

NC Purpose of Study

Learning a foreign language is a liberation from insularity and provides an opening to other cultures. A high-quality languages education should foster pupils' curiosity and deepen their understanding of the world. The teaching should enable pupils to express their ideas and thoughts in another language and to understand and respond to its speakers, both in speech and in writing. It should also provide opportunities for them to communicate for practical purposes, learn new ways of thinking and read great literature in the original language. Language teaching should provide the foundation for learning further languages, equipping pupils to study and work in other countries.

Intent	Implementation	Impact
At Broadway Junior School, we believe that learning a language provides a valuable educational, social and cultural experience for our pupils. Children tend to really enjoy learning a new language at primary school. Most language-learning techniques are great fun, and children get a real sense of achievement from mastering and using new key phrases. As well as learning a new language, the children at Broadway are also developing an awareness of different cultures and countries. We want our pupils to be enthusiastic, engaged and challenged, and ultimately to develop their ability to use and understand another language. We strive to embed the skills of listening, speaking, reading and writing in French, which will enable our children to use and apply their learning in later life, whether that be in Key Stage 3 or out in the real world. We want our children to develop a love of language for life.	French is taught by class teachers across school. The French curriculum is broken down into twelve topics; each year group is taught three topics. The topics are split into one topic per term. Children progressively acquire, use and apply a growing bank of vocabulary organised around these topics. Children are encouraged and supported to develop their speaking and listening skills through conversational work, singing activities, drama and games. As confidence and skill grows, children record their work in their Curriculum books through pictures, captions and sentences. In addition to weekly French lessons, French is embedded throughout Broadway with visible displays in classrooms and in corridors; whole-school assemblies; whole-school competitions; children's work/photographs appearing on the school website and by celebrating special days/events such as 'European Day of Languages'.	Our French curriculum will ensure all pupils develop key language learning skills, as set out by the national curriculum, and are ready to access the challenges of year seven by the time they leave Broadway. More importantly we hope to develop a life-long love of languages as well as an understanding of other cultures. Language and culture are so intertwined that learning a foreign language builds cultural understanding and provides deep insights into how other people see the world.

Key Vocabulary

un pantalon (trousers) un pull (jumper) un manteau (coat) un chapeau (hat) un tee-shirt (t-shirt) une chemise (shirt) une jupe (skirt) une robe (dress) une veste (jacket) une écharpe (scarf) une chaussure (shoe) une chaussette (sock) une casquette (cap) une ceinture (belt) une cravate (tie) rouge (red) bleu (blue) vert (green) jaune (yellow) noir (black) blanc (white) orange (orange) rose (pink) violet (purple) marron (brown) Je porte... (I wear / I am wearing...) Je porte un/une... (I wear a...) Aujourd'hui, je porte... (Today, I am wearing...) À l'école (at school) À la maison (at home) En été (in summer) En hiver (in winter)

Knowledge	Skills
- Know the names of fifteen common items of clothing in French. - Understand and use the correct indefinite articles (un and une) with clothing nouns. - Know how to describe what they are wearing using the verb porter. - Understand how colours change depending on the gender and number of the noun they describe. - Recognise the importance of adjectival agreement in French. - Understand how to create longer sentences using conjunctions such as et. - Apply knowledge of nouns, gender, articles, plurality and adjective agreement when describing clothing. - Develop confidence using first-person structures to express personal choices and preferences.	- Listen carefully and respond to spoken French. - Recognise, recall, pronounce and spell clothing vocabulary accurately. - Use the correct indefinite article with clothing items. - Use je porte to describe what they are wearing. - Apply colour vocabulary with appropriate adjectival agreement. - Build longer sentences using conjunctions. - Adapt language to different contexts such as school, home, summer and winter. - Create spoken and written descriptions of their clothing choices independently. - Develop accuracy in French grammar and sentence formation.

Learning Objectives

Lesson 1 In this lesson pupils will learn how to recognise, recall and spell 10 different items of clothing with their indefinite articles/determiners in the foreign language.	Lesson 2 In this lesson pupils will learn how to recognise, recall and spell a further 5 different items of clothing with their indefinite articles/determiners in the foreign language.	Lesson 3 In this lesson pupils will learn how to describe what they are wearing by colour in the foreign language using 10 common colours and the structure 'I wear/I'm wearing' with the conjunction 'and'. If required, there is an optional PowerPoint dedicated to the conjugation of the verb 'porter'.	Lesson 4 In this lesson pupils will learn more about the changes involved in adjectival agreement in the foreign language when describing items of clothing by colour.	Lesson 5 In this lesson pupils will integrate everything they have learnt so far to describe what they wear in 4 different scenarios in the foreign language: at school, at home, in summer and in winter.	Lesson 6 In this lesson, pupils will revise and consolidate all language covered in the unit
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Learning Objectives/End Points

By the end of the unit, pupils will be able to:

- Recognise, pronounce and spell fifteen clothing items in French.
- Use the correct indefinite articles (un and une) with clothing vocabulary.
- Use je porte to describe what they are wearing.
- Describe clothing using a range of colours.
- Apply adjectival agreement when using colours with different nouns.
- Extend sentences using conjunctions such as et.
- Describe clothing choices in different contexts, including school, home, summer and winter.

By the end of this unit pupils will have the knowledge and skills necessary to describe what they are wearing in French by colour. This is a unit that brings together much of the grammar covered in our Intermediate teaching type (nouns, gender, articles/determiners, plurality, adjectival agreement, 1st person verb conjugation) so that pupils can express what they are wearing in full sentences in different scenarios in French.

Careers

Linking Curriculum Learning to Careers

Discuss how the skills developed in this unit are used in a range of careers, including:

- Translator
- Interpreter
- Language teacher
- French teacher
- Language tutor
- Proofreader
- International communications officer
- Language researcher
- Travel agent
- Tour guide
- Airport worker
- Airline cabin crew
- Hotel receptionist
- Tourist information officer
- Holiday representative
- Travel company manager
- Hotel manager
- Restaurant worker
- Diplomat
- International charity worker
- Government employee
- Embassy worker
- Aid and development worker
- International relations specialist

Transferable skills such as Communication Listening Confidence Memory Concentration Teamwork Resilience Accuracy Problem-solving Adaptability Cultural Awareness Curiosity Organisation Self-evaluation Social skills

Learning from Career and Labour Market Information

- Explore how French is used in different countries and workplaces. Introduce age-appropriate examples of jobs where people may use French, such as translators, interpreters, teachers, tour guides, hotel staff, travel agents, international business workers and diplomats.

Addressing the Needs of Each Pupil

- Encourage pupils to recognise their own strengths in listening, speaking, memory, communication, confidence and learning languages. Provide opportunities for different pupils to take different roles, such as speaker, listener, questioner, vocabulary expert or cultural researcher.

Linking Curriculum Learning to Careers

- Make explicit links between French learning and future careers. Greetings and introductions develop communication skills; pronunciation develops careful listening; numbers link to money, dates, quantities and information; colours link to design, fashion, art and visual communication; cultural learning links to travel, tourism and international work.

Encounters with Employers and Employees

- Provide opportunities to meet or hear from people who use languages at work, such as a French teacher, translator, interpreter, travel professional, hotel worker, tour guide, international business employee or someone who has worked in a French-speaking country.

Experiences of Workplaces

- Explore workplaces where French might be used, including schools, hotels, airports, travel companies, restaurants, museums, international businesses, embassies, translation agencies and tourist attractions.

Encounters with Further and Higher Education

- Introduce the idea that pupils can continue learning languages throughout secondary school and beyond. Explore how languages can be studied alongside other subjects and can support future college, university, vocational and apprenticeship pathways.