

	<b>Autumn</b>	<b>Spring</b>	<b>Summer</b>
<p><b>Y3</b></p> <p><i>KS2 National Curriculum</i></p>	<p><b>Greetings</b> To know that in French there are formal and informal greetings and when it is appropriate to use each one. To know that different greetings are used at different times of the day. To know that tone of voice can indicate a question. To know that a cedilla is the tail mark under the ç and that it changes the pronunciation of the c from a hard sound to a soft 's' sound. To know that French words are pronounced differently to the way they are spelt.</p> <p><b>French adjectives of colour, size and shape</b> To know that a cognate is a word that is the same in both French and English e.g. un triangle. To know that a near-cognate is a word that is very similar but not identical in French and English e.g. un cercle. To know that adjectives of size are positioned in front of the noun in French e.g. un grand cercle. To know that adjectives of colour are positioned after the noun in French e.g. un cercle bleu.</p>	<p><b>French playground games, numbers and time</b> To understand that I can use known vocabulary, cognates and near cognates as clues to help me understand a text in French. To know that sentences are often structured differently in French and English. To know the sounds the common phonemes eu, oi, ou and ui make in French. To know the names of some Parisian landmarks. To know some French playground games.</p> <p><b>In a French classroom</b> To know that in French, a space is needed before and after ? and ! To understand some of the similarities and differences between school in France and schools in the UK. To understand that every French noun is either masculine or feminine. To know that gender affects the form of the word un or une (the definite article). To know that when we turn the statement j'ai un/une (I have a...) into a negative je n'ai pas de (I don't have a...) then we change the article from un/une to de.</p>	<p><b>Transport</b> To know the phonemes oi, au, in and on. To know that I need to change my intonation to ask and answer questions. To know some French speaking countries around the world. To understand that I can use a model sentence as a guide for building other sentences. To know that en is usually used as a preposition when the mode of transport is something you get into e.g. en train, whereas à is used when you are not getting into a form of transport e.g. à vélo (a bicycle). To know that feminine nouns often (but not always) end in e. To know that when talking about a specific noun in French we use the definite article le (m.) la (f.) l' (m./f. before a vowel) or les (m./f. plural).</p> <p><b>Circle of Life</b> To know that I can find the gender of a noun by looking it up in the dictionary where French nouns are followed by a gender indicator To know that a bilingual dictionary is a special dictionary to translate words from one language to another To know that a bilingual dictionary is in two parts- one where the words are listed in French and the other where the words are listed in English To know that placing ne and pas around a verb makes the verb negative To know that we use the definite article when describing something specific and that the one we use depends on the gender of the noun: le (m.), la (f.), les (m./f. plural) and l' (when followed by a vowel)</p>

**Y4**

**KS2 National Curriculum**

**Portraits – describing in French**

To know that, in French, adjectives change if they describe a girl or a feminine noun and that this is called adjectival agreement. To know that most (but not all) adjectives take an extra 'e' at the end of the word to make it feminine. To know that most adjectives go after the noun in French. To know that if the noun in a sentence is plural then the adjective describing it also becomes plural. To know that the Louvre is a famous French art gallery. To know that the feminine and masculine form of some adjectives can sound quite different e.g. vert/verte, heureux/heureuse.

**Clothes – Getting dressed in France**

To know that, in French, the possessive adjective 'my' must agree with the gender of the noun and that we use mon (m.), ma (f.) and mes (pl.)  
To know that some adjectives do not change when describing a feminine noun (orange, marron, à pois).  
To know that je aime (I like) becomes j'aime and je ne aime pas becomes je n'aime pas to help with pronunciation.  
To know that if an adjective already ends in an 'e' in the masculine form, then it doesn't take another 'e' in the feminine form (e.g. jaune/rose).  
To know whether to use the pronouns il or elle (he or she) when describing what someone is wearing.

**French numbers, calendars and birthdays**

To know some similarities and differences between French and English schools.  
To know some French festivals that happen throughout the year.  
To know some similarities and differences between French and English birthday celebrations.  
To know that the abbreviation RSVP, which is often used in English, stands for Répondez s'il vous plaît, which translates as 'Reply, if you please'.  
To know that creating images to help remember pronunciation of new vocabulary is a good strategy, e.g. quatorze (cat, oars).

**French weather and the water cycle**

To know that compass point phrases can be added to the front or end of a weather phrase and it will have the same meaning.  
To know the names and locations of some of the cities in France.

**French food**

To know that some American and English words are borrowed by the French such as le hot-dog and le hamburger.  
To know that the currency used in France is Euros and to recognise some of the notes and coins.  
To know that a bilingual dictionary can be used to translate unknown words.

**French and the Eurovision Song Contest**

To know that 'de' becomes 'du' (not 'de le') when followed by a masculine noun.  
To know that sentences can be extended using 'et' or 'mais'.  
To know that countries have different names in French and that each country is either masculine or feminine.  
To know that the definite article is used in French when saying the country, e.g. la France, le Royaume-Uni, les Pays-Bas.

<p><b>Y5</b></p> <p><i>KS2 National Curriculum</i></p>	<p><b>Space exploration in French</b></p> <p>To know that, in French, the days of the week (with the exception of Sunday – Dimanche) were named after bodies in the solar system.</p> <p>To know that metaphors and similes are also used in French and that a metaphor is when we say an object is another object and that a simile is when we liken an object to another.</p> <p>To know that I can compare nouns by placing plus/moins and que around the adjective (e.g. Neptune est plus grande que Mercure).</p> <p>To know that I can use parce que (because) to extend my sentence and give a justification.</p> <p><b>Meet my French family</b></p> <p>To know that there is no possessive apostrophe in French but that to say ‘my mother’s father’ the French would say ‘Le père de ma mère’ (the father of my mother).</p> <p>To know that when a singular noun begins with a vowel, the possessive adjective ‘ma’ is difficult to pronounce, so ‘mon’ is used (e.g. mon ami / mon amie).</p> <p>To revise agreement and position of adjectives in French.</p> <p>To know that the word order is sometimes different in French compared to English.</p>	<p><b>French Monster Pets</b></p> <p>To know that bilingual dictionaries should not be used to look up every single word in a text.</p> <p>To know that there are usually four forms of an adjective to describe- a noun that is singular masculine, a noun that is singular feminine, a noun that is plural masculine and a noun that is plural feminine.</p> <p>To revise that adjectives of size go before the noun and adjectives of colour go after the noun.</p> <p><b>Shopping in France</b></p> <p>To know that the pattern of building larger numbers changes beyond 70 by adding the teen numbers to 60, e.g. soixante-dix (70), soixante-onze, soixante-douze.</p> <p>To know that the word for 80 means ‘four twenties’ – quatre-vingts, and numbers up to 100 are built by continuing to count on from quatre-vingt, e.g. quatre-vingt-neuf (89), quatre-vingt-dix (90), quatre-vingt-onze (91).</p> <p>To know that there are clues in the words for the multiples of 10, e.g. <b>cinquante</b> (50).</p> <p>To know that ‘de’ translates as ‘of’ or ‘some’ and know that it changes when coupled with ‘le’ to become ‘du’ (not ‘de le’) and when coupled with ‘les’ to become ‘des’ (not ‘de les’).</p>	<p><b>French speaking world</b></p> <p>To know that when using à (to) and then the direct article <b>à+le = au</b> (e.g. <b>au nord</b>).</p> <p>To know that there are many countries in the world where French is spoken and be able to name some of these.</p> <p>To know some ‘treasures’ that make up the national identity of France and some other French-speaking countries.</p> <p>To know that I can use <b>il y a</b> to mean ‘there is’ or ‘there are’.</p> <p><b>Verbs in a French week</b></p> <p>To understand that French verbs take different forms.</p> <p>To know that the infinitive is the basic form of the verb which in English is usually expressed as ‘to [do something]’ (e.g. ‘to run’)</p> <p>To know that there are three different endings for French verbs in the infinitive form: those that end -er, those that end -ir and those that end -re.</p> <p>To know that the ending of regular -er verbs changes to go with the subject pronoun.</p> <p>To know that the French use guillemets &lt;&lt; &gt;&gt; in the same way that the speech marks are used in English.</p> <p>To know that some verbs do not follow regular patterns, such as ‘avoir’ (to have) and ‘être’ (to be).</p> <p>To know how to conjugate the verbs ‘avoir’ and ‘être’.</p>
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**Y6**

**KS2 National Curriculum**

**In my French house**

To understand that existing written sentences in French can be adapted.  
To know a range of prepositions to describe the position of objects.

**French sport and the Olympics**

To know that we use the verb 'jouer' (to play) with some sports and 'faire' (to make) with other sports.  
To know the French word for countries around the world.  
To know that the way verbs change to match the pronoun is called conjugation.  
To know each part of the verb 'aller' (to go), depending on the pronoun.  
To know that different prepositions are used to say going to a country: 'en' if the country is feminine singular (e.g. en France) 'au' if the country is masculine singular (e.g. au Canada) 'aux' if the country is plural (e.g. aux États-Unis d'Amérique).  
To know that the Tour de France is a world famous cycling race that takes place in France each year.  
To know that pétanque is a popular French game sometimes known as boules.  
To know a range of techniques that can be used to learn new vocabulary.

**Visiting a town in France**

To know that when using the prepositions à côté de, près de, or loin de, the 'de' may change if followed by 'le' or 'les': de+le = du, de+les = des.

To recognise some modes of transport that are used in Paris.

To know that when standalone adjectives are used, such as when saying c'est amusant, we always use the singular masculine.

**Planning a French holiday**

To know that the near future tense is formed by using the present tense of the verb aller + the infinitive, e.g. je vais manger – I am going to eat.

To know that, when saying you go to a country, the preposition used depends on the gender of the country name: 'en' with feminine singular countries, 'au' with masculine singular countries, 'aux' with countries that are plural.

To understand that gisting a text involves getting an idea of what it is about and doesn't mean understanding every word.

To know different ways to travel to France.

To know how to distinguish between the present and the near future tense.

**French football champions**

To know that pronunciation is important when presenting in French.  
To know that there are different strategies to work out the meaning of new vocabulary.