



Bishop Ellis Catholic Voluntary Academy



Modern Foreign Languages Intent

At Bishop Ellis Catholic Primary School, we aim to provide a high-quality languages curriculum in order to foster pupils' curiosity and deepen their understanding of God's world. The curriculum will 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 will provide opportunities for them to communicate for practical purposes, learn new ways of thinking and read great literature in the original language. We aim for our French curriculum to provide the foundation for learning further languages, equipping our children to study and work in other countries.

Our 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.

Our French curriculum will provide an appropriate balance of spoken and written language and will lay the foundations for further foreign language teaching at key stage 3. It will enable children 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. Our main focus of study in French is on practical communication.

BISHOP ELLIS FRENCH CURRICULUM PLAN

CYCLE A

TERM	ADVENT 1	ADVENT 2	LENT 1	LENT 2	PENTECOST 1	PENTECOST 2
Reception						
KS1						
LKS2	<p>Greetings and Numbers</p> <p>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>Recall the numbers one to twelve in French, with generally accurate pronunciation, in particular vowel and combination sounds ('un', 'eu', 'oi', and 'in').</p> <p>Ask and answer a question about their age.</p> <p>Recognise number words.</p>	<p>Adjectives of colour, size and shape.</p> <p>To listen carefully to instructions to build correct sequences of three to four colour blocks.</p> <p>To know how to correctly identify a described shape,</p> <p>To know cognates, finding shapes that they are asked for.</p> <p>To know how to use please and thank you.</p> <p>To know how to describe some of the shapes in their work using language of colour, size or shape.</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>Food and drink</p> <p>To know that some American and English words are borrowed by the French such as le hot-dog and le hamburger.</p> <p>To know that the currency used in France is Euros and to recognise some of the notes and coins.</p> <p>To read and say amounts of money in French.</p> <p>To say the names of French shops correctly.</p> <p>To know the names of basic foods.</p>			
UKS2	<p>Portraits- describing in French.</p> <p>To understand that adjectives change if they describe a feminine noun.</p> <p>To understand a simple description of hair and eye colour</p> <p>To know that there are adjectives that follow the noun in French</p> <p>To know that if the noun is plural, like 'hairs' or 'eyes', then the adjective becomes plural too.</p> <p>sentences to describe someone's appearance</p> <p>To know words that describe personality traits</p> <p>To describe personality traits of friends</p> <p>To know how to change most adjectives to describe a girl (or a feminine noun)</p>	<p>Extended Family.</p> <p>To know and use phrases to say if I have a brother or sister.</p> <p>To be able to name different family members on a family tree.</p> <p>To know how to describe family members.</p> <p>To know how to organise words correctly to build phrases and sentences</p> <p>Know how to use ideas to form an original short paragraph</p>	<p>Weather</p> <p>To know weather phrases and recognise their meanings.</p> <p>To know responses to show understanding of weather phrases.</p> <p>To know how to repeat new phrases with accurate pronunciation.</p> <p>To know the correct direction using compass points.</p> <p>To know where to place weather symbols in the correct locations on a map.</p> <p>To know the correct number for their temperature.</p>			

BISHOP ELLIS FRENCH CURRICULUM PLAN

CYCLE B

TERM	ADVENT 1	ADVENT 2	LENT 1	LENT 2	PENTECOST 1	PENTECOST 2
Reception						
KS1						
LKS2	<p>This is me. To know that, in French, adjectives change if they describe a girl or a feminine noun and that this is called adjectival agreement. To know that most (but not all) adjectives take an extra 'e' at the end of the word to make it feminine. To know that most adjectives go after the noun in French. To know that if the noun in a sentence is plural then the adjective describing it also becomes plural. To know that the feminine and masculine form of some adjectives can sound quite different e.g. vert/verte, heureux/heureuse.</p>	<p>French numbers, calendars and birthdays. To know how to say the numbers to 31 in French. To know how to say all the days of the week, working out the words for yesterday and today. To know the French months and match them to their English equivalents. To know how to ask when someone's birthday is and give the number and month of their birthday. To know and say the seasons of the year. To know how to translate the date from English to French. To know some of the similarities and differences between school in France and schools in the UK.</p>	<p>Clothes To know and pronounce new words, recognising that some are masculine and take un, some feminine and take une and some plural and take des. To know how to convert the indefinite article to a possessive adjective. To know how to correctly identify items of clothing based on the written word. To know how to say the words for items of clothing with accurate pronunciation. To know that you put the colour adjective after the noun. To know how to say a sentence using J'aime or Je n'aime pas. To know how to use il/elle correctly and put the adjective in the correct position in relation to the noun. To know how to put the right agreement on the adjective where relevant.</p>			
UKS2	<p>In my house. To know the different types of houses and their rooms in French. To know how to ask and answer questions using vocabulary about houses. To know and understand the elements of a house and family. To know how to label a bedroom and use the related vocabulary in simple sentences. To know how to accurately use prepositions verbally as well as in written sentences. To know how to describe all the rooms in their house. To know how to describe where they live and with whom.</p>	<p>French Verbs in a week. To understand that French verbs take different forms. To know that the infinitive is the basic form of the verb which in English is usually expressed as 'to [do something]' (e.g. 'to run'). To know that there are three different endings for French verbs in the infinitive form: those that end -er, those that end -ir and those that end -re. To know that the ending of regular -er verbs changes to go with the subject pronoun. To know that the French use guillemets << >> in the same way that the speech marks are used in English. To know that some verbs do not follow regular patterns, such as 'avoir' (to have) and 'être' (to be). To know how to conjugate the verbs 'avoir' and 'être'.</p>	<p>Shopping in France. To know that the pattern of building larger numbers changes beyond 70 by adding the teen numbers to 60, e.g. soixante-dix (70), soixante-onze, soixante-douze. To know that the word for 80 means 'four twenties' – quatre-vingts, and numbers up to 100 are built by continuing to count on from quatre-vingt, e.g. quatre-vingt-neuf (89), quatre-vingt-dix (90), quatre-vingt-onze (91). To know that there are clues in the words for the multiples of 10, e.g. cinquante (50). To know that 'de' translates as 'of' or 'some' and know that it changes when coupled with 'le' to become 'du' (not 'de le') and when coupled with 'les' to become 'des' (not 'de les').</p>			