

The Edward Worlledge Ormiston Academy MFL Curriculum

All children will be able to:

Recall facts about a range of topics studied.

Apply specific vocabulary to engage in conversations; ask and answer questions; express opinions and respond to those of others; seek clarification and help. Broaden their vocabulary and develop ability to understand new words introduced into familiar written material.

Develop their own questions based on their curiosity of the subject.

Develop skills so that they can listen attentively to spoken language and show understanding by joining in and responding.

Present ideas and information orally to a range of audiences.

Appreciate stories, songs, poems and rhymes in French.

Develop accurate pronunciation and intonation so that others understand when they are reading aloud or using familiar words and phrases.

INTENT

The four key language learning skills; **listening, speaking, reading** and **writing** will be taught and all necessary **grammar** will be covered in an age-appropriate way across the primary phase. This will enable pupils to use and apply their learning in a variety of contexts, laying down solid foundations for future language learning and also helping the children improve overall attainment in other subject areas. In addition, the children will be taught how to look up and research language they are unsure of and they will have a bank of reference materials to help them with their spoken and written tasks going forward. This bank of reference materials will develop into a reference library to help pupils recall and build on previous knowledge throughout their primary school language learning journey.

IMPLEMENTATION

Children will progressively acquire, use and apply a growing bank of vocabulary, language skills and grammatical knowledge organised around age-appropriate topics and themes - building blocks of language into more complex, fluent and authentic language.

Early Language units are entry level units and are most appropriate for KS1 and Year 3 pupils or pupils with little or no previous foreign language learning.

Intermediate units are suitable for Year 4-5 pupils or pupils with embedded basic knowledge of the foreign language.

Progressive and **Creative Curriculum** units are the most challenging units and are suitable for Year 6 pupils or pupils with a good understanding of the basics of the language they are learning.

Early Language Units (entry level) and Core Vocabulary lessons are designed to run for approximately 30 minutes. Intermediate, Progressive and Creative Curriculum units are designed to run for approximately 45 minutes.

Units are progressive within themselves as subsequent lessons within a unit build on the language and knowledge taught in previous lessons. As pupils progress through the lessons in a unit they will build their knowledge and develop the complexity of the language they use. We think of the progression within the 6 lessons in a unit as **'language Lego'**. We provide blocks of language knowledge and, over the course of a 6-week unit, encourage pupils to build more complex and sophisticated language structures with their blocks of language knowledge.

Pupil learning and progression will be assessed at regular intervals in line with school policy. Teachers will aim to assess each language skill (**speaking, listening, reading and writing**) twice throughout each scholastic year to be able to provide reference points against which learning and progression in each skill can be demonstrated.

Non-Negotiables:

- Each unit and lesson will have clearly defined objectives and aims.
- Each lesson will incorporate interactive whiteboard materials to include ample **speaking** and **listening** tasks within a lesson.
- Lessons will incorporate **challenge sections** and desk-based activities that will be offered with three levels of stretch and differentiation. These may be sent home as homework if not completed in class.
- **Reading** and **writing** activities will be offered in all units. Some extended reading and writing activities are provided so that native speakers can also be catered for.
- Every unit will include a **grammar concept** which will increase in complexity as pupils move from **Early Language** units, through **Intermediate** units and into **Progressive** units.
- Extending writing activities are provided to ensure that pupils are recalling previously learnt language and, by reusing it, will be able to recall it and use it with greater ease and accuracy. These tasks will help to link units together and show that pupils are retaining and recalling the language taught with increased fluency and ease.
- Pupils will be assessed against the 12 DfE Languages Programme of Study for Key Stage 2 attainment targets at the end of each unit.

| Autumn Term 1 | | | |
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| Year Group | Area of study | Key Knowledge / People / Events / Dates / Etc | Key Vocab |
| 1 | | | |
| 2 | | | |
| 3 | Core Vocabulary (Salutations) and Phonics | Greet another in French Ask how someone is and say how you are. | Monsieur/ madame/ mademoiselle /bonjour, bonsoir/ bonne nuit/ au revoir/ à bientôt/ ça va mal pas mal / comme ci, comme ça je m'appelle... |

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| | | <p>Know and recite the French alphabet.</p> <p>Understand how accents affect pronunciation.</p> <p>French Letter Strings French nasal sounds</p> | <p>s'il vous plaît, de rien, excusez-moi, merci, salut ça va ? ça va bien</p> |
| 4 | <p>Core Vocabulary (Les Nombres, Les Jours, Les Mois) and Phonics</p> <p>Presenting Myself</p> | <p>Revisit numbers 1-10. Extend to 100.</p> <p>Know, say and spell the days of the week Know, say and spell months of the year.</p> <p>Revisit the French alphabet.</p> <p>Understand how accents affect pronunciation French Letter Strings French nasal sounds</p> <p>Count to 20 in French.</p> <p>Say their name and age in French.</p> <p>Say hello and goodbye and then ask how somebody is feeling and answer how they are feeling.</p> <p>Tell you where they live in French.</p> <p>Tell you if they are French or English, introducing concept of gender and agreement.</p> | <p>Un, Deux, Trois, Quatre, Cinq, Six, Sept, Huit, Neuf, Dix, Onze, Douze, Treize, Quatorze, Quinze, Seize, Dix-Sept, Dix-Huit, Dix-Neuf, Vingt, Trente, Quarante, Cinquant, Soixante, Soixante-Dix, Quatre-Vingt, Quatre-Vingt-Dix, Cent</p> <p>lundi, mardi, mercredi, jeudi, vendredi, samedi, dimanche</p> <p><u>janvier, fevrier, mars, avril, mai, juni, juli, aout, septembre, octobre, novembre, decembre</u></p> <p>Un One / Deux- Two/ Trois- Three/ Quatre Four/ Cinq Five / Six Six / Sept Seven / Huit Eight / Neuf Nine / Dix Ten/ Onze Eleven / Douze Twelve/ Treize Thirteen / Quatorze Fourteen / Quinze Fifteen / Seize Sixteen/ Dix-sept Seventeen/ Dix-huit Eighteen/ Dix-neuf Nineteen/ Vingt Twenty</p> <p>Bonjour Hello / Au revoir Goodbye</p> <p>Comment tu t'appelles? What is your name? Je m'appelle.. My name is...</p> <p>Ça va? How are you? / Ça va bien I am fine/ Ça va mal I am not very well/ Comme ci, comme ça So, so! / Quel âge as-tu? How old are you? J'ai.....ans- I am... years old</p> <p>Où habites tu? Where do you live? J'habite à... I live in ..</p> <p>Je suis français- I am French (male) / Je suis française- I am French (female) /Je suis anglais- I am English (male)/ Je suis anglaise- I am English (female)</p> |

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| | | | Rouge Red/ Bleu Blue/ Jaune Yellow/ Vert Green/ Blanc White/ Gris Grey/ Violet Purple/ Noir Black/ Orange Orange/ Marron Brown |
| 5 | Core Vocabulary (Les Commandes De La Classe & Le Calcul) and Phonics Do you have a Pet?- As-tu un Animal? | <p>Be able to give instructions on how to respond in class.</p> <p>Revisit the French alphabet.</p> <p>Understand how accents affect pronunciation.</p> <p>French Letter Strings French nasal sounds</p> <p>Repeat, recognise and attempt to spell the eight nouns (including the correct article for each) for pets in French.</p> <p>Tell somebody in French if they have or do not have a pet.</p> <p>Ask somebody else in French if they have a pet. Tell somebody in French the name of their pet.</p> <p>Attempt to create a longer phrase using the connectives ET (“and”) or MAIS (“but”)</p> | <p>Ecoutez, lisez, ecrivez, silence, repetez, fermez vos cahier, ouvrez vos cahier, pensez, demandez, leve ta main, plus = plus (+) moins = minus (-) fois = times (x) divisé par = divided by (÷) égale</p> <p>Un chien- A dog/ Un chat A cat/ Un lapin A rabbit/ Un hamster A hamster/ Un poisson rouge A gold fish/ Un oiseau A bird/ Une souris A mouse/ Une tortue A tortoise</p> <p>J'ai I have / Je n'ai pas de / d' I do not have/ J'ai un I have a (masculine)/ J'ai une I have a (feminine)/ Qui s'appelle- That is called</p> <p>Et- And / Mais But</p> |
| 6 | Core Vocabulary (Les Verbs Reguliers and Les Verbs Irreguliers) and Phonics Verbs & Grammar | <p>Recognise and understand what a pronoun is in both English and French and be able to say what the key personal pronouns are in French.</p> <p>Understand what a verb is in both English and French and how to then create a stem and work out the endings for regular –ER, -IR and -RE verbs.</p> <p>Conjugate in French a regular –ER verb. Conjugate in French a regular –IR verb.</p> | <p>Je = I Tu = You Il = He Elle = She Nous = We Vous = You all Ils = They (masculine) Elles= They (feminine)</p> <p>Je vais , Tu vas, Il va, Elle va, Nous allons, Vous allez, Ils vont/ Elles vont</p> <p>Je suis, Tu es, Il/Elle est, Nous sommes, Vous etes, Ils sont/Elles sont</p> |

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| | | <p>Conjugate in French a regular –RE verb. Apply- Pronoun Verb Stem Verb Ending model</p> <p>Recognise and understand what a verb and pronoun are in both English and French and be able to say what the key personal pronouns are in French.</p> <p>Conjugate in French the irregular verb AVOIR. Conjugate in French the irregular verb ÊTRE. Conjugate in French the irregular verb ALLER. Conjugate in French the irregular verb FAIRE. Understand and apply Pronoun- Conjugated</p> <p>Verb model.</p> <p>Revisit the French alphabet Understand how accents affect pronunciation French Letter Strings French nasal sounds</p> | <p>Je fais, Tu fais, Il fait/Elle fait, Nous faisons, Vous faites, Ils font/Elles font</p> <p>Asseoir, boire, connaitre, courir, dire, dormir, devoir, lire, sortir, vivre</p> <p>Infinitive form.</p> |
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| Autumn Term 2 | | | |
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| Year Group | Area of study | Key Knowledge / People / Events / Dates / Etc | Vocab |
| 1 | | | |
| 2 | | | |
| 3 | I am Learning French- J'Apprends le Francais | <p>France is in Europe</p> <p>The colours of the French flag The capital city and other main towns Rivers in France</p> <p>The Eiffel Tower</p> <p>Famous French people</p> <p>Ask and say how you feel</p> | La Tour Eiffel |

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| | | <p>Ask someone's name and say your name</p> <p>Numbers 1-10 10 basic colours</p> | <p>Bonjour, Ça va? Ça va bien Ça va mal, I Comme ci, comme ça, Au revoir, Comment tu t'appelles? Je m'appelle... Un, Deux, Trois, Quatre, Cinq, Six, Sept, Huit, Neuf, Dix Rouge, Vert, Bleu, Noir, Blanc, Jaune, Gris, Orange, Violet, Marron</p> |
| 4 | Family- Ma Famille | <p>Name the members of my family.</p> <p>Say the names of the members of my family.</p> <p>Ask someone if they have a brother or a sister.</p> <p>Revisit numbers 10-100</p> <p>Be able to say your name, how old you are and where you live Apply the correct version of 'my' according to the noun when referring to members of my family</p> | <p>La mere, la grand-mere, la soeur, la tante, le pere, le frere, le grand-pere, l'oncle, les parents, les grand-parents,</p> <p>Il s'appelle/ Elle s'appelle</p> <p>As-tu une sœur/ As-tu un frere ?</p> <p>Dix, Vingt, Trente, Quarante, Cinquant, Soixante, Soixante-Dix, Quatre-Vingt, Quatre-Vingt-Dix, Cent Mon, ma, mes</p> <p>Et toi?</p> |
| 5 | What is the Date?- Quelle est la date? | <p>Learn how to recognise, read, say and spell the twelve months of the year in French.</p> <p>Learn how to ask what the date is in French.</p> <p>Learn how to say the date in French.</p> <p>Ask the question "When is your birthday?" in French.</p> <p>Say when your birthday is in French.</p> <p>Learn some key dates from the French calendar including some traditional French celebrations.</p> | <p>Quelle est la date aujourd'hui ? Les mois</p> <p>Janvier = January Février = February Mars = March Avril = April Mai = May Juin = June Juillet = July, Août = August Septembre = September Octobre = October Novembre = November Décembre = December</p> <p>Aujourd- hui c'est...</p> <p>"C'est quand ton anniversaire? Mon anniversaire est le...</p> <p>1er janvier = Jour de l'an (New Year's Day)</p> |

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| | | <p>Know how to break the date down to the component parts.</p> | <p>6 janvier = La Fête des Rois (Three Kings – Epiphany) février = Mardi Gras (Shrove or Pancake Tuesday) 1er avril = Le poisson d’avril (April Fool’s Day) mars/avril = Pâques (Easter) 1er mai = La Fête du Travail (Labour Day) 8 mai = La Fête de la Liberté et de la Paix (French Liberation Day) mai/juin = Jour de l’Ascension (Ascension) mai/juin = Lundi de Pentecôte (Pentecost) 14 juillet = La Fête Nationale (Bastille Day) 15 août = L’Assomption (Assumption of Mary and halfway point of summer holiday period) 1er novembre = La Toussaint (All Saints) 11 novembre = La Fête de la Victoire (Remembrance Day) 6 décembre = Saint Nicolas (Saint day of Father Christmas) 25 décembre = Noël (Christmas Day)</p> |
| 6 | At School- À l'école | <p>Repeat and recognise the vocabulary for school subjects.</p> <p>Say what subjects they like and dislike at school.</p> <p>Tell the time in French.</p> <p>Create a French timetable for school.</p> <p>Use the verb ‘aller’ in French to say what time they go to school.</p> <p>Know that ‘aller’ is an irregular verb</p> | <p>Le français = French Le dessin = art Le sport = P.E. La musique = music La géographie = geography L’anglais = English L’informatique = ICT L’histoire = history Les maths = maths Les sciences = science</p> <p>Est-ce que tu aimes...? = Do you like...? * Oui, j’aime... = Yes, I like... ** Oui, j’adore... = Yes, I love... ** Non, je n’aime pas... = No, I do not like... ** Non, je déteste... = No, I hate... ** Amusant = Fun Utile = Useful Intéressant = Interesting Facile = Easy Ennuyeux = Boring Difficile = Difficult Inutile = Pointless Parce que c’est = Because it is Car c’est = Because it is , Et = and</p> |

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| | | | <p>Quelle heure est-il? = what time is it? Il est une heure = it is one o'clock Il est deux heures = it is two o'clock Il est trois heures = it is three o'clock Il est quatre heures = it is four o'clock Il est cinq heures = it is five o'clock Il est six heures = it is six o'clock Il est sept heures = it is seven o'clock Il est huit heures = it is eight o'clock Il est neuf heures = it is nine o'clock Il est dix heures = it is ten o'clock Il est onze heures = it is eleven o'clock Il est douze heures = it is twelve o'clock Il est minuit = it is midnight Il est midi = it is midday</p> |
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| Spring Term 1 | | | |
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| Year Group | Area of study | Key Knowledge / People / Events / Dates / Etc | Vocab |
| 1 | | | |
| 2 | | | |
| 3 | Fruits- Les Fruits | <p>Name and recognise up to 10 fruits in French.</p> <p>Recognise and say singular and plural forms.</p> <p>Spell some of these nouns.</p> <p>Ask somebody in French if they like a particular fruit.</p> <p>Say what fruits they like and dislike.</p> | <p>Les fruits, Une pomme, Une fraise, Une pêche, Une banane, Une cerise, Une orange, une prune, une poire, un kiwi, un abricot, J'aime, oui, non, Je n'aime pas ..., Est-ce que tu aimes...? Oui, j'aime..., Non, je n'aime pas...</p> |
| 4 | The Olympics- Les Jeux Olympiques | <p>Know when the modern- day Olympics was founded.</p> <p>Know where the first ceremony took place.</p> <p>Know who Pierre de Coubertin was.</p> | <p>l'équitation l'escrime l'athlétisme l'aviron la natation la boxe</p> |

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| | | <p>Recall some facts about the first modern day Olympics.</p> <p>Know the significance of the Olympic torch.</p> <p>Be able to say the colours of the Olympic rings in French and know their significance.</p> <p>FAIRE is a very common irregular verb in French Know, say and spell the different forms of 'faire' which means to do a sport.</p> <p>Say which sports you would do if you were in the Olympics.</p> | <p>le cyclisme le plongeon le tir à l'arc le triathlon</p> <p>Je fais, Tu fais, Il fait/Elle fait, Nous faisons, Vous faites, Ils font/Elles font</p> |
| 5 | The Tudors- La Maison Tudor | <p>Continue applying the knowledge, skills and understanding of the language as previously covered.</p> <p>Sit and listen attentively to Tudor history for as long as they can.</p> <p>Concentrate on the facts told to them in French, Learn how to decode longer spoken and written French that is harder and unknown to them. Learn at least three adjectives in French.</p> <p>Tell somebody in French at least two key facts of Tudor history.</p> | <p>Henri VIII, Le roi a épousé... Henri VII, Elle était belle, La guerre civile, Elle n'était pas belle, La guerre des Deux Roses, Elle était protestante, York, Elle était très religieuse, Lancaster, Elle était catholique, Palais de Placentia, Elle était très jeune, Juin, Elle n'était pas jeune, Avril, Elle n'était pas intelligente, Le trône, Elle était intelligente, Il était, Elle était dodue, Elle était, Et, Le frère, Elle était la cousine, Le troisième enfant, Mais</p> |
| 6 | WW2- La Seconde Guerre Mondiale | <p>Group/order unknown vocabulary to help decode text in French.</p> <p>Improve their listening and reading skills.</p> <p>Name the countries and languages involved in WW2.</p> <p>Say what the differences were in city and country life during the war.</p> | <p>La Seconde Guerre Mondiale Le français, L'Angleterre, L'italien La France, L'allemand, L'Italie Le polonais, L'Allemagne, Le tchécoslovaque, La Pologne, La Tchécoslovaquie Les États-Unis Cher papa, Chère maman, Chers parents Aussi, mais, parce que, , et, Calme, Sans danger, Triste, Amusant, Convivial, Sombre, Sain, Difficile, Dangereux, Enfumé En Angleterre on parle.. Bonjour Hi!</p> |

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| | | <p>Learn to integrate all their new and previous language writing a letter.</p> <p>Home as an evacuee living in the countryside.</p> | <p>En France on parle.. In France you speak... Ça va? En Italie on parle.. Moi, ça va bien, En Allemagne on parle.. Moi, ça va mal En Pologne on parle... Je suis à la campagne, En Tchécoslovaquie on parle.. In Czechoslovakia you speak... Je suis en ville, En ville c'est... Aux Etats-Unis on parle.. À la campagne c'est... Grosses bises L'anglais A bientôt</p> |
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| Spring Term 2 | | | |
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| Year Group | Area of study | Key Knowledge / People / Events / Dates / Etc | Vocab |
| 1 | | | |
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| 3 | Animals- Les Animaux | Know, say and write the names of 10 animals in French | Un lion, Un oiseau, Un lapin, Un cheval, Un mouton, Un singe, Un canard, Un cochon, Une souris, Une vache, |
| 4 | Rooms of the House- Chez moi (My home) | <p>Say whether they live in a house or an apartment and say where it is.</p> <p>Repeat, recognise and attempt to spell up to ten nouns (including the correct article for each) for the rooms of the house in French.</p> <p>Tell somebody in French what rooms they have or do not have in their home.</p> <p>Ask somebody else in French what rooms they have or do not have in their home.</p> <p>Create a longer spoken or written passage about my house in French recycling previously learnt language, including introducing myself.</p> | <p>Où habites-tu? - Where do you live ? J'habite dans ... I live in... Une maison - a house Un appartement -a flat En ville – a town À la campagne – in the country À la montagne - in the mountains Au bord de la mer Dans un village</p> <p>Chez moi il y a... = In my home there is... / there are...</p> <p>Une cuisine = A kitchen Une salle à manger = A dining room Une salle de bains = A bathroom Une chambre = A bedroom Une buanderie = A utility room Un sous-sol = A basement Un bureau = An office / a study</p> |

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| | | | <p>Un salon = A living room Un garage = A garage Un jardin = a garden</p> <p>Chez moi il y a... = In my home there is... / there are... Chez moi il n'y a pas de... = In my home there is not... / there are no... Et = and Mais = but</p> <p>Je m'appelle... = My name is... J'ai ... ans = I am ... years old J'habite dans... = I live in...</p> |
| 5 | Habitats (Intermediate)- Les Habitats | <p>Tell somebody in French the key elements animals and plants need to survive in their habitat.</p> <p>Tell somebody in French examples of the most common habitats for plants and animals and give a named example of these habitats.</p> <p>Tell somebody in French which animals live in these different habitats.</p> <p>Tell somebody in French which plants live in these different habitats.</p> | <p>Les habitats – The habitats Le Groenland -The Greenland L a forêt tropicale- Tropical Rainforest La prairie- meadow In L'océan -The ocean L'Arctique The Artic Le desert- The desert L'Amazonie- The Amazonia Le Sahara -The Sahara Le parc national South Downs The South Downs national park L'Océan Pacifique The Pacific Ocean</p> <p>Les animaux et les plantes ont besoin de/d' The animals and the plants need.. Le chameau -The camel Le lapin- The rabbit L'ours blanc -The polar bear Le singe araignée- The spider monkey Le requin- The shark La nourriture -Food L'air- Air Un abri- Shelter L'eau-Water</p> |

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| | | | <p>Le soleil- Sun Les algues -The seaweed Les grands arbres The tall trees Les buissons- The bushes Les cactus- The cactus Les plantes résistantes -The hardy plants</p> <p>Habite (he/she/it) lives Habitent (they) live ...est un habitat dans... ...is a habitat in... Pousse (He/she/it) grows/ Poussent- (They) grow Dans-</p> |
| 6 | Habitats (Progressive)- Les Habitats | <p>Tell somebody in French some key facts about things that animals and plants need to survive in their various habitats.</p> <p>Tell somebody in French examples of the most common habitats for particular plants and animals and give an example of where these habitats can be found.</p> <p>Tell somebody in French what types of animals live in different habitats and what their particular adaptations are to best suit their environment.</p> <p>Tell somebody in French what types of plants live in different habitats and what their particular adaptations are to best suit their environment.</p> | <p>Les habitats -The habitats Le parc national des South Downs -The South Downs national park L'Océan Pacifique -The Pacific Ocean Le Groenland -The Greenland La forêt tropicale- The tropical rain forest La prairie- The meadow L'océan- The ocean Le désert -The desert L'Arctique- The Artic Le Sahara- The Sahara l'Amazonie- The Amazonia</p> <p>Les bras et la queue pour se balancer dans les grands arbres- The arms and the tail to balance itself in the tall trees Les animaux et les plantes ont besoin de/d' -The animals and the plants need.. Les yeux pour amplifier la lumière The eyes to intensify light Habite It/he/she lives/ Habitent They live Pousse It/he/she grows/ Poussent They grow Pas de raciness- Without roots Les bosses pour réserver de l'eau- The humps to store water Les pattes pour faire des grands bonds -The paws to make large hops/jumps</p> |

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| | | | <p>...est un habitat dans... ...is a habitat in...</p> <p>La fourrure blanche pour se camoufler- The white fur to camouflage itself</p> <p>Le requin- The shark</p> <p>Les algues- The seaweed</p> <p>Les grands arbres- The tall trees</p> <p>Le chameau -The camel</p> <p>Les feuilles- The leaves</p> <p>Les buissons- The bushes</p> <p>Le lapin- The rabbit</p> <p>Les racines -The roots</p> <p>Les tiges -The stems</p> <p>L'ours blanc- The polar bear</p> <p>Les cactus- The cactus</p> <p>Les épines -The spines</p> <p>Le singe araignée- The spider monkey</p> <p>Les plantes résistantes -The hardy plants</p> <p>Un abri -Shelter</p> <p>La nourriture -Food</p> <p>L'air- Air</p> <p>Le soleil- Sun</p> <p>L'eau -Water</p> <p>Dans-in</p> |
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| Summer Term 1 | | | |
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| Year Group | Area of study | Key Knowledge / People / Events / Dates / Etc | Vocab |
| 1 | | | |
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| 3 | Ancient Britain- L'ancienne histoire de la Grande Bretagne | <p>Learn and use the French for "I am" (Je suis), "I have" (J'ai) and "I live" (J'habite).</p> <p>Name in French, the six key periods of ancient Britain, introduced in chronological order.</p> | <p>L'âge de la pierre, L'âge du bronze, L'âge du fer, La période des Romains, La période des Anglo-Saxons, La période des Vikings, Je suis... Je suis un homme/une femme de... J'ai... = I have... Un silex, Une hache, Une épée, J'habite ... J'habite dans... Une grotte, Une cabane, Une maison ronde,</p> |

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| | | <p>Be able to say in French three of the types of people who lived in ancient Britain.</p> <p>Tell somebody in French the three key hunting tools used during the stone age, bronze age and iron age in ancient Britain.</p> <p>Name the three types of dwellings people lived in during the stone age, bronze age and iron age.</p> | |
| 4 | At the Café- Au Cafe | <p>Order from a selection of foods from a French menu.</p> <p>Order from a selection of drinks from a French menu.</p> <p>Order a French breakfast. Order typical French snacks. Ask for the bill.</p> <p>Remember how to say hello, goodbye, please and thank you.</p> | <p>Le petit déjeuner au café - Breakfast in the café Qu'est-ce tu prends pour le petit déjeuner?- What do you have for breakfast? Vous désirez? What would you like? Je prends... I would like...</p> <p>Du pain- Some bread De la confiture- Some jam Des biscottes- Some melba toast Des céréales- Cereal Une omelette au jambon- A ham omlette Un jus d'orange- An orange juice Une crêpe à la confiture- A pancake with jam Un café A black coffee Un sandwich au fromage- A cheese sandwich Un café au lait -A white coffee Un croque-monsieur- A toasted ham and cheese Un thé au citron- A lemon tea Un coca-cola- A coke Un thé au lait- A tea with milk Un orangina -A fizzy orange Un chocolat chaud- A hot chocolate Des frites- Some chips Un croissant- A croissant Du beurre -Some butter</p> <p>S'il vous plaît Please L'addition s'il vous plaît -The bill please Bonjour- Hello</p> |

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| | | | <p>Merci- Thank you Au revoir- Goodbye</p> |
| 5 | The Weather- Quel temps fait-il? | <p>Repeat and recognise the vocabulary for weather in French.</p> <p>Ask what the weather is like today.</p> <p>Say what the weather is like today.</p> <p>Create a French weather map.</p> <p>Describe the weather in different regions of France using a weather map with symbols.</p> | <p>Quel temps fait-il? What weather is it? Le temps The weather</p> <p>Il fait chaud- It is hot Il pleut- It is raining Il fait froid -It is cold Il neige- It is snowing Il y a un orage There is a storm Il y a du soleil- It is sunny Il y a du vent- It is windy Il fait beau- The weather is fine Il fait mauvais -The weather is not good</p> <p>Dans le nord de la France- In the north of France Dans le sud de la France- In the south of France Dans le centre de la France- In the centre of France Dans l'ouest de la France- In the west of France Dans l'est de la France- In the east of France</p> |
| 6 | The Weekend- Le Week-end | <p>Ask what the time is in French.</p> <p>Tell the time accurately in French.</p> <p>Learn how to say what they do at the weekend in French.</p> <p>Learn to integrate connectives into their work.</p> <p>Present an account of what they do and at what time at the weekend.</p> | <p>Le week-end The weekend</p> <p>Quelle heure est-il?- What time is it?</p> <p>Il est midi- It is midday Il est minuit- It is midnight Il est une heure- It is one o'clock Il est deux heures It is two o'clock Il est trois heures It is three o'clock Il est quatre heures It is four o'clock Il est cinq heures It is five o'clock Il est six heures It is six o'clock Il est sept heures It is seven o'clock Il est huit heures It is eight o'clock Il est neuf heures It is nine o'clock Il est dix heures It is ten o'clock Il est onze heures It is eleven o'clock</p> |

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| | | | <p>Il est douze heures It is twelve o'clock Et quart- Quarter past Et demie- Half past Moins le quart- Quarter to</p> <p>Je me lève- I get up Je prends mon petit déjeuner- I have my breakfast Je regarde la télé- I watch television Je lis des bandes dessinées- I read comics J'écoute de la musique- I listen to music Je joue à l'ordinateur- I play computer games Je joue au foot- I play football Je vais à la piscine- I go to the swimming pool Je vais au cinéma- I go to the cinema Je me couche- I go to sleep</p> <p>Et -And Après- After Aussi -Also Plus tard-Later on Finalement- Finally</p> |
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| Summer Term 2 | | | |
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| Year Group | Area of study | Key Knowledge / People / Events / Dates / Etc | Vocab |
| 1 | | | |
| 2 | | | |
| 3 | Little Red Riding Hood Le Petit Chaperon Rouge | Listen attentively and speak key phrases. Decode new words Rewrite key words Read and write key phrases- Once upon a time; what big eyes you have; what big ears you have Say, read, write 10 parts of the body | PARTS OF THE BODY- La tête, La bouche, Le nez, Les yeux, Les pieds, Les oreilles, Les genoux Petit Chaperon Rouge, La maison, La grand-mère, Le loup, Le bûcheron, La forêt, Les parents, Des gâteaux, Le corps |
| 4 | The Classroom En classe | Nouns for common classroom objects. Know and use the correct article. Negative form in French Classroom demands | Un taille crayon, Un cahier, Un crayon, Un bâton de colle, Un stylo, Une trousse, Un cartable, Un livre, Une gomme, Une règle, Une calculatrice, Des ciseaux, J'ai, Je n'ai pas de/d' Qu'est -ce qu'il y a dans ta trousse? |

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| | | | <p>Dans ma trousse j'ai..., Dans ma trousse je n'ai pas de,</p> <p>Écoutez, Écrivez, Répétez, Silence, Ouvrez vos cahiers, Fermez vos cahiers, Pensez, Lisez, Demandez, Levez la main</p> |
| 5 | Clothes- Les vêtements | <p>Repeat and recognise the vocabulary for a variety of clothes in French.</p> <p>Use the appropriate genders and articles for these clothes.</p> <p>Describe what they and other people are wearing.</p> <p>Use the verb PORTER in French.</p> <p>Say what they would wear in different weather.</p> | <p>Les vêtements The clothes Des gants A pair of gloves Un pantalon A pair of trousers Des bottes Boots Un maillot de bain- Swim wear Des collants Socks / tights Un pull A jumper Des sandales -Sandals Un tee shirt- A T-shirt Des lunettes- Sunglasses Un manteau -A coat Un chemisier- A blouse Un short -A pair of shorts Des chaussures- A pair of shoes Une robe -A dress Des chaussettes- A pair of socks Une cravate- A tie Une casquette A cap Une écharpe A scarf Une veste A jacket Une jupe A skirt Une chemise A shirt lundi (on) Monday mardi (on) Tuesday mercredi (on) Wednesday jeudi (on) Thursday vendredi (on) Friday samedi (on) Saturday dimanche (on) Sunday Je porte I wear /Tu portes You wear/ Il porte He wears/ Elle porte She wears/ Nous portons We wear/ Vous portez You all wear/ Ils portent They</p> |

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| | | | <p>wear (masculine or mixed group)/ Elles portent They wear (feminine group)</p> <p>À l'école je porte.. For school I wear.. Quand il fait beau je porte.. When it is nice weather I wear.. Quand il neige je porte.. When it snows I wear... Quand je suis en vacances je porte... When I am on holiday I wear..</p> |
| 6 | Me and the World- Moi dans le monde | <p>About the many countries in the Francophone world.</p> <p>About different festivals (religious and non-religious) around the world.</p> <p>That we are different and yet all the same.</p> <p>That we can all help to protect our planet.</p> <p>How to use “à” (when talking about living IN a city) and “en/au/aux” (when talking about living IN a country).</p> | <p>Je m'appelle... I am called... J'habite... I live... Je parle... I speak</p> <p>Il y a des défilés de chars. There are parades of floats. Il y a des feux d'artifice. There are fireworks. Il y a des plats spéciaux. There are special dishes. Il y a des défilés militaires. There are military parades. Ma fête préférée est le Mardi Gras. My favourite festival is Mardi Gras. Ma fête préférée est Noël. My favourite festival is Christmas. Ma fête préférée est Pâques. My favourite festival is Easter. Ma fête préférée est le jour de l'an. My favourite festival is New Year's Day. Ma fête préférée est le 14 juillet. My favourite festival is the 14th of July (Bastille Day). Ma fête préférée est la Fête du Canada. My favourite festival is Canada Day. Ma fête préférée est l'Aïd. My favourite festival is Eid.</p> <p>le français French/ l'anglais English . Qu'est-ce que tu vas faire pour protéger notre planète? What are you going to do to protect our planet?</p> |

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| | <p>Healthy Lifestyles- Manger et bouger</p> | <p>Name and recognise ten foods and drinks that are considered good for your health.</p> <p>Name and recognise ten foods and drinks that are considered bad for your health.</p> <p>Say what activities they do to keep in shape during the week.</p> <p>Say in general what they do to keep a healthy lifestyle.</p> <p>Learn to make a healthy recipe in French.</p> | <p>Je vais utiliser moins de papier. I am going to use less paper. Je vais utiliser moins de carton. I am going to use less cardboard. Je vais utiliser moins de plastique. I am going to use less plastic. Je vais utiliser moins d'eau. I am going to use less water.</p> <p>Parce que... because... À plus tard! See you later! / See you soon! À la prochaine! Until next time!</p> <p>Manger et bouger Eat and move Des céréales Some cereal/ Des légumes Some vegetables/ Des fruits Some fruit/ Des noix- Some nuts/ De la viande rouge Some red meat/ Du lait entier--- Some whole fat milk/ Du pain blanc Some white bread/ Du chocolat ---Some chocolate/ Du beurre Some butter/ Une recette saine- A healthy recipe/ Des bonbons Some sweets/ Du poisson- Some fish/ Des chips- Some crisps/ De la viande blanche -Some white meat/ Des frites -Some chips/ Du fromage allégé- Some low fat cheese/ Des boissons sucrées -Some fizzy drinks/ Du lait écrémé- Some skimmed milk / Des biscuits -Some biscuits/ Du pain complet- Some wholemeal bread/ De l'eau -Some water</p> <p>Boire To drink Épluchez! Peel/ Coupez! Cut/ Ajoutez! Add/ Mélangez! Mix/ Râpez! Grate/ Faites cuire! Cook</p> <p>Je joue au foot I play football Je fais des promenades I walk my dog Je fais de la natation I go swimming Je mange I eat</p> |
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| | | | <p>Je fais du cyclisme I go cycling Je bois I drink Je fais du judo I do judo Pour ma santé .. To stay in shape I... Je fais du tennis I play tennis Pour ma santé je mange .. To stay in good health I eat.. Je ne regarde pas la television I do not watch television Pour ma santé je bois .. To stay in good health I drink.. Je ne joue pas aux jeux électroniques I do not play electronic games Pour ma santé je ne mange pas de .. To stay in good health I don't eat.. Pour ma santé je ne bois pas de .. To stay in good health I don't drink.. Bon pour la santé Good for (your) health Mauvais pour la santé Bad for (your) health</p> |
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