



Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
This Is Me	School Days	Birthday Celebrations	Colourful Creatures	Our Pets	Fabulous French Food
Using greetings and exchanging introductions, asking and answering questions and discovering some famous French landmarks.	Learning how to use definite and indefinite articles and school-related vocabulary to build descriptive spoken and written sentences; comparing similarities and differences between a school day in England and France, listening and reading to analyse key information.	Using numbers and dates to exchange information; comparing similarities and differences between birthday celebrations in France and in England; writing a birthday wish list using indefinite articles and nouns.	Learning the vocabulary for adjectives of size and colour, including noun gender agreement by considering how it impacts the article and adjectives. Creating animal portraits to apply the skills and knowledge learned in the unit.	Learning the vocabulary for common household pets. Recognising cognates. Using dictionary skills. Learning how to use the verb 'avoir' (to have) in the first person.	Learning how to eat out in France including ordering and paying the bill at a restaurant. Asking and answering questions and making requests. Discovering regional foods in France. Applying language detective skills to decipher a recipe in French.
<p>Key Vocab:</p> <p>Bonjour Bonsoir Bonne nuit Salut Je m'appelle Comment tu t'appelles ? Ça va ? Ça va Ça va bien Ça va très bien Ça ne va pas Ça va mal</p>	<p>Key Vocab:</p> <p>le/la/l'/les un/une et l'école dans ma salle de classe il y a il n'y a pas de/d' j'étudie un emploi du temps ouvrez les yeux fermez les yeux</p>	<p>Key Vocab:</p> <p>la date quelle est la date ? quelle est la date de ton anniversaire ? quel âge as-tu ? j'ai huit ans joyeux anniversaire ! pour mon anniversaire je voudrais un/une</p>	<p>Key Vocab:</p> <p>c'est bleu(e) énorme grand(e) jaune minuscule petit(e) orange rose rouge vert violet</p>	<p>Key Vocab:</p> <p>J'ai Je n'ai pas Je n'ai pas d'animal Un chat Un chien Un lapin Un poisson rouge Un iguane Un hamster Un cochon d'Inde Une tortue As-tu...? [Have you got...?] Un animal</p>	<p>Key Vocab:</p> <p>J 'adore j'aime vous désirez ? je n'aime pas je déteste je voudrais s'il vous plaît merci l'addition au revoir l'entrée le plat le dessert une boisson car c'est bon délicieux horrible fade Ma nourriture préférée c'est le/la ...</p>

<p>Phonics</p> <p>How the key phonemes u, on, and ou sound.</p> <p>How the acute accent è and the cedilla ç change the sound of the letter they are placed on in a word.</p> <p>Vocabulary for different greetings, introductions and feelings.</p> <p>That in French there are formal and informal greetings.</p>	<p>Phonics</p> <p>Accurately repeating words containing the phonemes eu, oi, in, on, ou and writing these correctly.</p> <p>Grammar</p> <p>Some words are cognates: they have the same spelling and meaning in French and English.</p> <p>Some letters carry accents and these change the sound of those letters.</p> <p>Every French noun is either masculine or feminine.</p> <p>The gender of a French noun determines its definite article.</p> <p>The gender of a noun affects the form of the indefinite article un or une.</p> <p>Il y a is used to say 'there is/are'.</p> <p>When we turn the statement il y a (there is/are) into a negative il n'y a pas de/d' (there is not) then we change the article from un/une to de/d' (d' if the noun begins with a vowel).</p> <p>Basic sentence structure English and French have the</p>	<p>Phonics</p> <p>To become familiar with the key phonemes oi, in, eu, eau and those that are represented by the letters z/s, x and i.</p> <p>Grammar</p> <p>To know months, seasons, and days of the week in French are not capitalised unless used at the beginning of a sentence.</p> <p>To know c'est means 'it is'.</p> <p>To know bilingual dictionary abbreviations give us grammatical information about nouns and other words in French.</p> <p>To know in French un, and une are the equivalents of 'a/an'.</p> <p>To know the gender of a noun affects the form of the indefinite article un or une.</p> <p>To know in French the verb 'to have' is used for talking about age whereas the verb 'to be' is used in English.</p>	<p>Phonics</p> <p>To understand how the pronunciation of adjectives ending in 't' change when the noun is feminine. Eg. <i>Petit - petite, vert - verte</i></p> <p>Grammar</p> <p>To understand that an 'e' is added to size and colour adjectives when the noun is feminine.</p>	<p>Phonics</p> <p>To Explore the patterns and sounds of language through songs and rhymes and link the spelling, sound and meaning of words;</p> <p>Grammar</p> <p>To conjugate high-frequency verbs; in the context of pets.</p> <p>To develop strategies for remembering new language.</p> <p>To match subject and verb correctly when talking about pets.</p>	<p>Phonics</p> <p>To become familiar with the key phonemes ch, ou, an, in, j/g before e or i.</p> <p>Grammar</p> <p>How intonation and gesture are used to differentiate between statements and questions.</p> <p>Basic sentence structure in English and French has the same pattern: subject + verb + object.</p> <p>Conjunctions such as et can be used to link phrases.</p> <p>Some words are cognates: they have the same spelling and meaning in French and English: la pizza, le hot-dog.</p> <p>Accents in French can change the sound of a letter.</p> <p>Placing ne...pas around the verb makes it negative: ne + verb + pas.</p> <p>Cultural awareness</p> <p>To know the currency used in France is euros and to recognise some of the notes and coins.</p> <p>In French there is a formal and informal version of the</p>
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	same pattern: subject + verb + object.				word for 'you' and when to use which one.
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