

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...)	Allez 1 1.1 introducing yourself 1.2 numbers and months of the year 1.3 describing appearance 1.4 describing objects 2.1 describing personality 2.2 describing family 2.3 discussing school subjects 2.4 talking about friends Grammar: 1.1 Use <i>le, la, l', les</i> 1.2 learn how to say dates 1.3 present tense of <i>avoir</i> ; apply adjectives 1.4 use <i>un/une/des</i> and <i>c'est, il est, c'est quoi</i> 2.1 use adjectives and <i>être</i> in the present tense 2.2 possessive adjectives: <i>mon/ma/mes, ton/ta/tes</i> 2.3 connectives ; <i>plus/moins</i>+adjective 2.4 pronouns <i>le/la/les</i>	Allez 1 3.1 describing school and where you live 3.2 activities at the youth club 3.3 describing animals and colours 3.4 describing wild animals 3.5 describing favourite animals Grammar: 3.1 using <i>j'</i> with verbs beginning with vowels 3.2 present tense 3.3 colour agreement, use <i>avoir, je voudrais, j'avais</i> 3.4 past tense, adjectives to describe wild animals 3.5 plural of adjectives, present tense of <i>être</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 • Choral repetition • Reading aloud • Paired work • General conversation questions • Use of Speech Builders	Listening • Choral repetition • Dictation • Phonics • Listening to decode and understand language • Pre-listening activities to introduce vocabulary Reading • Recognising cognates • Teaching vocabulary/lexical items • Word order • Reading comprehension • Translating into English • Recognising grammar structures
Key vocabulary	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 <i>a</i> or <i>an</i> used in English to refer to a person or thing that is not identified or specified Adjective: a word that describes a quality of a noun Verb: a word used to describe an action, state, or occurrence. Present tense: a tense expressing an action that is currently going on or is usually performed. 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). Personal pronouns: The personal pronouns are "I," "you," "he," "she," "it," "we," "they," and "who." More often than not (but certainly not always), they replace nouns representing people. Preposition: a word or group of words used to show direction, time, place, location or to introduce an object (in/on/at).	Irregular verbs: verbs not according to usual rules/what is expected, and does not follow an established pattern. Present tense: a tense expressing an action that is currently going on or is usually performed. Past tense: a past tense used if the past action had a definite beginning and end and is often used with phrases that give a specific time frame. Possessive adjectives: an adjective such as 'my' or 'your' which shows who or what something belongs to or is connected with. Connectives: words used to connect clauses or phrases (e.g. and, but, if). Direct object pronouns: they are used to replace a noun that is the direct object of the verb. They are used when talking about who or what an action is done to. Singular: means just one of the person, animal, place, or thing which the noun refers to. Plural: means more than one person, animal, place, thing, or idea which the noun refers to.
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	Writing EUA - Single words, sentences, paragraph Speaking EUA - Five general conversation questions	Reading EUA - Single words, translation & reading comprehension Listening EUA - Single words, listening to understand & to recognise

	Spring 1	Spring 2
Content: (Know what...)	Allez 1 4.1 talking about food 4.2 giving opinions on food and drinks 4.3 favourite restaurant and ordering food 5.1 places in town 5.2 activities in town 5.3 directions Grammar: 4.1 <i>du, de la, de l', des; present tense</i> 4.2 negative forms; <i>pouvoir</i> 4.3 <i>je voudrais</i> 5.1 <i>il y a / il n'y a pas</i> 5.2 <i>au, à la, à l', aux</i> 5.3 the imperative	Allez 1 6.1 Clothes 6.2 Weather 6.3 Frequency of activities 6.4 Weekend plans 6.5 <i>Music & national events</i> Grammar: 6.1 Using <i>porter</i> and <i>j'aime porter</i> 6.2 learn how to use <i>son/sa/ses</i> 6.3 Use <i>faire</i> and <i>jouer</i> with activities 6.4 Using simple reflexive verbs 6.5 Express likes and preferences
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 • Choral repetition • Reading aloud • Paired work • General conversation questions • Use of Speech Builders	Listening • Choral repetition • Dictation • Phonics • Listening to decode and understand language • Pre-listening activities to introduce vocabulary Reading • Recognising cognates • Teaching vocabulary/lexical items • Word order • Reading comprehension • Translating into English • Recognising grammar structures • Longer paragraphs
Key vocabulary	Verb: a word used to describe an action, state, or occurrence. Vowels: a speech sound which is produced by comparatively open configuration of the vocal tract, with vibration of the vocal cords but without audible friction, and which is a unit of the sound system of a language that forms the nucleus of a syllable. Present tense: a tense expressing an action that is currently going on or is usually performed.	Verb: a word used to describe an action, state, or occurrence. Impersonal verbs: verbs that do not use a specific subject, but instead use the generic subject <i>il</i>. Present tense: a tense expressing an action that is currently going on or is usually performed. Past tense: a past tense used if the past action had a definite beginning and end and is often used with phrases that give a

	Adjective agreement: adjectives must agree with their noun, which means that they have to show whether they are masculine or feminine and singular or plural to match the noun. Conditional tense: a tense that is used to speculate about what should/could happen. The imperfect tense: it is used to talk about and also describe things that used to happen regularly in the past. plural of adjectives: the form of adjectives that describe plural nouns (referring to more than one). Irregular verbs: verbs not according to usual rules/what is expected, and does not follow an established pattern.	specific time frame. Future tense: a time later than now, and expresses facts or certainty or to predict a future event. Conditional tense: a tense that is used to speculate about what should/could happen. Expressing quantity: a determiner or pronoun indicative of quantity Negative forms: the action negating or making negative verb forms
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	Writing EUA - Single words, sentences, paragraph Speaking EUA - Five general conversation questions	Reading EUA - Single words, translation & reading comprehension Listening EUA - Single words, listening to understand & to recognise
	Summer 1	Summer 2
Content: (Know what...)	Allez 1 7.1 Usual and preferred holidays 7.2 Items you take on holiday 7.3 Your dream holiday 7.4 Activities in the past Grammar 7.1 Using <i>choisir</i> and <i>finir</i> in the present tense 7.2 Using <i>prendre</i> in the present tense; the near future tense 7.3 Revise and develop the use of <i>je voudrais</i> & <i>j'aimerais</i> 7.4 Form and use the perfect tense with <i>avoir</i>	Cultural Content • French Film • French Festivals • French customs and traditions • French way of life and routines
Skills: (Know how...)	Writing • Translating into the target Language • Using grammatical concepts • Writing extended sentences • Creative writing • Spelling, punctuation and accents	Listening • Choral repetition • Dictation • Phonics • Listening to decode and understand language • Pre-listening activities to introduce vocabulary

	• Use of mini whiteboards Speaking • Choral repetition • Reading aloud • Paired work • General conversation questions • Use of Speech Builders	Reading • Recognising cognates • Teaching vocabulary/lexical items • Word order • Reading comprehension • Translating into English • Recognising grammar structures • Longer paragraphs
Key vocabulary	Preposition: a word or group of words used to show direction, time, place, location or to introduce an object (in/on/at). Verb: a word used to describe an action, state, or occurrence. Imperative: The imperative mood in English is generally used to give an order, to prompt someone to do something, to give a warning or to give instructions. Irregular verbs: verbs not according to usual rules/what is expected, and does not follow an established pattern. Conjugation: how a verb changes to show a different tense or the person/people it refers to. Grammatical gender: a specific form of a noun class system, where nouns are assigned to gender categories that are often not related to the real-world qualities of the entities denoted by those nouns. Grammatical number: a feature of nouns, pronouns, adjectives and verb agreement that expresses count distinctions (such as "one", "two" or "three or more"). Adjective agreement: adjectives must agree with their noun, which means that they have to show whether they are masculine or feminine and singular or plural to match the noun.	Verb: a word used to describe an action, state, or occurrence. Present tense: a tense expressing an action that is currently going on or is usually performed. Adjective: a word that describes a quality of a noun Possessive adjectives: an adjective such as 'my' or 'your' which shows who or what something belongs to or is connected with. Irregular verbs: verbs not according to usual rules/what is expected, and does not follow an established pattern. Conjugation: how a verb changes to show a different tense or the person/people it refers to. Reflexive verb: the person performing the action is also the person receiving it. Irregular verbs: verbs according to usual rules/what is expected, and follows an established pattern
Mid Term Assessment	Writing MUA - Translation into target language Speaking MUA - Translation of Speaking questions into English	Cultural content - No MUA
End Term Assessment	Writing EUA - Single words, sentences, paragraph Speaking EUA - Five general conversation questions	Cultural content - No EUA
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
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