

# Year 10 French Overview

Unit	Learning Objectives/Outcomes
Relationships with family & friends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• avoir and être present tense</li> <li>• possessive adjectives</li> <li>• adjective agreement rules</li> <li>• reflexive verbs</li> <li>• se disputer/se fâcher/s'entendre avec</li> <li>• comparatives plus que/moins que</li> <li>• adverbs of frequency</li> <li>• regular verbs in present tense</li> <li>• direct object pronouns</li> </ul>
Home, town, neighbourhood & region	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• il y a</li> <li>• on a</li> <li>• c'est</li> <li>• prepositions (see Prepositions – directions: Lesson activities and Prepositions – directions: Slides)</li> <li>• plural partitive article and de after negative</li> <li>• pouvoir + infinitive (see Pouvoir: Teaching notes and Pouvoir: Team game)</li> <li>• expressions of quantity</li> <li>• irregular verbs aller/faire</li> <li>• ceux qui + verb</li> <li>• s'intéresser à</li> <li>• enhancing descriptions using qui/que/dont (see Enhancing descriptions: qui que dont: Presentation)</li> <li>• demonstrative adjectives ce, cet, cette, ces</li> </ul>
My studies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• devoir + infinitive (see Mes études: Teaching notes and Mes études: Presentation)</li> <li>• il faut + infinitive (compulsory subjects)</li> <li>• parce que/car to express reasons</li> <li>• perfect tense regular avoir verbs (choisir/décider de/laisser tomber - options) (see Mes options: Teaching notes and Mes options: Presentation)</li> <li>• two verbs together e.g. aimer/aimer mieux/préférer</li> <li>• comparative and superlative in expressing opinions about subjects (see Mes options: Teaching notes and Mes options: Presentation)</li> <li>• use of tu and vous in informal/formal exchanges</li> </ul>

<p>Music, Cinema, TV, Eating out &amp; Sport</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• consolidation of present tense including irregular verbs sortir, prendre, mettre, voir, vouloir (see Present tense revision: Worksheet)</li> <li>• extend range of two verbs together</li> <li>• future tense introduced for e.g. weekend plans</li> <li>• adverbs such as d'habitude/normalement</li> <li>• clauses introduced by quand/lorsque and si</li> </ul>
<p>Healthy / unhealthy living</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• partitive articles with food items</li> <li>• recap on devoir/il faut and introduce conditional forms – affirmative and negative</li> <li>• il vaut mieux/il vaudrait mieux</li> <li>• negative ne...jamais</li> <li>• previous health habits using imperfect tense</li> </ul>
<p>School life</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• transfer devoir/pouvoir/il faut/vouloir to school rules context (see Le règlement: Teaching notes)</li> <li>• si clauses using imperfect and conditional</li> <li>• quantity words beaucoup/trop/assez/pas assez + de (including with plurals)</li> <li>• perfect tense with avoir using regular and common irregular verbs (ce que j'ai fait comme devoirs) (see</li> </ul>
<p>La francophonie: Customs &amp; festivals</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• perfect of verbs with être + agreement rules (see Perfect tense (être)-revision: Worksheet)</li> <li>• reflexive verbs in perfect; perfect and imperfect tenses together</li> <li>• describing a past event/festival; actions and opinions</li> </ul>
<p>Travel &amp; tourism</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• consolidation of perfect and imperfect tenses (see Imperfect tense – Vacances d'enfance: Lesson activities, Imperfect tense – Vacances d'enfance: Presentation and Imperfect tense – Vacances d'enfance: Practice)</li> <li>• sequencing words, expressions and phrases</li> <li>• avant de/après avoir etc./pendant que/depuis/venir de</li> <li>• developing greater complexity in spoken and written accounts of past events or experiences</li> <li>• weather expressions with faire</li> </ul>
<p>Post 16 education</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ce qui/ce que ... c'est... sentence pattern</li> <li>• building on si clauses with present and future</li> <li>• more complex two verb structures (avoir l'intention de/avoir envie de/avoir le droit de)</li> </ul>