Languages – French – Year 7-10 (Year 7 Entry) Sequence – Sequence of achievement

Achievement Standard	Years 7 and 8	Years 9 and 10
	By the end of Year 8, students use French to interact with each other, teachers and online French-speaking contacts, to exchange information, opinions, experiences, thoughts and feelings about themselves, their families and friends. They initiate and sustain conversation by using active-listening skills and responding to others' contributions (for example, *c'est vrai ...; ah oui, en effet ...; pas possible!*). They respond to familiar questions and directions (such as *Qu'est-ce que c'est? Qui est-ce? Posez la question à ...*), and request help or clarification (for example, *Pardon? Pourquoi? Peux-tu répéter?*). They approximate French sound patterns, intonation and rhythms, including novel elements of pronunciation such as *-r*, *-u* and *-ille*. They use the present tense and present + infinitive form to make statements and ask questions about self, peers, family and interests (for example, *je suis italien-australien; j'habite à Cairns; j'ai une sœur et deux frères; j'aime chanter; et toi?*). They locate factual information from a range of texts and use non-verbal, visual and contextual cues to help make meaning. They describe familiar objects, contexts and experiences (such as *la maison, le quartier, l'école*), using appropriate subject-verb and noun-adjective gender and number agreements and vocabulary to describe appearance (for example, *grand, petit, belle, bizarre*), character (for example, *sympa, compliqué*) and quantity (for example, *les numéros, beaucoup de ...*). They use modelled sentence structures, formulaic expressions and high-frequency vocabulary to create texts such as captions, emails, posters or short narratives and presentations. They use conjunctions and connectives (such as *puis, ensuite* and *mais*), and prepositions of place and time (such as *sous, sur, devant, après* and *avant*) to build cohesion and extend sentence structure. They translate short texts and explain French gestures, expressions or signs to friends and family. They provide examples of how languages do not always translate directly, and how interpreting and translating involve meaning (for example, values, ideas, attitudes) as well as parts of speech (such as nouns, verbs, adverbs). They adjust language use to suit contexts and situations (for example, use of *tu* or *vous*, different forms of address), and respond in culturally appropriate ways to interactions with French speakers or resources. Students provide examples of the dynamic nature of contact between languages and cultures in the contemporary world. They identify the significance of French as a world language and the distribution of communities of French speakers in different countries and regions. They give examples of similarities between French and English (for example, the same alphabet and basic sentence structure, many words in common), and some differences (such as pronunciation and intonation patterns, non-verbal language, grammatical gender forms and politeness protocols). They identify French words used in English (such as 'menu', 'mousse'), English words used in French (such as *le weekend, le football*), and explain how languages and cultures influence and interact with each other (technology, globalisation, popular culture). They know that French has its own rules for pronunciation, grammar and non-verbal communication and that they need to adjust language to suit different situations and relationships (for example, formal and informal language, different text types). They use metalanguage to explain features of language, texts and grammar, making connections with terms such as 'verb', 'adjective' and 'tense' that are used in English learning, and incorporating new concepts such as grammatical gender for talking about French. Students give examples of how languages are connected with cultures, and of how French language reflects ways of behaving and thinking as does their own language.	By the end of Year 10, students use written and spoken French to socialise with peers, teachers and other French speakers in local contexts and online environments. They communicate about immediate and personal interests and involvements (such as family, friends, interests), and some broader social and cultural issues (such as health, social media, international experience, the environment). They approximate rhythms and intonation patterns of extended and compound sentences, using syllable combinations, and building fluency and accuracy in pronunciation, pitch and stress. They use the *passé composé* tense of regular verbs with *avoir* and *être*, noticing that the *participe passé* form of verbs with être involves gender and number agreement. They identify the form and function of reflexive verbs (such as *se laver, se lever*) and use appropriate forms of possessive adjectives in own language production. They locate, interpret and analyse information from different print, digital and community sources, and communicate information, ideas and views in a range of contexts using different modes of presentation. They use expressive and descriptive vocabulary to talk about feelings and experiences. They create imaginative and performative texts for a range of purposes, such as entertaining or persuading. They use French to narrate and describe, matching modes of presentation to context and intended audience. They create bilingual texts (such as guides, event commentaries, cultural glossaries), and interpret observed interactions in terms of cultural practices and comparisons. Students identify differences between spoken and written forms of French, comparing these with English and other known languages. They identify the importance of non-verbal elements of communication, such as facial expressions, gestures and intonation. They make distinctions between familiar text types, such as greetings, instructions and menus, commenting on differences in language features and text structures. They use metalanguage for talking about language (such as formal and informal language, body language) and for reflecting on the experience of French language and culture learning. They identify relationships between parts of words (such as suffixes, prefixes) and stems of words (such as *préparer, préparation; le marché, le supermarché, l'hypermarché*). Students identify the validity of different perspectives, and make comparisons across languages and cultures, drawing from texts which relate to familiar routines and daily life (for example, *la vie scolaire, la famille, les courses, les loisirs, la cuisine*). They explain to others French terms and expressions that reflect cultural practices (such as *bon appétit, bonne fête*). They reflect on their own cultural identity in light of their experience of learning French, discussing how their ideas and ways of communicating are influenced by their membership of cultural groups.