Features

- At key stage 2, the knowledge progression takes full account of the national curriculum's strands of:
 - Speaking
 - o Reading
 - o Writing
 - o Grammar
 - Vocabulary
- Skills are dependent on specific knowledge. A skill is the capacity to perform and in order to perform a deep body of knowledge needs to be acquired and retained.
- Knowledge statements should be what pupils retain for ever. In other words, this knowledge is within their long-term memory and will be retained.
- When considering pupils' improvement in subject specific vocabulary, pupils could be provided with a knowledge organiser which contains all words used for Foreign Languages for their age group.

National Curriculum Subject Content

Strand	Speaking and Listening	Reading	Writing
EYFS	Children to be exposed to some French language e.g Bonjour to greet the children, counting when lining up etc		
Key Stage 1	Children to be exposed to some French language e.g Au revoir to say goodbye		
Key Stage 2	 Listen attentively to spoken language and show understanding by joining in and responding Explore the patterns and sounds of language through songs and rhymes and link the spelling, sound and meaning of words Engage in conversations; ask and answer questions; express opinions and respond to those of others; seek clarification and help Speak in sentences, using familiar vocabulary, phrases and basic language structures Present ideas and information orally to a range of audiences Appreciate stories, songs, poems and rhymes in the language Describe people, places, things and actions orally 	 Develop accurate pronunciation and intonation so that others understand when they are reading aloud or using familiar words and phrases Read carefully and show understanding of words, phrases and simple writing 	 Broaden their vocabulary and develop their ability to understand new words that are introduced into familiar written material, including through using a dictionary Write phrases from memory, and adapt these to create new sentences, to express ideas clearly Describe people, places, things and actions in writing 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

Strand	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Speaking and listening	Listen to and enjoy short stories, nursery rhymes & songs. Recognise familiar words and short phrases covered in the units taught Communicate with others using simple words and short phrases covered in the units Know that actions can be used to respond to some key nouns Know that simple words or phrases can be used to communicate Know that that letters make different sounds in a different language	 Learn to listen to longer passages and understand more of what we hear by picking out key words and phrases covered in current and previous units Communicate with others with improved confidence and accuracy. Learn to ask and answer questions based on the language covered in the units and incorporate a negative reply if and when required Know that a few phrases can be used to communicate Know that new words need to be accurately pronounced Know that opinions can be shared using key vocabulary 	Listen more attentively and for longer. Understand more of what we hear even when some of the language may be unfamiliar by using the decoding skills we have developed Communicate on a wider range of topics and themes. Remember and recall a range of vocabulary with increased knowledge, confidence and spontaneity Know that notes can be made which include key words and information Know that phrases can be used to communicate Know that opinions can be both asked for and given	Listen to longer text and more authentic foreign language material. Learn to pick out cognates and familiar words and learn to 'gist listen' even when hearing language that has not been taught or covered Learn to recall previously learnt language and recycle / incorporate it with new language with increased speed and spontaneity. Engage in short conversations on familiar topics, responding with opinions and justifications where appropriate Know that longer sentences have meaning Know that words need to be pronounced with accurate intonation

			Know that a topic can be presented using longer sentences
Read familiar words and short phrases accurately by applying knowledge from 'Phonics Lesson 1'. Understand the meaning in English of short words I read in the foreign language Write familiar words & short phrases using a model or vocabulary list EG: 'I play the piano'. 'I like apples' Know that stories, songs, poems and rhymes in French can be joined in with Know that the French word banks are used to support reading Know that text type and visual clues can be identified Know that single words can be translated Know that simple memory techniques are used to learn spelling	 Read aloud short pieces of text applying knowledge learnt from 'Phonics Lessons 1 & 2'. Understand most of what we read in the foreign language when it is based on familiar language Write some short phrases based on familiar topics and begin to use connectives/conjunctions and the negative form where appropriate. EG: My name, where I live and my age Know that familiar stories, songs, poems and rhymes can be read and understood in French Know that simple phrases can accurately copied and adapted Know that key phrases can be translated 	 Understand longer passages in the foreign language and start to decode meaning of unknown words using cognates and context. Increase our knowledge of phonemes and letter strings using knowledge learnt from 'Phonics Lessons 1 to 3' Write a paragraph using familiar language incorporating connectives/conjunctions, a negative response and adjectival agreement where required. Learn to manipulate the language and be able to substitute words for suitable alternatives. EG: My name, my age, where I live, a pet I have, a pet I don't 	Be able to tackle unknown language with increased accuracy by applying knowledge learnt from 'Phonics Lessons 1 to 4' including awareness of accents, silent letters etc. Decode unknown language using bilingual dictionaries Write a piece of text using language from a variety of units covered and learn to adapt any models provided to show solid understanding of any grammar covered. Also start to incorporate conjugated verbs and learn to be comfortable using connectives/conjunctions, adjectives and possessive adjectives. EG: A presentation or
Know that words must be accurately copied	Know that memory techniques can be used to help learn spelling and meaning	have and my pet's name	description of a typical school day

			Know that the text of a story, rhyme	including subjects,
			or information piece can be read	time and opinions.
			and followed	·
				Know that a bilingual dictionary
			Know that the French and English	can be used to check spelling and
			dictionary is used to find meanings	to develop and extend writing.
			Know that text type and visual clues are used to help understand a range of texts	Know that sentences can be written from memory with understandable accuracy.
			Know that a model can be used to accurately copy and adapt sentences	Know that longer sentences can be translated.
			Know that a dictionary can be used to check spelling	Know that memory techniques can be used to help learn longer phrases and sentences.
			Know that basic sentences can be translated.	Know that the bilingual dictionary is used to assist, understanding and to check spellings.
			Know that memory techniques can	
			be used to help learn spelling,	Know that de-coding techniques
			meaning and gender.	including context help understand
				the gist of an unfamiliar text.
Grammar	 Start to understand the 	 Better understand the 	 Revision of gender and 	Consolidate our
and	concept of noun gender	concept of gender and	nouns and learn to use	understanding of
Vocabulary	and the use of articles.	which articles to use for	and recognise the	gender and nouns, use
	Use the first person	meaning (EG: 'the', 'a' or	terminology of articles	of the negative,
	singular version of high	'some'). Introduce simple	(EG: definite, indefinite	adjectival agreement
	frequency verbs. EG: 'I	adjectival agreement (EG:	and partitive).	and possessive
	like' 'I play' 'I am	adjectival agreement when	Understand better the	adjectives (EG: which
	called'	describing nationality), the	rules of adjectival	subjects I like at school
		negative form and	agreement and	and also which subjects
	Know that le / la identifies the	possessive adjectives. EG:	possessive adjectives.	I do not like). Become
	gender of nouns	'In my pencil case I have'	Start to explore full verb	familiar with a wider
	Know that there are singular and	or 'In my pencil case I do	conjugation (EG: 'I	range of
	plural nouns	not have'	wear', 'he/she wears'	connectives/conjunctio
	•	Maranaka Akamata 16 M	and also be able to	ns and more confident
		Know that there is a definitive article- le/la/les and un/une	describe clothes in terms	with full verb

Know that there are some basic adjectives	Know that adjectives can change word order Know that there are present tense verbs	of colour EG: 'My blue coat Know that gender impacts sentences. Know that there is an agreement and word order for colour and size adjectives.	conjugation - both regular and irregular. EG: 'to go', 'to do', 'to have' and 'to be'. Know that there are key grammatical features from texts. Know that adjectives of size and colour are to be used correctly. Know that simple verbs can be conjugated in the present tense.
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