

## LCF KS2 French & Spanish

### Meeting the National Curriculum PoS for Languages

This overview summarises the aims of the Programme of Study for languages, shows where LCF's KS2 Courses in French and Spanish meet those aims, and helps prepare children to be 'Secondary ready' in French and Spanish.

Children are able to:

#### **1. Understand and respond to spoken and written language from a variety of authentic sources**

##### **Units 1- 6**

rhymes, traditional songs, listening to and reading a story, performing a traditional story in French, express an opinion

##### **Units 7-12**

Looking at maps, rhymes, traditional songs, creating weather forecasts, telling the time, retelling a well-known story in French, expressing likes, dislikes and giving a preference

##### **Units 13-18**

Following recipes, writing poems, listening to rhymes and songs, preparing interviews, explaining opinions and preferences

##### **Units 19-24**

Looking at newspapers, writing short news reports, reading menus, ordering in a restaurant, reading timetables and cinema programmes, requesting information.

#### **2. 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.**

The phonic focus which runs throughout the LCF Course allows children to develop accurate pronunciation and intonation from the outset. Learning from native or fluent speakers adds to the accuracy of pronunciation.

Each unit provides group and individual performance opportunities: retelling stories, engaging in role play, paired talk, interviews.

**3. Can write at varying length, for different purposes and audiences, using the variety of Grammatical structures that they have learnt.**

Introducing Grammar boxes to the student workbooks gives a reminder of the range of grammatical structures learnt throughout the course.

The workbook activities become more challenging as the course progresses:

**Units 1-6**

Writing out single words and short statements

**Units 7-12**

Writing develops to include adjectives, agreements, common regular verbs and introduces adverbs. These units cover writing simple instructions, diaries and weather forecasts

**Units 13-18**

Writing longer sentences, using more than one adjective, writing in the plural, writing short poems and short dialogues

**Units 19-24**

Writing compound sentences, explaining opinions and preferences, give more detailed descriptions, compare past and present, write email messages and postcards, newspaper reports.

**4. discover and develop an appreciation of a range of writing in the language studied.**

LCF's Course introduces children to poems, songs, traditional stories, factual writing, news headlines, practical sources of information such as timetables, diaries, schedules and menus in addition to online sources through LCF's website Babelzone.

**The National Curriculum for Primary languages states that Pupils should be taught to:**

- 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
- develop accurate pronunciation and intonation so that others understand when they are reading aloud or using familiar words and phrases
- present ideas and information orally to a range of audiences
- read carefully and show understanding of words, phrases and simple writing
- appreciate stories, songs, poems and rhymes in the language
- 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, adapt these to create new sentences, and to express ideas clearly
- describe people, places, things and actions orally and in writing Languages
- 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.