviously. It's just for display, here.

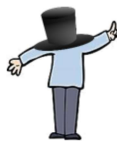
Partner A reads but stops short and doesn't say the words in orange (they are there so that s/he is 100% which form it should be and can give feedback)

Partner B has to complete the incomplete utterances with either the long or short form of the verb, whichever is correct.

A**Un hombre sin cabeza**

1 *Un hombre sin cabeza*
 2 *no puede usar sombrero.*
 3 *Pero éste no es*
 4 *su mayor problema:*
 5 no ... **[llamar / llama],**
 6 no ... **[saber / sabe],**
 7 no ... **[decir / dice],**
 8 no ... **[ir / va],**
 9 No ... **[querer/ quiere],**
 10 ni ... **[ser / es],**
 11 *que para amar y besar*
 12 *cabeza se debe tener.*

Armando José Sequera

B**Un hombre sin cabeza**

1 *Un hombre sin cabeza*
 2 *no puede usar sombrero.*
 3 *Pero éste no es*
 4 *su mayor problema:*
 5 no puede **llamar,**
 6 no **sabe,**
 7 no puede **decir**
 8 no puede **ir,**
 9 No **quiere,**
 10 ni puede **ser,**
 11 *que para amar y besar*
 12 *cabeza se debe tener.*

Armando José Sequera

You wouldn't display these to the class, obviously. It's just for display, here.

This time

Partner B reads but stops short and doesn't say the words in orange (they are there so that s/he is 100% which form it should be and can give feedback)

Partner A has to complete the incomplete utterances with either the long or short form of the verb, whichever is correct.

Clearly there are many extension activities, one being to write a different poem in this style or with this theme, or both.

Assessment

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Developing my vocabulary checklist

Vocabulary learning involves knowing different aspects of a word.
Use this checklist when you are learning new words, or revising ones you already know.

1	I have seen this word before.
2	I know what the word means.
3	I can read the word aloud.
4	I can spell the word correctly.
5	I can use the word in a sentence.

Word	1-5	English meaning
1 la plaza		
2 la iglesia		
3 el teatro		
4 sea		
5 grande		
6 pequeño/a		
7 editor		
8 cerca (de)		
9 lejos (de)		
10 el museo		

Sentences
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10

1 The museum is near to the church.

2 The museum is small.

3 The church is large.

4 Is the theatre far away?

5 No, it is near the square.

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Rachel Hawkes



Handout 12

Pupil self-assessment checklist template

STs saw examples of the checklist and the sentence level tests in the Vocabulary teaching sequence powerpoints.

Ask them what other sorts of assessments they feel they need for vocabulary.

[Obviously we have some examples of the phonics assessments from the previous CPD]

Different rates of learning

- A focus on high-frequency vocabulary, particularly verbs helps all learners, but particularly those who take longer to learn and find it more difficult to retain and retrieve.
- Pre-lesson learning gives learners control over the initial learning (i.e. they can learn at their own pace and without any time pressure)
- Peer presentation and consolidation methods – strategic seating can give a 'lead' role to more able students, initially, but changing partners to repeat then ensures that all are challenged (i.e. start with HPA/LPA pairs, then move to HPA/HPA and LPA/LPA pairs).
- Self-made flashcards offer differentiation - Higher-attaining pupils can move more quickly to working from L1 to L2.
- Information gap tasks can be tweaked to have differentiated levels of challenge in the pairings; tasks then repeated with equal challenge pairs.
- Open-ended tasks, e.g. sentence-creation from given words, give pupils the opportunity for stretch.

There will be some more detailed guidance on this, including thoughts on SEND and working with mixed attainment classes, in particular.







Here we just review some of the approaches to vocabulary that we have seen which lend themselves well to working with pupils that have different rates of learning (this is ALL classes, whether set or not).

As always, the key to meeting the needs of all learners, is knowing what those needs are, i.e. knowing your learners individually. There is nothing that substitutes for this as a starting point.

However, this slide is a summary of the ways in which these approaches support the best learning outcomes for all learners.

CALL

This document shows some of the more widely-used CALL resources and is designed as a starting point to help you explore and select tools that may serve teachers and students in your context and those you are supporting. We suggest you identify a number of tools that may be of use and then research them in more detail. Student access procedures, licensing costs, age limits and GDPR considerations will vary according to your school's specific context, IT policies, hardware and VLE. Please do share your own CALL successes with NCELP.

Resource	Description	Cost	Dashboard / Monitoring	Vocab Lists	Platform	Additional Notes
 www.quizlet.com	Mobile and web-based study application that allows students to study information via learning tools and games. Quizlet trains students via digital flashcards and various games and tests based upon sets of terms and definitions.	Free version £ Quizlet Go £ Quizlet Plus £ Quizlet Teacher - £36/year	Yes (£ version)	Extensive lists already created by community for textbooks, exam boards & topics. User-defined & can be copied and edited from existing sets.	Web, iOS, Android	Students now need (three) account to access sets. Easy swapping of term and definition (L1-L2, L2-L1). Accompanied with machine automated audio pronunciation. Scaffolded learning sequence. Easy, automated creation of hard copy flashcard, test, vocabulary lists. Teacher version ad-free and allows class creation. Images can now be edited. Quizlet Live game feature.
 www.memrise.com	Mobile and web-based language learning platform which uses flashcards as memory aids, but also offers user-generated content. Includes community created "courses".	Free version £ Pro - £99 lifetime, £45/year	Yes, through courses	Extensive lists already created by community for textbooks, exam boards & topics. User-defined & can be collated into courses.	Web, iOS, Android	Similar to Quizlet with a greater emphasis on language learning "courses". Students need login to access. Chatbots to help you in real world situations on selected languages. Coming Soon: Grammarbot, video library, Pro Chat.
 www.duolingo.com www.schools.duolingo.com	Mobile and web-based language learning platform based around sentence level translation. Strong course/gamification/recycling structure. Variety of translation, reading, listening and speaking activities. Clean interface.	Free	Yes, through schools duolingo	Topic or grammar point based - fixed.	Web, iOS, Android, Windows	Students need login to access. www.schools.duolingo.com allows easy creation of classes and assignment of specific topics/grammar points or an amount of work to complete with each student working at their own level. Duolingo Chatbots and Stories now offer better-contextualised language. Includes some day about tasks on mobile version (Duolingo-determines task types). Includes proficiency test.
 www.languageonline.co.uk	Extensive collection of free activities based around topics, vocabulary grammar and game textbooks (Encore, Camino, Logo). Match-up, gap fill, dialogue ordering, listening, games	Free	No	Topic or grammar point based - fixed. Includes links to Quizlet sets.	Web	Beginner - A2 resources. Useful for directing students to grammar point work. Includes grammar point explanations.
 www.textivate.com	Textivate generates a wide range of interactive activities based on your own text and / or matching items. 10 words with text of up to 500 words and / or up to 200 matching items.	Free (only access others' resources) £ Premium - £50/year	Yes (£ version)	User defined	Web	Good tool for automatically recycling language in various activity formats. No audio.
 www.pronouncelive.com	Pronounce Live is a web application for pronunciation practice. You can listen to authentic speech models read any text or words, record your own voice for comparison and receive immediate feedback.	Free trial 2 weeks £ subscription TBC	Yes	User defined	Web, iOS, Android	Strong potential for practising symbol-sound relationships on user-defined content. Instant student feedback on pronunciation.

David M Shanks and Victoria Hobson

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Handout

This is the final handout (together with another copy of the speaking homework one, just to flag this again, as there was so much in the previous CPD, it might have been a little overlooked, and is a very important area to pursue.)

It will be useful to ask STs what CALL they have available, and what they know about their partner schools.

Aims of the session

- Develop an understanding of the research evidence relating to L2 vocabulary learning ✓
- Develop more concrete ideas for teaching vocabulary: (a) which words? (b) how to present, consolidate, develop and assess vocabulary knowledge? ✓
- Explore some of the NCELP resources and approaches for vocabulary learning ✓
- Understand the ways in which you will work with the Lead Schools to develop practice in this area

Introduction to CPD: 2 minutes

1] Aims of this session

Conclusion and next steps

- **Cascade to colleagues in your departments**
- **Plan and resource**

Keep in touch with each other and your lead school, sharing anything you create (or adapt from an NCELP resource). Resources will be added frequently to Resource Portal. Send resources to Enquiries@ncelp.org.uk in the first instance – we are happy to help with copyright free images / audio recordings etc..

- **Teach and reflect**

Make vocabulary teaching the focus of your next planned visit / observation. Use the observation schedule as a planning tool and focus for discussion. Share the document with us Enquiries@ncelp.org.uk .

- **Video parts of lessons where you focus on vocabulary**

If possible, video parts of your lessons. Upload to VEO and tag.

- **Remind yourself of your next key dates:**

Vocabulary TRG and Grammar CPD.