

Misterton Primary and Nursery School – French

(French is taught in KS2)

Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<u>French Greetings with Puppets</u> 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 <u>French Adjectives of Colour, Size and Shape</u> 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	<u>Portraits – Describing in French</u> 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 <u>Clothes – Getting Dressed in France</u> 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)	<u>French Monster Pets</u> To know that bilingual dictionaries should not be used to look up every single word in a text 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 To revise that adjectives of size go before the noun and adjectives of colour go after the noun <u>Space Exploration – in French</u> To know that, in French, the days of the week (with the exception of Sunday - Dimanche) were named after bodies in the solar system 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 To know that I can compare nouns by placing plus / moins and que around the adjective (e.g. Neptune est plus grande que Mercure)	<u>French Sport and the Olympics</u> 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 <u>French Football Champions</u>

To know that adjectives of colour are positioned after the noun in French e.g. un cercle bleu <u>French Playground Games</u> 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 <u>In a French Classroom</u> 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 the gender affects the form of the word un or une (the indefinite 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...)	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 <u>French Numbers, Calendars and Birthdays</u> 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 R.S.V.P, 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)	To know that I can use parce que (because) to extend my sentence and give a justification <u>Shopping in France</u> 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 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) To know that there are clues in the words for the multiples of 10, eg cinquante – 50 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). <u>French Speaking World</u> To know that when using à (to) and then the direct article à+ le = au (eg. au nord) To know that there are many countries where French is spoken in the world and be able to name some of these	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 <u>In My French House</u> To understand that existing written sentences in French can be adapted To know a range of prepositions to describe the position of objects <u>Planning a French Holiday</u> 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 the 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
--	---	--	--

then we change the article from un/une to de <u>French Transport</u> 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 á is used when you are not getting into a form of transport e.g. à vélo (a bicycle) <u>A Circle of Life in French</u> 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	<u>French Weather and the Water Cycle</u> 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 <u>French Food – Miam, Miam!</u> 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 I can use a bilingual dictionary to translate unknown words <u>French and the Eurovision Song Contest</u> 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	To know some 'treasures' that make up the national identity of France and some other French-speaking countries To know that I can use il y a to mean 'there is' or 'there are' <u>Verbs in a French Week</u> To understand that French verbs take different forms To know that the infinitive is the basic form of a verb which in English is usually expressed as 'to [do something]' (e.g. 'to run') 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 To know that the ending of regular -er verbs changes to go with the subject pronoun To know that the French use guillemets << >> in the same way that the speech marks are used in English To know that some verbs do not follow regular patterns, such as avoir (to have) and être (to be) To know how to conjugate the verbs avoir and être <u>Meet my French Family</u> To know that there is no possessive apostrophe in French but that to say 'my mother's father' the French would	<u>Visiting a Town in France</u> 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
--	---	--	---

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)		say Le père de ma mère (the father of my mother). 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 To revise agreement and position of adjectives in French. To know that the word order is sometimes different in French compared to English	
--	--	--	--