## **Year 12 FRENCH Curriculum Map**

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 (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 La jeunesse La technologie	Vinz Hub Saïd Essay phrases	Nouns Gender; Singular and plural forms Articles Definite, indefinite and partitive Adjectives 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) Numerals Cardinal (e.g. un, deux); Ordinal (e.g. premier, deuxième); Expression of time and date Adverbs Formation of adverbs in -ment; Comparative and superlative; Interrogative (including combien (de), comment, où, pourquoi, quand)	
Autumn 2		La banlieue Le désespoir La fracture sociale La vie quotidienne		
Spring 1	L'éducation Le patrimoine	La police Le noir et blanc La Nouvelle Vague Les cercles vicieux	Quantifiers/intensifiers (including assez, beaucoup, moins, plus, la plupart, plusieurs, presque, tant, très, trop) Pronouns Personal: subject, including on; Object: direct and indirect; Disjunctive/emphatic person 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 Le monde du travail	La laïcité La famille L'amitié Bit characters	chose); Possessive (le mien etc.); Interrogative (including qui, que, quoi); Use of y, en Verbs  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	

Summer 1	La musique Le film/les médias	Start l'Étranger Meursault Raymond Marie Les femmes	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
Summer 2		Les Arabes Les maîtres Les vieux	conjunctions such as bien que); perfect tense; imperfect tense (R); Dependent infinitives (faire réparer); Passive voice: all tenses  Prepositions  All prepositions, both simple (e.g. sous) and complex (e.g. au-delà de)  Conjunctions  Coordinating conjunctions (e.g. et, ou, mais); Subordinating conjunctions  Negation  Use of negative particles (e.g. nepas, nepersonne, neque); Use of ne with negative subjects (e.g. Personne n'est venu); Questions; Commands; Word order; Inversion after speech; Inversion after adverbs  Other constructions  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)

## **Year 13 FRENCH Curriculum Map**

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 knowle	edge and skills		Essential Grammar
	(what students should <i>know, understand</i> and be able to <i>do</i> by the end of the unit/topic)				(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 1	Integration Immigration Multiculturalism Laïcité Politics (FN)	France 1940- 1944 General history Daily life Resistance	Supervised study to ensure progress is being made and work built up slowly	La liberté La moralité Le colonialisme La chaleur	Nouns Gender; Singular and plural forms Articles Definite, indefinite and partitive Adjectives 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, many control of the control
Autumn 2	Marginalisation Disabled/SEN Old/Young people SDF Unemployment Political disengagement			L'absurde La religion La vie et la mort	mes, etc.); Interrogative and exclamatory (quel, quelle, quels, quelles)  Numerals  Cardinal (e.g. un, deux); Ordinal (e.g. premier, deuxième); Expression of time and date  Adverbs  Formation of adverbs in -ment; Comparative and superlative; Interrogative (including combien (de), comment, où, pourquoi, quand)  Quantifiers/intensifiers  (including assez, beaucoup, moins, plus, la plupart, plusieurs, presque, tant,
Spring 1	Volunteering Patrimoine Francophonie Culture (music/film/cine ma)	Cultural Dimension Film Theatre Literature	Writing presentation and preparing wider answers - speaking exam usually	Bit characters Essay practice Tie up loose ends	très, trop)  Pronouns  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	France 1945- 1950	April	Revision	Possessive (le mien etc.); Interrogative (including qui, que, quoi); Use of y, en

	Revision Y12 stuff	Liberation		Verbs
	Exam technique	Reconstruction Memory		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;
Summer 1	Revision / troubles	hooting	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  Prepositions  All prepositions, both simple (e.g. sous) and complex (e.g. au-delà de)  Conjunctions  Coordinating conjunctions (e.g. et, ou, mais); Subordinating conjunctions  Negation  Use of negative particles (e.g. nepas, nepersonne, neque); Use of ne with negative subjects (e.g. Personne n'est venu); Questions; Commands; Word order; Inversion after speech; Inversion after adverbs  Other constructions  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)