

Year 10 French Medium Term Plan

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

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