

EMMANUEL COLLEGE
THE MODERN FOREIGN LANGUAGES DEPARTMENT

Year 10



Year 10	Autumn, Half-Term 1	Autumn, Half-Term 2
Unit Title	Me, My Family and Friends	Technology in Everyday Life
Key Question(s)?	How do I talk about myself, my friends and my family now, in the past and in the future?	What influence does technology have on everyday life?
Threshold Concepts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using regular and irregular verbs in the present tense. Using reflexive verbs. Using the future tense. Using comparative and superlative adjectives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using direct and indirect object pronouns. Using <i>wenn, wann, als</i> to say 'when'. Using the imperfect tense.
Link to Prior Learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present tense verb conjugation. Using adjectives before and after nouns. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The German case system: nominative, accusative, dative. Word order after subordinating conjunctions.
	Spring Term	
Unit Title	Customs and Festivals	
Key Question(s)?	How can I talk about customs and traditions not only in the United Kingdom, but in German-speaking countries?	
Threshold Concepts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using adjectives as nouns. Verb 2nd idea rule. Using the perfect tense. Using direct object pronouns. Using indirect object pronouns. 	
Link to Prior Learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capitalisation of German nouns. Gender. Adjectival endings. Present tense conjugations of <i>haben</i> and <i>sein</i>. 	
	Summer, Half-Term 1	Summer, Half-Term 2
Unit Title	Home, Town, Neighbourhood and Region	Social Issues
Key Question(s)?	How can I discuss my local area?	How can I discuss social issues, such as poverty and homelessness effectively?
Threshold Concepts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using dual case prepositions. Using prepositions which are followed by the dative case. Using <i>können</i>. Question formation with interrogatives. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Using <i>in</i> with the accusative or dative case. Using <i>wenn</i> clauses. Forming the conditional using <i>würde</i>.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Irregular forms of the conditional including <i>wäre, hätte, gäbe</i>. • Using <i>als</i> for 'when' when talking about the past. • The difference between <i>müssen</i> and <i>dürfen</i> in the negative.
Link to Prior Learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The case system: nominative, accusative, dative. • Modal verb rules. • Question formation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The case system: nominative, accusative, dative. • Rules for using subordinating conjunctions. • Future tense. • Imperfect tense. • Modal verbs.
Knowledge and Sequencing Rationale	<p>Students who opt to study German in Key Stage 4 follow the AQA GCSE specification, which is divided into three themes. This is covered over two years. In Year 10, students are taught the linguistic structures and vocabulary relating to Theme 1: <i>Identity and Culture</i>, and the first half of Theme 2: <i>Local, National, International and Global Areas of Interest</i>.</p> <p>The Year 10 course follows a logical, coherent structure. Whilst some topics – such as Family and Media – covered in Year 10 will be familiar to students from Key Stage 3, new and engaging topics are also introduced, such as customs and traditions in German-speaking countries. Students are also introduced to several literary texts during the Year 10 course. These new topics help capture and maintain students' interest, reflecting their emotional, social and intellectual development since Key Stage 3.</p> <p>Throughout the Year 10 course, new language and grammatical structures are taught contextually. Lexically, the Year 10 curriculum is ambitious in its introduction of new vocabulary, and as such, students are given regular opportunities to review previously learned vocabulary both at home and in the classroom to maximise long-term retention. Grammatically, the Year 10 course aims to consolidate and extend core grammatical knowledge taught at Key Stage 3. All grammatical concepts taught in Key Stage 3 are revisited throughout Year 10, allowing for effective retrieval practice and consolidation. This embeds this essential grammar in students' long-term memory. Newly introduced grammatical concepts not only link to prior learning, but also provide a strong foundation for advanced level study by adding an increasing degree of complexity to what is taught. Students are taught, for instance, not only how to use the German equivalent of the conditional tense but are pushed even further to use this in subordinate clauses. By systematically reviewing and introducing new vocabulary and grammatical structures, students are able to understand and manipulate language in an increasingly sophisticated way – both orally and in written form, building upon the skills developed at Key Stage 3. The cultural visit to Cologne brings the language to life in a way a classroom setting could never do. It affords students an opportunity to immerse themselves in the German way of life while simultaneously improving their linguistic skills.</p>	

