

Subject: French

Year group: Year 13

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...)	1.1 The benefits of living in an ethnically diverse society 1.2 Diversity, tolerance and respect 1.3 Promoting diversity to create a richer world 4.1 For or against the right to vote 4.2 Teens and political engagement 4.3 What is the future of politics? Study of the the book: L'Etranger Study of the the book: La Haine	2.1 Who are the marginalised in our society? 2.2 What help is there for the marginalised? 2.3 Differing attitudes towards the marginalised 5.1 The power of the union 5.2 Protests and strikes - are they effective? 5.3 Different attitudes towards political tension Study of the the book: L'Etranger Study of the the book: La Haine Speaking exam: IRP
Skills: (know how...)	● Essay writing ● Speaking ● Reading ● Listening. ● Translation ● Writing summaries ● Debates ● Research projects ● Unit-based presentations	● Essay writing ● Speaking ● Reading ● Listening. ● Translation ● Writing summaries ● Debates ● Research projects ● Unit-based presentations

Key vocabulary	Present tense: a tense expressing an action that is currently going on or is usually performed. The immediate/near future: used to refer to future plans and intentions in Spanish, we can use ir + a + infinitive The simple future: a time later than now, and expresses facts or certainty or to predict a future event. The passive voice: a verb form or sentence structure where the subject is acted upon, rather than performing the action: Conditional: used to speculate about what should/could happen. Pronouncing loanwords: pronunciation of words taken from the English language Subjunctive mood: using verbs to express doubt, certainty, imperative conditions and volition	The imperfect tense: it is used to talk about and also describe things that used to happen regularly in the past. The perfect tense: a verb tense that describes an action or state that is complete or finished, either at the time of speaking or at a time in the past. The pluperfect tense: a verb tense that describes actions that have been completed in the past at a specific point in time A subject pronoun: it is used as the subject of a verb, which means that it's the person or thing performing the action. An object pronoun: it is used to refer to the person or thing affected by an action. It normally comes after a verb or preposition. Relative pronoun: words that link subordinate clauses to main clauses Demonstrative pronouns: The demonstrative pronouns are "this," "that," "these," and "those." A demonstrative pronoun represents a noun and tells us whether it is singular or plural and whether it is near or far (including in time). Demonstrative adjectives: a type of adjective that is used to identify a specific person or thing, or to emphasise something. They are also known as demonstrative determiners. Gerund: a verb form which functions as a noun, in English ending in -ing
Mid Term Assessment	Unit 1 /4 Reading Assessment	Unit 2 & 5 Reading Assessment

End Term Assessment	In Class Assessment: Speaking exam (photo card) and Reading & Writing paper	PPE: Paper 1: Reading, Listening and Writing paper; Paper 2: Writing Paper (one essay); Paper 3: Speaking exam
	Spring 1	Spring 2
Content: (Know what...)	3.1 Attitudes towards criminality 3.2 Prison - failure or success? 3.3 Other sanctions 6.1 Political solutions to the problem of immigration 6.2 Immigration and the political parties 6.3 Political engagement amongst immigrants Independent Research Project (IRP - Speaking exam prep) Students to research a topic of their choice related to France or a French-speaking country. Study of the the book: L'Etranger Study of the the book: La Haine	Revision of Year 1 & Year 2 content: AS: Module 1: The Evolving Family unit Module 2: 'Cyber-Society' Module 3: The Role of the volunteer Module 4: A Culture proud of its heritage Module 5: Contemporary Francophone music Module 6: The Seventh Art A2: Module 1: The Positive aspects of a diverse society Module 2: The lives of the marginalised Module 3: How we treat criminals Module 4: Adolescents, voting rights and political engagement Module 5: Protests and strikes - who has the power? Module 6: Politics and immigration

Skills: (Know how...)	• Essay writing • Speaking • Reading • Listening. • Translation • Writing summaries • Debates • Research projects • Unit-based presentations	• Essay writing • Speaking • Reading • Listening. • Translation • Writing summaries • Debates • Research projects • Unit-based presentations
Key vocabulary	Past historic: a verb tense used to describe completed actions in the past that are detached from the present Infinitive constructions :verb phrases that use a verb in infinitive form, along with its objects, complements, and modifiers. Infinitives can be used as nouns, adjectives, or adverbs. Si clauses : also known as conditionals or conditional sentences, are if-then constructions that express a condition to be met in order for a certain result. The imperfect tense: it is used to talk about and also describe things that used to happen regularly in the past. The perfect tense: a verb tense that describes an action or state that is complete or finished, either at the time of speaking or at a time in the past. Future perfect tense: a verb construction that describes an event that is expected to happen before a specific time in the future. It is a combination of the future tense and the perfect, which views an event as completed.	Revision and practice of all key vocabulary.

	Conditional perfect tense: The conditional perfect tense is used to express what would have happened in a hypothetical situation. It is a combination of the conditional tense and the perfect, which views an event as completed.	
Mid Term Assessment	Unit 3 & 6 Reading Assessment; Writing Paper (Essay)	n/a
End Term Assessment	PPE: Paper 1: Reading, Listening and Writing paper; Paper 2: Writing Paper; Paper 3: Speaking exam	n/a
	Summer 1	Summer 2
Content: (Know what...)	Revision	Revision
Skills: (Know how...)	• Essay writing • Speaking • Reading • Listening. • Translation • Writing summaries • Debates • Research projects	• Essay writing • Speaking • Reading • Listening. • Translation • Writing summaries • Debates • Research projects

	• Unit-based presentations	• Unit-based presentations
Key vocabulary	n/a	n/a
Mid Term Assessment	n/a	n/a
End Term Assessment	n/a	n/a
Additional information		
Homework	• Studying the literary text • Studying the film • Research • Presentation • Reading comprehension • Essays • Pre-reading tasks • Exam practice • Grammar worksheets	
Extra curricular and enrichment opportunities	• Wider reading and research. • Trip to Institut Francais	

Useful links that will support learning	Languages online - https://www.languagesonline.org.uk/Hotpotatoes/frenchindex.html#AS Languages online - https://www.languagesonline.org.uk/Hotpotatoes/frenchindex.html#A2 Word reference - https://www.wordreference.com/ Tex's grammar - https://www.laits.utexas.edu/tex/ Le Monde - https://www.lemonde.fr/ Vingt Minutes- https://www.20minutes.fr/ Radio Nova - https://www.nova.fr/
How parents can support learning	Encourage Daily Practice: Set aside time each day for French study, whether it's vocabulary practice, grammar exercises, or reading in French. Create a French Environment: Surround your child with the language by playing French music, watching French films or TV shows, and reading French books or articles together. Practice Speaking: Engage in conversation in French at home. Even simple discussions can help improve fluency and confidence. Use Language Apps: Encourage the use of language-learning apps like Duolingo, Babbel, or Memrise to supplement their studies. Support Coursework: Help with research for assignments or projects, particularly on topics related to French culture, literature, or history. Attend French Events: Look for local French cultural events, like film festivals, art exhibitions, or cooking classes, to immerse your child in the culture.