

Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Portraits – describing in French	Meet My French Family	In My French House	French Weather	French Verbs in a week	French Sport
Learning adjectives for describing people’s physical appearance and their personality. Creating simple sentences ensuring that the adjectives agree with the gender of the noun.	Learning family and relations vocabulary, the possessive adjective: ‘my’ and ‘how’ to express likes and dislikes. Learning to compose a written composition by recycling and re-ordering known words and phrases.	Learning how to describe a house, naming the different rooms and who lives there. Learning about prepositions to explain where items are arranged in their bedrooms.	Learning phrases to describe the weather and vocabulary for the compass points, along with counting from 1 -100 in multiples of ten. Delivering a weather report by recycling known words and phrases.	Identifying the infinitive form of verbs and subject pronouns, grouping French verbs and learning that there are regular and irregular verbs, including conjugating regular -er verbs in the present tense.	Conjugating the verb ‘aller’ - to go; identifying and using the correct prepositions for sports related activities. Developing key vocabulary specific to sports and learning how to express preferences.
<p>Key Vocab:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> il a - he has elle a - she has il est - he is elle est - she is les cheveux - hair les yeux - eyes marron - brown (for eyes) bruns - brown (for hair) verts - green (masc plural) bleus - blue (masc plural) roux - ginger blonds - blonde (for hair) châtains - chestnut brown (masc plural) noirs- black (masc plural) sportif (masc) sportive (fem) - sporty poli (masc) - polite polie (fem) - polite petit (masc) - small petite (fem) - small heureux (masc) - happy heureuse (fem) - happy sérieux (masc) - serious sérieuse (fem) - serious 	<p>Key Vocab:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • j'ai - I have • un frère - a brother • une sœur - a sister • je n'ai pas - I do not have • je n'ai pas de frère - I do not have a brother • ou - or • je suis fils unique - I am an only child (boy) • je suis fille unique - I am an only child (girl) • mon/ma/mes - my (masc/fem/plural) • mon père - my dad • ma mère - my mum • mes grand-parents - my grandparents • son anniversaire, c'est le... - his/her birthday is on the... • il/elle a... ans - he/she is ... years old • j'aime - I like • je n'aime pas - I do not like • j'adore - I love • beaucoup - a lot 	<p>Key Vocab:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> à côté de dans derrière devant il y a j'habite dans la table le lit sous sur un salon une cuisine une maison 	<p>Key Vocab:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quel temps fait-il ? - What is the weather like? • Il fait beau - it is good weather • il neige - it is snowing • il pleut - it is raining • il y a du soleil - it is sunny • il y a du vent - it is windy • dans - in • le nord - the north • l'est - the east • le sud - the south • l'ouest - the west • degrés - degrees • Il fait trente degrés - it is thirty degrees • trente - thirty • quarante - forty • cinquante - fifty • soixante - sixty • soixante-dix - seventy • quatre-vingts - eighty • quatre-vingt-dix - ninety • cent - one hundred 	<p>Key Vocab:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> chanter courir danser dormir écrire jouer lire manger nager aimer avoir être 	<p>Key Vocab:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • le sport • je joue • je fais • le football • le basketball • le tennis • le rugby • le ski • la boxe • le gymnastique • la natation • le tir à l'arc • le skate • j'aime • j'adore • je déteste

<p>Phonics</p> <p>To recognise the definite article in the plural form.</p> <p>To identify adjectives in feminine and plural forms.</p> <p>To know that most adjectives change depending on whether the noun they describe is masculine, feminine or plural.</p> <p>To recognise that some adjectives are irregular and do not follow a rule.</p> <p>To understand how and why adjectives must agree with the noun they are describing.</p> <p>To recognise the difference in the placement of adjectives in French and English.</p> <p>To know that certain colour adjectives are invariable and do not change in the feminine and/or plural forms.</p> <p>To know which subject pronoun to employ when talking about someone else.</p> <p>To know that certain letters at the end of a word in French are not pronounced.</p>	<p>Phonics</p> <p>To know that the choice of indefinite article will depend on whether the noun is masculine or feminine, and in the singular or plural form.</p> <p>To know that when talking about something we do not have, the indefinite article is replaced with 'de' in a negative structure.</p> <p>To know that when a sentence refers to both masculine and feminine people or things, the masculine gender takes precedence.</p> <p>To know that the possessive adjective 'my' depends on the noun to which it refers and that it must agree with the gender and number of that noun.</p> <p>To know that when a singular feminine noun begins with a vowel, the masculine form of the possessive adjective is used to harmonise pronunciation.</p> <p>To know that there is no possessive apostrophe in French and that this changes the word order in the sentence.</p>	<p>Grammar</p> <p>To know:</p> <p>How to identify cognates and near cognates.</p> <p>How to change the definite articles le/la – the, to un/une – a/an.</p> <p>How the ending of a regular verb, habiter – to live, changes in the first, second, and third person singular forms.</p>	<p>Punctuation and Grammar</p> <p>To know the punctuation spaces required when using two or more-part punctuation marks and symbols in French.</p> <p>To know how to use the partitive article 'de' with specific weather structures.</p> <p>To know how the reposition à changes when used with the definite article of a noun, and that this depends on the gender and number of the noun.</p> <p>To name several conjunctions that can be used to extend and link sentences.</p>	<p>Phonics</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 all subject pronouns in French and that je contracts to j' when the verb begins with a vowel.</p> <p>To know that the endings of French verb groups (er/ir/re) determine the pattern for how the verb is conjugated.</p> <p>To know that the same verb is not always used in English and French for a given phrase: when speaking about age and being hungry in French, the verb avoir (to have) is used, not the verb <i>to be</i> as in English.</p> <p>To know that ne is contracted to n' when followed by a vowel: je n'aime pas courir.</p>	<p>Phonics</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 all subject pronouns in French and that je contracts to j' when the verb begins with a vowel.</p> <p>To know that the endings of French verb groups (er/ir/re) determine the pattern for how the verb is conjugated.</p> <p>To know that the same verb is not always used in English and French for a given phrase.</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 followed by a vowel: je n'ai pas faim or y: il n'y a pas de bus.</p> <p>To know that the way verbs change to match the pronoun is called conjugation.</p>
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