

I am a Modern Foreign Linguist

I am a modern linguist; I seek to explore languages. I use communication skills as a gateway to develop an understanding of other cultures. As a modern linguist, I strive to express ideas and thoughts in another language, embedding the key skills of reading, writing, listening and speaking. I examine how the structure of another language links and compares to my own. As a modern linguist, I am confident, curious and can use my language instinctively in the classroom and beyond.



	Key Concepts
<p><i>What is a language?</i></p> <p>All social animals communicate with each other, from bees and ants to whales and apes, but only humans have developed a language which is more than a set of prearranged signals. Human speech is rational and organised sound and meaning.</p> <p>There are about 5000 languages spoken in the world today. Languages are linked to each other by shared words or sounds or grammatical constructions. The theory is that the members of each linguistic group have descended from one language, a common ancestor.</p>	<p>Languages are tied to cultures and through linguistic study, cultures can be further understood.</p> <p>Language can be understood and communicated through reading, writing, speaking and listening.</p> <p>Language is formed as sounds, words and structures: phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics and pragmatics.</p> <p>Learning a language requires the opportunity to match and express new sounds and words within structures to a person's current understanding of the world.</p>

Key Concepts	Contexts	Key Knowledge and Vocabulary	French	Spanish	
<p>Languages are tied to cultures and through linguistic study, cultures can be further understood.</p> <p>Language can be understood and communicated through reading, writing, speaking and listening.</p> <p>Language is formed as sounds, words and structures: phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics and pragmatics.</p> <p>Learning a language requires the opportunity to match and express new sounds and words within structures to a person's current understanding of the world.</p>	Socialisation: Greetings and feelings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Respond to a greeting "Hello". Greet others appropriate to the time of day. Good afternoon/ Good day / Good evening / Good night Ask and answer the question "What is your name?" "My name is..." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Bonjour Madame/Bonjour Monsieur</i> <i>Bon apres midi / Bon journée / Bon soir / Bon nuit</i> <i>Comment tu t'appelles?/ Je m'appelle...</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Hola Señora /Hola Señor</i> <i>Buenos días, Buenas tardes, Buenas Noches</i> <i>¿Cómo te llamas? Me llamo...</i> 	
	Mathematics in language: Numbers & Days of the week	Learn numbers: 0-5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learn the days of the week: Monday to Sunday Question and answer the day of the week 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Une, deux, trois, quatre, cinq</i> <i>lundi, mardi, mercredi, jeudi, vendredi, samedi, dimanche</i> <i>aujourd'hui? / c'est lundi</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Uno, dos, tres, cuatro, cinco Lunes, martes, miércoles, jueves, viernes, sábado, domingo <i>¿Hoy?/ Es lunes</i>
		The World Around Me: Colours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Read and say some colours in chosen language: red / green - white / blue / yellow / black -/ pink /purple / orange 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>rouge / vert / blanc / bleu /- jaune / noir / rose / violet / orange</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rojo/ verde/ blanco/azul/ amarillo/negro/rosa/violeta/naranja
	Cultural Awareness: Where is France?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locate a country that speaks the language Know and locate the capital city of a country that speaks the language. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify where France is on a map of Europe. Paris 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify where Spain is on a map of Europe Madrid 	
	Health and well-being	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask the question "How are you?" Answer the question "How are you?" <i>Very good / Good / Not bad, Not good</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Ca va?</i> <i>très bien / bien / comme ci, comme ça / mal</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>¿Cómo estás?</i> Muy bien/bien/ así así/ mal 	

Key Concept	Contexts	Key Knowledge and Vocabulary	French	Spanish
Languages are tied to cultures and through linguistic study, cultures can be further understood.	Socialisation: Greetings and feelings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-cap Year 1 content: respond to a greeting and greet other appropriate to the time of day Ask and answer the question 'What is your name?' Ask and answer the question How are you? Ask and answer the question "Where do you live?" 	<p><i>Bonjour Madame/Bonjour Monsieur</i> <i>Bon apres midi / Bon journée / Bon soir / Bon nuit</i> <i>Comment tu t'appelles?/ Je m'appelle...</i> <i>Ca va?</i> <i>très bien / bien / comme ci, comme ça / mal</i> <i>Ou habites-tu?</i></p>	<p>Hola Señora / Hola Señor Buenos días / Buenas tardes / Buenas noches ¿Cómo te llamas? Me llamo... ¿Cómo estás? Muy bien/bien/ así así/ mal ¿Dónde vives?</p>
Language can be understood and communicated through reading, writing, speaking and listening.	Mathematics in language: Numbers, months of the year and birthdays	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recap the days of the week: Monday to Sunday Question and answer the day of the week Children learn numbers 5-10 in French. Learn the months of the year Ask and answer the question "When is your birthday?" Ask and answer the question "How old are you?" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> six, sept, huit, neuf, dix <i>janvier, février, mars, avril, mai, juin, juillet, août, septembre, octobre, novembre, décembre</i> <i>C'est quand, ton anniversaire?</i> <i>Mon anniversaire est en avril.</i> 	<p>Seis, siete, ocho, nueve, diez enero, febrero, marzo, abril, mayo, junio, julio, agosto, septiembre, octubre, noviembre Diciembre ¿Cuándo es tu cumpleaños? Mi cumpleaños es en abril</p>
Language is formed as sounds, words and structures: phonology, morphology, syntax, semantics and pragmatics	The World Around Me: Colours	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learn the vocabulary of clothes: skirt, trousers, scarf, hat, shoes, socks I wear... Describe the colours of clothes and answer the question "What colour is it?" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>La jupe, le pantalon, l'écharpe, le chapeau, les chassures, les chaussettes</i> <i>Je porte...</i> <i>C'est quelle couleur?</i> 	<p>La falda, el pantalón, la bufanda, el sombrero, los zapatos, los calcetines Llevo... ¿Qué color es?</p>
Learning a language requires the opportunity to match and express new sounds and words within structures to a person's current understanding of the world.	Cultural Awareness: Where is France?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Geography of France: recap on where it is on a map of Europe, Paris capital city, main cities and the french flag (le Tricolore) 		
	Health and well-being	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask and answer the question "Do you have any pets?" Use numbers to refer to amount of pets Understand that add an 's' to form a plural (like in English) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Tu as des animaux domestiques?</i> <i>J'ai un chat, j'ai deux chiens, j'ai trois hamsters, un poisson, un lapin, un cheval, un serpent, une souris, un cochon d'Inde, un oiseau</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ¿Tienes mascotas? Tengo un gato, tengo dos perros, tengo tres hámsteres, un pez, un conejo, un caballo, una serpiente, un ratón, una cobaya, un péjaro

Key Concepts, Knowledge, Vocabulary and Skills - MFL: Year 3

Key Concept	Contexts	Key Knowledge and Vocabulary	French	
Languages are tied to cultures and through linguistic study, cultures can be further understood.	Socialisation: family	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learn family members-mother, father, uncle, aunt, grandmother, grandfather, sister, brother Describe your family Understand the difference between mon and ma (masculine and feminine) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Ma mere, mon pere, mon uncle, ma tante, ma grand-mere, mon grand-pere, ma soeur, mon frere</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mi madre, mi padre, mi tío, mi tía, mi abuela, mi abuelo, mi hermana, mi hermano
Language can be understood and communicated through reading, writing, speaking and listening.	Mathematics in language: Numbers & prices	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Re-cap numbers 1-10 Learn numbers 11-20 Ask and answer the question " How much does that cost?" 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Ca coute combien?</i> <i>Ca coute ...</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ¿Cuánto cuesta? Cuesta...
Learning a language requires the opportunity to match and express new sounds and words within structures to a person's current understanding of the world.	The World Around Me: sports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learn names of sports: dance, swimming, cycling, horse riding, skating, surfing, climbing, jogging, football, tennis, table tennis, basketball, cricket, rugby Recap knowledge of days of the week Learn to say I play football Talk about hobbies and when you do them-I play football on Wednesdays 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>la danse, la natation, le vélo, l'équitation, le skate, le surf, l'escalade, le footing, le foot, le tennis, le tennis de table, le basket, le cricket, le rugby</i> <i>Je joue au foot le mercredi</i> 	La danza, la natación, la bicicleta, la equitación, el patinaje, el surf, la escalada, el footing, el fútbol, el tenis, el ping-pong, el baloncesto, el críquet, el rugby
Learning a language requires the opportunity to match and express new sounds and words within structures to a person's current understanding of the world.	Cultural Awareness: Where is France?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultural understanding of importance of meal times in France and going to restaurants (children have two hours lunch time in school and 3 course meal or go home to eat with family) Learn the phrase "I would like..." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Je voudrais un tableau pour trois s'il vous plait</i> 	Me gustaría una mesa para tres, por favor
	Health and well-being	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learn fruit items: apricot, banana, cherry, lemon, strawberry, raspberry, red berries, orange Learn vegetable items: potato, carrot, peas, broccoli, beans Express likes and dislikes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Un abricot, une banana, une cerise, un citron, une fraise, une framboise, les fruits rouges, une orange</i> <i>La pomme de terre, carotte, les petits pois, le brocoli, les haricots</i> 	Un albaricoque, un plátano, una cereza, un limón, una fresa, una frambuesa, las frutas del bosque, una naranja

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • J'aime/je n'aime pas 	
<p>The art of story telling enables us to learn vocabulary, recognise grammatical structures and rehearse and perform repetitive lines</p>	<p>Story-telling</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The enormous turnip - le navet énorme/the farmer/the farmer's wife/the son/the daughter/the dog/the cat/the mouse • Read and identify cognates (words that look similar in English) • Assign roles and learning scripts. • Practise of French Script, reading out loud and performing. • Perform to another class. • Reflect on activity 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • le fermier • la fermière • le fils • la fille • le chien • le chat • la souris the mouse 	

Key Concept	Contexts	Key Knowledge and Vocabulary	French	Spanish
<p>Languages are tied to cultures and through linguistic study, cultures can be further understood.</p>	<p>Socialisation: Greetings and feelings</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • My home Chez Moi • Recap core questions and answers (eg. Name, age, how are you, descriptions, alphabet, colours). • Learn the target language alphabet • Ask and answer “How is it spelt?” • Re-cap of sports with alphabet focus. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>(Comment ça s'écrit?.... Ça s'écrit.....)</i> 	<p><i>¿Cómo se escribe? Se escribe....</i></p>
<p>Language can be understood and communicated through reading, writing, speaking and listening.</p>	<p>Mathematics in language: Numbers & Days of the week</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask and answer the question “What is the date?” • Learn numbers 20-50 • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Quelle est la date aujourd'hui?</i> 	<p><i>¿Cuál es la fecha de hoy?</i></p>
<p>Learning a language requires the opportunity to match and express new sounds and words within structures to a person’s current understanding of the world.</p>	<p>The World Around Me weather</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain what the weather is like (sunny, windy, rainy, misty) • Learn the four seasons (winter, summer, spring, autumn) • Describe the weather in the different seasons (in summer, it is sunny) • Learn clothing items and I wear (Je porte) • Recap with weather + sports with clothes. (when it is sunny, I wear a t-shirt) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Il fait du soleil, il fait du vent, il pleut, il fait du brouillard</i> • <i>L'hiver, l'ete, le printemps l'automne</i> • <i>En été, il fait du soleil</i> • <i>Quand il fait chaud, je porte un T-shirt</i> 	<p>Hace sol, hace viento, llueve, hay niebla El invierno, el verano, la primavera, el otoño En verano, hace sol Cuando hace calor, llevo una camiseta</p>
<p>Learning a language requires the opportunity to match and express new sounds and words within structures to a person’s current understanding of the world.</p>	<p>Cultural Awareness: Where is France?</p>	<p>Discover the physical geography of France: mountains, rivers, seas</p>		

<p>Health and well-being</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Olympics • diving • I do diving/I don't do diving • He is a swimmer • The ancient Olympic games • I do the triathlon • She is a swimmer • The modern Olympic games • I do cycling • He is a diver • Athletics • I do archery • She is a diver • Horse riding • I don't do athletics • He is a fencer • Fencing • I don't do rowing • Rowing • I don't do horseriding • He is an archer/she is an archer • Swimming/I don't do swimming • Boxing/I don't do boxing • He is a rower/she is a rower • Cycling/I don't do cycling • I do athletics • I do horse-riding 	<p><i>Les Jeux Olympiques</i> <i>Le plongeon</i> <i>Je fais du plongeon/je ne fais pas de plongeon</i> <i>Il est nageur</i> <i>Les Jeux Olympiques de l'antiquité</i> <i>Je fais du triathlon</i> <i>Elle est nageuse</i> <i>Les Jeux Olympiques modernes</i> <i>Je fais du cyclisme</i> <i>Il est plongeur</i> <i>L'athlétisme</i> <i>Je fais du tir à l'arc</i> <i>Elle est plongeuse</i> <i>L'équitation</i> <i>Je ne fais pas d'athlétisme</i> <i>Il est escrimeur</i> <i>L'escrime</i> <i>Je ne fais pas d'aviron</i> <i>L'aviron Rowing</i> <i>Je ne fais pas d'équitation</i> <i>Il est archer/elle est archère</i> <i>La natation/ je ne fais pas de natation</i> <i>La boxe/Je ne fais pas de boxe</i> <i>Il est rameur /elle est rameuse</i> <i>Le cyclisme /Je ne fais pas de cyclisme Je fais de l'athlétisme</i> <i>Il/elle est athlète He/she is an athlete (no spelling change for masculine and feminine)</i></p>	<p>Los Juegos Olímpicos, Hago salto, Él es nadador, Los juegos Olímpicos de la Antigüedad. Hago el triatlón, Ella es nadadora Los juegos Olímpicos modernos, Hago ciclismo, Él es saltador, El atletismo, Hago tiro con arco, Ella es buceadora Ella es saltadora, No hago atletismo, Él es esgrimista Esgrima El remo No hago remo Ella es esgrimista No hago equitación Él es un arquero Natación No hago esgrima Ella es arquera Boxeo No hago boxeo Él es remero Ciclismo No nado, no hago natación, Ella es remera, juego / hago (un deporte) Tiro con arco, no hago triatlón (Tú) haces/ juegasEl triatlón No hago ciclismo Él/Ella juega / hace No tiro en el arco Él / ella es un atleta Él / ella es un atleta (the spelling is the same for masculine and feminine)Nosotros Jugamos/hacemos Vosotros (You plural) jugás, hacéis, ellos juegan/hacen</p>
<p>Story-telling</p>	<p>Little Red Riding Hood: le petit chaperon rouge teeth/listen/knock/cakes/wolf/ears/eyes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Read and identify cognates (words that look similar in english) • Assign roles and learning scripts. • Practise of French Script, reading out loud and performing. • Perform to another class. • Reflect on activity 	<p><i>Les dents</i> <i>Ecouter</i> <i>Frapper</i> <i>les galettes</i> <i>le loup</i> <i>les oreilles</i> <i>Tomber</i> <i>les yeux</i></p>	

Key Concepts, Knowledge, Vocabulary and Skills - MFL: Year 5

Key Concept	Contexts	Key Knowledge and Vocabulary (for vocabulary see knowledge organiser)	French	
<p>Languages are tied to cultures and through linguistic study, cultures can be further understood.</p>	<p>Socialisation: Greetings and feelings</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learn the body parts: the head, hand, leg, foot, face, eyes, mouth, arm, shoulder, stomach, hip, knee, neck, back, ear, hair 	<p><i>La tête</i> <i>La main</i> <i>La jambe</i> <i>Le pied</i> <i>Le visage</i> <i>Les yeux</i> <i>La bouche</i> <i>Le bras-</i> <i>L'épaule</i> <i>Le ventre</i> <i>La hanche</i> <i>Le genou</i> <i>Le cou</i> <i>Le dos</i> <i>L'oreille</i> <i>Les cheveux- T</i></p>	<p><i>La cabeza</i> <i>La mano</i> <i>La pierna</i> <i>El pie</i> <i>La cara</i> <i>Los ojos</i> <i>La boca</i> <i>El brazo</i> <i>El hombro</i> <i>El vientre</i> <i>La cadera</i> <i>La rodilla</i> <i>El cuello</i> <i>La espalda</i> <i>Las oreja</i> <i>El pelo</i></p>

<p>Language can be understood and communicated through reading, writing, speaking and listening.</p>	<p>Mathematics in language: Numbers & Days of the week</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> En classe <p>Pencil sharpener/what do you have in your pencil case?/an exercise book/in my pencil case I have .../a pencil/ in my pencil case I do not have/a glue stick/listen/a pen/write/ a pencil case/repeat/ a school bag/silence/ a reading book/open your books/a rubber/close your books</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand difference between un/une Understand how to make a plural 	<p>Un taille crayon Qu'est ce qu'il y a dans ta trousse? Un cahier Dans ma trousse j'ai... Un crayon Dans ma trousse je n'ai pas de.. Un bâton de colle Écoutez Un stylo Écrivez Une trousse Répétez Un cartable Silence Un livre Ouvrez vos cahiers Une gomme Fermez vos cahiers Une règle A ruler Pensez Think Une calculatrice A calculator Lisez Read Des ciseaux A pair of scissors Demandez Ask J'ai I have Levez la main Raise your hand Je n'ai pas de/d' I do not have</p>	<p>Un sacapuntas ¿Qué hay en tu estuche? En mi estuche tengo Un lápiz En mi estuche, no tengo Un pegamento Escuchad Un boli Escribid Un estuche Pepeid Una mochila Silencio Un libro Abrid vuestros cuadernos Una regla Pensad Una calculadora Leed Unas tijeras Preguntad Levantad la mano</p>
<p>Learning a language requires the opportunity to match and express new sounds and words within structures to a person's current understanding of the world.</p>	<p>The World Around Me: habitats</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Habitats: the tropical rain forest/the meadow/the ocean/the seaweed/the desert/the tall trees/The Arctic/the bushes/is a habit in .../the cactus/the Sahara/the hardy plants/Amazonia/The Pacific Ocean Add other animals to pets, zoo/farm/wild etc. Recognise j'ai + un/une/number and Use Je n'ai pas + de/ il y a _un/une/number + il n;y a pas + de 	<p>La forêt tropicale La prairie Dans l'océan Les algues Le désert Les grands arbres Les buissons est un habitat dans... Les cactus Le Sahara Les plantes résistantes L'Amazonie L'Océan Pacifique</p>	<p>La selva La pradera En el océano Las algas El desierto Los árboles grandes Los arbustos es un hábitat en ... Cactus El Sahara Plantas resistentes Amazonia El Océano Pacífico</p>
<p>Learning a language requires the opportunity to match and express new</p>	<p>Cultural Awareness: Where is France?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discover famous French artists and identify landmarks in France (human geographical features) 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Sacré-Cœur, Paris</u> <u>Jardin du Luxembourg, Paris</u> <u>Cathédrale Notre-Dame de Paris, Paris</u> <u>Centre Pompidou, Paris</u> 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <u>La Sagrada Familia (Barcelona)</u> <u>La Alhambra (Granada)</u> <u>La Mezquita de Córdoba (Córdoba)</u> <u>El Museo del Prado (Madrid)</u> <u>El museo Guggenheim (Bilbao)</u>

sounds and words within structures to a person's current understanding of the world.			5. <u>Place de la Concorde, Paris</u> 6. <u>Jardin des Tuileries, Paris</u> 7. <u>Arc de Triomphe, Paris</u> 8. <u>Eiffel Tower, Paris</u> 9. <u>Jardins du Trocadero, Paris</u> 10. <u>Louvre Museum, Paris</u> 11. <u>Musée du Quai Branly, Paris</u> 12. <u>Jardin des Plantes, Paris</u> 13. <u>Parc des Buttes-Chaumont, Paris</u>	6. <u>Las cuevas de Altamira (Cantabria)</u> 7. <u>La Catedral de Santiago de Compostela (Galicia)</u> 8. <u>Los castillos de Castilla</u> 9. <u>Los jardines de Andalucía</u> 10. <u>La plaza de toros</u> 11. <u>El acueducto de Segovia</u> 12. <u>El palacio Real de Madrid</u> 13. <u>Las ruinas romanas</u> 14. <u>Las ruinas celtas</u> 15. <u>Las ruinas íberas</u>
	Health and well-being	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain what is wrong with you to the doctor 	J'ai mal à la tête – I have a headache J'ai mal à la gorge – I have a sore throat J'ai mal à la jambe – I have a bad leg J'ai mal au pied – I have a bad foot J'ai mal au genou – I have a bad knee J'ai mal au cou- I have a bad neck J'ai mal au dos – I have a bad back J'ai mal au bras – I have a bad arm J'ai mal au ventre – I have stomach ache J'ai mal aux yeux – I have bad eyes J'ai mal à l'oreille – I have earache	Me duele la cabeza Me duele la garganta Me duele la pierna Me duele el pie Me duele la rodilla Me duele el cuello Me duele la espalda Me duele el brazo Me duele el estómago Me duelen los ojos Me duele la oreja
	Story-telling	Goldilocks: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assigning roles and learning scripts. Practise of French Script, reading out loud and performing. Performance to another class. Reflection activity – writing about our experiences. Goldilocks and the three bears The medium chair Soft The small chair The large bowl was too salty Father bear The big bear The medium bowl was too sweet	Boucle D'Or et les trois ours La moyenne chaise Mou Soft Boucle La petite chaise Le grand bol était trop salé. Papa ours	Ricitos de oro y los tres osos La silla mediana La silla pequeña La silla pequeña El cuenco grande estaba demasiado salado Padre oso La cama grande El cuenco mediano era demasiado dulce. Mamá oso La cama mediana El cuenco pequeño era perfecto. El Bebé oso La cama pequeña

		<p>Mother bear The medium bed he small bowl was just right Baby bear The small bed he big chair was too tall/high A house Sweet The medium chair was too short A forest Salty The small chair was just right The big bowl Tall/high The big bed was too hard The medium bowl Low The medium bed was too soft The small bowl Hard The small bed was just right The big chair</p>	<p>Le grand lit Le moyen bol était trop sucré. Maman ours Le moyen lit Le petit bol était juste comme il faut. Bébé ours Le petit lit La grande chaise était trop grande. Une maison Sucré La moyenne chaise était trop basse. Une forêt Salé La petite chaise était juste comme il faut. Le grand bol Grand Le grand lit était trop dur. Le moyen bol Basse Le moyen lit était trop mou. Le petit bol</p>	<p>La silla grande era demasiado grande. La silla mediana era demasiado baja. Un bosque La silla pequeña era perfecta. El cuenco grande El cuenco grande La cama grande era demasiado dura. El cuenco mediano La cama mediana era demasiado blanda. La cama pequeña era perfecta La silla grande</p>
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			Dur Le petit lit était juste comme il faut. La grande chaise	
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Key Concept	Contexts	Key Knowledge and Vocabulary	French	Spanish
Languages are tied to cultures and through linguistic study, cultures can be further understood.	Socialisation:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Use the phrase il y a ... ● Use adjectives to describe family members/friends ● Describe a photograph/picture of family 	<p>Sur la photo il y a – In the photo there is</p> <p>Sur l’image il y a – In the image there is</p> <p>Ma mère - my mum</p> <p>Mon père - my dad</p> <p>Ma belle-mère - my step-mum</p> <p>Mon beau-père - my step-dad</p> <p>Mon frère - my brother</p> <p>Ma soeur – my sister</p> <p>Ma grand-mère - my grandma</p> <p>Mon grand-père - my grandpa</p> <p>Mon oncle – my uncle</p> <p>Ma tante – my auntie</p> <p>Ma cousine – my cousin (f)</p> <p>Mon cousin – my cousin (m)</p> <p>Il/elle a les cheveux blonds/gris/noirs/bruns/roux - he/she has hair blond/grey/black/brown/red</p> <p>Il/elle a les yeux bleus/verts/noisette/marron/gris - he/she has eyes blue/green/hazel/brown/grey</p> <p>Il est sympa/gentil/stricte/marrant/paresseux</p>	<p>Mi madre,</p> <p>mi padre,</p> <p>Mi hermano</p> <p>Mi hermana</p> <p>mi tío,</p> <p>mi tía,</p>

			<p>/sportif/intelligent - he is nice/kind/funny/lazy/sporty/clever</p> <p>Elle est sympa/gentille/stricte/marrante/paresseuse/sportive/intelligente - she is nice/kind/funny/lazy/sporty/clever</p>	
Language can be understood and communicated through reading, writing, speaking and listening.	Mathematics in language:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Say what pet(s) you have if any and what is your favourite animal • A dog, a cat, a rabbit, a hamster • A gold fish • A bird and a mouse • Use il y a to describe how many animals – describe a photo again! 	<p>J'ai - I have</p> <p>Un chat – a cat</p> <p>Un chien – a dog</p> <p>Un lapin – a rabbit</p> <p>Un hamster – a hamster</p> <p>Un poisson - a fish</p> <p>Un oiseau – a bird</p> <p>Une souris – a mouse</p> <p>Une tortue – a tortoise</p> <p>Je n'ai pas de + animal (without un/une) e.g. Je n'ai pas de chat</p> <p>Je n'ai pas d'animal - I don't have a pet</p> <p>Qui s'appelle - who is called e.g. j'ai un chat qui s'appelle Mittens</p> <p>Mon animal préféré c'est - My favourite animal is ...</p> <p>Il y a + number + animals e.g. Il y a deux chats, il y a quatre oiseaux, il y a cinq souris. - there are two cats, there are four birds, there are five mice.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Un perro, tengo, un gato, no tengo, un conejo • Tengo un (masculine) Tengo una (feminine) • Tengo un pez rojo que se llama • Un pájaro y un ratón
Learning a language requires the opportunity to match and express new sounds and words within structures to a person's current understanding of the world.	The World Around Me	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • know the name of the planets in our solar system • understand that adjectives in French mostly come AFTER the noun • describe the planets in size and colour • use true or false <p>Jupiter is huge and also quite far from the sun</p> <p>The moon</p> <p>Mercury is quite small and close to the sun</p> <p>The sun</p> <p>The Earth</p> <p>Mars is quite close to the sun and red</p> <p>Mars</p> <p>The Earth is a planet close to Mars and only has one moon</p> <p>Mercury</p> <p>Neptune is a blue planet.</p> <p>Pluto</p> <p>Saturn</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Les planetes</i> <i>Jupiter est énorme et aussi assez loin du soleil</i> <i>La lune</i> <i>Mercurie est assez petite et près du soleil</i> <i>Le soleil</i> <i>Pluton est la plus loin et la plus petite</i> <i>Pluto is the furthest and the smallest</i> <i>La terre</i> <i>Mars est assez près du soleil et c'est rouge</i> <i>Mars</i> <i>La Terre est une planète près de Mars et a seulement une lune</i> <i>Mercurie</i> <i>Neptune est une planète bleue</i> <i>Pluton</i> <i>Saturne</i> <i>Uranus</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Los planetas <p>Júpiter es enorme y está bastante lejos del sol</p> <p>La luna</p> <p>Mercurio es bastante pequeño y está cerca del sol</p> <p>Plutón es el más lejano y el más pequeño</p> <p>La tierra</p> <p>Marte está bastante cerca del sol</p> <p>La tierra es un planeta cerca de Marte y solo tiene una luna</p> <p>Mercurio es un planeta azul</p> <p>Colours like 'negro' (black) negro (masc sing) negra (feminine singular), negros (masc pl) --> Rojo, amarillo, blanco</p>

		<p>Jupiter The sun is in the centre Venus is close to the sun and it is always very windy ranus is quite close to the sun and is blue and green</p>	<p><i>Jupiter</i> <i>Le Soleil est au centre Saturne est loin du soleil et a au moins 18 lunes Saturn is far from the sun and has at least 18 moons</i> <i>Vénus est assez près du soleil et il y a toujours beaucoup de vent</i> <i>Uranus est assez loin du soleil et c'est bleu et vert U</i></p>	<p>Colours like 'verde' (green) same for masculine and feminine. Add an -s for plural Other naranja, rosa Colours finishes in consonant (gris, marrón, azul) same ending for feminine and masculine singular. Add -es for plural (grises, marrones, azules)</p>
<p>Learning a language requires the opportunity to match and express new sounds and words within structures to a person's current understanding of the world.</p>	<p>Cultural Awareness: Where is France?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discover famous musicians recognise and recall the names of different musical instruments : clarinet, harp, piano, triangle, trumpet, violin, drums cymbals, guitar be able to use the verb jouer de + construct simple sentences "I play the flute" use ne,,,pas to express the negative 	<p><i>Je joue – I play</i> <i>De La clarinette</i> <i>De la harpe</i> <i>du piano</i> <i>Du triangle</i> <i>De la trompette</i> <i>Du violon</i> <i>De la batterie</i> <i>Des cymbales</i> <i>De la guitare</i> <i>De la flûte à bec</i> <i>Je ne joue pas de + instrument (without de la/du/des)</i></p>	<p>El clarinete El "El" (masculine) La bateria (the drums) Los platillos La guitarra Toco la flauta</p>
	<p>Health and well-being</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recap going to the doctors and saying something is wrong Giving advice for illness using 'il faut' (you must) 	<p><i>J'ai mal à la tête – I have a headache</i> <i>J'ai mal à la gorge – I have a sore throat</i> <i>J'ai mal à la jambe – I have a bad leg</i> <i>J'ai mal au pied – I have a bad foot</i> <i>J'ai mal au genou – I have a bad knee</i> <i>J'ai mal au cou- I have a bad neck</i> <i>J'ai mal au dos – I have a bad back</i> <i>J'ai mal au bras – I have a bad arm</i> <i>J'ai mal au ventre – I have stomach ache</i> <i>J'ai mal aux yeux – I have bad eyes</i> <i>J'ai mal à l'oreille – I have earache</i> <i>Je tousse – I have a cough</i> <i>J'ai de la grippe – I have flu</i> <i>Je suis malade – I am ill</i> <i>Je suis enrhumé - I have a cold</i> <i>Qu'est-ce qui ne vas pas? - What's wrong?</i> <i>Aidez-moi – help me</i> <i>Il faut rester au lit – you must stay in bed</i> <i>Il faut aller à la pharmacie – you must go to the pharmacy</i> <i>Il faut boire de l'eau - you must drink water</i></p>	<p>Me duele la cabeza Me duele la garganta Me duele la pierna Me duele el pie Me duele la rodilla Me duele el cuello Me duele la espalda Me duele el brazo Me duele el estómago</p> <p>Me duelen los ojos Me duele la oreja</p>

			<p><i>Il faut prendre du sirop – you must take medicine</i></p> <p><i>Il faut prendre des pastilles – you must take throat sweets</i></p> <p><i>Il faut manger peu à peu – you must eat little by little</i></p>	
	Story-telling	<p>Jack and the Beanstalk</p> <p>Meeting the characters and learning their names.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describing characters and clothes. • Reading the story/ putting the story into chunks. • Writing a script using Little Red Languages • Creating puppets and puppet scenes for the perform • Assigning roles and learning scripts. • Practise of French Script, reading out loud and performing. • Performance to another class. • Reflection activity – writing about our experiences. 	<p><i>Jacques – Jack</i></p> <p><i>Les haricots magiques – magic beans</i></p> <p><i>Il est misérable - he is sad</i></p> <p><i>Elle est en colère - she is angry</i></p> <p><i>Leur vache – their cow</i></p> <p><i>Ils vendaient le lait – they sold the milk</i></p> <p><i>Pour la vendre au marché - to sell her at the market</i></p> <p><i>Le vieil homme – the old man</i></p> <p><i>J'achète ta vache – I'll buy your cow</i></p> <p><i>Je te donne cinq haricots magiques – I will give you 5 magic beans.</i></p>	

References:

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