

Curriculum Map: Modern and Foreign Languages (French)

Intent :

At Randwick, our children learn French as part of the curriculum. The children are taught key vocabulary and phrases which are revisited throughout Key Stage 2. French is practised regularly and is often integrated as part of the routines of a normal school day.

The teachers inspire a passion for the language through catchy songs, games, videos, drama and stories. We give the children regular practise speaking French to instil confidence as learners of a new language and begin this in KS1. Reading, listening and writing further develop our children’s French language skills and offer the opportunity for the children to celebrate their learning.

French-themed days and visits from French speakers are planned into the school year and teach the children of Randwick about French culture.

Extra-curricular opportunities encourage a love of learning languages beyond the classroom. At Randwick, we value outward facing learners and we take full advantage of the globalised world in which we live; to support this we nurture links with schools in France. Such links are important as they connect the children with schools and communities beyond Stroud and give the children a purpose for learning French. The children always enjoy meeting other classes from around the world and love to exchange songs and letters.

How to help with French at Home

- Visit the library and borrow dual-language books (picture books are especially helpful)
- Listen to simple songs online (days of the week, counting songs, the weather etc)
- Conduct simple routines in French (saying "Hello" in the morning or asking for food)
- Watch or read French cartoons

KS1

MFL in KS1 will not be taught in discrete French lessons, but integrated throughout daily routines and other areas of the curriculum (Geography, Music, P4C)

Context for learning another language

In Years 1 and 2, children are introduced to the idea that people can communicate with each other using different languages and English is just one of many languages.

Children will be introduced to a range of simple greetings from different languages during register time.

Children who speak different languages at home will have the opportunity to share some of their greetings, songs and traditions.

Introducing French

French will be introduced to the children by finding the country France on the map through Geography lessons. Children will know that France is in the continent of Europe.

Children will learn the French greetings Bonjour (formal) and Salut (informal) and use them during register time.

The teacher will introduce him/herself as mademoiselle, madam or monsieur and encourage the children to incorporate this into their register greeting.

Children will learn how to say please (sil vous plait) and thank you (merci).

Children will learn some French songs and nursery rhymes.

Teachers will follow children’s interests and find other opportunities to introduce simple French vocabulary (colours, counting, animals could all be explored).

Randwick C of E Primary School

Cycle A	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3	Term 4	Term 5	Term 6
Kestrels Y3/4	<p>French Greetings with Puppets</p> <p>Key Skills Using puppets to practise a variety of French greetings and learning how to introduce themselves. Choosing the correct greeting based on the time of day.</p> <p>Key Knowledge To know that in French there are formal and informal greetings and when it is appropriate to use each one.</p> <p>To know that different greetings are used at different times of the day.</p> <p>To know that tone of voice can indicate a question.</p> <p>To know that a cedilla is the tail mark under the ç and that it changes the pronunciation of the c from a hard sound to a soft 's' sound.</p> <p>To know that French words are pronounced differently to the way they are spelt.</p>	<p>French adjectives of colour, size and shape</p> <p>Key Skills Describing shapes using adjectives of colour and size, learning the position of adjectives relative to the noun; noting cognates and practising language skills.</p> <p>Key Knowledge To know that a cognate is a word that is the same in both French and English e.g. un triangle.</p> <p>To know that a near-cognate is a word that is very similar but not identical in French and English e.g. un cercle.</p> <p>To know that adjectives of size are positioned in front of the noun in French e.g. un grand cercle.</p> <p>To know that adjectives of colour are positioned after the noun in French e.g. un cercle bleu.</p>	<p>Playground games - numbers and age</p> <p>Key Skills Counting in French from one to twelve, asking how old someone is and answering the same question, comparing sentence structures in French and English.</p> <p>Key Knowledge To understand that I can use known vocabulary, cognates and near cognates as clues to help me understand a text in French.</p> <p>To know that sentences are often structured differently in French and English.</p> <p>To know the sounds the common phonemes 'eu', 'oi', 'ou' and 'ui' make in French.</p> <p>To know the names of some Parisian landmarks.</p> <p>To know some French playground games.</p>	<p>In a French classroom</p> <p>Key Skills Responding to common classroom instructions through games. Learning vocabulary for classroom items. Understanding that every French noun is either 'masculine' or 'feminine.'</p> <p>Key Knowledge To know that, in French, a space is needed before and after ? and !</p> <p>To understand some of the similarities and differences between school in France and schools in the UK.</p> <p>To understand that every French noun is either masculine or feminine.</p> <p>To know that gender affects the form of the word un or une (the indefinite article).</p> <p>To know that when we turn the statement j'ai un/une (I have a...) into a negative je n'ai pas de (I don't have a...) then we change the article from un/une to de.</p>	<p>Bon appetit!</p> <p>Key Skills Counting in French up to thirty-one, expressing opinion about different foods, asking to buy produce. Understanding that French nouns have articles and recognising their plural form.</p> <p>Key Knowledge Coming soon!</p>	<p>Shopping for French food</p> <p>Key Skills Counting in French up to sixty, writing and performing an original version of a familiar story. Recognising key phonemes in written form and choosing the correct article according to the gender of a French noun.</p> <p>Key Knowledge Coming soon!</p>
Vocabulary	See Kapow Curriculum Mapping					

Cycle B	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3	Term 4	Term 5	Term 6
Kestrels Y3/4	<p>This is me</p> <p>Key Skills Using greetings and exchanging introductions, asking and answering questions and discovering some famous French Landmarks.</p> <p>Key Knowledge How the key phonemes u, on, and ou sound. How the acute accent è and the cedilla ç change the sound of the letter they are placed on in a word. Vocabulary for different greetings, introductions and feelings. That in French there are formal and informal greetings.</p>	<p>School days</p> <p>Key Skills Learning how to use definite and indefinite articles and school-related vocabulary to build descriptive spoken and written sentences; comparing similarities and differences between a school day in England and France, listening and reading to analyse key information.</p> <p>Key Knowledge Accurately repeating words containing the phonemes eu, oi, in, on, ou and writing these correctly. Some words are cognates: they have the same spelling and meaning in French and English. Some letters carry accents and these change the sound of those letters. Every French noun is either masculine or feminine. The gender of a French noun determines its definite article. The gender of a noun affects the form of the indefinite article un or une. Il y a is used to say 'there is/are'. When we turn the statement il y a (there is/are) into a negative il n'y a pas de/d' (there is not) then we change the article from un/une to de/d' (d' if the noun begins with a vowel). Basic sentence structure English and French have the same pattern: subject + verb + object.</p>	<p>Birthday Celebrations</p> <p>Key Skills Using numbers and dates to exchange information; comparing similarities and differences between birthday celebrations in France and in England; writing a birthday wish list using indefinite articles and nouns.</p> <p>Key Knowledge To become familiar with the key phonemes oi, in, eu, eau and those that are represented by the letters z/s, x and i. To know months, seasons, and days of the week in French are not capitalised unless used at the beginning of a sentence. To know c'est means 'it is'. To know bilingual dictionary abbreviations give us grammatical information about nouns and other words in French. To know in French un, and une are the equivalents of 'a/an'. To know the gender of a noun affects the form of the indefinite article un or une. To know in French the verb 'to have' is used for talking about age whereas the verb 'to be' is used in English.</p>	<p>Colourful Creatures - animals, colour and size</p> <p>Key Skills Learning the vocabulary for adjectives of size and colour; using noun gender agreement and considering how it impacts the article and adjectives; creating animal portraits.</p> <p>Key Knowledge To know that all nouns in French have a gender and that they are either masculine or feminine. To know that not all nouns that end in 'e' are feminine. To know that word order can differ in French compared to English. To know that adjectives of size go before the noun and adjectives of colour go after the noun in French. To know that some adjectives are irregular and do not follow a pattern. To know that adjectives must agree with the gender and number of the noun they are describing. To know how to find the gender of a noun by looking it up in the dictionary.</p>	<p>Fabulous French food</p> <p>Key Skills Learning how to eat out in France; ordering and paying the bill at a restaurant; asking and answering questions and making requests.</p> <p>Key Knowledge To become familiar with the key phonemes ch, ou, an, in, j/g before e or i. How intonation and gesture are used to differentiate between statements and questions. Basic sentence structure in English and French has the same pattern: subject + verb + object. Conjunctions such as et can be used to link phrases. Some words are cognates: they have the same spelling and meaning in French and English: la pizza, le hot-dog. Accents in French can change the sound of a letter. Placing ne...pas around the verb makes it negative: ne + verb + pas. To know the currency used in France is euros and to recognise some of the notes and coins. In French there is a formal and informal version of the word for 'you' and when to use which one.</p>	<p>Gourmet tour of France</p> <p>Key Skills Listen and respond to single words, short phrases and full sentences. Use visual and contextual clues to make predictions about the meaning of unfamiliar vocabulary. Discuss similarities and differences between customs and traditions in France and the UK. Order typical French food and/or drink.</p> <p>Key Knowledge Some words are cognates: they have the same spelling and meaning in French and English: le train, le taxi. The word order is sometimes different in French compared to English. You can make a statement into a question simply by changing the intonation of your voice in French.</p>
Vocabulary	See Kapow Curriculum Mapping					

Cycle A	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3	Term 4	Term 5	Term 6
<p>Sparrowhawks</p> <p>Y5/6</p>	<p>Portraits - describing in French</p> <p>Key Skills Learning adjectives for describing people's physical appearance and their personality. Creating simple sentences ensuring that the adjectives agree with the gender of the noun.</p> <p>Key Knowledge To recognise the definite article in the plural form. To identify adjectives in feminine and plural forms. To know that most adjectives change depending on whether the noun they describe is masculine, feminine or plural. To recognise that some adjectives are irregular and do not follow a rule. To understand how and why adjectives must agree with the noun they are describing. To recognise the difference in the placement of adjectives in French and English. To know which subject pronoun to employ when talking about someone else. To know that certain letters at the end of a word in French are not pronounced. To explain the meaning of the term 'definite article' and know that its form depends on the gender of the noun.</p>	<p>Meet my French family</p> <p>Key Skills Learning family and relations vocabulary, the possessive adjective: 'my' and 'how' to express likes and dislikes. Learning to compose a written composition by recycling and re-ordering known words and phrases.</p> <p>Key Knowledge To know that the choice of indefinite article will depend on whether the noun is masculine or feminine, and in the singular or plural form. To know that when talking about something we do not have, the indefinite article is replaced with 'de' in a negative structure. To know that when a sentence refers to both masculine and feminine people or things, the masculine gender takes precedence. To know that the possessive adjective 'my' depends on the noun to which it refers and that it must agree with the gender and number of that noun. To know that when a singular feminine noun begins with a vowel, the masculine form of the possessive adjective is used to harmonise pronunciation. To know that there is no possessive apostrophe in French and that this changes the word order in the sentence.</p>	<p>Clothes - getting dressed in France</p> <p>Key Skills Learning vocabulary to describe items of clothing, along with the different forms of the indefinite article. Expressing opinions about outfits in French.</p> <p>Key Knowledge To understand adjectival position in a sentence. To know what adjectival agreement means. To know that some adjectives are invariable and do not change in the feminine and plural forms. To know that some adjectives are irregular and do not follow a pattern for adjectival agreement. To know when to use an indefinite article or a possessive adjective. To know that the last consonant in a word in French is pronounced if it followed by an 'e'. To know how to use a bilingual dictionary to cross check the correct meaning of a word.</p>	<p>French weather</p> <p>Key Skills Learning phrases to describe the weather and vocabulary for the compass points, along with counting from 1 -100 in multiples of ten. Delivering a weather report by recycling known words and phrases.</p> <p>Key Knowledge To know that Celsius is used to measure temperature in Europe. To know the punctuation spaces required when using two or more-part punctuation marks and symbols in French. To know how to use the partitive article 'de' with specific weather structures. To know how the preposition à changes when used with the definite article of a noun, and that this depends on the gender and number of the noun. To name several conjunctions that can be used to extend and link sentences.</p>	<p>Exploring the French speaking world</p> <p>Key Skills Learning about French speaking countries, learning to give and follow directions in French, discussing climate and using comparative Language.</p> <p>Key Knowledge To know how to contract the preposition 'à' when it is used with the definite article of a noun. To know how to contract 'de' when it is used with the definite article of a noun. To know which specific verbs must be used with the three categories of weather expressions. To locate French-speaking countries on a map. To name some features of countries in the French-speaking world. To show understanding of national identity and begin to consider stereotypes.</p>	<p>Planning a French holiday</p> <p>Key Skills Learning to use a combination of present and near-future tenses, and becoming familiar with holiday-related vocabulary around packing a suitcase and planning a journey.</p> <p>Key Knowledge To know when to use an indefinite article or a possessive adjective. To know that the near future tense in French is created by using the verb 'aller' in the present tense and a second verb in the infinitive form. To know that the choice of preposition before a country name depends on the gender of the country name. To understand the rules for adjectival agreement and placement. To know that the verb 'aller' is irregular. Explain how to create the near future tense in French. To know how to change indefinite articles to possessive adjectives. To explain the rules for adjectival agreement and determine where different types of adjectives are placed in a sentence.</p>
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Cycle B	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3	Term 4	Term 5	Term 6
<p>Sparrowhawks</p> <p>Y5/6</p>	<p>French transport</p> <p>Key Skills Using language detective skills to spot cognates, learn transport-related vocabulary and construct sentences using parts of the verb 'aller' with prepositions.</p> <p>Key Knowledge Planning, asking, and answering questions. Using a bilingual dictionary to check the spelling, and meaning of words and to source new language. Extending sentences using connectives and a range of adjectives. Giving and justifying opinions. Applying accurate sound-spelling links. Using the preposition y (there) to indicate a place and avoid repetition. Correctly placing ne...pas (don't in this context) around the verb to create a negative phrase. Pronouncing the phonemes ou, in, au, on and, oi accurately.</p>	<p>In my French house</p> <p>Key Skills Learning how to describe a house, naming the different rooms and who lives there. Learning about prepositions to explain where items are arranged in their bedrooms.</p> <p>Key Knowledge How to identify cognates and near cognates. How to change the definite articles le/la - the, to un/une - a/an. How the ending of a regular verb, habiter - to live, changes in the first, second, and third person singular forms.</p>	<p>French music celebrations</p> <p>Key Skills Learning vocabulary to name musical instruments and types of music. Forming extended sentences using opinion verbs, conjunctions and adjectives to express opinions about music.</p> <p>Key Knowledge To know that a change in voice intonation can indicate when a question is being asked. To know a range of ways to ask questions in French using statements and voice inflexion, by placing a question phrase e.g est-ce que at the beginning of a statement, or by inverting the subject and verb: quel genre de musique aimes-tu ? To know whether to use the pronouns il 'he' or elle 'she' when describing someone. To know that compound sentences join two simple sentences together using connectives such as et and mais. To know that ne is contracted to n' when followed by a vowel. To know how to conjugate the verbs aller, jouer and faire. To know that parce que and/or car (because) can be used to extend a sentence and give a justification.</p>	<p>French verbs in a week</p> <p>Key Skills Identifying the infinitive form of verbs and subject pronouns, grouping French verbs and learning that there are regular and irregular verbs.</p> <p>Key Knowledge To know that a change in voice intonation can indicate when a question is being asked. To know all subject pronouns in French and that je contracts to j' when the verb begins with a vowel. To know that the endings of French verb groups (er/ir/re) determine the pattern for how the verb is conjugated. To know that the same verb is not always used in English and French for a given phrase: when speaking about age and being hungry in French, the verb avoir (to have) is used, not the verb to be as in English. To know that ne is contracted to n' when followed by a vowel: je n'aime pas courir.</p>	<p>Visiting a town in France</p> <p>Key Skills Giving and following simple directions using the imperative form of the verb, sentence building using opinion verbs and adjectives and role-playing buying tickets for travel.</p> <p>Key Knowledge That an understanding of different sounds in French can help when attempting to pronounce new vocabulary. Partitive articles describe where something is placed, e.g. le livre est à côté du stylo. A range of prepositions to describe the position of objects. Conjugation means the way verbs change to match the pronoun. Some verbs do not follow regular patterns, including avoir - to have, and aller - to go.</p>	<p>French sport and the Olympics</p> <p>Key Skills Conjugating the verb 'aller' - to go, identifying correct prepositions, learning sports vocabulary and how to express preferences plus the infinitive.</p> <p>Key Knowledge To know that an understanding of different sounds in French can help when attempting to pronounce new vocabulary. To know whether to use the pronouns il - he, or elle - she, when describing someone. To know all subject pronouns in French and that je contracts to j' when the verb begins with a vowel. To know that the endings of French verb groups (er/ir/re) determine the pattern for how the verb is conjugated. To know that the same verb is not always used in English and French for a given phrase.</p>
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