

MFL Curriculum Gawthorpe Community Academy

Our MFL curriculum is designed to progressively develop children skills in languages, through regular taught lessons. Children progressively acquire, use and apply a growing bank of vocabulary organised around topics. Children are encouraged and supported to develop their speaking and listening skills through conversational work, singing activities and games. As confidence and skill grows, children record their work through pictures, captions and sentences. **All our children in KS2 will have regular language lessons.**

We have language specialists in our Academy. These focus primarily on French, with Spanish offered as an enhancement and as a club. We use the Wakefield language scheme 'La Jolie Ronde'. Additionally, in year 3, children put on a French Nativity play for parents and the community. In Year 5 and 6, children run regular 'French Café' events for other classes. Annually, we have a French day across the academy to raise engagement across the community with MFL. In cookery sessions, children cook French recipes and have a display of ingredients using French vocabulary.

Our curriculum delivers the New National Curriculum:

Key stage 2: Foreign language

Teaching may be of any **modern** or ancient foreign language and should focus on enabling pupils to make substantial progress in one language. The teaching should provide an appropriate balance of spoken and written language and should lay the foundations for further foreign language teaching at key stage 3. It should enable pupils to understand and communicate ideas, facts and feelings in speech and writing, focused on familiar and routine matters, using their knowledge of phonology, grammatical structures and vocabulary.

The focus of study in modern languages will be on practical communication. If an ancient language is chosen the focus will be to provide a linguistic foundation for reading comprehension and an appreciation of classical civilisation. Pupils studying ancient languages may take part in simple oral exchanges, while discussion of what they read will be conducted in English. A linguistic foundation in ancient languages may support the study of modern languages at Key Stage 3.

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.

The starred (*) content above will not be applicable to ancient languages.

Map of MFL topics covered across the Academy:

Year group	Half term 1	Half term 2	Half term 3	Half term 4	Half term 5	Half term 6
3	Numbers 0-10 Greetings, asking and saying how you are	Classroom instructions Ask for and give name French Nativity	Revision of numbers Ask for and state age	Colours Easter	Names of fruit	Days of the week Months of the year
4	Colour revision Parts of the body	Parts of the body Asking for French translation Adjectives Christmas	Revision of French translation Zoo animals	Letters of the alphabet French vowels Easter	Verbs – etre Quantifiers and adjectives Members of the family	Story vocab: Le radis geant Pets Leisure activities and weather. Opinions and phrases.
5	Il y a Buildings on the high street Directions Connectives and adjectives	Asking where places are Pause words Revision of days of the week Times of day	Christmas Revision of colours and verb etre, je suis / je ne suis pas	Days of the week, hobbies revision. Simple future tense Months of the year	Revision of sports and hobbies. Numbers 0-50 Comparisons and immediate future Fruit and food (French café)	Breakfast foods, ingredients for French desserts. Weather and days of the week / months. Saying where you live.
6	Classroom routines Answer the register Saying the date Describe the weather Simple negative.	Clothes vocab Recap of expressing opinions Justifying opinions	Family members Il s'appelle, il a x ans; il est; il habite a Quantifiers – tres, assez Adjectives Etre Occupations	Playing games Donne-moi; a toi; a moi; s'il te plait; merci Receptive use of eight rooms of the house	Prepositions Sur, sous, dans, Repetition requests Furniture vocabulary Spelling strategies Days of the week, months of the year	Verb – aller On va On va aller; partir On va rester dans... On va aller; prendre On va visiter; regarder Names of places to visit