

FRENCH



Why study French?

Learning a modern language develops pupils' linguistic skills in all four areas of communication, even in their own language: Listening, reading, writing and talking.

The French courses challenge pupils to expand their knowledge of other cultures. There are 29 nations in the world where French is an official language, therefore in the learning of French pupils are encouraged to see the world from a global perspective.

Pupils are given access to the world-famous Linguascope resource, making lessons very interactive.

Transferable Skills

- Teamwork & Communication
- Problem solving
- Creativity
- Organisational skills
- Intercultural skills

Broad General Education S1-S3

Pupils will be developing their skills in the French language and culture. Pupils are given one period of French per week.

There should be time for both challenge and enjoyment. Learners should have the chance to work together to develop social skills.

The topics and curriculum are adapted each year with the exact class and pupils' needs at the heart of the planning process. An example of topics:

S1 – greetings, personal information, numbers, weather, classroom instructions/objects, customs, colours

S2 – sports, hobbies, pets, Paris (history, culture, landmarks), places in town, directions

S3 – describing yourself and others, home/house, school, food, drinks, ordering in a café, countries, nationalities

Senior Phase (optional)

The Senior Phase continues to put the pupil at the centre of their learning, maintaining a focus on enjoyment.

We continue to develop the values, skills and principles explored in S1- S3.

Learners will have the opportunity to study French up to National 2, depending on their age and stage.

The Senior Phase allows for personalisation and choice through its flexibility, and pupils now attend French 4 periods a week.

Unit – **'Life in another Country'**. This compares aspects of France with aspects of Scotland. For example:

- Schools – How are French schools different from ours? What about school dinners?
- Christmas in France – the differences and similarities
- Currency – How is the Euro different from Pound Sterling?

Unit – **'Personal Language'**. Pupils will learn to use French to provide information about themselves. For example, language about:

- Pets
- School
- Self
- Likes/dislikes
- Hobbies

Unit – **'Language in Work'**.

This challenges pupils to use language in a work setting:

- Shops
- Cafes/restaurants
- Hotels

Pupils learn to use vocabulary in a work or transactional context. For example, as a waiter/waitress, a hotelier or a shop assistant.