

French

Intent

In teaching French, we aim to instil a love of language learning and awareness of other cultures around the world. We want children to develop the confidence to communicate in French for a range of practical purposes using both spoken and written forms. We aim to give a foundation for language learning that will be transferrable to learning further languages whilst developing a strong understanding of the English language. We believe that language learning can facilitate further study and work in other countries in the future. Our scheme of learning covers National Curriculum expectations and enables pupils to meet end of Key Stage 2 requirements.

Implementation

The French scheme of work which we follow (Kapow) is designed with six strands that run throughout. These are:

- Speaking and pronunciation
- Listening
- Reading and writing
- Grammar
- Intercultural understanding
- Language detective skills

Pupils are given opportunities to communicate for practical purposes around familiar subjects and routines. The scheme provides balanced opportunities for communication in both spoken and written French. It is a spiral curriculum, with key skills and vocabulary revisited repeatedly with increasing complexity, allowing pupils to revise and build on their previous learning.

As we teach in mixed-age classes, our progression of knowledge/skills is a key document. Units of work have been organised in a 2-year cycle for Year 3/4 and Year 5/6. Units generally comprise of 5 lessons which allows time for recap of skills such as greetings, numbers and colours at the start of the year or term. Cross-curricular links are built-in to units allowing children to make connections and apply their language skills to other areas of their learning.

Lessons incorporate a range of teaching strategies from independent tasks, paired and group work including role-play, language games and language detective work. There is a focus on developing what we term 'language detective skills' and developing an understanding of French grammar, rather than on committing to memory vast amounts of French vocabulary. Differentiated guidance is available for every lesson to ensure that lessons can be accessed and enjoyed by all.

Impact

Each lesson includes guidance to support teachers in assessing pupils against the learning objectives. An assessment spreadsheet is available to record children's progress in each lesson to enable a picture to be built of their learning through each unit. Pupils should leave school equipped with a range of language-learning skills to enable them to study French, or any other language, with confidence at Key Stage 3.

The expected impact is that children will be able to:

- ✓ Engage in purposeful dialogue in practical situations and express an opinion
- ✓ Make increasingly accurate attempts to read unfamiliar words, phrases and short texts
- ✓ Speak and read aloud with confidence and accuracy in pronunciation
- ✓ Demonstrate understanding of spoken language by listening and responding appropriately
- ✓ Use a bilingual dictionary to support their language learning
- ✓ Be able to identify word classes in a sentence and apply grammatical rules they have learnt
- ✓ Have developed an awareness of cognates and near cognates and be able to use them to tackle unfamiliar words in French, English and other languages

- ✓ Be able to construct short texts on familiar topics
- ✓ Meet the end of Key Stage 2 expectations outlined in the National Curriculum for languages

French Overview for KS2

	Year A (2022-2023)			Year B (2023-2024)		
Year 3/4	Autumn	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Spring	Summer
	French Greetings French Adjectives	Playground Games In A French Classroom	Bon Appetit Shopping for French Food	This is Me School Days	Birthday Celebrations Colourful Creatures	Fabulous French Food Gourmet Tour Of France
Knowledge	- know that in French there are formal & informal greetings and when it is approp to use each one - know that different greetings are used at different times of the day. - know that tone of voice can indicate a question - know that a cedilla is the tail mark under the ç & that it changes pronunciation of c from a hard sound to a soft 's' sound. - know that French words are pronounced differently to the way they are spelt.	- understand that can use known vocab, cognates and near cognates as clues to help understand a text in French. - know that sentences are often structured differently in French and English. - know the sounds the common phonemes 'eu', 'oi', 'ou' and 'ui' make in French. - know the names of some Parisian landmarks. - know some French playground games.	- Recog cognates & near cognates. - Explain ways to work out meaning of unfamil words. - ID correct definite article for names of fruit (gender) - Corr ID/pronounce pl ouns. - Accurately express opinion - j'aime & je n'aime pas. - Say numb to 31 in French. - Read & calculate maths sums correctly in French. - Say/write all days of week. - ID days for y'day & today. - Accurately perform a role play with good pronunc and understanding.	- Learning how to exchange greetings and share personal information such as names and feelings. - know that in French there are formal & informal greetings and when it is approp to use each one - know that tone of voice can indicate a question - know that French words are pronounced differently to the way they are spelt.	- know that a cognate is a word that is the same in both French and English e.g. un triangle. - know that a near-cognate is a word that is very similar but not identical in French and English e.g. un cercle. - know that adjectives of size are positioned in front of the noun in French e.g. un grand cercle. - know that adjectives of colour are positioned after the noun in French e.g. un lion jaune.	- build numbers and prices confidently in French. - name different foods in French and notice patterns in sounds. - join in with a short, repetitive story using voice and actions to communicate to an audience. - use vocabulary to describe a quantity of different food nouns - explore and understand an authentic French text
	- know that a cognate is a word that is the same in both French and English e.g. un triangle. - know that a near-cognate is a word that is very similar but not identical in French and English e.g. un cercle. - know that adjectives of size are positioned in front of the noun in French e.g. un grand cercle. - know that adjectives of colour are positioned after the noun in French e.g. un cercle bleu.	- know that, in French, a space is needed before and after ? and ! - understand some of sims/ diff between school in France and in UK. - u/s that every French noun is either masculine or feminine. - know that gender affects form of word un or une (the indefinite article). - know that when j'ai un/une turns into a negative je n'ai pas de then article changes from un/une to de.	- Recog/explain how to build numb in words to 60, num builder for support if req. - listen carefully & make good attempts at accurate pronounc of new vocab. - recog how sentence changes acc to noun nder. - make predictions about lang from a famil story & join in with oral perf. - use strategies to support recall of vocabulary. - make at least one change to noun in given sentence & present sentence orally.	- Learning how to use definite and indefinite articles - School-related vocabulary to build descriptive spoken and written sentences - Comparing similarities and differences between a school day in England and France - Listening and reading to analyse key information.	- know that 'de' becomes 'du' (not 'de le') when followed by a masculine noun. - know that sentences can be extended using 'et' or 'mais'. - know that countries have different names in French and that each country is either masculine or feminine. - know that the definite article is used in French when saying the country, e.g. la France, le Royaume-Uni, les Pays-Bas.	- Learning how to eat out in use vocabulary to describe a quantity of different food nouns - explore and understand an authentic French text France; ordering and paying the bill at a restaurant - asking and answering questions and making requests - exploring articles using food-related vocabulary

	Year A (2022-2023)			Year B (2023-2024)		
Year 5/6	Autumn	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Spring	Summer
	Portraits Meet My French Family	Clothes French Weather	The French-speaking World Planning A French Holiday	French Transport In My French House	Verbs In A French Week French Music Celebrations	Visiting A French Town French Sport And Olympics
Knowledge	- know that, in French, adjectives change if they describe a girl or a feminine noun and that this is called adjectival agreement. - know that most (but not all) adjectives take an extra 'e' at the end of the word to make it feminine. - know that most adjectives go after the noun in French. - know that if the noun in a sentence is plural then adj describing it also becomes plural. - know that the Louvre is famous French art gallery. - know that fem/masc form of some adj can sound quite diff e.g. vert/verte, heureux/heureuse.	- know that, in French, possessive adjective 'my' must agree with gender of noun and that use mon (m.), ma (f.) and mes (pl.) - know that some adjs do not change when describing a fem noun (orange, marron, à pois). - know that je aime (I like) becomes j'aime and je ne aime pas becomes je n'aime pas to help with pronunciation. - know that if adj already ends in 'e' in masc form, then doesn't take another 'e' in fem form (e.g. jaune/rose). - know whether to use pronouns il or elle (he or she) when describing what someone is wearing.	- know that when using à (to) and then the direct article à+ le = au (eg. au nord) - are many countries where French is spoken in the world and be able to name some of these - some 'treasures' that make up the national identity of France and some other French-speaking countries - use il y a to mean 'there is' or 'there are'	- know some French festivals that happen throughout the year. - know some similarities and differences between French and English birthday celebrations. - know that the abbreviation RSVP, which is often used in English, stands for Répondez s'il vous plaît, which translates as 'Reply, if you please'. - know that creating images to help remember pronunciation of new vocabulary is a good strategy, e.g. quatorze (cat, oars).	- know that verb 'jouer' (to play) used with some sports and 'faire' (to make) in other sports. - know French word for countries around world. - know that way verbs change to match pronoun is called conjugation. - know each part of verb 'aller' (to go), depending on pronoun. - know that diff prepositions are used to say going to a country: 'en' if country is fem singular (e.g. en France) 'au' if is masc singular (e.g. au Canada) 'aux' if is plural (e.g. aux États-Unis d'Amérique). - know that Tour de France is world famous cycle race. - know pétanque is a popular game (boules) - know range of techniques that can be used to learn new vocab.	- know phonemes oi, au, in, on. - know that need to change intonation to ask and answer questions. - know some French speaking countries around the world. - understand that can use a model sentence as aguide for building other sentences. - know that en is usually used as a preposition when mode of transport is something you get into e.g. en train, whereas á used when not getting into a form of transport e.g. à vélo (a bicycle). - know that fem nouns often (but not always) end in e. - know that when talking about specific noun in France use definite article le (m.) la (f.) l' (m./f. before a vowel) or les (m./f. pl).
	- know that there is no possessive apostrophe in French but to say 'my mother's father' the French would say Le père de ma mère (the father of my mother). - Know that when singular noun begins with a vowel, possessive adjective ma is difficult to pronounce, so	- know that compass point phrases can be added to front or end of weather phrase & will have same meaning. - know names & locations of some cities in France. - say at least 2 sentences intelligibly to convey weather in a given place.	- near future tense is formed by using present tense of verb aller + infinitive, e.g. <i>je vais manger – I'm going to eat</i> - know that, when saying you go to a country, preposition used depends on gender of country name: en with fem singular countries, au with the masc	- understand that existing written sentences in French can be adapted - know a range of prepositions to describe the position of objects	- understand that French verbs take different forms. - know that infinitive is basic form of verb which in English is usually expressed as 'to [do something]' (e.g. 'to run'). - know that there are 3 different endings for French verbs in infinitive form: those that end -er, end -ir and end -re.	- prepositions à côté de, près de or loin de, the de may change if followed by le or les: de + le = du, de + les = des - recognise some modes of transport that are used in Paris - when stand-alone adjectives are used, such as when saying c'est amusant,

	mon is used (e.g. mon ami / mon amie) • revise agreement & position of adjs in French. • word order is sometimes different in French	• point or move in correct direction during compass points game. • understand and say several directions and weather sentences. • say correct number for temperature.	singular, aux with countries that are plural • understand that gist of a text involves getting idea of what is about + doesn't mean understanding every word • know different ways to travel to France • know how to distinguish between the present and the near future tense		• know that endings of regular -er verbs change to go with subject pronoun. • know that French use guillemets << >> in same way speech marks are used in English. • know some verbs do not follow regular patterns, eg 'avoir' (to have) and 'être' (to be). • know how to conjugate verbs 'avoir' and 'être'.	we always use the singular masculine
--	---	---	--	--	---	---