

MFL at Perryfields

KS2

NC Links	Key Vocabulary	BLP Links	Personal Development	Cultural Capital
<u>Speaking</u> Engage in conversations; ask and answer questions; express opinions and respond to those of others; seek clarification and help. Speak in sentences, using familiar vocabulary, phrases and basic language structures. Develop accurate pronunciation and intonation so that others understand when they are reading aloud or using familiar words and phrases. Present ideas and information orally to a range of audiences.	Each unit has it's own vocabulary specific to Year group and expected fluency in French. This is displayed in the children's French books and does not lend itself to Cross Curricular useage. Class teacher vocabulary: Ecoutez (listen) répète après moi (repeat after me) qu'est-ce que c'est en français ? (what is this in French ?) lève ta main (put up your hand) Parle à ton partenaire (talk to your partner) ORACY: see Oracy Roadmap	Absorption, perseverance with a new language, imitation and distilling.	Speaking French in primary school helps children develop confidence, communication skills, and self-expression through speaking and interactive activities. It also promotes cultural awareness by introducing pupils to French-speaking countries such as France and encouraging respect for different cultures and traditions. Learning a language builds resilience, memory, listening, and problem-solving skills as children practise and learn from mistakes.	Exposure to other languages and cultures through visits. Hearing native speakers of different languages. European Day of Languages and Enrichment activities.
<u>Listening</u> Listen attentively to spoken language and show understanding by joining in and responding. Explore the patterns and sounds of language through songs and rhymes and link the spelling, sound and meaning of words.	Class Teacher Vocabulary: Ecoutez (listen) Regarde le tableau (look at the board) ORACY: see Oracy Roadmap	Absorption, Making Links, Revising.	Listening to the French language in primary school helps children develop concentration, attention, and active listening skills. It also increases cultural awareness by exposing pupils to different accents, sounds, songs, and traditions from French-speaking countries such as France. Through listening activities, children build confidence and resilience as they learn to understand unfamiliar words and meanings over time.	Use of BBC Bitesize to head fluent and native French speakers. Hearing native speakers of different languages.
<u>Reading</u> Read carefully and show understanding of words, phrases and simple writing.	Class Teacher Vocabulary: Ecoutez (listen) Regarde le tableau (look at the board) Regarde le livre (look at the book)	Making Links, Noticing, imitating.	Reading in French supports personal development in primary school by helping children build confidence,	Reading stories in a different language. Cultural stories in R.E or PSHE.

Appreciate stories, songs, poems and rhymes in the language. Broaden their vocabulary and develop their ability to understand new words that are introduced into familiar written material, including through using a dictionary.	ORACY: see Oracy Roadmap		concentration, and independence as they decode and understand new vocabulary and phrases. It also develops curiosity and cultural awareness by introducing pupils to stories, traditions, and everyday life in French-speaking countries such as France. Reading another language strengthens memory, problem-solving, and literacy skills by encouraging children to recognise patterns and make connections between languages.	
Writing Write phrases from memory, and adapt these to create new sentences, to express ideas clearly. Describe people, places, things and actions orally and in writing Languages. 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.	Class Teacher Vocabulary: Ecoutez (listen) Regarde le tableau (look at the board) écris la date (write the date) ORACY: see Oracy Roadmap	Revising, imagining, questioning.	Writing in French supports personal development in primary school by helping children express their ideas creatively while building confidence and independence. It encourages resilience and perseverance as pupils practise spelling, sentence structure, and new vocabulary in a different language. Writing activities also strengthen communication, memory, and literacy skills by helping children recognise language patterns and organise their thoughts clearly.	Language websites to show children how different scripts are used in language eg Greek, Cyrillic, Slavic.

BLP:

Many BLP skills link to learning, such as absorption, managing distractions and perseverance and therefore may appear in most thematic lessons. Depending on objective, BLP skills will apply and teachers to choose relevant BLP skills and display/discuss for each lesson.

Community:

Where possible, links are made to outside school that will enhance the children's learning of French. This may include visitors or parents.

Cultural Capital:

In order to prepare children for future success, we make links with our French topics to the real world and real life. Celebration and Theme Days allow for this in more detail and in a creative way.