St John's Highbury Vale CE Primary School MFL Curriculum Map

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 3	Spring 4	Summer 5	Summer 6
Year 3	Greeting and Names - say hello and goodbye in French; say what you are called; and take part in a French poem Names - say what you are called; ask others what they are called; identify a question word in French Greetings - use some French greetings; ask how someone is; say how you are and take part in a French rap Family - recognise some family words in French; introduce your own family and sing a song about Numbers 0-12 - count up to 12 in French; sing a counting song	Age - say your age and ask others how old they are Story - le navet énorme take part in a story in French; recognise masculine and feminine nouns Numbers 13-20 - understand and use numbers to 20	Favourite Playground Games - answer simple questions about favourite playground games; read and recognise some familiar words when you see them written Look at Me - talk about the activities you are good or bad at ,both in and out of school; respond with a short phrase, action, or oui /non to questions about activities; use praise words.	Months - join in with a simple song, and recognise your birthday month when you hear it. Party Invitations - create a party invitation. Party Games - understand and take part in some simple party games.	Body Parts – recognise and say parts of the body in French. Sing 'Head, Shoulders, Knees and Toes' in French. Colours – Identify colours in French. Combing body parts and colours. To be able to read the words for both.	Monsters – Describing a monster using appropriate vocabulary orally. My Monster – To be able to draw a monster from a description. To be able to read and understand a description of a monster.
Year 4	On the Way to School – Learn transport vocabulary to say how they get to school. To take part in a survey about they get to school. Where in the World is French Spoken? To learn which countries speak the French language as their	On Our Travels – To be able to put together short sentences about ways to travel to different countries. Weather - To be able to talk about the weather. Read and understand different weather phrases. Use a weather poem to express language.	Grandmere Denise – To be able to understand a simple story in French, relating to colours. Likes and Dislikes – Talk about Christmas presents we do and don't like.	Our Sporting Lives – To be able to say eight sports that you play or do. Diary of Activities – Say which activities you do on different days and complete your own diary of activities. Healthy Eating – Talk about which food are	Meet the Animals – Recognise and say the names of the animals is Saint Saens Carnival of the Animals. Read the names of some animals and talk about animal habitats.	Animal Habitats – Talk about where the animals live. Animal Descriptions – To understand adjectives in French including simple agreements.

	main language? Too look at and recognise their flags.	Numbers 21-30 – To say and understand numbers to 31. Dates – To write the date in French.		good for us. Sort the foods in French.	Meet the Animals Phonic Focus – Learning to say the names of the animals.	
Year 5	Alphabet – To say the alphabet in French. Places in the Locality – To use numbers and letters to give coordinates. To recognise the names of places in the locality. Journey to School – To follow simple directions. Read and understand a short journey. Build sentences around these.	Directions – To be able to give and understand simple directions. Celebrations – Talk about French celebrations like 14th July and Bastille Day. Lunchtime – Discuss what lunch time looks like in a French school. Food Likes and Dislikes – Talk about which foods you like and dislike.	Building Sentences – construct written sentences about which foods you like and dislike. Food for a Celebration – read and understand a simple recipe. Introducing the Planets – recognise and say the names of the nine planets in the solar system. Describing the Planets – make sentences to describe the planets, emphasis on adjectives. Distances from the Sun – be able to answer questions about the planets in relation to their distance from the sun.	Making Compound Sentences - write a complex sentences about the planets. Preparing a Presentation – to share the information about the planets. Months and Seasons – to revise months and learn the names of the seasons in French. Weather and Seasons – Combine phrases about weather and seasons.	Seasonal Colours – Use adjectives to describe the seasons. Scene de Plage – use colours to give a description of a scene.	Bringing a Picture to Life – use a Degas picture as a stimulus to encourage descriptive writing with the emphasis on adjectives.
Year 6	What's the Time? – Tell the time on the hour and half hour in French. French Schools – Learn about the similarities about French and English schools. Places in Our School – To recognise and say names and places in our school.	Tour of Our School – Recognise the difference between masculine and feminine nouns. Time on the ¼ Hour School Times and Subjects – Recognise and say what lessons you do at school.	Places in Town – Recognise the names of places in town. Places in Town Sentence Building – say what is and is not in your town.	That's a Date – Learning to use and recognise numbers 70-100. Be able to say the year in French.	A Guide for Tourists Café Conundrum The Café Song Covered during the French Day – Summer Term.	Regional Food Choosing and Ice-Cream Monster un Café Covered during the French Day – Summer Term.

	School Timetable – To read		
	and understand a French		
	school timetable. Read		
	and understand the 24		
	hour clock.		
	To create their own school		
	timetable – true version		
	and ideal version.		

Knowledge, Skills and Understanding for MFL

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Listening and	Understand simple	Understand a range of	Understand a short	Understand a short	Understand a longer	Understand a longer
Responding	classroom commands.	familiar statements.	passages of familiar	passages of familiar	passages made up of	passages made up of
	Understand short statements. Understand simple questions. Understand clearly spoken speech.	Understand a range of questions.	language. Understand a instructions, messages and dialogue within short	language. Understand a instructions, messages and dialogue within short	familiar language in simple sentences. Identify the main points and some detail.	familiar language in simple sentences. Identify the main points and some detail.
	May need a lot of help, e.g. gesture and repetition.	May need items repeated.	passages. Identify and note the main points and give a personal response on a passage.	Identify and note the main points and give a personal response on a passage.	Spoken at near normal speed with no interference. May need short sections repeated.	Spoken at near normal speed with no interference. May need short sections repeated.
			Spoken at near normal speed with no interference. May need short sections repeated.	Spoken at near normal speed with no interference. May need short sections repeated.		

Speaking and Listening	Answer with a single word. Answer with a short phrase. Pronunciation may be approximate, and may need	Give simple responses to what they see and hear. Name and describe places. Name and describe objects.	Have a short conversation where they are saying 2-3 things. Use short phrases to give a personal response.	Have a short conversation where they are saying 2-3 things. Use short phrases to give a personal response.	Hold a simple conversation with at least 4-4 exchanges. Use their knowledge of grammar to adapt and substitute single words and phrases.	Hold a simple conversation with at least 4-4 exchanges. Use their knowledge of grammar to adapt and substitute single words and phrases.
	considerable support from a spoken model and from visual cues.	Use (set) phrases. Pronunciation may still be approximate, and delivery hesitant, but their meaning is clear	Although they use mainly memorised language, they occasionally substitute items of vocabulary to vary the questions or statement.	Although they use mainly memorised language, they occasionally substitute items of vocabulary to vary the questions or statement.	Their pronunciation is generally accurate and they show some consistency in their intonation	Their pronunciation is generally accurate and they show some consistency in their intonation
Reading and Responding	Read and understand a single word. Presented in clear script in familiar context. May need visual cues.	Read and understand short phrases. Read aloud single words and phrases. Use books or glossaries to find the meaning of new words.	Read and understand short texts using familiar language. Identify and note the main points and give a personal response. Use a bilingual dictionary or glossary to look up new words.	Read and understand short texts using familiar language. Identify and note the main points and give a personal response. Use a bilingual dictionary or glossary to look up new words.	Understand short story or factual text and note some main points. Use context to work out unfamiliar words	Understand short story or factual text and note some main points. Use context to work out unfamiliar words.
		Presented in clear script in familiar context. May need visual cues.				

Writing C	Copy a single word	Copy a short familiar	Write 2-3 short	Write 2-3 short	Write paragraph of	Write paragraph of
CC	correctly.	phrase.	sentences on < a	sentences on < a	about simple 3-4	about simple 3-4
	abel items. Choose the right	Write or	familiar topic>	familiar topic>	simple sentences.	simple sentences.
	vords to complete a	word-process set	Say what they like or	Say what they like or	Adapt and subsume	Adapt and subsume
	hrase.	phrases we use in	dislike about < a	dislike about < a	individual words and	individual words and
C	Choose the right	class.	familiar topic>	familiar topic>	phrases.	phrases.
	vords to complete a hort sentence.	When they write familiar words from memory their spelling may be approximate.	They write short phrases from memory their spelling is readily understandable.	They write short phrases from memory their spelling is readily understandable.	Use a dictionary or glossary to check words they have learnt. They draw largely on memorised language.	Use a dictionary or glossary to check words they have learnt.