

ADVENT TERM

FRENCH – Year 6 - Medium Term Planning – French sport and the Olympics

<u>LESSON 1</u>	<u>LESSON 2</u>	<u>LESSON 3</u>
<p>LEARNING INTENTION:</p> <p>To know that when I write “de le”, it becomes “du”.</p> <p>Skills: Ask and answer questions Express opinions and respond to those of others</p> <p>Aim: Understand and respond to spoken and written language from a variety of authentic sources.</p>	<p>LEARNING INTENTION:</p> <p>To know that many of the countries in French are cognates.</p> <p>Skills: Broaden their vocabulary and develop their ability to understand new words.</p> <p>Aim: To learn the words in French for countries around the world.</p>	<p>LEARNING INTENTION:</p> <p>To know that “aller” means “to go”.</p> <p>Skills: Understand basic grammar appropriate to the language being studied; the conjugation of high-frequency verbs; key features and patterns of the language.</p> <p>Aim: Understand and respond to spoken and written language from a variety of authentic sources.</p>
<p>Key Vocabulary: je joue - I play je fais - I do je joue au basket - I play basketball le basket - basketball le football/ le foot - football le hockey - hockey le tennis - tennis le rugby - rugby</p>	<p>Key Vocabulary: L'Angleterre (f) - England L'Écosse (f) - Scotland Le Pays de Galles (m) - Wales L'Irlande du Nord (f) - Northern Ireland L'Irlande (f) - Ireland (the Republic of Ireland) La France (f) - France La Belgique (f) - Belgium</p>	<p>Key Vocabulary: aller - to go je vais - I go tu vas - you go (you singular/informal) il va/elle va - he/she goes nous allons - we go vous allez - you go (plural/formal) ils/elles vont - they go</p>

<p>le ski - skiing c'est quel sport ? - what sport is it? c'est le... - it's... tu aimes le sport ? - do you like sports? j'adore - I love j'aime - I like je n'aime pas - I don't like je déteste - I hate</p>	<p>Les Pays-Bas (m) - The Netherlands L'Allemagne (f) - Germany L'Italie (f) - Italy L'Espagne (f) - Spain Les États-Unis d'Amérique (m) - The United States of America Le Canada (m) - Canada L'Australie (f) - Australia</p>	
<p>Recap & retrieval: N/A</p>	<p>Recall & retrieval: When I write “de le” it becomes “du”.</p>	<p>Recall & retrieval: When I write “de le” it becomes “du”. Many countries in French are cognates.</p>
<p>Key Knowledge: Child:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When I write “de le” it becomes “du”. <p>Teacher: As above.</p>	<p>Key Knowledge: Child:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many countries in French are cognates. • Cognates are words that sound or look similar to the English translation. <p>Teacher: As above.</p>	<p>Key Knowledge: Child:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Aller” is an irregular verb which means “to go”. • “Je vais” means “I go”. • Irregular verbs are verbs that do not follow a pattern. <p>Teacher: As above.</p>
<p>Scaffolding: Support children in small groups to help them master j’aime + a sport, adding more opinions and sports as they become more confident.</p>	<p>Scaffolding: Reduce the number of countries that pupils need to learn and support them with the correct French pronunciation of each one, helping them identify cognates and near cognates.</p>	<p>Scaffolding: Begin with just a few forms of the verb aller, adding more pronouns as the pupils gain confidence, ensuring they recognise where and how it changes. Extend the sentence to add a country once they feel secure. More confident</p>

		children could offer paired support to assist their learning.
<p>Learning Task: See Kapow. https://www.kapowprimary.com/subjects/french/upper-key-stage-2/year-6/going-to-international-sporting-events-learning-vocabulary-grammar-and-sports-culture/sports-in-french-vocabulary-and-expressing-opinions/</p>	<p>Learning Task: See Kapow. https://www.kapowprimary.com/subjects/french/upper-key-stage-2/year-6/going-to-international-sporting-events-learning-vocabulary-grammar-and-sports-culture/country-names-in-french-and-locating-on-maps/</p>	<p>Learning Task: See Kapow. https://www.kapowprimary.com/subjects/french/upper-key-stage-2/year-6/going-to-international-sporting-events-learning-vocabulary-grammar-and-sports-culture/conjugating-aller-to-go-and-preposition-choice-to-match-country-gender/</p>
<p>Extension: Challenge children to give two different opinions in the same sentence using et (and) or mais (but) to connect the phrases, eg J'aime le tennis mais je déteste le hockey – I like tennis but I hate hockey.</p>	<p>Extension: Challenge pupils to correctly recall the names of the countries with accurate pronunciation and correctly identify where they are in the world.</p>	<p>Extension: As they become more confident with different conjugations of the verb aller, challenge them to make different sentences saying where they or someone else is going, using the correct preposition.</p>

ADVENT TERM

FRENCH – Year 6- Medium Term Planning – French football champions

<u>LESSON 4</u>	<u>LESSON 5</u>	<u>LESSON 6</u>
<p>LEARNING INTENTION:</p> <p>To know that in French, you can often find familiar words within words to help you translate.</p> <p>Skills: Explore the patterns and sounds of language and link the spelling, sound and meaning of words.</p> <p>Aim: Can write at varying length, for different purposes and audiences, using the variety of grammatical structures that they have learnt.</p>	<p>LEARNING INTENTION:</p> <p>To know that “venir” is an irregular verb which means “to come”.</p> <p>Skills: Broaden vocabulary range and develop ability to understand new words that are introduced into familiar written material, including through use of a dictionary.</p> <p>Aim: Speak with increasing confidence, fluency and spontaneity, finding ways of communicating what they want to say, including through discussion and asking questions, and continually improving the accuracy of their pronunciation and intonation.</p>	<p>LEARNING INTENTION:</p> <p>To know that adjectives need to agree with the noun they refer to.</p> <p>Skills: Explore the patterns and sounds of language and link the spelling, sound and meaning of words.</p> <p>Aim: Speak with increasing confidence, fluency and spontaneity, finding ways of communicating what they want to say, including through discussion and asking questions, and continually improving the accuracy of their pronunciation and intonation.</p>
<p>Key Vocabulary: le ballon – the ball le but - the goal</p>	<p>Key Vocabulary: venir - to come venir de - to come from</p>	<p>Key Vocabulary: le ballon - the ball le but - the goal</p>

<p>le terrain - the pitch le sifflet - the whistle mi-temps - half time un match de foot - a football match un joueur de foot/un footballeur – a footballer (male) une joueuse de foot/ une footballeuse - a footballer (female) Les Bleus - the Blues (French team)</p>	<p>je viens de - I come from il vient de - he comes from elle vient de - she comes from marquer un but - to score a goal sauver un but - to save a goal un carton jaune - a yellow card un carton rouge - a red card</p>	<p>le terrain - the pitch le sifflet - the whistle un match de foot - a football match un joueur de foot/un footballeur - a footballer (male) une joueuse de foot/une footballeuse - a footballer (female) Les Bleues - The Blues (French football team) mi-temps - half-time une équipe - a team un gardien de but - a goalkeeper (male) une gardienne de but - a goalkeeper (female) un bon joueur - a good player (male) une bonne joueuse - a good player (female) un supporteur - a fan (male) une supportrice - a fan (female) un attaquant - a striker (male) une attaquante - a striker (female) un milieu de terrain défensif – a defensive midfielder je viens de - I come from il vient de - he comes from elle vient de - she comes from marquer un but - score a goal sauver un but - save a goal un carton jaune - a yellow card un carton rouge - a red card</p>
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<p>Recall & retrieval: When I write “de le” it becomes “du”. Many countries in French are cognates. “Aller” is an irregular verb which means “to go”.</p>	<p>Recall & retrieval: When I write “de le” it becomes “du”. Many countries in French are cognates. “Aller” is an irregular verb which means “to go”. In French, you can often find familiar words within words to help you translate.</p>	<p>Recall & retrieval: When I write “de le” it becomes “du”. Many countries in French are cognates. “Aller” means “to go”. In French, you can often find familiar words within words to help you translate. “Venir” is an irregular verb which means “to come”.</p>
<p>Key Knowledge: Child:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In French, you can often find familiar words within words to help you translate. <p>Teacher: As above.</p>	<p>Key Knowledge: Child:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> “Venir” is an irregular verb which means “to come”. “Je viens” means “I come”. “Venir de” means “to come from”. <p>Teacher: As above.</p>	<p>Key Knowledge: Child:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adjectives must agree with the noun they refer to. <p>Teacher: As above.</p>
<p>Scaffolding: Could be paired with a stronger partner to explore techniques to learn the new vocabulary. It may be best to work on just one strategy such as flashcards and ensure they become confident with the new phrases.</p>	<p>Scaffolding: May need support to work out clues and recall the new vocabulary. Practise je viens de + place – I come from – to begin with, before moving on to il vient de – he comes from.</p>	<p>Scaffolding: Can work as a group supported by an adult to identify the correct response to build the footballer profile sentences. The teacher could then write the profile for the group based on the children’s suggestions.</p>
<p>Learning Task: See Kapow.</p>	<p>Learning Task: See Kapow.</p>	<p>Learning Task: See Kapow.</p>

https://www.kapowprimary.com/subjects/french/upper-key-stage-2/year-6/french-football-champions/lesson-1-football-vocabulary-in-french/	https://www.kapowprimary.com/subjects/french/upper-key-stage-2/year-6/french-football-champions/lesson-3-french-footballers-where-do-they-come-from/	https://www.kapowprimary.com/subjects/french/upper-key-stage-2/year-6/french-football-champions/lesson-5-creating-a-footballer-profile-in-french/
<p>Extension: If the pupils complete all the suggested activities, challenge them to come up with their own strategies of learning the new vocabulary and then sharing their methods with the class.</p>	<p>Extension: Once secure with both je viens de and il vient de, challenge them to say two contrasting phrases in one sentence using the connective mais – but, eg je viens de Nice mais il vient de Lyon.</p>	<p>Extension: Once they have written their football player profile, encourage children to read out their profile to the class, concentrating on their pronunciation.</p>
<p>Assessment Cumulative Quiz. Retrieval Practice. Kapow assessments.</p>		