

Quadring Primary School

MFL Teaching Bi-Annual Overview (KS2 only)

Golden Eagles <u>Y3/Y4</u> Year A	Romans French: Getting to know you and all about me 1,2,3,4,5,7,8	The UK French: Food 1,3,4,5,7,8,10,12	Ancient Egypt French: Our school 1,2,3,4,5,7,9,10,12
Year B	Stone Age to Iron Age French: Getting to know you and all about me 1,2,3,4,5,7,8	North and South America French: All around town and on the move 1,2,3,4,5,7, 9,10,11	World War Two (WWII) French: Shopping 1,2,3,4,5,7,8,9,10,12
Barn Owls <u>Y5/Y6</u> Year A	Japan Japanese 1,2,3,4,5,6,7, 8	The Victorians French: Days, months, seasons and stories 1,2,3,4,5,7,10,12	Ancient Greece French: Food and drink 1,2,3,4,5,7,9,10,11,12
Second Year	Anglo-Saxons French: Family and friends 1,2,3,4,5,7,9,10,11,12	Vikings French: Shopping and in the town 1,2,3,4,5,7,9,10,12	Mayans French: Daily routine 1,2,3,4,5,7, 8, 11,12

National curriculum objectives

KS2:

1. 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
3. Engage in conversations; ask and answer questions; express opinions and respond to those of others; seek clarification and help
4. Speak in sentences, using familiar vocabulary, phrases and basic language structures
5. Develop accurate pronunciation and intonation so that others understand when they are reading aloud or using familiar words and phrases
6. Present ideas and information orally to a range of audiences
7. Read carefully and show understanding of words, phrases and simple writing
8. Appreciate stories, songs, poems and rhymes in the language

9. Broaden their vocabulary and develop their ability to understand new words that are introduced into familiar written material, including through using a dictionary
10. Write phrases from memory, and adapt these to create new sentences, to express ideas clearly
11. Describe people, places, things and actions orally and in writing Languages
12. 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.