



Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Monster Pets	French Transport	Clothes – Getting dressed in France	French Music Celebrations	Exploring the French Speaking World	Planning a French Holiday
Revising noun gender, using the correct article to go with nouns, making adjectives agree with the noun they describe and sentence constructions, placing the adjectives in the correct place.	Using language detective skills to spot cognates, learn transport-related vocabulary and construct sentences using parts of the verb 'aller' with prepositions.	Learning vocabulary to describe items of clothing, along with the different forms of the indefinite article. Expressing opinions about outfits in French.	Learning vocabulary to name musical instruments and types of music. Forming extended sentences using opinion verbs, conjunctions and adjectives to express opinions about music.	Learning about French speaking countries, giving and following directions in French, discussing different climates and using comparative language.	Learning to use a combination of present and near-future tenses, and becoming familiar with holiday-related vocabulary around packing a suitcase and planning a journey.
<p>Key Vocab:</p> <p>le corps la tête la bouche le nez les yeux les pieds les bras les jambes les dents la queue court (s) courte (s) long (s) longue (s)</p>	<p>Key Vocab:</p> <p>un ferry un train un autobus un ballon un hélicoptère un vélo un sous-marin un avion une voiture un bateau à pied je vais</p>	<p>Key Vocab:</p> <p>un - a (masc) une - a (fem) des - plural of un/une mon - my (masc) ma - my (fem) mes - my (plural) dans ma valise - in my suitcase il y a - there is/are grand(e)(s) - big petit(e)(s) - small il/elle porte - he/she wears j'aime - I like je n'aime pas - I don't like c'est de quelle couleur ? - Which colour is it?</p>	<p>Key Vocab:</p> <p>le piano le violon la guitare la flûte la batterie je joue du/de la... je ne joue pas du/de la... je voudrais jouer... la musique le zouk car c'est entraînant</p>	<p>Key Vocab:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • le nord • l'est • le sud • l'ouest • dans • quel temps fait-il ? • il fait beau • il fait mauvais • il fait chaud • il fait froid • il pleut • il neige • il y a du soleil • il y a du vent • il y a des nuages 	<p>Key Vocab:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • aller - to go • je vais - I go • tu vas - you go (informal) • il/elle va - he/she goes • nous allons - we go • vous allez - you go (formal/group) • ils/elles vont - they (masc/fem) go • je vais aller - I am going to go • rester - to stay • faire - to do/make • au/en/aux - to (masc/fem/plural) • quand - when • où - where • pourquoi - why • en vacances - on holiday • en été ou en hiver ? - in summer or in winter? • quel temps va-t-il faire? - what will the weather be like? • que vas-tu faire ? - what are you going to do?

					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> qu'est-ce qu'il y a dans ta valise ? - what is in your suitcase?
<p>Phonics</p> <p>To apply changes in sound caused by accents when speaking, especially the acute accent (é), grave accent, (è) and cedilla (ç).</p> <p>To know that a change in voice intonation can indicate when a question is being asked.</p> <p>Grammar</p> <p>To know that adjectives must agree with the gender and number of the noun being described.</p> <p>To know that compound sentences join two simple sentences together using connectives such as et and mais.</p> <p>To understand that the English language contains some words borrowed from the French language, but that these may have different meanings: les chips – crisps, les baskets – trainers.</p> <p>To understand that words in French and English will not always have a direct</p>	<p>Phonics</p> <p>To know that:</p> <p>The English language contains some words borrowed from the French language, but these may have different meanings such as un car (a coach) and travail (work),</p> <p>The connective car (because) can be used to extend a sentence and give a justification.</p> <p>Accents change the sound of the words they appear on.</p> <p>French is spoken in many countries other than France.</p> <p>The indefinite article changes depending on the gender of a noun.</p> <p>Questions can be structured using a statement and changing my intonation.</p> <p>When talking about a countable object in French we use the indefinite article un (before a masculine singular noun) or une (before a feminine singular noun).</p>	<p>Phonics</p> <p>To know that the last consonant in a word in French is pronounced if it followed by an 'e'.</p> <p>Grammar</p> <p>To understand adjectival position in a sentence.</p> <p>To know what adjectival agreement means.</p> <p>To know that some adjectives are invariable and do not change in the feminine and plural forms.</p> <p>To know that some adjectives are irregular and do not follow a pattern for adjectival agreement.</p> <p>To know when to use an indefinite article or a possessive adjective.</p> <p>To know how to use a bilingual dictionary to cross check the correct meaning of a word.</p>	<p>Phonics</p> <p>To know that a change in voice intonation can indicate when a question is being asked.</p> <p>To know a range of ways to ask questions in French using statements and voice inflexion, by placing a question phrase e.g est-ce que at the beginning of a statement, or by inverting the subject and verb: quel genre de musique aimes-tu ?</p> <p>To know that an understanding of different sounds in French can help when attempting to pronounce new vocabulary.</p> <p>Grammar</p> <p>To know whether to use the pronouns il 'he' or elle 'she' when describing someone.</p> <p>To know that compound sentences join two simple sentences together using connectives such as et and mais.</p> <p>To know that ne is contracted to n' when</p>	<p>Phonics</p> <p>To know how to contract the preposition 'à' when it is used with the definite article of a noun.</p> <p>Grammar</p> <p>To know how to contract 'de' when it is used with the definite article of a noun.</p> <p>To know which specific verbs must be used with the three categories of weather expressions.</p> <p>Cultural awareness</p> <p>To locate French-speaking countries on a map.</p> <p>To name some features of countries in the French-speaking world.</p> <p>To show an understanding of national identity and begin to consider stereotypes.</p>	<p>Phonics</p> <p>To consistently recognise and apply changes in sound caused by accents when speaking, especially the acute accent (é) grave accent (è) and cedilla (ç)</p> <p>To know that a change in voice intonation can indicate when a question is being asked.</p> <p>To know that an understanding of different sounds in French can help when attempting to pronounce new vocabulary.</p> <p>Grammar</p> <p>To know whether to use the pronouns il 'he' or elle 'she' when describing someone.</p> <p>To know that adjectives must agree with the gender and number of the noun being described.</p> <p>To know a range of prepositions to describe the position of objects or places.</p> <p>To know all subject pronouns in French and</p>

<p>equivalent in the other language.</p>	<p>Some nouns are irregular in the plural form such as bateau – bateaux.</p>		<p>followed by a vowel: je n'ai pas faim or y: il n'y a pas de bus.</p> <p>To know how to conjugate the verbs aller, jouer and faire.</p> <p>To know that we use the verb jouer (to play) with some sports/activities and faire (to do) with other sports/activities.</p> <p>To know that parce que and/or car (because) can be used to extend a sentence and give a justification.</p> <p>Cultural awareness To know some French-speaking countries and recognise the flags of those countries.</p>		<p>that je contracts to j' when the verb begins with a vowel.</p> <p>To know that compound sentences join two simple sentences together using connectives such as et and mais.</p> <p>To know that the way verbs change to match the pronoun is called conjugation.</p> <p>To know that some verbs do not follow regular patterns, such as avoir (to have) and être (to be) and aller (to go).</p> <p>To conjugate the verbs aller, jouer and faire.</p> <p>To understand that the English language contains some words borrowed from the French language, but that these may have different meanings: les chips – crisps, les baskets – trainers.</p> <p>To know that parce que and/or car(because) can be used to extend a sentence and give a justification.</p> <p>Cultural awareness To know that French is spoken in different countries around the world.</p>
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