

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...)	1.1G Introducing yourself 1.2G Family relationships 2.1G Food preferences 2.2G Lifestyle choice and habits Grammar 1.1G Present tense (-er verbs) & position of adjective 1.2G Reflexive verbs in the present; using <i>qui</i> 2.1G Negative verbs; position of adverbs 2.2G Imperatives in the <i>tu</i> form; interrogative adjective: <i>quel</i>	3.1G School rules 3.2G Describing jobs 4.1G Hobbies & sport 4.2G Plans for leisure activities Grammar 3.1G <i>Pouvoir</i> & <i>devoir</i>; ordinal numbers 3.2G <i>Il faut</i> + infinitive 4.1G The imperfect tense of regular verbs 4.2G Revising the near 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 • 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	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. Adjectival positioning: the position that adjectives are placed, according to the noun they are describing. 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"). Reflexive verbs: the person performing the action is also the person receiving it. Adverb positioning: the position that adverbs are placed, according to the verb they are describing. Interrogative adjective: An interrogative adjective, also known as interrogative determiner, is an adjective that modifies a noun by asking a question. The interrogative adjectives in English are 'what', 'which', and 'whose'. 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.	Ordinal numbers: a number defining the position of something in a series, such as 'first', 'second', or 'third'. Ordinal numbers are used as adjectives, nouns, and pronouns. Modal verbs: an auxiliary verb that expresses necessity or possibility. English modal verbs include <i>must</i>, <i>shall</i>, <i>will</i>, <i>should</i>, <i>would</i>, <i>can</i>, <i>could</i>, <i>may</i>, and <i>might</i>. These verbs are always followed by an infinitive. Feminisation of nouns: the process of changing nouns that refer to males to feminine nouns. This can be done by adding suffixes to the masculine form of the word Impersonal verbs: verbs that do not use a specific subject, but instead use the generic subject it. Imperfect tense: it is used to talk about and also describe things that used to happen regularly in the past. 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. Partitive articles: a word used to indicate an unspecified quantity of something, similar to the English words "some" or "any".
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...)	5.1G Customs & celebrations 5.2G Recent festivals 6.1G Routes to fame 6.2G Abilities & achievements Grammar 5.1G C'est & il y a 5.2G Revising the perfect tense of common irregular verbs 6.1G The perfect tense of <i>avoir, être, faire & prendre</i> 6.2G Savoir + infinitive	7.1G Holidays 7.2G Tourist visits 8.1G All kinds of media 8.2G Phones & apps Grammar 7.1G Weather expression 7.2G Revising the perfect tense 8.1G Revising regular verbs in the present tense 8.2 Revising <i>être, avoir, faire & aller</i> in the present 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 • 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	Question words: are function words that can be used to ask open questions Subject-verb inversion: Inversion is when the verb and subject pronoun switch places. Inversion is used to ask questions. Irregular plural noun: Irregular plural nouns are nouns that do not become plural by adding -s or -es, as most nouns in the English language do. 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. Auxiliary verb: also called a helping verb, is a verb that is used with another verb (or two other verbs) in a verb phrase. Demonstrative adjectives: words used to identify or express the relative position of a noun in time or space e.g. this, these. 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.	Adjective: a word that describes a quality of a noun Preposition: a word or group of words used to show direction, time, place, location or to introduce an object (in/on/at). 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. Regular: according to usual rules/what is expected, and follows an established pattern. Present tense: a tense expressing an action that is currently going on or is usually performed. 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.
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...)	9.1G Eco-friendly habits 9.2G Recent activities at home Grammar 9.1G Verbs + à/ de + infinitive 9.2G Revising the perfect tense with <i>avoir</i> & <i>être</i>	- French Film - French Festivals - French customs and traditions - French way of life and routines

	Grammar recap e.g. adjectival agreement, negative structures, tenses etc.	
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	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. Auxiliary verb: also called a helping verb, is a verb that is used with another verb (or two other verbs) in a verb phrase. Preposition: a word or group of words used to show direction, time, place, location or to introduce an object (in/on/at). 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. Adjectival positioning: the position that adjectives are placed, according to the noun they are describing.	
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 • Spanish 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