



French Progression Map

Intent

Catherine Cheater French offers a carefully planned sequence of lessons, ensuring progressive coverage of the skills required by the national curriculum. Our curriculum has been chosen to allow opportunity for children to gradually build on their skills and simply be confident enough to speak some conversational French. CC French enables children to express their ideas and thoughts in French and provides opportunities to interact and communicate with others both in speech and in writing. At the heart of the curriculum is the desire to expose children to authentic French, so the scheme offers regular opportunities to listen to native speakers. We also aim to build in expert teaching in the form of French Days by Mrs Mundy a secondary French specialist. On these days, children get more of a French experience!

In Lower KS2, children acquire basic skills and understanding of French with a strong emphasis placed on developing their Speaking and Listening skills. These will be embedded and further developed in Upper KS2, alongside Reading and Writing, gradually progressing onto more complex language concepts and greater learner autonomy.

Our aim is to prepare children in knowledge but also confidence to take their next steps in language learning.

Implementation

Lessons are sequenced so that prior learning is considered and opportunities for revision of language and grammar are built in. Our lessons and resources help children to build on prior knowledge alongside the introduction of new skills. A series of lessons are suggested, providing structure and context as well as offering an insight into the culture of French-speaking countries and communities. The introduction and revision of key vocabulary and grammatical structures is built into each lesson – this is often in song, French books and games. This vocabulary is then included in display materials and additional resources so that children have opportunities to repeat and revise their learning.

Impact

We want to ensure that French is loved by teachers and pupils across school, therefore encouraging them to embark on further language studies. Impact can also be measured through key questioning skills built into lessons, low stakes quizzes which aid in targeting next steps in learning. Children from our school tend to do well at MFL and we often hear from local secondary schools where children from Powerstock stand out as linguists!

LKS2	UKS2
<p>Children listen attentively to spoken language and show understanding by joining in and responding.</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a repeat modelled words; b listen and show understanding of single words through physical response; c repeat modelled short phrases; d listen and show understanding of short phrases through physical response. 	<p>Children listen attentively to spoken language and show understanding by joining in and responding.</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a listen and show understanding of simple sentences containing familiar words through physical response; b listen and understand the main points from short, spoken material in French; c listen and understand the main points and some detail from short, spoken material in French.
<p>Children engage in conversation; ask and answer questions; express opinions and respond to those of others; seek clarification and help.</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a recognise a familiar question and respond with a simple rehearsed response; b ask and answer a simple and familiar question with a response; c express simple opinions such as likes, dislikes and preferences; d ask and answer at least two simple and familiar questions with a response. 	<p>Children engage in conversation; ask and answer questions; express opinions and respond to those of others; seek clarification and help.</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a engage in a short conversation using a range of simple, familiar questions; b ask and answer more complex questions with a scaffold of responses; c express a wider range of opinions and begin to provide simple justification; d converse briefly without prompts.
<p>Children speak in sentences, using familiar vocabulary, phrases and basic language structures.</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a name objects and actions and may link words with a simple connective; b use familiar vocabulary to say a short sentence using a language scaffold; c speak about everyday activities and interests; d refer to recent experiences or future plans. 	<p>Children speak in sentences, using familiar vocabulary, phrases and basic language structures.</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a say a longer sentence using familiar language; b use familiar vocabulary to say several longer sentences using a language scaffold; c refer to everyday activities and interests, recent experiences and future plans; d vary language and produce extended responses.

<p>Children develop accurate pronunciation and intonation so that others understand when they are using familiar words and phrases.</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a identify individual sounds in words and pronounce accurately when modelled; b start to recognise the sound of some letter strings in familiar words and pronounce when modelled; c adapt intonation to ask questions or give instructions; d show awareness of accents, elisions and silent letters; begin to pronounce words accordingly. 	<p>Children develop accurate pronunciation and intonation so that others understand when they are using familiar words and phrases.</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a pronounce familiar words accurately using knowledge of letter string sounds to support, observing silent letter rules; b appreciate the impact of accents and elisions on sound and apply increasingly confidently when pronouncing words; c start to predict the pronunciation of unfamiliar words in a sentence using knowledge of letter strings, liaison and silent letter rules; d adapt intonation, for example to mark questions and exclamations.
<p>Children present ideas and information orally to a range of audiences.</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a name nouns and present a simple rehearsed statement to a partner; b present simple rehearsed statements about themselves, objects and people to a partner; c present ideas and information in simple sentences using familiar and rehearsed language to a partner or a small group of people. 	<p>Children present ideas and information orally to a range of audiences.</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a manipulate familiar language to present ideas and information in simple sentences; b present a range of ideas and information, using prompts, to a partner or a small group of people; c present a range of ideas and information, without prompts, to a partner or a group of people.
<p>Children describe people, places, things and actions orally.</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a say simple familiar words to describe people, places, things and actions using a model; b say a simple phrase that may contain an adjective to describe people, places, things and actions using a language scaffold; c say one or two short sentences that may contain an adjective to describe people, places, things and actions. 	<p>Children describe people, places, things and actions orally.</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a say several simple sentences containing adjectives to describe people, places, things and actions using a language scaffold; b manipulate familiar language to describe people, places, things and actions, maybe using a dictionary; c use a wider range of descriptive language in their descriptions of people, places, things and actions.
<p>Children read carefully and show understanding of words, phrases and simple writing.</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a read and show understanding of familiar single words; b read and show understanding of simple phrases and sentences containing familiar words. 	<p>Children read carefully and show understanding of words, phrases and simple writing.</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a read and show understanding of simple sentences containing familiar and some unfamiliar language; b read and understand the main points from short, written material; c read and understand the main points and some detail from short, written material.

<p>Children broaden their vocabulary and develop their ability to understand new words that are introduced into familiar written material, including through using a dictionary.</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a use strategies for memorisation of vocabulary; b make links with English or known language to work out the meaning of new words; c use context to predict the meaning of new words; d begin to use a bilingual dictionary to find the meaning of individual words in French and English. 	<p>Children broaden their vocabulary and develop their ability to understand new words that are introduced into familiar written material, including through using a dictionary.</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a use a range of strategies to determine the meaning of new words (links with known language, cognates, etymology, context); b use a bilingual dictionary to identify the word class; c use a bilingual paper/online dictionary to find the meaning of unfamiliar words and phrases in French and in English.
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<p>Children develop accurate pronunciation and intonation so that others understand when they are reading aloud familiar words and phrases.</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a identify individual sounds in words and pronounce accurately when modelled; b start to read and recognise the sound of some letter strings in familiar words and pronounce when modelled; c adapt intonation to ask questions; d show awareness of accents, elisions and silent letters; begin to pronounce words accordingly. 	<p>Children develop accurate pronunciation and intonation so that others understand when they are reading aloud familiar words and phrases.</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a read and pronounce familiar words accurately using knowledge of letter string sounds to support, observing silent letter rules; b appreciate the impact of accents and elisions on sound and apply increasingly confidently when pronouncing words; c start to predict the pronunciation of unfamiliar words in a sentence using knowledge of letter strings, liaison and silent letter rules; d adapt intonation for example to mark questions and exclamations in a short, written passage.
<p>Children write phrases from memory, and adapt these to create new sentences, to express ideas clearly.</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a write single familiar words from memory with understandable accuracy; b write familiar short phrases from memory with understandable accuracy; c replace familiar vocabulary in short phrases written from memory to create new short phrases. 	<p>Children write phrases from memory, and adapt these to create new sentences, to express ideas clearly.</p> <p>Children can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a write a simple sentence from memory using familiar language; b write several sentences from memory with familiar language with understandable accuracy; c replace vocabulary in sentences written from memory to create new sentences with understandable accuracy.

Children describe people, places, things and actions in writing.

Children can:

- a** copy simple familiar words to describe people, places, things and actions using a model;
- b** write a simple phrase that may contain an adjective to describe people, places, things and actions using a language scaffold;
- c** write one or two simple sentences that may contain an adjective to describe people, places, things and actions.

Children describe people, places, things and actions in writing.

Children can:

- a** write several simple sentences containing adjectives to describe people, places, things and actions using a language scaffold;
- b** manipulate familiar language to describe people, places, things and actions, maybe using a dictionary;
- c** use a wider range of descriptive language in their descriptions of people, places, things and actions.

Children explore the patterns and sounds of language through songs and rhymes and link the spelling, sound and meaning of words.

Children can:

- a** listen and identify specific words in songs and rhymes and demonstrate understanding;
- b** listen and identify specific phrases in songs and rhymes and demonstrate understanding.

Children explore the patterns and sounds of language through songs and rhymes and link the spelling, sound and meaning of words.

Children can:

- a** listen and identify rhyming words and specific sounds in songs and rhymes;
- b** follow the text of familiar songs and rhymes, identifying the meaning of words;
- c** read the text of familiar songs and rhymes and identify patterns of language and link sound to spelling.

Children appreciate stories, songs, poems and rhymes in the language.

Children can:

- a** join in with actions to accompany familiar songs, stories and rhymes;
- b** join in with words of a song or storytelling.

Children 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.

Children can:

- a** show awareness of word classes – nouns, adjectives, verbs and connectives and be aware of similarities in English;
- b** name the gender of nouns; name the indefinite and definite articles for both genders and use correctly; say how to make the plural form of nouns;
- c** recognise and use partitive articles;
- d** name the first and second person singular subject pronouns; use the correct form of some regular and high frequency verbs in the present tense with first and second person;
- e** name the third person singular subject pronouns; use the present tense of some high frequency verbs in the third person singular;
- f** use a simple negative form (ne... pas);
- g** show awareness of the position and masculine/feminine agreement of adjectives and start to demonstrate use;
- h** recognise and use the first person possessive adjectives (mon, ma, mes);
- i** recognise a high frequency verb in the imperfect tense and in the simple future and use as a set phrase;
- j** conjugate a high frequency verb (aller – to go) in the present tense; show awareness of subject-verb agreement;
- k** use simple prepositions in their sentences;
- l** use the third person singular and plural of the verb 'être' in the present tense.