

Subject: French

Year group: Year 11

Department Curriculum Vision: *Studying a foreign language encourages respect for others and increases our understanding of society. It advocates for greater tolerance and provides us with a unique opportunity to grow in awareness, enhance our mental agility and consider different perspectives. Our aim for our students is to achieve full fluency in French and gain a profound cultural understanding of the Francophone world.*

	Autumn Term 1	Autumn Term 2
Content: (Know what...)	6.1G Routes to fame 6.1 F Tips on becoming famous 6.1 H How and why people might become famous 6.2 G Abilities and achievements 6.2 F Pros and cons of being famous 6.2 H French speaking celebrities Recap: Unit 5 5.1G Customs and celebrations 5.1F Birthdays and other personal special days (5.1H) Popular customs in the past Grammar <i>Present tense of irregular verbs; The imperfect tense; The imperfect tense of avoir, être, faire and prendre; y and en; direct object pronouns (me, te, vous, le ,la); infinitives used as nouns; the imperative (tu and vous forms); demonstrative adjectives (ce, cet, cette, ces); savoir+infinitive; possessive adjectives; the present tense of avoir, être, faire and aller; the perfect tense of reflexive verbs.</i>	7.1G Holidays 7.1F Places where we used to live 7.1H A gap year abroad 7.2G Tourist visits 7.2 F Holiday stories 7.2 H Your ideal school Recap: Unit 5 5.2G Recent festivals 5.2FPast and future festivals (5.2H)Planning a trip to a festival Grammar Adjectives ending in -able; adjective agreement; the imperfect tense of être, avoir and faire; using 2 tenses together; prepositions for countries and modes of transport; revising the perfect tense; pour and sans +infinitive; 2 tenses together: perfect and imperfect; irregular plural nouns; revising the perfect tense with avoir and être; definite and indefinite articles; 2 tenses together: past and near future; relative clauses with que,qui, quand and où.

Skills: (know how...)	Reading • Recognising cognates • Teaching vocabulary/lexical items • Word order • Reading comprehension • Translating into English • Recognising grammar structures • Longer paragraphs Speaking • Reading aloud • Paired work • General conversation questions • Use of Speech Builders	Listening • Dictation • Phonics • Listening to decode and understand language • Pre-listening activities to introduce vocabulary Writing • Translating into the target Language • Using grammatical concepts • Writing extended sentences • Creative writing • Spelling, punctuation and accents • Use of mini whiteboards
Key vocabulary	Verb: a word used to describe an action, state, or occurrence. Infinitive: the basic form of the verb without changes to express tense or person. Usually starting with 'to' in English. Conjugate: changing a verb to show a different tense or the person/people it refers to. Present tense: a tense expressing an action that is currently going on or habitually performed, or a state that currently or generally exists. Imperfect tense: a tense used to describe a past action or state that was incomplete or that happened frequently over a period of time. Direct object pronoun is a word that replaces the direct object in a sentence. The direct object is the person or thing that receives the action of the verb directly, with no preposition in between. Imperative: a verb form used to give commands, instructions, advice, requests, or warnings.	Adjective: a word that describes a quality of a noun. Imperfect tense: a tense used to describe a past action or state that was incomplete or that happened frequently over a period of time. Preposition: a word or group of words used to show direction, time, place, location or to introduce an object (in/on/at). The perfect tense is a verb tense used to describe actions that have been completed in the past, but that are connected to the present or have present relevance. Verb: a word used to describe an action, state, or occurrence. Infinitive: the basic form of the verb without changes to express tense or person. Usually starting with 'to' in English. Irregular verbs: verbs not according to usual rules/what is expected, and does not follow an established pattern.

	Possessive adjectives: an adjective such as 'my' or 'your' which shows who or what something belongs to or is connected with Demonstrative adjectives: words used to identify or express the relative position of a noun in time or space e.g. this, these. The perfect tense is a verb tense used to describe actions that have been completed in the past, but that are connected to the present or have present relevance. Reflexive verb: the person performing the action is also the person receiving it.	Definite article: a word used before a noun to indicate the identity of the noun is known to the reader (the). This word has different genders in French. Indefinite article: the word a or an used in English to refer to a person or thing that is not identified or specified. The near future tense is used to describe actions that are going to happen soon. It expresses a planned or certain future event. A relative clause is a part of a sentence that adds extra information about a noun. It begins with a relative pronoun such as: who (for people); which (for things); that (for people or things); whose, whom, where, when.
Mid Term Assessment	Writing MUA - Translation into target language Speaking MUA - Translation of Speaking questions into English	Reading MUA - Translation into English Listening MUA - Dictation & translation into English
End Term Assessment	PPE: Reading and Speaking	PPE: Writing and listening
	Spring 1	Spring 2

Content: (Know what...)	8.1G All kinds of media 8.1F Evolution and uses of the internet 8.1H The influences of the digital world 8.2 G Phones and apps 8.2 F Technology use in the past, present and future 8.2H Discussing risks and staying safe online Grammar Revising infinitive verbs; revising regular verbs in the present tense; opinion/modal verbs+infinitive; present and past tense together; personne ne... and rien...ne....; modal verbs in the perfect tense; avant de+infinitive; revising être, faire and aller in the present tense; adjectives beginning with -in or -im; 3 time frames; après avoir/être+past participle; the imperative	9.1G Eco-friendly habits 9.1F A positive impact on the planet 9.1H The local environment 9.2G Recent activities at home 9.2F Describing your town 9.2H Comparing real and ideal homes Grammar Using a and à; verbs+à/de+infinitive; infinitives used as nouns; je voudrais; partitive articles: du, de la, de l', des; negatives; de after a negative or expression of quantity; revising the perfect tense with avoir and être; si and quand; modal verbs in the present tense; indirect object pronouns (plural forms); revising the conditional of regular -er verbs
Skills: (Know how...)	Reading • Recognising cognates • Teaching vocabulary/lexical items • Word order • Reading comprehension • Translating into English • Recognising grammar structures • Longer paragraphs Speaking • Reading aloud • Paired work • General conversation questions • Use of Speech Builders	Listening • Dictation • Phonics • Listening to decode and understand language • Pre-listening activities to introduce vocabulary Writing • Translating into the target Language • Using grammatical concepts • Writing extended sentences • Creative writing • Spelling, punctuation and accents • Use of mini whiteboards

Key vocabulary	Verb: a word used to describe an action, state, or occurrence. Infinitive: the basic form of the verb without changes to express tense or person. Usually starting with 'to' in English. Conjugate: changing a verb to show a different tense or the person/people it refers to. Modal: a verb, such as "can", "might", and "must", that is used with another verb to express an idea such as possibility that is not expressed by the main verb of a sentence. Present tense: a tense expressing an action that is currently going on or is usually performed. Past tense: a verb tense used to describe completed actions in the past that are detached from the present. Adjective: a word that describes a quality of a noun. Past participle is the form of a verb used in perfect tenses and passive voice. It often describes an action that is completed. The imperative is a verb form used to give commands, instructions, advice, requests, or warnings. Regular: according to usual rules/what is expected, and follows an established pattern. Irregular: not according to usual rules/what is expected, and	Verb: a word used to describe an action, state, or occurrence. Infinitive: the basic form of the verb without changes to express tense or person. Usually starting with 'to' in English. Conjugate: changing a verb to show a different tense or the person/people it refers to. A partitive article is used to refer to an unspecified quantity of something that cannot be counted — like some, any, or a portion of in English. The perfect tense is a verb tense used to describe actions that have been completed in the past, but that are connected to the present or have present relevance. Modal: a verb, such as "can", "might", and "must", that is used with another verb to express an idea such as possibility that is not expressed by the main verb of a sentence. An indirect object pronoun is a word that replaces the indirect object in a sentence — the person or thing that receives the action of the verb indirectly, usually through a preposition like to or for. Conditional: used to speculate about what should/could happen.
Mid Term Assessment	MUA - Translation into target language Speaking MUA - Translation of Speaking questions into English	Reading MUA - Translation into English Listening MUA - Dictation & translation into English
End Term Assessment	PPE Reading and Speaking	PPE Writing and listening
	Summer 1	Summer 2

Content: (Know what...)	Revision: ☐ Unit 1 - Identity and relationships with others ☐ Unit 2 - Healthy living and lifestyle ☐ Unit 3 - Education and work ☐ Unit 4 - Free-time activities ☐ Unit 5 - Customs, festivals and celebrations ☐ Unit 6 - Celebrity culture ☐ Unit 7 - Travel and tourism, including places of interest ☐ Unit 8 - Media and technology ☐ Unit 9 - The environment and where people live Grammar <i>Present tense of regular and irregular verbs; negative sentences, the near future tense; pouvoir and devoir; il faut+infinitive; il y a and il y aura; imperfect tense; perfect tense; the imperative; savoir+infinitive; weather expressions; je voudrais; modal verbs in the present tense.</i>	
Skills: (Know how...)	Writing • Translating into the target Language • Using grammatical concepts • Writing extended sentences • Creative writing • Spelling, punctuation and accents • Use of mini whiteboards Speaking • Reading aloud • Paired work • General conversation questions • Use of Speech Builders	

Key vocabulary	n/a	
National exams	National exams	
End Term Assessment	National exams	
Additional information		
Homework	• Vocabulary learning for a quiz (up to 15 words) • MUA & EUA revision e.g. creating booklets • Worksheet to reinforce grammar point • Reading comprehension tasks & translations • 90-word / 150-word writing tasks	
Extra curricular and enrichment opportunities	• European Day of Languages activities and assembly • French films • Language competitions • Online challenges	
Useful links that will support learning	https://www.linguascope.com/ www.kerboodle.com https://www.duolingo.com/ https://quizlet.com/gb	
How parents can support learning	Use Educational Resources / Encourage and Support Regular Practice / Incorporate French into Daily Life / Cultural Immersion i.e. restaurants & exhibitions/ Engage with French media	

