Year Group	Learning Cycle 1	Learning Cycle 2	Learning Cycle 3
Year 7  Throughout the 5-year journey in MFL, we build on the three pillars of phonics, grammar and vocabulary. In year 7 we incorporate the vocabulary they may have learned in primary school and build sentences introducing them to common French.	Describing a thing/person Saying what people have and do  Nouns, articles, Intonation questions, Present tense avoir, être, faire (I, you,	Describing people Saying how many there are Saying what people have and do Saying where people go Saying what belongs to whom	Asking questions, Describing things and people, Saying what people don't do, Expressing future intentions, Saying what you want/can/must do
sentences introducing them to common French phonic sounds every lesson	he/she/it), Present tense regular –er verbs (I-they)	Regular adj. agreement Possessive adjectives (my/your) Present tense avoir, être, faire, aller, regular –er verbs (I- they	Adjectival position and agreement, Subj-verb inversion questions, Negation with present tense verbs, Present tense irregular – ir, -re verbs and modal verbs (I, you, he/she/it), Immediate future (I-they)
Year 8  This year revisits some of the phonics and grammar introduced in Year 7, alongside some new vocabulary and grammatical structures.	Talking about what happens at different times of the year, Talking about what you do and did, Comparing past experiences, Talking about free time and food  Est-ce que questions, Possessive adjectives (his/her),	Describing places Talking about what people do and did(not) do at school Saying what it is like Saying what you do on a typical day  Pre/post-nominal adjectives	CYCLE 3 Saying what you are (not) going to do Comparing past and present, Talking about you always/never do, Talking about what you know  Present tense modal verbs (I-they)
	Partitive articles, Perfect tense regular –er verbs with avoir (I, you, he/she/it)	Present tense regular and irregular —ir and -re verbs (I-they) Perfect tense regular —er verbs with avoir (I-they) with negation	Present tense savoir vs connaitre Perfect tense regular –er verbs with être (I, you, he/she/it), Negation with immediate future
Year 9 This year cements their knowledge of phonics, grammar and vocabular, in preparation for Key Stage 4.	Identity, Culture & Travel  Revisiting aller, être and –er verbs, modal verbs, verbs like connaître and entendre in all forms, new ways to use the infinitive, prepositions, negation	Life in France and the French- speaking world  Revision of grammar from Y8 Cycles 3 and Y9 Cycle 1, perfect tense with être, text exploitation, relative and emphatic pronouns,	Talking about families, relationships and keeping a healthy lifestyle  Revision of -er and -ir present tense verbs, adjectival agreements, reflexive verbs in the present tense, future tense revisit, the perfect



Year 10  The first year of Key Stage 4 really goes into more detail with grammar and vocabulary, following the first 2Themes of the GCSE course – People and lifestyle and Popular Culture. It ends with their first taste of what the GCSE exam will look and feel like.	School and education and free time activities  Negative constructions, the conditional tense of -er verbs, using en train de and venir de in the present tense, irregular past participles, revisit reflexive verbs in the present tense, the perfect tense with être and modal verbs in the perfect tense	Customs, festivals and celebrations and celebrity culture  The present tense of common irregular verbs, the imperfect tense, using both the past and near future tenses, the future tense of common irregular verbs, emphatic pronouns, the perfect tense of reflexive verbs	together, indirect object pronouns, present participle  Travel and tourism and media and technology  The imperfect tense common irregular verbs, the passive voice, revising adjectival agreements, the imperative, modal verbs in the perfect tense  Mock exams in Listening, reading and writing
Year 11  This is the culmination of the students' 5-year journey in French. During this year they will learn valuable exam techniques alongside revisiting all the vocabulary, phonics and grammar they have studied, in order to perform to their best in the final four exams.	The environment and where people live  Negatives, je voudrais modal verbs in the present tense revisited, partitive articles, revising the conditional	Revision of Themes 1 and 2	Revision of all 3 themes  Speaking exam
The French GCSE consists of; Speaking test (25% of overall grade) Listening exam (25%) Reading exam (25%) Writing exam (25%0	Mock speaking exam Mock exams in Listening, reading and writing	Mock exams in Listening, reading and writing	GCSE exams in Listening, Reading and Writing.

