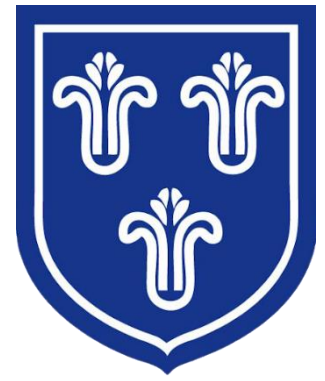




St Mary's Church of England Primary School



Languages Progression Document

*“Through the loving example of Jesus Christ, we strive to provide opportunities for all members of our **diverse** school community to **flourish** within a **caring, aspirational, spiritual** and **inclusive** environment. We aim to create **successful** learners, **confident** individuals and **responsible citizens** ready to take the next steps in life”*

Peace



Friendship



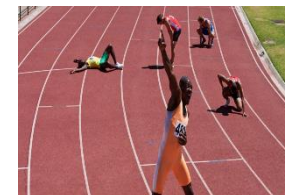
Respect



Trust



Perseverance



Intent

At St. Mary's Church of England Primary school, we have selected PlanIt French as a progressive scheme of work to teach French to our KS2 pupils. PlanIt French offers a carefully planned sequence of lessons, ensuring progressive coverage of the skills required by the national curriculum. Our chosen themes - Time Travelling, Let's Visit a French Town and This Is France - provide an introduction to the culture of French-speaking countries and communities. It aims to foster children's curiosity and help deepen their understanding of the world. A linear curriculum has been chosen to allow opportunity for children to gradually build on their skills. PlanIt 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 PlanIt French is the desire to expose children to authentic French, so the scheme offers regular opportunities to listen to native speakers.

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.

Through our PlanIt French scheme, we intend to inspire pupils to develop a love of languages and to expand their horizons to other countries, cultures and people. We aim to help children grow into curious, confident and reflective language learners and to provide them with a foundation that will equip them for further language studies.

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 vocabulary is then included in display materials and additional resources so that children have opportunities to repeat and revise their learning. PlanIt French has been designed by our language specialist teaching team, including French native speakers, so that teachers feel confident and supported. All of our lesson packs contain adult guidance, accurate language subject knowledge and accompanying audiomaterials.

Impact

Using the full range of resources, including display materials, will increase the profile of languages across school. The learning environment will be consistent with key French vocabulary displayed, spoken and used by all learners. Whole-school and parental engagement will improve through the use of language-specific home learning tasks and opportunities suggested in lessons and overviews for wider learning. 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, child-led assessment such as success criteria grids, jigsaw targets and KWL grids and summative assessments aimed at targeting next steps in learning.

Key Stage 2 National Curriculum Expectations

Pupils should be taught to:

- 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;
- 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;
- read carefully and show understanding of words, phrases and simple writing;
- 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;
- 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;
- 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.

French

Year 3 | Subject Planning Overview



Welcome to Plantt French! Learning another language develops children's cultural awareness and understanding of the world around them. It extends their knowledge of how language works and helps them to develop communication skills. The twelve aims as set out in the Key Stage 2 National Curriculum for Languages are revisited throughout the four-year scheme across engaging units of work that are based on familiar themes.

Getting to Know You	All About Me	Food Glorious Food	Family and Friends	Our School	Time
Children should be taught to:					
listen attentively to spoken language and show understanding by joining in and responding					
3, 4, 6	1, 3			1, 4	2
explore the patterns and sounds of language through songs and rhymes and link the spelling, sound and meaning of words					
			2, 3		1
engage in conversations; ask and answer questions; express opinions and respond to those of others; seek clarification and help					
1, 2, 3, 4		6			
speak in sentences, using familiar vocabulary, phrases and basic language structures					
6			5	3	4
develop accurate pronunciation and intonation so that others understand when they are reading aloud or using familiar words and phrases					
5	4		3, 5		1
present ideas and information orally to a range of audiences					
			1		5
read carefully and show understanding of words, phrases and simple writing					
	2				3
appreciate stories, songs, poems and rhymes in the language					
5	2	1			
broaden their vocabulary and develop their ability to understand new words that are introduced into familiar written material, including through using a dictionary					
	5, 6		2, 6	5	
write phrases from memory, and adapt these to create new sentences, to express ideas clearly					
				2	
describe people, places, things and actions orally and in writing					
		4, 5			
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					
	5, 6	2, 3	4	6	6

French

Year 4 | Subject Planning Overview



Welcome to Plant French! Learning another language develops children's cultural awareness and understanding of the world around them. It extends their knowledge of how language works and helps them to develop communication skills. The twelve aims as set out in the Key Stage 2 National Curriculum for Languages are revisited throughout the four-year scheme across engaging units of work that are based on familiar themes.

All Around Town	On the Move	Going Shopping	Where in the World?	What's the Time?	Holidays and Hobbies
Children should be taught to:					
listen attentively to spoken language and show understanding by joining in and responding					
2				6	
explore the patterns and sounds of language through songs and rhymes and link the spelling, sound and meaning of words					
3,4					
engage in conversations; ask and answer questions; express opinions and respond to those of others; seek clarification and help					
	5	1		3	5,6
speak in sentences, using familiar vocabulary, phrases and basic language structures					
		4	5	1,2,4	2,4
develop accurate pronunciation and intonation so that others understand when they are reading aloud or using familiar words and phrases					
1	3			1,2,4	
present ideas and information orally to a range of audiences					
5	1				2
read carefully and show understanding of words, phrases and simple writing					
				5	
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					
6			3		
write phrases from memory, and adapt these to create new sentences, to express ideas clearly					
		1	1,6		1
describe people, places, things and actions orally and in writing					
	4		1,6		
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					
	6	2,3	2,4,5,6		1,3,4

French

Year 5.1 Subject Planning Overview

Welcome to PlanIt French! Learning another language develops children's cultural awareness and understanding of the world around them. It extends their knowledge of how language works and helps them to develop communication skills. The twelve aims as set out in the Key Stage 2 National Curriculum for Languages are revisited throughout the four-year scheme across engaging units of work that are based on familiar themes.

Pleased to Meet You	All About Ourselves	That's Tasty	Family and Friends	School Life	Time Travelling
					
Children should be taught to:					
listen attentively to spoken language and show understanding by joining in and responding					
2	1				3, 4
explore the patterns and sounds of language through songs and rhymes and link the spelling, sound and meaning of words					
			1		
engage in conversations; ask and answer questions; express opinions and respond to those of others; seek clarification and help					
		1	5, 6	4, 5	
speak in sentences, using familiar vocabulary, phrases and basic language structures					
	2		2	3	1
develop accurate pronunciation and intonation so that others understand when they are reading aloud or using familiar words and phrases					
3					
present ideas and information orally to a range of audiences					
1			3	6	
read carefully and show understanding of words, phrases and simple writing					
		2		2	2
appreciate stories, songs, poems and rhymes in the language					
5					
broaden their vocabulary and develop their ability to understand new words that are introduced into familiar written material, including through using a dictionary					
4			4		1
write phrases from memory, and adapt these to create new sentences, to express ideas clearly					
6		3, 4			
describe people, places, things and actions orally and in writing					
6	3		5		
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					
2, 4, 5	4, 5, 6	5, 6	6	1, 3	2, 5, 6

French

Year 6 | Subject Planning Overview



Welcome to Plant French! Learning another language develops children's cultural awareness and understanding of the world around them. It extends their knowledge of how language works and helps them to develop communication skills. The twelve aims as set out in the Key Stage 2 National Curriculum for Languages are revisited throughout the four-year scheme across engaging units of work that are based on familiar themes.

Let's Visit a French Town	Let's Go Shopping	This is France!	All in a Day	Our Precious Planet	More to Explore
Children should be taught to:					
listen attentively to spoken language and show understanding by joining in and responding					
5				3	4
explore the patterns and sounds of language through songs and rhymes and link the spelling, sound and meaning of words					
6					
engage in conversations; ask and answer questions; express opinions and respond to those of others; seek clarification and help					
	1, 4, 6	2			
speak in sentences, using familiar vocabulary, phrases and basic language structures					
4			1, 3, 4	2	
develop accurate pronunciation and intonation so that others understand when they are reading aloud or using familiar words and phrases					
					1
present ideas and information orally to a range of audiences					
2				6	
read carefully and show understanding of words, phrases and simple writing					
	5		5, 6		5
appreciate stories, songs, poems and rhymes in the language					
1					2
broaden their vocabulary and develop their ability to understand new words that are introduced into familiar written material, including through using a dictionary					
3		3		1	3
write phrases from memory, and adapt these to create new sentences, to express ideas clearly					
		1		5	
describe people, places, things and actions orally and in writing					
3		4	2	4	
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					
1	2, 3	5, 6	2		6