



## French Progression

	Year 3/4	Year 5/6
<b>Speaking</b>	<p>Pupils start to speak in the foreign language and work on building up their memory skills. Pupils will repeat &amp; then recall from memory with good pronunciation and high accuracy a variety of nouns &amp; articles from topics such as 'Animals', 'Fruits', 'Vegetables' etc. Pupils will also build up a bank of core vocabulary that they can relate to and re-use in the foreign language, thus helping develop their memory and retention skills so pupils can retain and recall the vocabulary taught in the long term.</p>	<p>Pupils build up a larger bank of spoken vocabulary. Pupil memory skills are more developed so the quantity of nouns that can be taught in a lesson with the expectation pupils will be able to recall and re-use them can be increased. Nouns will always be taught with the appropriate definite, indefinite (un, une, des) and/or partitive articles. (eg du, de la, de l', des) Pupils will be able to recall and recycle more spoken target language easier, more quickly and with greater accuracy.</p>
	<p>Pupils build on the above by starting to create short, spoken simple sentences integrating 1st person singular of high frequency verbs. Examples include 'My name is...', 'I play the violin', 'I like apples', 'I would like a kilo of carrots please', 'I would like an ice-cream'. We begin to move from single words to short, simple phrases.</p>	<p>Pupils further their knowledge by learning how to create longer and more complex spoken sentences within a topic. Pupils learn how to use scaffolds and reference materials to improve their range of spoken vocabulary. We move away from learning and recalling just nouns and articles and move towards developing and learning short spoken sentences with accurate pronunciation, retention and recall. Pupils learn to include verbs, adjectives and conjunctions (the verb to be) in their spoken sentences. They will also create longer spoken sentences using first person verb conjugations AND will also learn to accurately use conjunctions and adjectives by the end of a sequence of lessons in a unit. Pupils will use these more expanded speaking structures in units including: 'Family' and 'My Home' etc.</p>



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	Teachers will ensure that pupils are also exposed to key spoken everyday useful and relevant language. Key salutations such as: 'hello' and 'goodbye' along with basic phrases and replies including: 'how are you?', 'I am fine', 'please' and 'thank-you'.	Pupils continue to be exposed to core vocabulary to improve oral fluency and facilitate quicker and more accurate recall of the core language covered in Early Language units. Pupils will develop and expand upon the spoken phrases they use regarding: personal details (name, age, where I live), colours, months of the year, days of the week etc. The use of familiar, key everyday relevant language should now be standard practice in lessons. Spoken fluency, accuracy and recall of key language should now be very good and use of these phrases should be standard practice in lessons. Key spoken language phrases include: 'hello', 'goodbye', 'my name is...', 'I am ... years old', 'I live in...', 'How are you?', 'I am well', 'please', 'thank you'.
	Pupils will engage in short, simple spoken tasks using supported short conversation scaffolds and role play activities. Pupils will learn to both ask and answer a variety of simple key questions in the target language: 'What is your name?' 'My name is...' 'How old are you?' 'I am ... years old.'	Pupils engage in longer conversations asking & answering questions using accurate pronunciation within the framework of a topic. They learn to keep a conversation going for longer by asking more probing questions such as: 'What is your name?' 'How old are you?' 'Where do you live?' 'Do you have any brothers or sisters?' 'When is your birthday?' 'Do you have a pet?' etc
	Pupils will, even at this early level, start to be able to give a simple positive and/or negative opinion in spoken form. EG: 'Do you like apples?' 'Yes, I like apples.' 'No, I do not like apples.'	Pupils will now be able to give a simple opinion in spoken form with natural fluency and quick recall.
	Teachers will ensure that their classes explore, understand and mimic the patterns of sound and language by repeating and (possibly) learning a variety of songs and raps. Pupils are also encouraged to pronounce and recite the short poems and rhymes provided in the 'Phonetics' unit.	Pupils continue to explore, understand and mimic the patterns of sound and language by repeating and possibly learning / recalling from memory songs and raps.
<b>Listening</b>	Pupils are taught to understand very short passages of spoken language that they hear. The language they hear is based on the language they have been taught during the lesson so they are not	Pupils now learn to listen for longer periods of time. They begin to understand very short passages of spoken language, based on taught language with more new language weaved in. Pupils are expected to use and understand better



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	<p>exposed to any language that they will be unfamiliar with. They will learn to match the language they hear to images and/or words that they have been taught in their lessons.</p>	<p>what they hear to complete the tasks set.</p>
	<p>Pupils are taught to listen to short, familiar stories and songs in the foreign language. Using simple, familiar stories, we encourage pupils to listen to stories they will be familiar with in English but in the foreign language.</p>	<p>Pupils are taught to appreciate familiar stories and songs in the foreign language using stories. They are expected to understand much more of what they hear and not only use previous knowledge of the story in English to decode meaning in the foreign language. There are numerous differentiated listening tasks provided in all units to develop and evidence progress in these listening skills.</p>
<b>Reading</b>	<p>Pupils learn to gist read by “hunting” for key words in a sentence and by circling key nouns and articles in word puzzles and word searches. Pupils learn to identify cognates (words that are similar in English and the foreign language) and start to learn how to decode written text they are presented with.</p>	<p>Pupils move on to reading short passages of text based on the units they are studying. They will be able to understand most of what they read. They will learn how to decode passages of text they are presented with by finding the language they are familiar with, applying their knowledge to language they are less familiar with and learning to use a dictionary to understand language that is new to them.</p>
		<p>Pupils improve and develop their reading skills further by tackling and understanding longer passages of written text in the foreign language for each Intermediate Teaching unit. By using familiar story telling, pupils are exposed to a wider range of language and more challenging reading exercises. By completing the reading tasks provided in our Intermediate Teaching units pupils will develop and progress their foreign language reading ability and skills.</p>
<b>Writing</b>	<p>Pupils start to develop their writing skills in the foreign language by filling in missing letters with relative accuracy for vocabulary taught in our Early Language lessons (predominantly nouns and articles). Extra challenge writing activities are provided in some Early</p>	<p>Pupil will now be able to start writing full sentences with increased ease and improved accuracy. The sentences will be based on language and vocabulary taught in the Intermediate Teaching units. Sentences will include the correct use nouns, articles and verbs. Pupils are expected to have developed their writing</p>



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	<p>Language units where pupils are encouraged to attempt to spell and write some simple words and vocabulary from memory</p>	<p>skills beyond simple noun level to being able to construct basic sentences and short simple phrases. Pupils will create and write their sentences with the aid of word banks and not necessarily spelling all words from memory.</p>
	<p>Pupils start to attempt to write a short simple sentence with an article, noun and verb. They do this as a supported activity (possibly using a word bank and not always being able to do this from memory). The sort of sentences they will be taught to write include: 'My name is...', 'I play the piano...', 'I like strawberries' etc.</p>	<p>Pupils (following clear instructions) will be able to write a short passage in the foreign language applying their knowledge of correct word order in the foreign language. They are also expected to ensure grammatical accuracy and awareness in their written work, such as the spelling changes required based on the gender and plurality of nouns and the associated rules of accurate adjectival agreement. Pupils learn to write about themselves in more detail using full sentences. They recycle previous knowledge and build on this using new vocabulary from topics such as: 'Family' and 'My Home'. For example: "My name is Peter. I am 9 years old and I live in Liverpool. I have a dog called Fido but I do not have a cat. I have a brother but I do not have any sisters." etc. Completing these more challenging written tasks provides evidence of pupil progression in their writing skills. Pupils also learn how to write positive and negative statements. Example: How to write 'In my pencil case I have a pen' and then change this written phrase to 'In my pencil case I do not have a pencil'.</p>
	<p>Pupils are encouraged to challenge themselves in their foreign language learning. This includes, amongst other linguistic challenges, attempting translations. The ability to translate from the foreign language into English is an important writing skill. Our Early Language Teaching units teach pupils how to translate simple nouns and articles from the foreign language into English with high accuracy and also from English into the foreign language with good accuracy.</p>	<p>In Intermediate Teaching units pupils are encouraged to use a dictionary to double check the spelling and meaning of new or unknown language to be used in their written tasks.</p>



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		Intermediate Teaching units encourage pupils to create written sentences using 1st & possibly 3rd person singular form and 1st & possibly 3rd person plural form incorporating a wider variety of common verbs. Examples: 'He is called...', 'she is called...', 'they are called...' etc.
		The Intermediate Teaching units require pupils to translate short sentences from the foreign language into English with high accuracy and also from English into the foreign language. We also teach pupils how to start to use a dictionary to improve their knowledge of genders when introduced to unknown nouns. Being able to use a dictionary also helps to improve general knowledge of vocabulary and expands the general knowledge of the language we teach in the units. Examples: other rooms of the house, other conjunctions etc.
<b>Grammar</b>	To understand the concept of gender. To start to understand the concept of nouns and articles. To have better knowledge & recall of 1st person singular of high frequency verbs.	<p>To understand better the use of the possessives, first person and possibly other forms too.</p> <p>To understand better the concept of adjectives. That adjectives change depending on the gender and plurality of the noun.</p> <p>To learn how to use conjunctions. Improving sentence structure and length by learning to use simple conjunctions like “and” and “but”.</p> <p>To understand better the use of the negative form. How to change something from the positive into the negative. I have, I don't have. In my pencil there is. In my pencil case there is not.</p> <p>To introduce the concept of whole regular verb conjugation.</p>