# Connor Downs Academy French Curriculum Progression of Skills



	LKS2	UKS2
	KS2 Languages National Curriculum Children listen attentively to spoken language and show understanding by joining in and responding.	KS2 Languages National Curriculum Children listen attentively to spoken language and show understanding by joining in and responding.
	Children can:  a repeat modelled words; b listen and show understanding of single words through physical response; c repeat modelled short phrases; d listen and show understanding of short phrases through physical response.	Children can:  a listen and show understanding of simple sentences containing familiar words through physical response;  b listen and understand the main points from short, spoken material in French;  c listen and understand the main points and some detail from short, spoken material in French.
	KS2 Languages National Curriculum Children engage in conversation; ask and answer questions; express opinions and respond to those of others; seek clarification and help.	KS2 Languages National Curriculum Children engage in conversation; ask and answer questions; express opinions and respond to those of others; seek clarification and help.
Listening and Speaking/Oracy	Children can:  a recognise a familiar question and respond with a simple rehearsed response;  b ask and answer a simple and familiar question with a response;  c express simple opinions such as likes, dislikes and preferences;  d ask and answer at least two simple and familiar questions with a response.	Children can:  a engage in a short conversation using a range of simple, familiar questions;  b ask and answer more complex questions with a scaffold of responses;  c express a wider range of opinions and begin to provide simple justification;  d converse briefly without prompts.
and Spe	KS2 Languages National Curriculum Children speak in sentences, using familiar vocabulary, phrases and basic language structures.	KS2 Languages National Curriculum Children speak in sentences, using familiar vocabulary, phrases and basic language structures.
Listening	Children can:  a name objects and actions and may link words with a simple connective;  b use familiar vocabulary to say a short sentence using a language scaffold;  c speak about everyday activities and interests;  d refer to recent experiences or future plans.	Children can:  a say a longer sentence using familiar language;  b use familiar vocabulary to say several longer sentences using a language scaffold;  c refer to everyday activities and interests, recent experiences and future plans;  d vary language and produce extended responses.
	KS2 Languages National Curriculum Children develop accurate pronunciation and intonation so that others understand when they are using familiar words and phrases.	KS2 Languages National Curriculum Children develop accurate pronunciation and intonation so that others understand when they are using familiar words and phrases.
	Children can:  a identify individual sounds in words and pronounce accurately when modelled;  b start to recognise the sound of some letter strings in familiar words and pronounce when modelled;  c adapt intonation to ask questions or give instructions;  d show awareness of accents, elisions and silent letters; begin to pronounce words accordingly.	Children can:  a pronounce familiar words accurately using knowledge of letter string sounds to support, observing silent letter rules;  b appreciate the impact of accents and elisions on sound and apply increasingly confidently when pronouncing words;  c start to predict the pronunciation of unfamiliar words in a sentence using knowledge of letter strings, liaison and silent letter rules;  d adapt intonation, for example to mark questions and exclamations.

	S2 Languages National Curriculum Children present ideas and information orally to a range of audiences.	KS2 Languages National Curriculum Children present ideas and information orally to a range of audiences.
a b		<ul> <li>Children can:</li> <li>a manipulate familiar language to present ideas and information in simple sentence</li> <li>b present a range of ideas and information, using prompts, to a partner or a small group of people;</li> <li>c present a range of ideas and information, without prompts, to a partner or a group people.</li> </ul>
	S2 Languages National Curriculum Children describe people, places, things and actions orally.	KS2 Languages National Curriculum Children describe people, places, things and actions orally.
a b	Children can: say simple familiar words to describe people, places, things and actions using a model; say a simple phrase that may contain an adjective to describe people, places, things and actions using a language scaffold; say one or two short sentences that may contain an adjective to describe people, places, things and actions.	<ul> <li>Children can:</li> <li>a say several simple sentences containing adjectives to describe people, places, things and actions using a language scaffold;</li> <li>b manipulate familiar language to describe people, places, things and actions, maybe using a dictionary;</li> <li>c use a wider range of descriptive language in their descriptions of people, places, things and actions.</li> </ul>
C	3	KS2 Languages National Curriculum Children read carefully and show understanding of words, phrases and simple writing. Children can:  a read and show understanding of simple sentences containing familiar and some unfamiliar language; b read and understand the main points from short, written material; c read and understand the main points and some detail from short, written material
C W	S2 Languages National Curriculum Children broaden their vocabulary and develop their ability to understand new vords that are introduced into familiar written material, including through using a lictionary.	KS2 Languages National Curriculum Children broaden their vocabulary and develop their ability to understand new words that are introduced into familiar written material, including through using a dictionary.
a b c	make links with English or known language to work out the meaning of new words; use context to predict the meaning of new words;	Children can:  a use a range of strategies to determine the meaning of new words (links with known language, cognates, etymology, context);  b use a bilingual dictionary to identify the word class;  c use a bilingual paper/online dictionary to find the meaning of unfamiliar words an phrases in French and in English.

## **KS2 Languages National Curriculum**

Children appreciate stories, songs, poems and rhymes in the language.

## Children can:

- a join in with actions to accompany familiar songs, stories and rhymes;
- b join in with words of a song or storytelling.

## KS2 Languages National Curriculum

Children appreciate stories, songs, poems and rhymes in the language.

## Children can:

- a follow the text of a familiar song or story;
- follow the text of a familiar song or story and sing or read aloud;
- understand the gist of an unfamiliar story or song using familiar language and sing or read aloud.

## **KS2 Languages National Curriculum**

Children 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.

#### Children can:

- a show awareness of word classes nouns, adjectives, verbs and connectives and be aware of similarities in English;
- b name the gender of nouns; name the indefinite and definite articles for both genders and use correctly; say how to make the plural form of nouns;
- c recognise and use partitive articles;
- d name the first and second person singular subject pronouns; use the correct form of some regular and high frequency verbs in the present tense with first and second person;
- e name the third person singular subject pronouns; use the present tense of some high frequency verbs in the third person singular;
- f use a simple negative form (ne... pas);
- show awareness of the position and masculine/feminine agreement of adjectives and start to demonstrate use:
- h recognise and use the first person possessive adjectives (mon, ma, mes);
- recognise a high frequency verb in the imperfect tense and in the simple future and use as a set phrase;
- conjugate a high frequency verb (aller to go) in the present tense; show awareness of subject-verb agreement;
- k use simple prepositions in their sentences;
- use the third person singular and plural of the verb 'être' in the present tense.

# **KS2 Languages National Curriculum**

Children 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.

#### Children can:

- identify word classes;
- b demonstrate understanding of gender and number of nouns and use appropriate determiners;
- explain and apply the rules of position and agreement of adjectives with increasing accuracy and confidence;
- d name and use a range of conjunctions to create compound sentences;
- e use some adverbs;
- demonstrate the use of first, second and third person singular pronouns with some regular and high frequency verbs in present tense and apply subject-verb agreement;
- explain and use elision; state the differences and similarities with English;
- recognise and use the simple future tense of a high frequency verb; compare with English;
- recognise and use the immediate future tense of familiar verbs in the first, second and third person singular; explain how it's formed;
- j recognise and use the first and third person singular possessive adjectives (mon, ma, mes, son, sa, ses);
- k recognise and use a range of prepositions;
- use the third person plural of a few high frequency verbs in the present tense;
- m name all subject pronouns and use to conjugate a high frequency verb in the presenttense;
- recognise and use a high frequency verb in the perfect tense; compare with English;
- o follow a pattern to conjugate a regular verb in the present tense;
- p choose the correct tense of a verb (present/perfect/imperfect/future) according to context.