



French

Year 3 | 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.

Getting to Know You	All About Me	Food Glorious Food	Family and Friends	Our School	Time	
						
Children should be taught to:						
3, 4, 6	1, 3	listen attentively to spoken language and show understanding by joining in and responding				2
		explore the patterns and sounds of language through songs and rhymes and link the spelling, sound and meaning of words				
1, 2, 3, 4		6	2, 3	engage in conversations; ask and answer questions; express opinions and respond to those of others; seek clarification and help		
6		speak in sentences, using familiar vocabulary, phrases and basic language structures				4
5	4		3, 5	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		
			read carefully and show understanding of words, phrases and simple writing		5	
	2			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				
			describe people, places, things and actions orally and in writing		2	
			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	

French

Year 4 | Subject Planning Overview


Welcome to Plantit 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:					
2	listen attentively to spoken language and show understanding by joining in and responding				6
3, 4	explore the patterns and sounds of language through songs and rhymes and link the spelling, sound and meaning of words				
	5	1		3	5, 6
	engage in conversations; ask and answer questions; express opinions and respond to those of others; seek clarification and help				
		4	5	1, 2, 4	2, 4
	speak in sentences, using familiar vocabulary, phrases and basic language structures				
1	3	develop accurate pronunciation and intonation so that others understand when they are reading aloud or using familiar words and phrases			
				1, 2, 4	
5	1	present ideas and information orally to a range of audiences			
	read carefully and show understanding of words, phrases and simple writing				2
				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 | 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.

	All About Ourselves	That's Tasty	Family and Friends	School Life	Time Travelling
					
	Children should be taught to:				
2	1				3, 4
	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				
		1	5, 6		4, 5
	engage in conversations; ask and answer questions; express opinions and respond to those of others; seek clarification and help				
	2		2		3
	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				
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
	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			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 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.

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

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

speak in sentences, using familiar vocabulary, phrases and basic language structures

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

read carefully and show understanding of words, phrases and simple writing

5, 6

5

appreciate stories, songs, poems and rhymes in the language

1

broaden their vocabulary and develop their ability to understand new words that are introduced into familiar written material, including through using a dictionary

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

4

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