

# Sparkenhoe French Curriculum

## Subject Rationale

The children start school with very limited, if any, French. The majority of children will already be bilingual to a certain extent, having English as a second language and speaking another language at home. For most children, their first language is non-European. They will begin learning French by starting with the basics, some key phrases and vocabulary with a strong emphasis on developing their Speaking and Listening skills. As they progress through school they will extend their vocabulary and start to build a repertoire of phrases to use, alongside developing reading and writing. These phrases will be used and adapted to new situations as the children move through KS2 and they will build up to conversational level. When children leave, they will have a natural curiosity and confidence to explore languages further and the foundations to allow them to engage with learning French or other languages at secondary school.

## Organisation

French is taught in all KS2 classes in three 6 week blocks during the year. In each block there are 50 minute **weekly lessons using the resources and units from Twinkl's PlanIt French**. These allow non specialist teachers to deliver accurate, engaging lessons which ensure the children are exposed to correct vocabulary and pronunciation.

The scheme of work has clear progression routes and objectives have been broken down into systematic steps to ensure children build upon previous learning.

## Key Stage 2

When the children start learning French in Key Stage 2, they have very little experience of speaking the language. However, the majority of children do speak another language, therefore the change in sentence structure and skill of translating from one language to another is already in place. Throughout Key Stage 2, the children learn the basics of French to deepen their understanding of the world and foster their curiosity. Using a structured scheme of work that systematically teaches the building blocks of French speech, the children start with relevant vocabulary, extending through to learning songs, answering and asking questions and being able to speak about a subject. Children also express their ideas and thoughts in French and the lessons provide opportunities to interact and communicate with others both in speech and in writing.

	<u>Block 1</u>	<u>Block 2</u>	<u>Block 3</u>
Year 3	<p><u>Getting to Know You</u></p> <p>Children will learn basics of the French language. They will specifically learn to greet each other, exchange names, ask how someone is, count to 10 and say how old they are.</p> <p>Outcome: Role play using own script</p>	<p><u>All About Me</u></p> <p>Children will understand and follow instructions, name parts of the body, identify colours and say what they are wearing.</p> <p>Outcome: Vocabulary Game</p>	<p><u>Family and Friends</u></p> <p>Children will learn how to identify and introduce family and pets and spell their names. They will also learn the names for places in their own home.</p> <p>Outcome: Comic strip cartoon</p>
Year 4	<p><u>All Around Town</u></p> <p>Children will learn to develop their intercultural understanding by being introduced to the sights of some typical French cities. They will also learn to describe places in a town, count to 100 and give their address in French.</p> <p>Outcome: Games Day</p>	<p><u>Going shopping</u></p> <p>Children will learn about the shopping experience in France. They will learn specific vocabulary for fruit, vegetables and clothes. They will learn key phrases in order to ask questions when shopping. The unit finishes with a role play lesson.</p> <p>Outcome: Role play conversations</p>	<p><b><u>What's the time?</u></b></p> <p><b>Children will learn how to tell the time: o'clock, half past, quarter past and quarter to.</b> They will learn how to read timetables and TV schedules and answer simple questions about these. The unit is drawn together with a final lesson which is a mathematics lesson, calculating the difference between two times.</p> <p>Outcome: French maths lesson</p>
Year 5	<p><u>All about ourselves</u></p> <p>Children will learn to describe their own appearance and are introduced to some key grammatical features of French, such as the position of adjectives. They have the opportunity to talk about their emotions and health, increasing their conversational skills.</p> <p>Outcome: Grammar posters</p>	<p><b><u>That's tasty!</u></b></p> <p>Children will learn key vocabulary related to food and drink. They will learn specific vocabulary of how to say what drinks they like, what they like to eat for breakfast, fillings for sandwiches, toppings for pizzas, what snacks they like and also the opening and closing times of shops.</p> <p>Outcome: Menu for a French café.</p>	<p><u>Friends and family</u></p> <p>Children will expand their vocabulary and consolidate their understanding of descriptive language, including subjective descriptions. They will learn how French adjectives must <b>'agree' with the noun they describe, in relation to both number and gender.</b> They will find out more about possessive adjectives and explain a family network in detail.</p> <p>Outcome: Draw and explain a family tree</p>
Year 6	<p><b><u>Let's go shopping</u></b></p> <p>Children learn about the shopping experience in France. Children will learn how to use the nuances of colour when describing the colours of clothes and how to use prepositional language. They will learn key phrases for asking the questions needed when going shopping. The unit concludes with a role play lesson, where children will take on the roles of shoppers and shopkeepers.</p> <p>Outcome: Role play</p>	<p><u>This is France</u></p> <p>Children learn key vocabulary related to France and, in particular, Paris. They will learn specific vocabulary to describe France's neighbours and positions/distances of a variety of cities. They will learn the French names for famous French landmarks and how to describe what people do when they visit Paris. One lesson focuses on famous French people and children will learn the French names for the areas that they were/are famous for. They will also learn key phrases connected to the themes which run through this unit.</p> <p>Outcome: Paris fact file</p>	<p><u>All in a day</u></p> <p>Children <b>learn how to tell the time: o'clock, half past, quarter past, quarter to and 5-minute intervals.</b> They will learn how to use 24-hour times and the way in which the French represent a.m. and p.m. times. The children use airport arrival and departure boards and a school timetable to consolidate and practise the skills learned.</p> <p>Outcome: French games day</p>

Within the French progression map objectives are broken down into incremental statements to ensure skills and knowledge are built upon and progression is clear.

For example the Year 6 All in a day unit, **builds directly on the work from the Year 4 unit "What's the time?"** The children will **recap their previous work on telling the time** and extend this into the 24hr clock and using the skills in a real life situation.