Languages – French scope and sequence: F–10 Sequence, Foundation to Level 6

| **Foundation to Level 2** | **Levels 3 and 4** | | **Levels 5 and 6** | |
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| Achievement standard | | | | |
| By the end of Level 2, students identify the different sounds and rhythms of the French language by listening to and viewing a variety of texts. They compare these sounds with other languages, noticing how pronunciation changes and discovering how languages are influenced by each other. They explore French through play, first imitating sounds and patterns, then replicating expressions and phrases, before producing responses using formulaic and familiar language. They recognise that French sounds are represented by letters, and they can match these with words, combining them in increasingly complex ways. They develop and expand their vocabulary, from simple sounds to frequently used words and phrases, using the pronunciation and intonation patterns of spoken French. They expand their repertoire of French words and phrases through listening and reading, and then progress to creating simple sentences and responses using modelled language.  Students identify familiar words and phrases to obtain meaning from a variety of multimodal texts relating to their personal world. They begin to explain their understanding of the features and grammatical structures of French using simple metalanguage. They start to develop written competence by copying letters and words, and then produce the language with support. They respond to texts using frequently used words, phrases and sentence patterns in both written and spoken language. They apply their understanding of some of the conventions and features of the written French language. They use common grammatical structures to create their own simple texts, with the support of visual and/or spoken cues.  Students explore and recognise the influence of culture on language and identity. They recognise that French is spoken in communities and regions in Australia and around the world, and relate this to their own language(s) and culture(s). | By the end of Level 4, students use French to initiate structured interactions and share information related to the classroom and their personal worlds. They use modelled language to participate in spoken and written activities. They locate and respond to key items of information in texts, using strategies to help interpret and convey meaning in familiar contexts. They use modelled language and basic grammatical structures to create texts.  Students imitate the sound combinations and rhythms of spoken French. They demonstrate their understanding that French has non-verbal, spoken and written language conventions and rules to convey meaning. They recognise that some terms have cultural meanings. They identify patterns in French and make comparisons between French and English, using simple metalanguage. They understand how aspects of language and culture contribute to their own and others’ identity. | | By the end of Level 6, students initiate and use strategies to maintain interactions in French that are related to their immediate environment. They use appropriate sound combinations, intonation and rhythm in spoken texts. They collaborate in spoken and written activities to share information, preferences and ideas. They use strategies to locate and interpret information and ideas in texts, and demonstrate understanding by responding in French or English, adjusting their responses to context, purpose and audience.  Students use modelled structures when creating and responding in French. They create texts, selecting and using a variety of vocabulary and sentence structures to suit different contexts. They use conventions appropriate to text type. They apply rules for pronunciation and intonation in spoken language, and apply conventions of spelling and punctuation in written language. They compare language structures and features in French and English, using familiar metalanguage. They show understanding of how language and culture are interconnected and consider how this is reflected in their own language(s), culture(s) and identity. | |
| Content descriptions | | | | |
| Strand: Engaging with French Language and Culture | | | | |
| Sub-strand: Engaging with French language | | | | | |
| *Students learn to:* | | | | | |
| notice that French looks and sounds different to other languages  VC2LF2E01 | |  | |  | |
| develop oral language skills through exploring and listening to the sounds and patterns of the language  VC2LF2E02 | |  | |  | |
| recognise and respond to greetings, instructions and language relating to their personal world using one- or 2-word responses and/or single-idea phrases  VC2LF2E03 | |  | |  | |
| Sub-strand: Engaging with French culture | | | | | |
| *Students learn to:* | | | | | |
| explore connections between language and culture through play and/or imagination  VC2LF2E04 | |  | |  | |
| Strand: Communicating Meaning in French | | | | |
| Sub-strand: Interacting in French | | | | | |
| *Students learn to:* | | | | | |
| communicate using formulaic and modelled language relating to aspects of their personal world  VC2LF2C01 | | initiate exchanges and respond to modelled questions about themselves, others and the classroom environment, using formulaic expressions  VC2LF4C01 | | initiate and sustain modelled exchanges in familiar contexts related to their personal worlds and school environment  VC2LF6C01 | |
| participate in a range of guided language activities using formulaic expressions, and visual and spoken cues  VC2LF2C02 | | participate in activities that involve expressing interests and exchanging information, using a range of familiar phrases and modelled structures  VC2LF4C02 | | participate in activities that involve discussion with others, using language that expresses information, preferences and ideas  VC2LF6C02 | |
| Sub-strand: Mediating meaning in and between languages | | | | | |
| *Students learn to:* | | | | | |
| locate key information in a variety of texts with support, and respond using gestures, images, words and/or formulaic phrases  VC2LF2C03 | | locate and respond to key information related to familiar content obtained from spoken, written, viewed and multimodal texts  VC2LF4C03 | | locate information and ideas in a range of spoken, written, viewed and multimodal texts, and respond in different ways to suit purpose  VC2LF6C03 | |
| explore and make meaning from sounds, words and phrases for familiar objects or terms in French through play, and discover how languages influence each other  VC2LF2C04 | | develop strategies to comprehend and produce French, adjusting language to convey meaning and/or intercultural understanding in familiar contexts  VC2LF4C04 | | apply strategies to interpret and convey meaning and/or intercultural understanding in French in familiar non-verbal, spoken and written contexts  VC2LF6C04 | |
| Sub-strand: Creating text in French | | | | | |
| *Students learn to:* | | | | | |
| create spoken and written texts using words, familiar phrases and modelled language  VC2LF2C05 | | create and present spoken and written texts using formulaic expressions, simple phrases and sentences, and modelled textual conventions  VC2LF4C05 | | create and present spoken and written texts, using a variety of vocabulary, modelled sentence structures and conventions appropriate to text type  VC2LF6C05 | |
| Strand: Understanding Language and Culture | | | | |
| Sub-strand: Understanding systems of language | | | | | |
| *Students learn to:* | | | | | |
| imitate the pronunciation and intonation of spoken French, and understand how sounds are produced  VC2LF2U01 | |  | |  | |
| identify sound combinations to produce simple words, and then an increasing number of frequently used words and phrases  VC2LF2U02 | | recognise sound combinations, and use patterns of pronunciation and intonation to form words, phrases and simple sentences  VC2LF4U01 | | apply combinations of sounds, syllables, pronunciation and intonation patterns to develop fluency in words, phrases and sentences  VC2LF6U01 | |
| recognise and explore how the Roman alphabet and features of language are used to construct meaning in French  VC2LF2U03 | | recognise and use modelled language, formulaic phrases, simple grammatical structures and language conventions to convey meaning  VC2LF4U02 | | recognise and use a range of modelled grammatical structures to respond to and create simple texts using conventions appropriate to text type  VC2LF6U02 | |
| identify that written and spoken French has grammatical structures and other language features that may be similar to or different from English and/or other languages  VC2LF2U04 | | recognise and compare familiar French language structures and features with those of English and/or other languages, using simple metalanguage  VC2LF4U03 | | compare French language structures and features with those of English and/or other languages, using familiar metalanguage  VC2LF6U03 | |
| Sub-strand: Understanding the interrelationship of language and culture | | | | | |
| *Students learn to:* | | | | | |
| reflect on how language, culture and identity are interconnected and discuss how French-speaking communities are similar to or different from others  VC2LF2U05 | | identify connections between personal identity, language and aspects of culture  VC2LF4U04 | | recognise that language reflects cultural practices, values and identity, and that this has an impact on verbal and non-verbal communication  VC2LF6U04 | |
| identify where French is used around the world and recognise that there are many different languages spoken in communities throughout Australia  VC2LF2U06 | |  | |  | |