

FRENCH: Year 8

In year 8, students begin by learning how to describe their home and local community, as well as discovering information and ideas about communities where the language is spoken, through exposure to texts and images from these communities. While students will have learnt key concepts such as conjugation in the present tense, and also worked with the immediate future and the past tense in year 7, they will continue to consolidate their knowledge of these key grammatical structures throughout this year. The introduction to the perfect tense students had at the end of Year 7 will be built on and consolidated across the units in year 8, enabling them to speak and write with more complexity than in year 7 and write confidently by using multiple tenses together.

Students are given the opportunity to further develop their knowledge of key high-frequency vocabulary from year 7 and expand this knowledge to be able to express a wider range of opinions on the new topics studied, such as being able to give opinions on clothing and food. In the food module, in the second part of the year, students develop their language skills across 3 time frames, consolidating their learning from the year and from year 7. The film module gives students the opportunity to engage with the culture from the French-speaking or Spanish-speaking world, in order for them to also develop their understanding of other cultures. Finally, students consolidate their learning of high-frequency verbs and structures at the end of the year through the study of different schools from the French speaking world, so that they enter into year 9 with a stronger base of knowledge and grasp of key grammatical concepts.

Across all years of study, students have regular opportunities for speaking practice, with a focus on becoming more confident communicators with the ability to speak spontaneously and for their own purposes. Students in year 8 will be encouraged to tackle spontaneous speech across different time frames, in order for their application of grammatical structures to become more automatic.

Year	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
8	<p>Topic: My house and home</p> <p>Vocabulary covered: Vivre + types of home and locations: une maison, un appartement, à la campagne, à la montagne, en ville, dans un village, en banlieue</p> <p>Il y a / il n'y a pas de + rooms in the house (la salle de bains, le garage, les WC, la chambre de ma sœur, la cuisine, le bureau, la chambre de mon frère, la chambre de mes parents, le jardin, l'entrée, la salle à manger, le séjour / le salon)</p> <p>Prepositions: à côté de, près de, à gauche, à droite</p> <p>Adjectives to describe Madagascar : (BAGS adjectives) joli(e), beau/belle, grand(e), petit(e), moche, ancien(ne) + sale, propre, bruyant, joli(e), pauvre, riche, merveilleux(se), nul(le), tranquille</p> <p>The verb aller and the near future tense (revisit Y7 je / il/elle / nous)</p> <p>Grammatical structures and skills: Present tense VIVRE (1st / 3rd person sing., 1st person plural)</p> <p>Describing your area with opinions + justifications</p> <p>Adjectival agreements (revisit year 7 rules, + irregular beau/belle)</p>	<p>Topic: Sports and leisure</p> <p>Vocabulary covered: Regular ER present tense (je / tu / il/elle/ nous / ils/elles) manger, jouer, écouter, regarder, tchatter, envoyer, surfer, download</p> <p>Irregular FAIRE (je / il/elle / nous) present tense</p> <p>Sports: jouer vs. faire au foot, au basket, de la natation, au volley, au tennis, de l'athlétisme, de la gymnastique, du judo, du cyclisme</p> <p>Justifications: revisit Y7 adjectives amusant, ennuyeux, intéressant, sympa, divertissant + more complex justifications c'est bon pour la santé, ça me fait danser, ça me rend heureux</p> <p>Negatives: ne...pas, ne...jamais</p> <p>Time phrases: la semaine dernière / le week-end dernier, hier</p> <p>Past tense avoir auxiliary (je / il/elle / nous)</p> <p>Grammatical structures and skills: Saying what you like/don't like to do in your free time and giving justifications (j'aime + infinitive)</p> <p>ER present tense verbs (je / tu / il/elle / nous / ils/elles)</p> <p>Irregular verb FAIRE (je / il/elle / nous)</p>	<p>Topic: My clothes, my look</p> <p>Vocabulary covered: Items of clothing: un jean, un short, un T-shirt, un pantalon, un polo, un sweat à capuche, un pull, un survêtement, un imperméable, un chapeau, un maillot de bain, une chemise, une jupe, une robe, une veste, une écharpe, des gants, des chaussettes, des baskets, des chaussures à talon, des bottes</p> <p>Adjectives: chic, décontracté, moche, à la mode, gothique, confortable, habillé(e), branché(e) horrible</p> <p>Colours: rouge, vert, violet, orange, jaune, bleu, noir, blanc, rose, gris and adjectival agreements</p> <p>ER verb (porter) present tense (full paradigm)</p> <p>Perfect tense description of French designer Coco Chanel (porter, chanter, changer, inspirer, réserver, commencer)</p> <p>Perfect tense description of Cannes Festival</p> <p>Different events: La Saint-Valentin, l'Aïd, une fête/boum, un anniversaire, l'école</p> <p>High level opinions : il va sans dire que, je dirais que, j'aimerais dire que</p> <p>Grammatical structures and skills: Adjectival agreement of clothes with the colour</p> <p>Giving complex justifications on clothes</p>	<p>Topic: At the market</p> <p>Vocabulary covered: Food and drink: la tomate, l'oignon, le poisson, la boisson, le gâteau, le jambon, l'eau, la glace, les pâtes, la champignon, le pain, le poulet, la banane, la pastèque</p> <p>Adjectives: salé(e), sucré(e), dégoûtant(e), bon(ne), affreux(euse), délicieux(euse), savoureux(euse), cher</p> <p>ER verb : manger (je / tu / il/elle / nous)</p> <p>Irregular verbs boire (je / tu / il/elle) and prendre (je / tu / il/elle) present tense</p> <p>Numbers 1-31</p> <p>Comparatives</p> <p>Avoir (je / il/elle / nous) + soif, faim</p> <p>Conditional tense (je voudrais)</p> <p>ER verbs : visiter, regarder, goûter, adorer to describe la fête du citron. Perfect tense description of a visit to la fête du citron (je / il/elle / nous)</p> <p>Irregular prendre + IR verbs finir/choisir perfect tense (je / il/elle / nous)</p> <p>Grammatical structures and skills:</p>	<p>Topic: Le petit Nicolas (film module)</p> <p>Vocabulary covered: Film genres: un film d'amour, d'horreur, d'action, de science-fiction, policiers, un western, un dessin-animé, une comédie</p> <p>Range of adjectives to give opinions: ça me fait peur/ rire, ça me plaît, je suis fan de, je les trouve</p> <p>Physical descriptions- les yeux verts, noisettes, les cheveux blonds, noirs, bruns.</p> <p>Range of adjectives: acheter, danser, jouer au foot, faire ses devoirs, voler</p> <p>Aller (il/elle / ils/elles) + infinitive to make predictions</p> <p>Conditional tense (je voudrais / il/elle voudrait + infinitive)</p> <p>Grammatical structures and skills: Opinion + infinitive (j'adore regarder + justification)</p> <p>Conditional tense (Je voudrais + être) to express future wishes. (jobs)</p> <p>Immediate future tense to make predictions about the film.</p> <p>Perfect tense to describe what has happened using 'avoir' (in 3rd person</p>	<p>Topic: School in the francophone world</p> <p>Vocabulary covered: L'Afrique, L'Europe, L'Asie, L'Océanie, L'Amérique du nord, Le Bénin, Le Cameroun, Le Maroc, La France, La Belgique, La Suisse, Le Vietnam, Le Cambodge, Le Laos, Le Vanuatu, La Nouvelle Calédonie, La Polynésie française, La Guadeloupe, L'Haïti, Le Canada, les DOM-TOMs, La Guyane</p> <p>BAGS adjectives joli, beau, vieux, nouveau, bon, mauvais, grand, petit</p> <p>Transport Le bus, la voiture, le train, le métro, le vélo, le bateau, la montgolfière, la pirogue, à pied</p> <p>Uniform Un blazer, une cravate, des chaussures, un polo, une veste, un pull, une jupe, une chemise, un pantalon</p> <p>Languages L'anglais, l'allemand, l'italien, le portugais, l'espagnol, le chinois</p> <p>Food Des oeufs, du poisson, du potage, du saumon, du riz, des haricots, des pâtes, des fruits, du concombre, le déjeuner, le petit-déjeuner</p> <p>Irregular verbs : Prendre Apprendre</p>



	<p>Adjectives in front of the noun</p> <p>Describing location of rooms in the house</p> <p>Describing what you have in your house using 'il y a, il n'y a pas de'</p> <p>Describing where you will live in the future</p>	<p>Past participle formation : AVOIR AUXILIARY -ER Verbs - faire</p> <p>Negative structures (ne pas, ne jamais)</p>	<p>Perfect tense of verbs using 'avoir' (elle a (coco chanel) + je / tu / nous)</p> <p>Perfect tense of verbs using 'avoir' to describe the Cannes Festival (third person, elle a porté...)</p> <p>Pour + infinitive ("in order to")</p> <p>Demonstrative pronouns (cette, cet, ce, ces)</p>	<p>The definite article (le / la / les) and the use of the indefinite article to describe what we eat and drink (du / de la / des / de l')</p> <p>Expressions of quantity + de</p> <p>Present tense regular ER verbs manger (je / il/elle / nous)</p> <p>Irregular verbs boire and prendre present tense (je / tu / il/elle)</p> <p>Describing different food with adjectives agreement</p> <p>Saying how much something costs in the market using numbers, and comparing costs using comparative structures</p> <p>Perfect tense verbs using 'avoir' (je / il/elle / nous) + past participles (er / ir + irregular pris)</p>	<p>singular and plural) plus past participles (regular ER verbs + irregular PPs avoir / être)</p>	<p>Mettre</p> <p>Regular verbs Porter Étudier Manger Quitter Jouer</p> <p>Grammatical structures and skills: En / au / aux for countries</p> <p>The position of BAGS adjectives</p> <p>Present tense ER verb endings (full paradigm)</p> <p>Irregular verbs: prendre and apprendre (full paradigm), mettre (je / ils)</p> <p>Partitive articles du / de la / des</p> <p>Expressing two sides of an opinion (d'une côté, de l'autre côté)</p> <p>Perfect tense with avoir auxiliary</p>
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