

French Curriculum Plan KS3

<p>C'est Perso Talking about likes and dislikes Talking about your survival kit Describing yourself Talking about other people Describing a musician</p> <p>Grammar - the definite article, -er verbs (singular), avoir (present singular), adjective agreement, être (present singular), possessive adjectives</p>	<p>3,2,1...Partez! Talking about your holidays Talking about getting ready to go out Buying drinks and snacks Using higher numbers Talking about holiday plans Saying what you would like to do</p> <p>Grammar - nous forms (regular -er verbs + aller, faire), reflexive verbs (singular), the near future tense, je voudrais + infinitive, 'to'/'in' a place or country</p>	<p>Le Meilleur Des Mondes Talking about food Describing a photo Discussing eating habits Talking about animals and the natural world Talking about plastic and the environment Talking about what you would like to do</p> <p>Grammar - Present tense verb form with <i>ils</i> and <i>elles</i>, <i>plus ... que</i> and <i>moins ... que</i>, Negatives (<i>ne ... pas, ne ... jamais, ne ... plus, ne ... rien</i>), superlative, perfect tense, possessive adjectives, <i>moins de</i> and <i>plus de</i>, The conditional tense (<i>j'aimerais</i> and <i>je voudrais</i>), Using the present and conditional tenses; <i>il faut ...</i>; giving reasons with <i>car</i> and <i>parce que</i></p>
<p>Mon Collège Talking about school subjects Giving opinions and reasons Describing your timetable Using the 12-hour clock Describing your school day Talking about food</p> <p>Grammar - forming questions, on form (-er verbs, avoir and être), the partitive article, the definite article with likes/dislikes, connectives and intensifiers</p>	<p>J'adore les fêtes Understanding dates Saying what festivals you like and dislike Describing a festival and special days Buying food at a market Talking about what you are going to eat on a special day Talking about a future trip Talking about the New Year*</p> <p>Grammar - j'aime + the infinitive, the present tense of regular -er, -ir and -re verbs, de after quantities, the perfect tense - je suis allé(e)/ j'ai acheté, present tense of vouloir*, the partitive article, the near future tense, using the present and near future tenses together</p>	<p>Le temps des loisirs Talking about sport Talking about using technology Discussing reading habits and music Talking about TV programmes Talking about a night out with friends</p> <p>Grammar - using depuis + present tense, jouer à/ faire de, using irregular verbs in the present tense, using negatives, adjective agreement, comparative adjectives, the relative pronoun que*, verbs aller and sortir, the imperfect tense*, the perfect tense, direct object pronouns*, the superlative*</p>
<p>Mes Passetemps Talking about computers and mobiles Talking about which sports you play Talking about activities Saying what you like doing Describing what other people do</p> <p>Grammar - regular -er verbs (singular), jouer à / faire de, aimer/adorer/détester + infinitive, ils/elles verb forms (regular -er verbs + être, faire), possessive adjectives, adverbs</p>	<p>Bien dans sa peau Learning the parts of the body Talking about sport Learning about healthy eating Making plans to get fit Describing levels of fitness</p> <p>Grammar - à + the definite article, <i>il faut</i> + infinitive, depuis + present tense*, <i>de</i> + definite article, <i>ne ... pas, ne ... jamais</i>, the near future tense, the future tense*, using two tenses together (present and near future)</p>	<p>Jours Ordinaires, Jours de Fêtes Describing your daily life Shopping for clothes Describing festivals and traditions Talking about shopping for a special meal Describing family celebrations</p> <p>Grammar- modal verbs devoir and pouvoir, creating extended sentences using parfois, car / parce que and sinon, using quel(s) / quelle(s) and ce / cet / cette / ces, the pronoun en*, using on, using chez moi / chez nous, asking questions using est-ce que ...? and qu'est-ce que ...?, using sequencers and connecting words, present and near future tenses, perfect and imperfect tenses, venir de + infinitive*, using il y a (there is /are / ago)*</p>
<p>Ma Zone Talking about your town/village Giving directions Talking about where you go Asking someone to go somewhere Saying what you can do in town</p> <p>Grammar - il y a .../il n'y a pas de, tu and vous, à + definite article, aller (present tense), vouloir/ pouvoir + infinitive</p>	<p>À Loisir Talking about TV programmes, actors and actresses Talking about digital technology Arranging to go to the cinema Using the 24-hour clock Talking about leisure activities Buying habits Creating a chat show interview</p> <p>Grammar - adjective agreement, question word + est-ce que + tu form of the verb, the near future tense, ne ... pas, ne ... jamais, ne ... rien, Possessive adjectives: son, sa, ses, the perfect tense (regular -er verbs, irregular verbs, verbs which take être), The present and perfect tenses (regular -er verbs, irregular verbs, verbs which take être), Using three tenses together (present, perfect and near future)*</p>	<p>Au Collège Giving opinions on school subjects and facilities Talking about your school and school in France Discussing rules and regulations Talking about school activities Talking about successes at school</p> <p>Grammar - Direct object pronouns, Giving opinions and making adjectives agree, Using 'a' or 'some' when needed, The present tense: ils and elles, Using il faut and il est interdit de, The imperfect tense, Giving opinions in different tenses, The imperative*, The future tense*, The pronoun on*</p>

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