

### Languages in EYFS & Key Stage 1

Children are exposed to informal language learning opportunities through a European day of Languages assembly and follow up activities. Children learn about other languages and cultures through their knowledge of world festivals e.g. how Christmas is celebrated around the world. Their knowledge about how other languages are spoken is also fostered through activities such as answering the register in different languages and by watching suitable language video clips.

### Vision For Languages

To achieve 'Excellence and Happiness for All' by providing high-quality language learning that enables pupils to express their ideas and thoughts in another language and to understand and respond to others in speech and in writing. Language teaching should foster an 'enjoyment' of language and provide the foundation for learning further languages. The languages curriculum will be underpinned by the school 3Cs of Curiosity, Challenge and Community.

### Theatre Visitors

Théâtre Sans Frontières perform uplifting, engaging and enjoyable shows to Year 5 & 6 pupils.



### Oracy in French

Throughout Key Stage 2, Children develop the knowledge and skills to listen, respond and perform simple rhymes, stories and songs by recognising sound patterns and words. Children learn to perform simple communicative tasks using single words, phrases and short sentences and progress to performing a short presentation to an audience. Children will listen attentively and understand instructions, everyday classroom language and praise words. They will know how to ask and answer questions on several topics and be able to prepare and perform increasingly longer conversations.



## Languages

### Literacy in French

Throughout Key Stage 2, Children develop the knowledge and skills to recognise familiar words and phrases in written form. They will initially use their knowledge to experiment with speaking, reading and writing of short words until progressing to speaking, reading aloud and writing words, phrases and sentences, using their own knowledge and a reference (e.g. a bi-lingual dictionary). As they become more confident, children will also be able to read and understand the main points and some detail from a short written passage or authentic text.

### Intercultural Understanding in French

Throughout Key Stage 2, Children develop the knowledge and skills to locate the country/countries where French is spoken and understand the social conventions at home and in other cultures, including festivals and celebrations. Children will know about some aspects of everyday life and travel and be able to compare them to their own. As children move through Key Stage 2, they explore the similarities and differences between places, comparing symbols, objects or products which represent their own culture with those of another country. Children will be able to present an aspect of this information using ICT where appropriate.

### Knowledge about Language in French

Throughout Key Stage 2, Children develop the knowledge and skills to identify specific sounds, phonemes and words, linking sounds to meanings. They are able to recognise questions and negative sentences and know about different language conventions to express politeness. Children will reinforce and extend their recognition of word classes and understand their function and know and apply simple agreements, singular and plural. As they move through Key Stage 2, children will develop accuracy in pronunciation and intonation and apply their knowledge of word order and sentence construction to support the understanding of reading and the written text. Children will know that different languages use different writing conventions and they will understand that words will not always have a direct equivalent in the foreign language.

### Language Learning Strategies in French

Throughout Key Stage 2, Children develop the knowledge and skills to discuss language learning and reflect and share ideas and experiences. They use actions and rhymes to aid memorisation. Key Stage 2 children ask for repetition and clarification and use context and previous knowledge to help understanding. They practice new language both inside and outside of the classroom: speaking aloud or silently, speaking with a friend and where appropriate, using a word list or dictionary as an aid.