We will be following schemes of work which will allow pupils to sit the A Level in French from the Eduqas exam board, as per their specifications detailed in this document. As with KS3 and KS4, we use a blended approach to teach knowledge and skills required for the course so that language is taught in context, with only key grammar being taught explicitly. This is revised and practised appropriately according to the pupils' needs.

| Term | Essential knowledge and skills (what students should know, understand and be able to do by the end of the unit/topic) |  | Essential Grammar <br> (allowing pupils to access and apply subject knowledge) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Cultural Content (split between Teacher A and Teacher B) | Film: La Haine Book : L’Étranger |  |
| Autumn 1 | La famille <br> La jeunesse <br> La technologie | Vinz <br> Hub <br> Saïd <br> Essay phrases | Nouns <br> Gender; Singular and plural forms <br> Articles <br> Definite, indefinite and partitive <br> Adjectives <br> Agreement; Position; Comparative and superlative; Use of adjectives as nouns (e.g. le vieux, les Anglais); Demonstrative (ce, cet, cette, ces) ; Indefinite (including autre, chaque, |
| Autumn 2 |  | La banlieue <br> Le désespoir <br> La fracture sociale <br> La vie quotidienne | même, quelque); Possessive (mon, ma, mes, etc.); Interrogative and exclamatory (quel, quelle, quels, quelles) <br> Numerals <br> Cardinal (e.g. un, deux); Ordinal (e.g. premier, deuxième); Expression of time and date <br> Adverbs <br> Formation of adverbs in -ment; Comparative and superlative; Interrogative (including combien (de), comment, où, pourquoi, quand) |
| Spring 1 <br>  <br>  <br> Spring 2 | L'éducation Le patrimoine | La police Le noir et blanc La Nouvelle Vague Les cercles vicieux | Quantifiers/intensifiers <br> (including assez, beaucoup, moins, plus, la plupart, plusieurs, presque, tant, très, trop) <br> Pronouns <br> Personal: subject, including on; Object: direct and indirect; Disjunctive/emphatic personal, as subject and object: moi/moi-même, etc.; Position and order; Reflexive; Relative (including qui, que, dont, lequel etc., auquel etc., ce qui, ce que); Demonstrative (celui, celle, ceux, celles; and celui-ci/celui-là etc.); Indefinite (including quelqu'un, quelque |
| Spring 2 | Les festivals <br> Le monde du travail | La laïcité <br> La famille <br> L’amitié <br> Bit characters | chose); Possessive (le mien etc.); Interrogative (including qui, que, quoi); Use of y, en <br> Verbs <br> Conjugation of regular -er, -ir, -re verbs, modal verbs, principal irregular verbs, including reflexive verbs; Agreement of verb and subject; Use of il y a; Modes of address (tu, vous); Impersonal verbs; Constructions with verbs; Verbs followed by an infinitive (with or |


|  |  |  | without a preposition); Perfect infinitive; Negative forms; Interrogative forms; Use of tenses; Present; Perfect (including agreement of past participle); Imperfect; Future; Conditional; Future perfect; Conditional perfect; Pluperfect; Past historic (R); Use of the infinitive, present participle (e.g. en arrivant) and past participle; Verbal paraphrases and their uses (including aller + infinitive, venir de + infinitive); Subjunctive mood: present (common uses, for example, after expressions of possibility, necessity, obligation and after conjunctions such as bien que); perfect tense; imperfect tense (R); Dependent infinitives (faire réparer); Passive voice: all tenses <br> Prepositions <br> All prepositions, both simple (e.g. sous) and complex (e.g. au-delà de) <br> Conjunctions <br> Coordinating conjunctions (e.g. et, ou, mais); Subordinating conjunctions <br> Negation <br> Use of negative particles (e.g. ne...pas, ne...personne, ne...que); Use of ne with negative subjects (e.g. Personne n'est venu); Questions; Commands; Word order; Inversion after speech; Inversion after adverbs <br> Other constructions <br> Time expressions with depuis and il y a; Comparative constructions; Indirect speech; Discourse markers (e.g. Au contraire, En fait); Fillers (e.g. alors, bon) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Summer 1 | La musique Le film/les médias | Start l'Étranger <br> Meursault <br> Raymond <br> Marie <br> Les femmes |  |
| Summer 2 |  | Les Arabes Les maîtres Les vieux |  |

We will be following schemes of work which will allow pupils to sit the A Level in French from the Eduqas exam board, as per their specifications detailed in this document. As with KS3 and KS4, we use a blended approach to teach knowledge and skills required for the course so that language is taught in context, with only key grammar being taught explicitly. This is revised and practised appropriately according to the pupils' needs.

| Term | Essential knowledge and skills <br> (what students should know, understand and be able to do by the end of the unit/topic) |  |  |  | Essential Grammar (allowing pupils to access and apply subject knowledge) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Teacher A Integration/ Marginalisation | Teacher B History | IRP (1 lesson per fortnight) | L'Étranger (continued from Y12) |  |
| Autumn <br> 1 | Integration <br> Immigration <br> Multiculturalism <br> Laïcité <br> Politics (FN) | France 1940- <br> 1944 <br> General history <br> Daily life <br> Resistance | Supervised study to ensure progress is being made and work built up slowly | La liberté <br> La moralité <br> Le colonialisme <br> La chaleur | Nouns <br> Gender; Singular and plural forms <br> Articles <br> Definite, indefinite and partitive <br> Adjectives <br> Agreement; Position; Comparative and superlative; Use of adjectives as nouns (e.g. le vieux, les Anglais); Demonstrative (ce, cet, cette, ces) ; Indefinite (including autre, chaque, même, quelque); Possessive (mon, ma, mes, etc.); Interrogative and exclamatory (quel, quelle, quels, quelles) |
| Autumn <br> 2 | Marginalisation <br> Disabled/SEN <br> Old/Young people <br> SDF <br> Unemployment <br> Political <br> disengagement |  |  | L'absurde <br> La religion <br> La vie et la mort | Numerals <br> Cardinal (e.g. un, deux); Ordinal (e.g. premier, deuxième); Expression of time and date <br> Adverbs <br> Formation of adverbs in -ment; Comparative and superlative; Interrogative (including combien (de), comment, où, pourquoi, quand) <br> Quantifiers/intensifiers <br> (including assez, beaucoup, moins, plus, la plupart, plusieurs, presque, tant, très, trop) |
| Spring 1 | Volunteering <br> Patrimoine <br> Francophonie <br> Culture <br> (music/film/cine <br> ma) | Cultural <br> Dimension <br> Film <br> Theatre <br> Literature | Writing presentation and preparing wider answers - speaking exam usually | Bit characters <br> Essay practice <br> Tie up loose ends | Pronouns <br> Personal: subject, including on; Object: direct and indirect; Disjunctive/emphatic personal, as subject and object: moi/moi-même, etc.; Position and order; Reflexive; Relative (including qui, que, dont, lequel etc., auquel etc., ce qui, ce que); Demonstrative (celui, celle, ceux, celles; and celui-ci/celui-là etc.); Indefinite (including quelqu'un, quelque chose); |
| Spring 2 | Loose ends Grammar | $\begin{aligned} & \text { France 1945- } \\ & 1950 \end{aligned}$ | April | Revision | Possessive (le mien etc.); Interrogative (including qui, que, quoi); Use of y, en |


|  | Revision Y12 stuff Exam technique | Liberation <br> Reconstruction <br> Memory |  | Verbs <br> Conjugation of regular -er, -ir, -re verbs, modal verbs, principal irregular verbs, including reflexive verbs; Agreement of verb and subject; Use of il ya; Modes of address (tu, vous); Impersonal verbs; Constructions with verbs; |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Summer <br> 1 | Revision / troubleshooting |  | Revision | Verbs followed by an infinitive (with or without a preposition); Perfect infinitive; Negative forms; Interrogative forms; Use of tenses; Present; Perfect (including agreement of past participle); Imperfect; Future; Conditional; Future perfect; Conditional perfect; Pluperfect; Past historic (R); Use of the infinitive, present participle (e.g. en arrivant) and past participle; Verbal paraphrases and their uses (including aller + infinitive, venir de + infinitive); Subjunctive mood: present (common uses, for example, after expressions of possibility, necessity, obligation and after conjunctions such as bien que); perfect tense; imperfect tense (R); Dependent infinitives (faire réparer); Passive voice: all tenses <br> Prepositions <br> All prepositions, both simple (e.g. sous) and complex (e.g. au-delà de) <br> Conjunctions <br> Coordinating conjunctions (e.g. et, ou, mais); Subordinating conjunctions Negation <br> Use of negative particles (e.g. ne...pas, ne...personne, ne...que); Use of ne with negative subjects (e.g. Personne n'est venu); Questions; Commands; Word order; Inversion after speech; Inversion after adverbs <br> Other constructions <br> Time expressions with depuis and il y a; Comparative constructions; Indirect speech; Discourse markers (e.g. Au contraire, En fait); Fillers (e.g. alors, bon) |

