

French Cultural Capital

“As part of making the judgement about the quality of education, inspectors will consider the extent to which schools are equipping pupils with the knowledge and cultural capital they need to succeed in life. Our understanding of ‘knowledge and cultural capital’ is derived from the following wording in the national curriculum: ‘It is the essential knowledge that pupils need to be educated citizens, introducing them to the best that has been thought and said and helping to engender an appreciation of human creativity and achievement.’”

(Ofsted School Inspection Handbook, Nov 2019)

Cultural Capital is the accumulation of knowledge, behaviours and skills that a student can draw upon and which demonstrates their cultural awareness, knowledge and competence.

It is one of the key ingredients a student will draw upon to be successful in society, at secondary school and further education and eventually their career and the world of work.

At Dean Field School we believe that the learning of a language provides a valuable educational, social and cultural experience for our pupils. The core language taught at Dean Field Primary School in key stage 2 is French.

Where possible, we invite EYFS and key stage 1 to join us in participating in French activities, and do this through competitions and activities around French days. We do this as we want to promote an interest in foreign languages in our school and community and sharing ideas with them on how this can be supported at home.

Our planning is based on the Eurostars Rising Stars scheme of work which covers all the components of the Programme of Study. It is the intention that all children in key stage 2 will access quality first teaching of French in order to prepare them for their future language learning in key stage 3.

We believe that it is essential for our key stage 2 pupils to develop an interest in learning another language that is enjoyable and stimulating as well as developing their confidence and creativity.

As a school we strongly feel that learning another language gives children a new and broader perspective on the world, encouraging them to understand their own cultures and those of others which feeds into our focus on developing cultural capital throughout the school.

Must Knows





The whole school use year must knows. These include the vocabulary to be learnt and the key phrases that the children must master. They use them in lessons to discuss prior learning and future learning as a working document. At the end of each unit of work they will be assessed on their knowledge of the

MFL Day.

In order to celebrate MFL Day we set special activities in order to engage children from EYFS through to Key Stage 2. To expand the children's knowledge of France and French speaking countries and to engage children we extended the time to a

A Celebration of MFL day (September 26th)

To Celebrate MFL Day on September 26th we are asking children to do one or more of the activities at home over the coming week and post them on their class seesaw. Choose one or more fun activities to expand your cultural knowledge of France and French-speaking countries. Make sure that you post pictures of them on Seesaw by 3p.m. on Friday 27th October.

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|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <p>1. Film yourself speaking in French; Counting, saying hello, goodbye, singing a song, etc.</p> <p>Post to Seesaw</p> | <p>2. Learn about famous French artists. Can you try to create some of your own art work in a similar style.</p> <p>Take a picture and post to Seesaw. Write a few comments about your experience.</p> | <p>3. Dress up in Red, White and Blue with a French mystery picture /item of your choice.</p> <p>Take a photo and write a few lines about it on Seesaw.</p> |
| <p>4. Draw something from French History and post a picture of it.</p>  | <p>5. Visit a famous French football team's stadium or another well known place on Google Earth.</p> <p>Draw what you see and post it on Seesaw.</p> | <p>6. Eat some French food.</p> <p>Take a photo and write a few lines about it on Seesaw.</p>  |
| <p>7. Make a poster that shows the names of different family members in.</p> <p>Take a photo and post to Seesaw.</p>  | <p>8. Dress up as a French fictional Francophone character (Le Petit Prince, Tintin, Astérix, a fairy tale character from one of Charles Perrault's Mother Goose Tales http://www.perraultfairytale.com/en/bio) or a significant person in French history (Napoleon Bonaparte, Marie Antoinette, Coco Chanel, Saint Bernadette, Zinedine Zidane, Joan of Arc, Claude Monet, Claude Debussy, a princess etc...). Post your picture.</p> | <p>9. Use plastic straws, lego or anything available to create a model of the Eiffel Tower or another well known landmark.</p> <p>Take a photo of your famous French landmark and post to Seesaw.</p>  |

EYFS & Key Stage 1.

Most of our French 'experiences' link in with the EYFS framework strand - Understanding the World. Cultural Capital is supported through this as the children are exposed to a wide variety of real experiences which support their understanding of the wider world. This builds into the culture capital experience



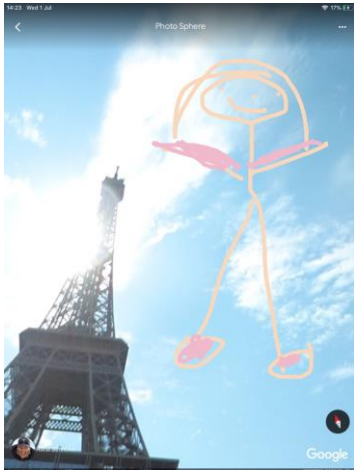
Year 4.

The children have learnt the French names for colours.



Year 4.

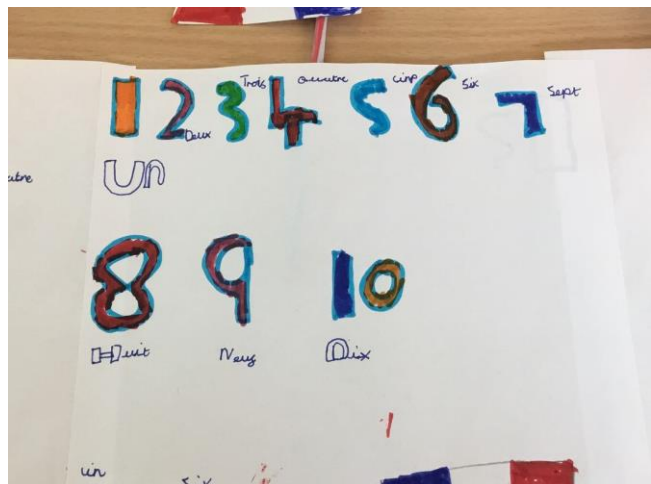
The children have also explored important landmarks throughout France and the French speaking World.

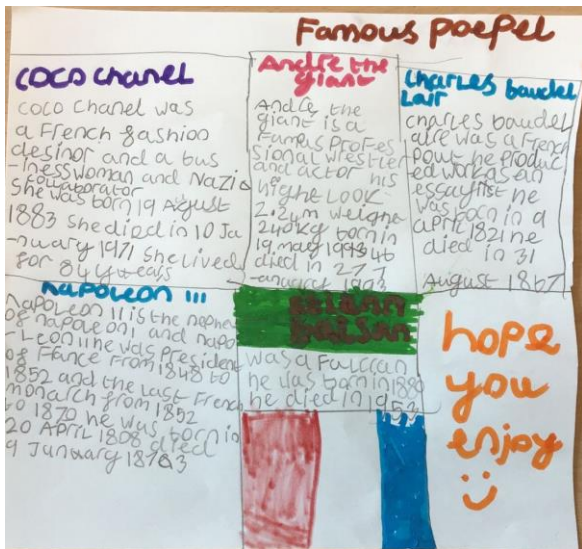




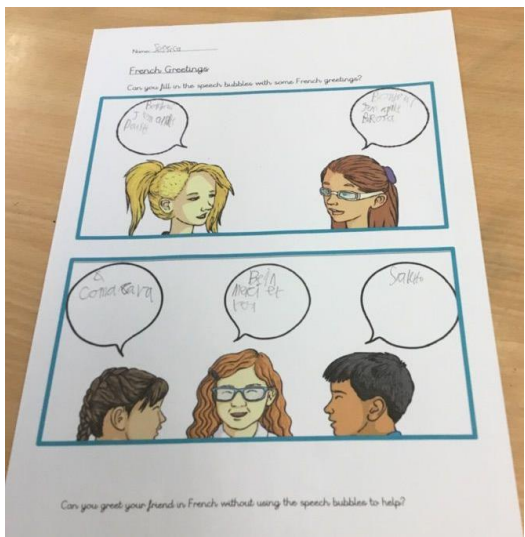
Year 5.

In year 5 the children have tasted French food (e.g. A croissant) and have researched facets of French history. For example, the use of the guillotine and its similarity to the Halifax gibbet.



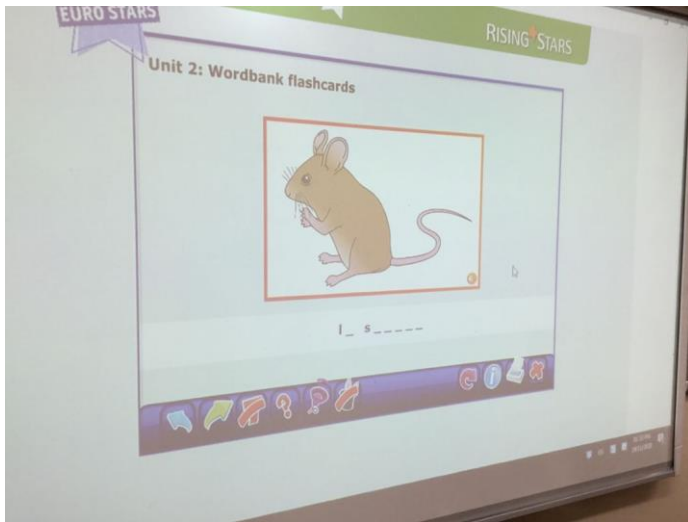


An example of some home research on famous French people by a Year 5



Year 5 children also learned French phrases,

The children have also learnt French greetings and the responses to them

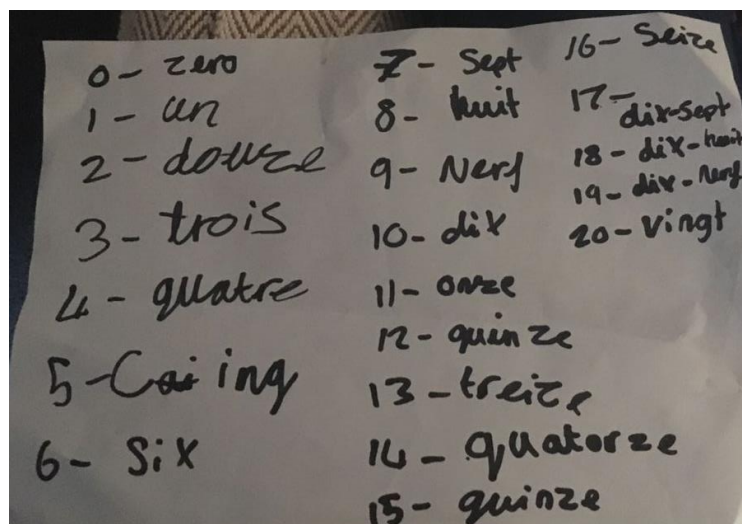


Year 6.

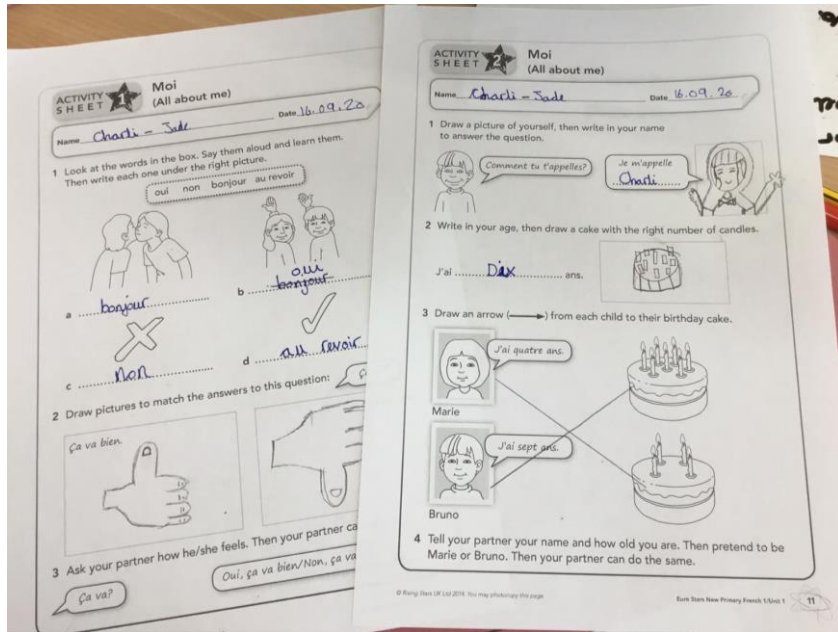
The children have learned the correct spelling of the names of

Year 6.

The children have learned the correct pronunciation and



In year 6, we learnt how to say our age in French. We also counted from 1 to 20 in French.



In year 6, we located France and its main cities.



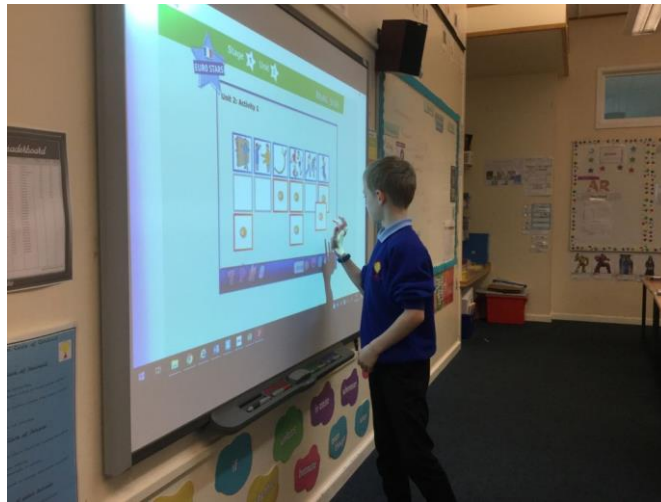


In year 6, we even made models of French landmarks. Here is an example of a pupil's Eiffel

Year 6 children also learn about the vocabulary for French food..

| | |
|------------|---------|
| le lait | milk |
| le fromage | cheese |
| le poulet | chicken |
| le yaourt | yogurt |
| le pain | bread |

In year 3, we use the interactive whiteboard to help us learn to play French games so as to



Year 3

We learned the French numbers to 10 first, before progressing to



In year 3, we also drew important French landmarks.

E.g. The Eiffel Tower.

**My picture
of the Eiffel
Tower 🗼**

