

Subject: French

Year group: Year 8

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 8.1 Sports you like & do 8.2 Winter & summer sports 8.3 Leisure activities & active holidays 8.4 Body parts Allez 2 1.1 comparing France and Britain 1.2 describing a country 1.3 famous French people Grammar: 8.1 <i>Jouer & faire</i> with different activities; <i>depuis</i> 8.2 Using <i>je voudrais/ j'aimerais</i> 8.3 Using <i>aller</i> in the perfect tense 8.4 Using <i>j'ai mal</i> + body part; <i>je peux/ je ne peux pas</i> 1.1 present tense 1.2 comparatives and superlatives 1.3 perfect tense	Allez 2 2.1 Television programmes 2.2 Musical genres and opinions about them 2.3 Film genres and reviewing a film 3.1 Old and new technology 3.2 Technology for leisure activities 3.3 Dangers of social networking sites Grammar: 2.1 Direct object pronouns: <i>le, la, les</i> 2.2 <i>Faire</i> +infinitive ;<i>rendre</i> +adj; <i>ce que</i> 2.3 Giving opinions using the perfect & imperfect tenses 3.1 Using adjectives (agreement & position) 3.2 Using 'verb+preposition+infinitive' 3.3 Using impersonal structures
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	Verb: a word used to describe an action, state, or occurrence. 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 is usually performed. Perfect 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. Comparatives: the form of an adjective or adverb that shows the thing or action described has more of the quality than some others of the same type. Superlatives: (of an adjective or adverb) expressing the highest or a very high degree of a quality (e.g. <i>bravest, most fiercely</i>) Question words: are function words that can be used to ask open questions Connectives: words used to connect clauses or phrases (e.g. and, but, if).	Verb: a word used to describe an action, state, or occurrence. Conjugate: changing a verb to show a different tense or the person/people it refers to. Irregular verbs: verbs not according to usual rules/what is expected, and does not follow an established pattern. Perfect tense: a past tense used if the past tense had a definite beginning and end and is often used with phrases that give a specific time frame. The imperfect tense: it is used to talk about and also describe things that used to happen regularly in the past. Pronouns: pronouns are a type of generic noun that can represent any other noun. Direct object pronouns: Direct object pronouns 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. Infinitive: the basic form of the verb without changes to express tense or person. Usually starting with 'to' in English.
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 2 4.1 Relationships with parents 4.2 Pocket money/what you do to help at home 4.3 Pressures faced by teenagers and understand advice 4.4 What life used to be like for teenagers Grammar 4.1 Me, te, se in positive and negative sentences 4.2 Modal verbs: <i>pouvoir, vouloir, devoir</i> 4.3 Imperative (<i>tu</i> form) 4.4 Imperfect tense	Allez 2 5.1 Healthy eating 5.2 Healthy lifestyles 5.3 How diet affects health 5.4 Resolutions to be healthier Grammar 5.1 Impersonal structures 5.2 The pronoun <i>en</i> 5.3 Perfect tense; expressions of quantity 5.4 Future tense
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	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

	● Paired work ● General conversation questions ● Use of Speech Builders	● Translating into English ● Recognising grammar structures ● Longer paragraphs
Key vocabulary	Reflexive pronoun: Reflexive pronouns are words ending in -self or -selves that are used when the subject and the object of a sentence are the same Conjugation: how a verb changes to show a different tense or the person/people it refers to. Infinitive: the basic form of the verb without changes to express tense or person. Usually starting with 'to' in English. Modal verbs: an auxiliary verb that expresses necessity or possibility. English modal verbs include <i>must, shall, will, should, would, can, could, may, and might</i>. These verbs are always followed by an infinitive. 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. Imperfect tense: it is used to talk about and also describe things that used to happen regularly in the past. Present tense: a tense expressing an action that is currently going on or is usually performed.	Impersonal verbs: verbs that do not use a specific subject, but instead use the generic subject it. Pronouns: pronouns are a type of generic noun that can represent any other noun. Perfect tense: a past tense used if the past tense had a definite beginning and end and is often used with phrases that give a specific time frame. Past participle: A past participle is a word derived from a verb that can be used as an adjective, to form perfect verb tenses, and to form the passive voice. Quantifiers: a determiner or pronoun indicative of quantity Irregular Verbs: verbs not according to usual rules/what is expected, and does not follow an established pattern. Future tense: a time later than now, and expresses facts or certainty or to predict a future event. Connectives: Connectives: words used to connect clauses or phrases (e.g. and, but, if).
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 2 6.1 Organise a party 6.2 Suggest activities & make excuses 6.3 Festivals or special events you've been to 6.4 Communicate with people in formal situations Grammar 6.1 Near future 6.2 Conditional 6.3 The perfect tense 6.4 Using 'vous'	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 • 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	Near future tense: The near future tense, also known as the “going to” future tense, is a grammatical structure used to express future actions that are planned, intended, or likely to happen in the near future. It is employed to discuss events that are just about to occur or are anticipated shortly. Infinitive: the basic form of the verb without changes to express	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.

	tense or person. Usually starting with 'to' in English. Conditional: used to speculate about what should/could happen. Perfect 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. Imperfect tense: it is used to talk about and also describe things that used to happen regularly in the past. Connectives: words used to connect clauses or phrases (e.g. and, but, if). Auxiliary verb: also called a helping verb, is a verb that is used with another verb (or two other verbs) in a verb phrase. Formal address: the contextual use of different pronouns that exists in some languages and serves to convey formality or familiarity.	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.
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/ https://www.duolingo.com/
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