

## Languages Curriculum and Core skills French at St Mary's



### **It is our intent that:**

The teaching of a foreign language at St Mary's is an important part of our deep, rich curriculum so that all pupils are exposed to a language, and the requirements of the national curriculum are met. The purpose of the language lessons is to enable children to express their thoughts and views in another language and to respond to a speaker, both in speech and writing. The lessons will provide opportunity for them to communicate with peers in a fun, practical way. It is our aim that the learning of French should pave the way for pupils to learn other languages.

*By the time a child leaves St Mary's Primary they will have:*

- The confidence to speak with good intonation and pronunciation.
- Developing fluency in reading.
- Ability to write simple sentences.
- Ability to speak with increasing confidence
- A strong awareness of the culture of the countries where the language is spoken.
- A passion for languages and a commitment to the subject.
- An independence in their studies and the ability to draw upon a wide range of resources.

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How do we teach French at St Mary's?

The children in KS2 are taught French once a week in a mixed age class. The lessons follow the culturetheque scheme of work developed by local universities to support the teaching of languages in primary school.

Each term the children are given a knowledge organiser that outlines the areas to be covered during the term. This subsequently acts as a resource for future reference in class.

During the lesson the children have the opportunity to listen and join in with the spoken language; engage in conversation, ask and answer questions as well as being able to read and show understanding of words, phrases and simple writing. The pupils have the opportunity to learn simple French nursery rhyme and short stories; the repetition making it possible for all pupils to participate so they have a sense of achievement at an early stage.

### Breadth

Key Stage 1	Key Stage 2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Languages is optional at Key Stage 1.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• In the chosen modern language: French<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Speak</li><li>• Read</li><li>• Write</li></ul></li><li>• Look at the culture of the countries where the language is spoken.</li><li>• If an ancient language is chosen, read, translate and explore the culture of the time.</li></ul>

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### Learning Pathway

Key Objectives	LKS2	UKS2
<b>To read fluently</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Read and understand the main points in short written texts.</li><li>• Read short texts independently.</li><li>• Use a translation dictionary or glossary to look up new words.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Read and understand the main points and some of the detail in short written texts.</li><li>• Use the context of a sentence or a translation dictionary to work out the meaning of unfamiliar words.</li><li>• Read and understand the main points and opinions in written texts from various contexts, including present, past or future events.</li><li>• Show confidence in reading aloud, and in using reference materials.</li></ul>

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<b>To write imaginatively</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Write a few short sentences using familiar expressions.</li><li>• Express personal experiences and responses.</li><li>• Write short phrases from memory with spelling that is readily understandable.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Write short texts on familiar topics.</li><li>• Use knowledge of grammar (or pitch in Mandarin) to enhance or change the meaning of phrases.</li><li>• Use dictionaries or glossaries to check words.</li><li>• Refer to recent experiences or future plans, as well as to everyday activities.</li><li>• Include imaginative and adventurous word choices.</li><li>• Convey meaning (although there may be some mistakes, the meaning can be understood with little or no difficulty).</li><li>• Use dictionaries or glossaries to check words</li></ul>

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<p><b>To speak confidently</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understand the main points from spoken passages.</li> <li>• Ask others to repeat words or phrases if necessary.</li> <li>• Ask and answer simple questions and talk about interests.</li> <li>• Take part in discussions and tasks.</li> <li>• Demonstrate a growing vocabulary.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understand the main points and opinions in spoken passages.</li> <li>• Give a short prepared talk that includes opinions.</li> <li>• Take part in conversations to seek and give information.</li> <li>• Refer to recent experiences or future plans, everyday activities and interests.</li> <li>• Vary language and produce extended responses.</li> <li>• Be understood with little or no difficulty.</li> </ul>
<p><b>To understand the culture of the countries in which the language is spoken</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Describe with some interesting details some aspects of countries or communities where the language is spoken.</li> <li>• Make comparisons between life in countries or communities where the language is spoken and this country.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Give detailed accounts of the customs, history and culture of the countries and communities where the language is spoken.</li> <li>• Describe, with interesting detail, some similarities and differences between countries and communities where the language is spoken and this country.</li> </ul>

National curriculum expectation

# Languages programmes of study: key stage 2

## National curriculum in England

### Purpose of study

Learning a foreign language is a liberation from insularity and provides an opening to other cultures. A high-quality languages education should foster pupils' curiosity and deepen their understanding of the world. The teaching should enable pupils to express their ideas and thoughts in another language and to understand and respond to its speakers, both in speech and in writing. It should also provide opportunities for them to communicate for practical purposes, learn new ways of thinking and read great literature in the original language. Language teaching should provide the foundation for learning further languages, equipping pupils to study and work in other countries.

### Aims

The national curriculum for languages aims to ensure that all pupils:

- understand and respond to spoken and written language from a variety of authentic sources
- speak with increasing confidence, fluency and spontaneity, finding ways of communicating what they want to say, including through discussion and asking questions, and continually improving the accuracy of their pronunciation and intonation
- can write at varying length, for different purposes and audiences, using the variety of grammatical structures that they have learnt
- discover and develop an appreciation of a range of writing in the language studied.

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### Attainment targets

By the end of each key stage, pupils are expected to know, apply and understand the matters, skills and processes specified in the relevant programme of study.

**Schools are not required by law to teach the example content in [square brackets].**

### Subject content

#### Key stage 2: Foreign language

Teaching may be of any modern or ancient foreign language and should focus on enabling pupils to make substantial progress in one language. The teaching should provide an appropriate balance of spoken and written language and should lay the foundations for further foreign language teaching at key stage 3. It should enable pupils to understand and communicate ideas, facts and feelings in speech and writing, focused on familiar and routine matters, using their knowledge of phonology, grammatical structures and vocabulary.

The focus of study in modern languages will be on practical communication. If an ancient language is chosen the focus will be to provide a linguistic foundation for reading comprehension and an appreciation of classical civilisation. Pupils studying ancient languages may take part in simple oral exchanges, while discussion of what they read will be conducted in English. A linguistic foundation in ancient languages may support the study of modern languages at key stage 3.

Pupils should be taught to:

- listen attentively to spoken language and show understanding by joining in and responding
- explore the patterns and sounds of language through songs and rhymes and link the spelling, sound and meaning of words
- engage in conversations; ask and answer questions; express opinions and respond to those of others; seek clarification and help\*
- speak in sentences, using familiar vocabulary, phrases and basic language structures
- develop accurate pronunciation and intonation so that others understand when they are reading aloud or using familiar words and phrases\*
- present ideas and information orally to a range of audiences\*
- read carefully and show understanding of words, phrases and simple writing
- appreciate stories, songs, poems and rhymes in the language
- broaden their vocabulary and develop their ability to understand new words that are introduced into familiar written material, including through using a dictionary

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- write phrases from memory, and adapt these to create new sentences, to express ideas clearly
- describe people, places, things and actions orally\* and in writing

understand basic grammar appropriate to the language being studied, including (where relevant): feminine, masculine and neuter forms and the conjugation of high-frequency verbs; key features and patterns of the language; how to apply these, for instance, to build sentences; and how these differ from or are similar to English.