

Curriculum Expectations

MFL



Subject Leader:
Christopher Jones

Curriculum Coverage

At Christ Church, we have chosen to teach French as our modern foreign language for Key Stage 2. Our intent is to provide pupils with a valuable educational, social, and cultural experience through language learning. This helps them develop communication skills in speaking, listening, reading, and writing, with the aim of making substantial progress in one language. We also seek to deepen children's understanding of how language works, laying strong foundations for future language learning. To achieve this, we follow the CGP Salut! scheme of work, which progressively builds key skills in French as children move through the school.

How often?

On average, children experience 30 minutes of MFL a week whilst in KS2.

By whom?

Class Teacher

Trips/Enrichment

Children participate in an MFL Celebration Day, where each year group explores a country's native language and culture. In addition, Year 6 pupils learn about Bastille Day (France's National Day on 14th July) to deepen their understanding of French traditions and cultural heritage.

What does a typical lesson look like? (include scaffolding)

French is introduced at the end of Key Stage 1 through basic vocabulary, such as using French greetings to answer the register, simple counting, and classroom instructions. In Key Stage 2, pupils take part in weekly French lessons where they are encouraged and supported to develop speaking and listening skills through interactive activities, including conversational work, role play, singing, games, and stories. These practical approaches aim to improve memory and recall, while fostering confidence, engagement, and enjoyment in language learning. Basic grammar concepts—such as masculine and feminine nouns, cognates, and the distinction between “tu” and “vous”—are introduced. As pupils' confidence and ability grow, they begin recording their work through pictures, phrases, and sentences. Strategies to support written work include key vocabulary displayed in the classroom, regular use of digital flashcards, word mats on tables, and scaffolded activities where appropriate.

Which resources are used?

Salut, French dictionaries, reliable websites e.g. <https://www.cavelanguages.co.uk/>, BBC languages
Planning is drawn from Salut Medium term planning and related to the National Curriculum.
Each year group has access to Knowledge Organisers with key words and phrases.

Display expectations

All KS2 classrooms have a French display area featuring current vocabulary and recall prompts for previous learning (e.g., colours, numbers, days of the week).

How is it monitored?

The subject leader monitors medium-term and weekly planning, conducts informal book reviews throughout the year, and engages in discussions with class teachers. Pupil voice is also gathered to evaluate the impact on learning and to ensure that children feel positive about studying languages.

How is it assessed?

Assessment is continuous and takes place through observations, questioning, written work, reading comprehension, and more formal assessments focusing on key skills. In addition to verbal feedback, children's work is marked after every lesson. Assessment is supported by the use of the Salut! scheme, triangulating evidence from pupil and staff discussions, marking and feedback, and planning, all aligned with Year Group skills and the National Curriculum.