



Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2		Summer 1	Summer 2
French Greetings with Puppets	French Adjectives – colour, size and shape	Playground games – numbers and age	In a French Classroom		Bon Appétit!	Circle of Life
How to introduce yourself. Choose the correct greeting based on the time of day.	Describing shapes using adjectives of colour and size, learning the position of adjectives relative to the noun; noting cognates and practising language skills.	Counting in French from one – twelve, asking how old someone is and answering the same question, comparing sentence structures in French and English.	Responding to common classroom instructions through games. Learning vocabulary for classroom items. Understanding that every French noun is either masculine or feminine.		Counting in French up to thirty-one, expressing opinion about different foods, asking to buy produce. Understanding that French nouns have articles and recognising their plural form. Days of the week.	Using dictionary skills to develop animal vocabulary and habitat names. Building sentences and completing food chains to apply this vocabulary in writing.
<p>Key Vocab:</p> <p>bonjour salut au revoir bonsoir bonne nuit ça va bien ça va mal c'est... comment tu t'appelles ? je m'appelle... non oui</p>	<p>Key Vocab:</p> <p>rouge bleu jaune vert orange un cercle un triangle un carré un rectangle grand petit c'est</p>	<p>Key Vocab:</p> <p>un deux trois quatre cinq six sept huit neuf dix onze douze</p>	<p>Key Vocab:</p> <p>écoutez – listen regardez – look parlez – speak écrivez – write lisez – read ouvrez – open fermez – close asseyez-vous - sit down levez-vous - stand up faux – false vrai – true répétez ! – repeat silence – silence Jacques a dit - Jacques said qu'est-ce qui manque ? - what's missing?</p>	<p>un crayon - a pencil un taille-crayon - a pencil sharpener un stylo - a pen un cahier - an exercise book un sac - a bag une règle - a ruler une gomme - a rubber une trousse - a pencil case des ciseaux - some scissors j'ai... - I've got/I have tu as...? - have you got ...? dans mon sac ... - in my bag ... je n'ai pas - I have not et – and mais – but</p>	<p>Key Vocab:</p> <p>la tomate - the tomato la banane - the banana la pomme - the apple la poire - the pear la fraise - the strawberry le citron - the lemon le melon - the melon l'orange - the orange l'ananas - the pineapple les chocolats (m) - the chocolates les gâteaux (m) - the cakes les croissants (m) - the croissants les pains au chocolat (m) - the pain au chocolats les bonbons (m) - the sweets les brioches (f) - the brioches les biscuits (m) - the biscuits J'aime - I like Je n'aime pas - I don't like mais - but et - and Numbers 13- 22, 30, 31 lundi - Monday mardi - Tuesday mercredi - Wednesday</p>	<p>Key Vocab:</p> <p>un éléphant un lion un lapin un loup un oiseau un poisson un serpent un singe un ver une grenouille une tortue une girafe</p>

					jeudi - Thursday vendredi - Friday samedi - Saturday dimanche - Sunday aujourd'hui - today demain - tomorrow hier - yesterday je voudrais - I would like c'est combien ? - How much? ça fait - that costs s'il vous plaît - please merci - thank you	
<p>Phonics</p> <p>To become familiar with key phonemes represented by the following letters: a, c, e, g, i, j, q, s, t, u.</p> <p>To identify sounds created by linking some of the key phonemes: ou, on, an, oi, in, ge, eu, oi, ui, eau.</p> <p>To recognise that some letters carry accents and that these change the sound of those letters: ç, è, ù, é, à.</p> <p>To know that a ç cedilla is the hook shape that sits under the letter 'c' when 'c' precedes the letters 'a', 'o', 'u'. It changes the pronunciation of the 'c' from a hard to a soft 'ss' sound.</p> <p>To know that consonants at the end of</p>	<p>Phonics</p> <p>To become familiar with key phonemes represented by the following letters: a, c, e, g, i, j, q, s, t, u.</p> <p>To identify sounds created by linking some of the key phonemes: ou, on, an, oi, in, ge, eu, oi, ui, eau.</p> <p>To recognise that some letters carry accents and that these change the sound of those letters: ç, è, ù, é, à.</p> <p>To know that consonants at the end of words in French are not usually pronounced: the 't' is silent in salut, comment, petit and vert. The 'e' at the end of m'appelle and the 's' at the end of t'appelles and pas are silent, as is the 'd' in grand.</p> <p>Grammar</p>	<p>Phonics</p> <p>To become familiar with key phonemes represented by the following letters: a, c, e, g, i, j, q, s, t, u.</p> <p>To identify sounds created by linking some of the key phonemes: ou, on, an, oi, in, ge, eu, oi, ui, eau.</p> <p>To know that consonants at the end of words in French are not usually pronounced: the t is silent in salut, comment, petit and vert. The e at the end of m'appelle; the s at the end of t'appelles and pas are</p>	<p>Phonics</p> <p>To recognise that some letters carry accents and that these change the sound of those letters: ç, è, ù, é, à.</p> <p>To know that, in French, a space is needed before and after ? and !</p> <p>To understand some of the similarities and differences between school in France and schools in the UK.</p> <p>To understand that every French noun is either masculine or feminine.</p> <p>To know that gender affects the form of the word un or une (the indefinite article).</p> <p>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>Phonics</p> <p>The key phonemes represented by the following letters: a, c, e, g, i, j, q, s, t, u (which differ from their pronunciation in English).</p> <p>The sounds that are created by linking some of the key phonemes: ou, on, an, oi, in, ge, eu, ui, eau, en, ez, et.</p> <p>That some letters carry accents and that these change the sound of those letters: ç, è, ù, é, à, â.</p> <p>Key word patterns and spellings.</p> <p>Grammar To know: That every French noun is either masculine or feminine. That the gender affects the form of the indefinite article un or une.</p>	<p>Phonics</p> <p>To become familiar with key phonemes represented by the following letters: a, c, e, g, i, j, q, s, t, u (which differ from their pronunciation in English).</p> <p>To identify sounds created by linking some of the key phonemes: ou, on, an, oi, in, ge, eu, oi, ui, eau.</p> <p>To recognise that some letters carry accents and that these change the sound of those letters: ç, è, ù, é, à.</p> <p>Grammar</p> <p>To understand that every French noun is either masculine or feminine.</p>	

<p>words in French are not usually pronounced: the 't' is silent in salut, comment, petit and vert. The 'e' at the end of m'appelle and the 's' at the end of t'appelles and pas are silent, as is the 'd' in grand.</p> <p>Grammar</p> <p>To know that the pronoun ça means 'it'.</p> <p>To know that there are high frequency verbs s'appeler, avoir, être and aller that are used to formulate and answer questions.</p> <p>To know that je/j', and tu are subject pronouns.</p>	<p>To understand that every French noun is either masculine or feminine.</p> <p>To know that the gender affects the form of the indefinite article un or une.</p> <p>To know that most adjectives are placed after the noun in French.</p> <p>To know that adjectives of size such as petit and grand are placed before the noun.</p> <p>To know that c'est means 'it is' and is used to describe what something is.</p> <p>To know that the word order is sometimes different in French compared to English.</p> <p>To know that some words are cognates: they have the same spelling and meaning in French and English: le train, le taxi.</p> <p>To know that accents in French can change the sound of a letter.</p> <p>Cultural awareness</p> <p>To name some famous paintings by French artists.</p>	<p>silent, as is the d in grand.</p> <p>Grammar</p> <p>To know that most nouns in French become plural by adding an 's' at the end, as in English, but that some are irregular: des ciseaux.</p> <p>To know that some words are cognates: they have the same spelling and meaning in French and English: le train, le taxi.</p> <p>Cultural awareness</p> <p>To know some playground games played in France.</p>		<p>That feminine nouns often (but not always) end in 'e'.</p> <p>That the preposition à can be contracted with a definite article to indicate a place: au/à la/aux.</p> <p>The equivalents for the word 'the' in French : le/la/l'/les and 'a/an/some' : un, une, des.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>That je/j', and tu and vous are subject pronouns.</p> <p>That c'est means "it is" and is used to describe what something is.</p> <p>How to form the first, second and/or third person of the verbs avoir (to have) and être (to be).</p> <p>That we can use conjunctions such as et (and), mais (but) and puis (then) to join phrases/clauses.</p> <p>That some words are cognates: they have the same spelling and meaning in French and English: le train, le taxi.</p> <p>That accents in French can change the sound of a letter.</p>	<p>To know that the gender affects the form of the indefinite article un or une.</p> <p>To know that feminine nouns often (but not always) end in 'e'.</p> <p>To know that most nouns in French become plural by adding an 's' at the end, as in English, but that some are irregular: des ciseaux.</p> <p>To know that placing ne...pas around the verb makes it negative: ne + verb + pas.</p> <p>To know that some words are cognates: they have the same spelling and meaning in French and English: le train, le taxi.</p> <p>To know that accents in French can change the sound of a letter.</p>
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