



Please read the schools vision for French.

Aims and Objectives

The aims and objectives of learning a modern foreign language in primary school are:

- to foster an interest in learning other languages;
- to introduce young children to another language in a way that is enjoyable and fun;
- to make young children aware that language has structure, and that the structure differs from one language to another;
- to help children develop their awareness of cultural differences in other countries;
- to develop their speaking, listening, reading and writing skills;
- to lay the foundations for future study.

Organisation

Years 3-6 have one lesson a week learning French this is split into 4x15 minute activities using La Jolie Ronde resources. Children are encouraged to sing short songs with actions in EYFS & KS1 and are encouraged to answer the register in French.

The Curriculum

French is the modern foreign language that we teach in our school. The curriculum that we follow is in line with the National Curriculum. The scheme used is La Jolie Ronde.

We teach the children to know and understand how to:

- ask and answer questions;
- follow classroom instructions;
- use correct pronunciation and intonation;
- memorise words;
- interpret meaning;
- understand basic grammar;
- use French dictionaries;
- use google translate;
- work in pairs and groups, and communicate in the other language;
- examine aspects of life in another culture.

Teaching and learning style

We base the teaching on the guidance in the languages programme of study in the 2014 National Curriculum and using where appropriate, materials from the scheme of work for modern foreign languages. Whilst we follow Schemes of Work, it is adapted to the context of our school and the abilities of our children. Teachers are also encouraged to promote cross-curricular links and incorporate French vocabulary in other subjects where possible. We use a variety of techniques to encourage the children to have an active engagement in the modern foreign language.

These include;

- games, role-play and songs
- puppets and soft toys to demonstrate the foreign language
- use confident French speakers in the classroom and to deliver French phonics when possible
- videos, audio clips, interactive resources and CD's
- actions to accompany new vocabulary in the foreign language, as this serves to demonstrate the foreign language without the need for translation

- ICT work where children may be asked to type up their work, make a PowerPoint or create a poster on publisher

We emphasise listening and speaking skills and incorporate reading and writing skills when completing tasks and activities. In KS1 the vast majority of French is taught through listening and speaking. All pupils are encouraged to read and write key words and vocabulary. As pupils mature Reading and Writing become increasingly important with progression year on year. After three years of language learning most children will be able to read and write short passages of familiar French, will have an understanding of some French culture, will have a basic understanding of some language structure, which they can apply to another language, will be able to hold a short, simple conversation and understand a range of familiar language. We also use a multi-sensory and kinaesthetic approach to teaching, i.e. we try to introduce a physical element into some of the games, as we believe that this serves to reinforce memory. We make the lessons as entertaining and enjoyable as possible, as we realise that this approach serves to develop a positive attitude in the children to the learning of modern foreign languages. We build children's confidence through constant praise for any contribution they make in the foreign language, however tentative.

Assessment

We assess children's progress formatively in order to ensure that they are moving forward in the learning process. This is done informally during the lessons in order to evaluate what the children are learning and to inform teaching. We also monitor children's progress whether children are emerging, expected or exceeding in French.

Assessment is in four key areas:

- listening and responding;
- speaking;
- reading and responding;
- writing

Monitoring and review

We monitor teaching and learning in the same way as we do all the other subjects that we teach in the school. The governors' curriculum committee has the responsibility of monitoring the success of the teaching in French.