



MFL at Yardley Gobion CE Primary School



YGPS Curriculum Drivers

Inspired – children will experience opportunities to hear and speak French. They will listen to native speakers alongside those with English as a first language. They will converse with confidence and see how sharing a language can open up another country for a visitor.

Ambitious – learning will encourage children to hear, speak, read and write in French. Opportunities to understand the technicalities of language will be taught and developed.

Knowledgeable – Children will appreciate the challenges of learning a MFL as well as the benefits. They will find ways to develop their independence, using dictionaries and technology. They will be able to talk with increasing skill about how their knowledge helps them to determine the meaning of new language they are exposed to.

Enquiring – children will be encouraged to ask questions about the culture and people of France as they discover more about the language. They will recognise the differences between our language structure and French and want to understand it in a similar way.

Confident – children will have opportunities to experience French first hand, through reading, writing and spoken activities. They will be encouraged to try their skills and learn how language develops when they are using it regularly.



Sequencing of Content

The key elements of language are revisited throughout the cycle of learning.

Real examples of language are used to make the language “live”.

Learning journeys allow children to speak, read and write in every session.



Big ideas

- Understand and respond to spoken and written language
- Speak with increasing fluency to convey meaning
- Can write for different purposes and audiences



Deepening Concepts

- By structuring learning by,
- Speaking & Listening
 - Reading & Writing
 - Grammar
 - Pronunciation & Spelling

Children’s knowledge will be strengthened through regular revisiting, connecting knowledge and consolidation



Retrieval Practice

Children take part in regular retrieval practice activities, such as games, songs and poetry that allow the recall of knowledge.

Remembering information and knowledge is celebrated and is part of the YGPS culture.



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	Lower Key Stage 2	Upper Key Stage 2
Year A	<p>Speaking & Listening Listen and show understanding of single words through physical or spoken response.</p> <p>Reading & Writing Read and show understanding of familiar single words and phrases</p> <p>Grammar Name, identify and use parts of speech</p> <p>Pronunciation & Spelling Spell certain words Say some alphabet letters Know how to say a capital letter</p>	<p>Speaking & Listening Tell and understand the time on the hour, the half hour, the quarter hour. Understand and use numbers 0-60</p> <p>Reading & Writing Use writing frames to create simple, complex and compound sentences.</p> <p>Grammar Know that some adjectives precede the noun, and that others follow it Know how nouns and adjectives agree by gender and number</p> <p>Pronunciation & Spelling Know how to pronounce the phoneme represented by the digraph qu, in both French and English.</p>
	<p>Speaking & Listening Recognise a familiar question and respond with a simple rehearsed response. Use C'est as an opener to a question or a statement</p> <p>Reading & Writing Understand the role of punctuation</p> <p>Grammar Identify cognates / shared words</p> <p>Pronunciation & Spelling Phonics and pronunciation Pronounce the phoneme [ɛ̃] or [oɛ̃] as in un Pronounce the phoneme [y] as in tu.</p>	<p>Speaking & Listening Understand and use a range of questions; be able to use tone of voice, inversion and question words</p> <p>Reading & Writing Create compound written sentences using a coordinating conjunction</p> <p>Grammar Know how nouns and adjectives agree by gender and number Know how to form questions using tone of voice, and inversion.</p> <p>Pronunciation & Spelling Notice the circumflex accent in some words, e.g. âge Know how the pronunciation and spelling of an adjective can change when it agrees with a feminine noun.</p>
	<p>Speaking & Listening Speak in sentences - Speak or read aloud using intonation to help convey meaning.</p> <p>Reading & Writing Write and say simple familiar words to describe people, places, things and actions using a model.</p> <p>Grammar Translation - Know that we translate ideas, not words (one language is not a copy of another)</p> <p>Pronunciation & Spelling Phonics and Punctuation Know that the final consonant in a word is almost always silent, e.g. Paris Know that the acute accent changes the sound of the letter e, e.g. Sacré-Coeur</p>	<p>Speaking & Listening Use speaking frames to create simple, complex and compound sentences. Create compound spoken sentences using a coordinating conjunction</p> <p>Reading & Writing Create complex written sentences using a subordinating conjunction Be familiar with a simple letter format</p> <p>Grammar Understand and use the terms clause, main clause, subordinate clause, simple, compound and complex sentences</p> <p>Pronunciation & Spelling Know that a capital letter is not given to days of the week in French.</p>



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	Lower Key Stage 2	Upper Key Stage 2
Year B	<p>Speaking & Listening Questions- Use rising intonation to create or recognise a spoken question Use question words to create or recognise a spoken question, e.g. où?</p> <p>Reading & Writing Use question words and punctuation (question mark) to create or recognise a question in written form</p> <p>Grammar Name, identify and use parts of speech</p> <p>Pronunciation & Spelling Understand the concept of liaison. Understand the concept of elision Know that an apostrophe is used in writing when elision occurs</p>	<p>Speaking & Listening Know that there is a formal and informal/familiar register of speech in French and recognise examples of each.</p> <p>Reading & Writing Use writing frames to create simple, complex and compound sentences. Create compound written sentences using a relative pronoun</p> <p>Grammar Understand and use the terms infinitive, conjugated, regular, irregular, stem and ending Know that the verb ending must agree with the subject.</p> <p>Pronunciation & Spelling Notice the cedilla in some words, e.g. Ça va? Know how to write it, and know how to pronounce words in which it appears</p>
	<p>Speaking & Listening Ask spoken questions using a range of question words and create simple spoken responses Create a compound spoken sentence by using a conjunction to link 2 simple sentences</p> <p>Reading & Writing Create simple written sentences</p> <p>Grammar Use negative and fronted adverbials and adverbial pronouns.</p> <p>Pronunciation & Spelling Know that there are exceptions to the silent final consonant rule, e.g. ours , in which the final ‘s’ is sounded out</p>	<p>Speaking & Listening Understand and use a range of questions; be able to recognise and ask spoken questions using a question tag.</p> <p>Reading & Writing Create complex written sentences using a subordinating conjunction</p> <p>Grammar Recognise some possessive adjectives. Know that a possessive adjective must agree with the noun it is modifying.</p> <p>Pronunciation & Spelling Know that the circumflex can be used over any vowel to show that a historical letter has disappeared from the spelling of the word, e.g. âge, château.</p>
	<p>Speaking & Listening Read aloud the text of familiar rhymes, stories or songs. Read aloud some simple sentences</p> <p>Reading & Writing Create a compound written sentence by using a conjunction to link 2 simple sentences</p> <p>Grammar Know that in French, nouns have a grammatical gender, masculine and feminine Know that in English, nouns do not have a grammatical gender</p> <p>Pronunciation & Spelling Notice the grave accent in some words</p>	<p>Speaking & Listening Use speaking frames to create simple, complex and compound sentences. Create compound spoken sentences using a relative pronoun</p> <p>Reading & Writing Know how to write the date, including details of syntax, capital letters and punctuation. Know a range of conventions for writing the date in numerical format</p> <p>Grammar Know how nouns and adjectives agree by gender and number; Know that some adjectives are invariable (they do not agree by gender or number)</p> <p>Pronunciation & Spelling Recognise the oe ligature in certain French words, and be able to write it correctly, e.g. soeur .</p>