

Curriculum strand	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<b>Knowledge about France/ Intercultural understanding</b>	<p>Identify the UK and France on a map.</p> <p>Know that Paris is the capital of France and locate it on a map.</p> <p>Know the capital cities of the 4 countries that make up the UK and locate them on a map.</p> <p>Name France, Paris, the four countries of the UK and their capitals in French.</p> <p>Recognise and name some key monuments in Paris, London, Belfast, Cardiff and Edinburgh from photographs and videos.</p> <p>Say which part of the UK they/ other people live in.</p>	<p>Revise the names of France, Paris, the UK and its countries in French.</p> <p>Recognise and name some important parks, forests and 'places' (squares) in Paris from photographs and videos.</p> <p>Learn the history of the game 'Les Furets' (the ring game) from mediaeval France and its modern version.</p>	<p>Recognise and name in French key monuments in New York, Sydney, Moscow and Tokyo.</p> <p>Know that Paris is divided into 20 <i>arrondissements</i> (administrative districts) arranged in a spiral shape from the centre of the city.</p> <p>Know that <i>La Poste</i> is the national postal service in France, similar to the Royal Mail in the UK.</p> <p>Know that <i>SNCF</i> is the national rail company in France.</p> <p>Know that the green cross symbol is used to denote <i>la pharmacie</i> (the chemist).</p> <p>Know that the time in France is usually one hour later than the time in the UK. Investigate the different time zones in New York, Sydney, Moscow and Tokyo.</p>	<p>Know that in the UK, France and the rest of Europe, the date is written DD/MM/YY or DD/MM/YYYY, whereas in the USA it is written MM/DD/YY.</p> <p>Know that English is not the only native language in the UK: Gaelic, Welsh, Scottish and Cornish are also spoken.</p> <p>Understand that French is a native language in many other countries, which were part of the French Colonial Empire, but some of these are now independent states.</p> <p>Learn the dates of key Christian festivals and public holidays celebrated in the French-speaking world.</p> <p>Understand similarities and differences between primary schools in England and France.</p> <p>Understand the importance of France in the fashion design industry: learn about Coco Chanel, Christian Dior and Yves Saint Laurent.</p> <p>Know that <i>Meteo France</i> is the national meteorological service.</p>
<b>Listening</b>	<p>Understand simple greetings.</p> <p>Understand simple classroom instructions (e.g. <i>Écoutez ! Regardez !</i>)</p>	<p>Listen and respond to greetings.</p> <p>Understand many classroom instructions. (e.g. "<i>Croisez les bras!</i>" "<i>Asseyez-vous correctement!</i>")</p> <p>Consolidate numbers up to 12.</p>	<p>Learn numbers up to 50.</p> <p>Listen to more complex rhymes, stories and songs in French.</p> <p>Recognise and understand masculine and feminine names</p>	<p>Understand the greetings and responses linked to <i>Salut! Ca va?</i></p> <p>Recognise and understand names for school stationery equipment and follow instructions relating to them.</p>

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	<p>Understand simple questions: <i>Tu as quel age? Ou habites tu?</i></p> <p>Listen to and understand the numbers 1-12</p> <p>Listen to simple rhymes, stories and songs in French.</p> <p>Listen to short recordings or clips of people talking about places.</p>	<p>Listen to simple rhymes, stories and songs in French.</p> <p>Recognise and understand masculine and feminine animal names.</p> <p>Recognise and understand names for colours.</p> <p>Recognise and understand names of garden furniture and different types of houses.</p> <p>Listen to short recordings of people talking about animals and answer questions about these.</p>	<p>for places, buildings and facilities in a town.</p> <p>Recognise and understand when someone is telling the time.</p> <p>Recognise and understand the days of the week.</p> <p>Listen to recordings/ clips of people talking about facilities in their hometown, and answer questions about these.</p>	<p>Recognise the difference between the formal <i>s'il vous plait</i> and the informal <i>s'il te plait</i> when asking for something.</p> <p>Learn numbers up to 100.</p> <p>Recognise and understand some words for nationalities.</p> <p>Recognise and understand vocabulary relating to the school day, transport and family members.</p> <p>Revise and expand Y4 knowledge of animal names to talk about pets.</p> <p>Recognise and understand words for clothes and footwear.</p> <p>Listen to recordings/clips of people talking about their families, routines and interests, and answer questions about these.</p>
<b>Speaking</b>	<p>Greet teachers and other adults.</p> <p>Greet friends.</p> <p>Say hello and goodbye.</p> <p>Wish someone a happy New Year.</p> <p>Pronounce the phoneme [y] as in "<i>Comment tu t'appelles ?</i>"</p> <p>Pronounce the phoneme [ ʒ ] as in "<i>un</i>"</p> <p>Pronounce the phoneme [e] as in <i>café</i>.</p>	<p>Ask and answer questions about names: <i>Comment tu t'appelles? Je m'appelle...</i></p> <p>Ask and answer the question: <i>Qu'est-ce que c'est? C'est...</i></p> <p>Ask and answer questions about which animals are in different locations: <i>Qu'est-ce qu'il y a dans le jardin/dans la mer/dans les bois?</i></p> <p>Ask and answer questions about colours: <i>C'est quelle couleur?</i></p> <p>Ask and answer questions about what can be seen: <i>Que vois-tu? Je vois...</i></p>	<p>Ask and answer questions about telling the time to the nearest five minutes: <i>Quelle heure est-il? C'est ____ heures et quart etc</i></p> <p>Know that when qualifying a feminine noun, the adjective adds an e unless it already ends in e, and that this changes the pronunciation e.g. <i>gris, grise</i>.</p> <p>Understand that the preposition 'à' is used to denote 'at, to or by' and can be used with all forms of the definite article e.g. <i>Je vais à la piscine</i>. If the noun is masculine, <i>à le</i> becomes <i>au</i>: <i>Je vais au café</i>.</p>	<p>Greet friends informally and ask how they are.</p> <p>Use the formal form <i>s'il vous plait</i> to teachers and the informal <i>s'il te plait</i> to friends.</p> <p>Revise letter names and spell first name and surname.</p> <p>Ask and answer questions about name, address, nationality, and languages spoken</p> <p>Use the impersonal pronoun 'on' to ask and answer the question: <i>On parle quelle langues a Royaume-Uni? On parle...</i></p>

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	<p>Recite simple rhymes in French from memory.</p> <p>Sing simple French songs.</p> <p>Ask and answer questions about capital cities in the UK and France.</p> <p>Ask and answer questions about what something is using <i>C'est...? + noun</i>.</p> <p>Answer questions using the response words <i>oui</i> and <i>non</i>.</p> <p>Ask and answer questions that include the conjunction <i>ou</i> and a choice of nouns, eg <i>C'est la tour Eiffel ou le Louvre?</i></p> <p>Create oral sentences about Paris, using proper nouns, adverbials, a verb, and adverb and a conjunction.</p> <p>Use the verb <i>il y a</i> to talk about what there is in a city. Use the adverb <i>aussi</i> after the verb in a spoken sentence.</p> <p>Ask and answer questions about age and location: <i>Quel âge as-tu? Ou habites tu?</i></p> <p>Use knowledge and vocabulary learned so far to give a spoken description of places and landmarks in the UK and France.</p>	<p>Ask and answer questions about which animals they like/ don't like: <i>J'aime/ Je n'aime pas/ Quel est ton animal preferee?</i></p> <p>Recite simple rhymes in French from memory.</p> <p>Sing simple French songs.</p> <p>Pronounce the phoneme [ʒ] as in "<i>mouton</i>" as a nasal vowel.</p> <p>Pronounce the grapheme 'oi' as in <i>poisson, bois, trois</i> and <i>etoile</i>.</p> <p>Know that a spoken question has rising intonation.</p> <p>Use knowledge and vocabulary learned so far to give a spoken description of animals and objects found in their garden or nearest park.</p>	<p>Know that in French, the 'h' at the beginning of a word is silent e.g. <i>hopital, hotel, heure</i>.</p> <p>Ask and answer the questions: <i>Qu'est-ce qu'il y a dans Jolieville? Qu'est-ce qu'il y a dans ta ville?</i></p> <p>Ask and answer the question: <i>Ou vas-tu? Je vais a la/ a l'/au...</i></p> <p>Recite rhymes in French from memory.</p> <p>Sing songs in French.</p> <p>Pronounce the grapheme 'q' as [k] as in '<i>quand, quart, quatre</i>'.</p>	<p>Ask and answer questions about modes of transport to school, favourite and least favourite subjects, favourite activities in the French lesson, favourite break time activities and the structure of the school timetable.</p> <p>Introduce family members and say where they live/work.</p> <p>Ask and answer questions about preferred clothing/ footwear.</p> <p>Ask and answer questions about the weather: <i>Quel temps fait-il?</i></p> <p>Ask and answer questions about preferred leisure activities.</p>
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<p><b>Reading</b></p>	<p>Know that the final consonant in a French word is usually silent, as in the 's' in <i>Paris</i>.</p> <p>Memorise a sentence or a text by gradually hiding sections of it and trying to remember it.</p> <p>Begin to use knowledge of pronunciation and intonation in order to read simple sentences aloud.</p> <p>Begin to use knowledge of context, words and structures to help understand a sentence when reading.</p>	<p>Know that the digraph 'in' or 'un' in a French word is a nasal vowel, so the 'n' is silent.</p> <p>Know that the final consonant in a French word is usually silent, but that there are exceptions e.g. <i>un ours</i>.</p> <p>Know that when a word ending in a vowel sound precedes a word starting with a vowel sound, a final consonant that would usually be silent can be sounded out, e.g. "C'est <u>un</u> elephant", and that this is called liaison.</p> <p>Understand that homophones are spelled differently and mean different things but sound the same, e.g. <i>la mer, la mere</i>.</p> <p>Use knowledge of pronunciation and intonation in order to read sentences aloud.</p> <p>Use knowledge of context, words and structures to help understand a short text when reading.</p>	<p>Know that the grapheme 'qu' in English represents two phonemes, [k] and [w], whereas in French it represents the phoneme [k]. It can also be written 'q' if it comes at the end of a word e.g. <i>cinq</i>.</p> <p>Recognise the conventions of letter writing: salutations (Cher ami/ Chere amie).</p> <p>Use knowledge of pronunciation and intonation in order to read short passages aloud.</p> <p>Use knowledge of context, words and structures to help understand a more complex text when reading.</p>	<p>Know that the cedilla is placed under a c to show that it should be pronounced as an 's' (as in <i>façade</i>).</p> <p>Know that the circumflex is placed over any vowel to show that an historical letter has disappeared from the word e.g. the 's' in August (<i>août</i>)</p> <p>Use knowledge of pronunciation and intonation in order to read longer passages aloud.</p> <p>Read and translate longer passages, using knowledge of context, words and structures, and resources such as knowledge organisers and bilingual dictionaries.</p>
<p><b>Writing</b></p>	<p>Spell the names of countries and capital cities in the UK.</p> <p>Create written sentences about Paris, using proper nouns, adverbials, a verb, and adverb and a conjunction.</p> <p>Use the circumflex accent to spell two words: <i>château</i> and <i>âge</i>.</p> <p>Use words and structures already learned in order to give a short written</p>	<p>Write questions and answers using the structure: <i>Qu'est-ce que c'est? C'est...</i></p> <p>Write questions and answers using the structure: <i>Qu'est-ce qu'il y a dans le jardin/dans la mer/dans les bois? Il y a...</i></p> <p>Write questions and answers using the structure: <i>C'est quelle couleur? C'est..</i></p> <p>Punctuate written questions with question marks.</p>	<p>Understand that when questions are inverted, a hyphen is put between the verb and the pronoun e.g. <i>Quelle heure est-il?</i></p> <p>Understand that in some compound words, hyphens are used, e.g. <i>vingt-deux</i>.</p> <p>Learn to write the time in number form: in French it is written 3h30 rather than 3:30.</p> <p>Understand that the preposition 'à' is used to denote 'at, to or by' and can be used with all forms of</p>	<p>Understand that nouns ending in <i>-eau</i> take the plural form <i>-eaux</i> e.g. <i>le gâteau, les gâteaux</i>.</p> <p>Know that the ligature 'oe' (o and e stuck together) is used in the spelling of words such as <i>coeur, soeur, oeuf</i>.</p> <p>Use knowledge and vocabulary learned so far to write longer letters and descriptive passages about family, routines and preferences with correct spelling, punctuation and syntax.</p>

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	<p>description of places and landmarks in the UK and France.</p>	<p>Use knowledge and vocabulary learned so far to give a written description of animals and objects found in their garden or nearest park.</p>	<p>the definite article e.g. <i>Je vais a la piscine</i>. If the noun is masculine, <i>a le</i> becomes <i>au</i>: <i>Je vais au café</i>.</p> <p>Know that when qualifying a feminine noun, the adjective must show agreement. Unless it already ends in <i>e</i>, an <i>e</i> is added, e.g. <i>une petite piscine</i>.</p> <p>Write questions and answers using the structure: <i>Qu'est-ce qu'il y a dans Jolieville? Qu'est-ce qu'il y a dans ta ville?</i></p> <p>Use the conventions of letter writing to compose a short letter to a friend using the question and answer structures about facilities in the respective hometowns.</p>	
<p><b>Knowledge about language</b></p>	<p>Know that nouns are types of words that can name people, places or things.</p> <p>Know that a proper noun is a name given to individual people or places.</p> <p>Know that the names of places and people begin with a capital letter in French and English.</p> <p>Understand the importance of intonation (tone of voice) to distinguish a question from a statement.</p> <p>Know that a conjunction can be used to link two words or phrases together.</p>	<p>Know that a common noun does not need a capital in French or English.</p> <p>Understand that all nouns in French are either masculine or feminine, and that the definite article and any adjectives linked to that noun change their form depending on the gender of the noun.</p> <p>Know that an adjective describes a noun, and that in English the adjective usually precedes the noun, whereas in French the adjective usually comes after the noun: "<i>un escargot rouge</i>".</p> <p>Know that syntax is the order in which words and phrases are put together to make a meaningful sentence.</p>	<p>Know that questions can be formed by inverting the verb and pronoun e.g. <i>Il est quelle heure?</i> can also be formed as <i>Quelle heure est-il?</i></p> <p>Know that a clause is a group of words containing a verb. A main clause makes sense on its own; a subordinate clause does not.</p> <p>Know that a simple sentence is made up of one main clause. A complex sentence is made up of one main clause with one or more subordinate clauses. A compound sentence is formed of two main clauses joined with a co-ordinating conjunction.</p> <p>Know that a false friend is a word that sounds the same or similar to</p>	<p>Understand that language can be formal or informal depending on the situation or the person to whom one is speaking. <i>Salut</i>, <i>Ca va</i> and <i>et toi?</i> are all informal.</p> <p>Know that in English, ordinal numbers are used to describe the date (Monday 4<sup>th</sup> March) whereas in French, the cardinal number is used (<i>lundi 4 mars</i>) except for the first of the month (<i>le premiere fevrier</i>).</p> <p>Know that the months of the year are not considered proper nouns in French and so are not written with a capital letter.</p> <p>Know that some colour adjectives derived from nouns are invariable, and do not show any agreement with the noun, e.g. <i>orange</i>, <i>argent</i>.</p>

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	<p>Know that when an adverbial phrase (eg. <i>À Paris</i>) opens a sentence, it must be followed by a comma in both French and English.</p> <p>Understand that when we translate from one language to another, we translate ideas rather than words.</p> <p>Use the correct preposition with the countries of the UK: <i>en Angleterre, en Écosse, en Irlande du Nord, au Pays de Galles.</i></p> <p>Know that the circumflex accent 'ˆ' can be used with any vowel letter, and that it usually means a letter has disappeared from the word.</p> <p>Know that the definite article is a type of determiner that introduces a noun, which is 'the' in English.</p> <p>Know that, In French, there are four forms of the definite article: <i>le, la, l' and les.</i></p> <p>Know that the acute accent is used only with the letter 'e' – <i>é</i> and that in English, words adopted from French can still include the acute accent, e.g. <i>café.</i></p>	<p>Know that a verb describes an action or a state of being.</p> <p>Know that pronouns can be used in sentences to replace nouns.</p> <p>Know that an adverb of place identifies where the action is taking place and that when it opens a sentence (e.g. "<i>Dans les bois,...</i>") it should be followed by a comma.</p> <p>Understand that a cognate is a word in one language, which is linked to the origin of a word in another language.</p> <p>Know that a conjunction should be used between the last two items in a list, and can link two main clauses to form a compound sentence.</p> <p>Know that in French, plurals are generally formed by adding 's' to the noun, and that the determiner and any adjectives are also pluralised e.g. <i>les furets, trois escargots rouges</i></p> <p>Understand that a possessive adjective shows who an object belongs to, e.g. your chair, my house, and that in French the possessive adjective must agree with the noun in gender and number, e.g. <i>mes tables blanches.</i></p> <p>Know that the indefinite article in French is <i>un, une</i> or <i>des</i>, and that when it follows a negative adverb it must change to <i>de</i> (or <i>d'</i> if the noun starts with a vowel). This applies to all nouns, whether singular or plural:</p>	<p>a word in another language, but does not have the same meaning (unlike a cognate).</p> <p>Understand that in French, most adjectives follow the noun, but certain adjectives precede the noun as they do in English, e.g. <i>petit(e), grand(e).</i></p> <p>Understand the difference between cardinal numbers (<i>un(e), deux, trois</i>) and ordinal numbers (<i>premier(e), deuxieme, troisieme</i>) and that in French, ordinal numbers are usually formed by adding the suffix – <i>ieme</i> to the cardinal number.</p> <p>Know that the days of the week are not considered proper nouns in French and so are not written with a capital letter.</p> <p>Understand that a preposition tells us when or where something is: <i>a l'hotel, a trois heures, au supermarche.</i></p> <p>Understand that adverbs of time answer the question 'when?' and adverbs of place answer the question 'where?' Both can be used as part of a noun phrase, e.g. <i>Je vais a la patinoire a cinq heures.</i></p> <p>Know that the definite article (<i>le/la</i>) is used with the names of countries (<i>l'Angleterre, la France</i>), monuments (<i>le Louvre, la Maison d'Opera</i>) and buildings and places (<i>l'hospital, la banque</i>)</p>	<p>Understand that the impersonal pronoun 'on' is used in French where English would use the passive form of the verb: <i>On parle quelle langues? / What languages are spoken?</i></p> <p>Understand that a conjugated verb has changed from its infinitive form to communicate an idea such as person or tense. In French, regular verbs use the stem of the infinitive and add a different ending e.g. <i>finir, finis, finis, finit, finissons, finissez.</i></p> <p>Understand that irregular verbs do not follow the same rules of conjugation as a regular verb, e.g. <i>etre, je suis, tu es, il est, nous sommes, vous etes, ils/elles sont</i></p> <p>Understand that possessive pronouns show a form of relationship to the noun it is qualifying. In French the possessive pronoun 'my' has 3 forms: <i>mon, ma, mes</i>, which must agree with the noun they are qualifying in both gender and number.</p> <p>Know that in English, the indefinite article can be omitted in the plural, but it can't be omitted in French e.g. <i>des chaussures = shoes.</i></p>
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		<i>il n'y a pas de chaises, il n'y a pas d'arbres.</i>	Know that the infinitive form of the verb is the basic, unconjugated form, sometimes known as the name of the verb. In English, infinitives are preceded by 'to'. In French, there are three possible endings to the infinitive: <i>-re, -er or -ir</i> e.g. <i>jouer, faire, voir.</i>	
<b>Language learning skills (metacognition)</b>	<p>Know that a bilingual dictionary contains equivalent words in two languages.</p> <p>Sort sets of words into dictionary order by their first letter.</p> <p>Improve pronunciation by listening very carefully to the person speaking, and copying their pronunciation. Memorise vocabulary by repeating the new words sub-vocally.</p> <p>Practise new vocabulary with a partner.</p> <p>Use a speaking frame to help remember how to structure a sentence.</p> <p>Memorise spellings by looking, covering, writing and checking.</p>	<p>List key vocabulary in alphabetical order.</p> <p>Continue to improve pronunciation by listening very carefully to the person speaking, and copying their pronunciation.</p> <p>Continue to memorise vocabulary by repeating the new words sub-vocally.</p> <p>Continue to practise new vocabulary with a partner.</p> <p>Use a speaking frame to create sentences with accurate syntax.</p> <p>Use a writing frame to create sentences with accurate spelling, syntax and punctuation.</p>	<p>Apply key terminology when using a bilingual dictionary: headword, entry, type of word, translation</p> <p>Look up the infinitive forms of verbs in a bilingual dictionary.</p> <p>Continue to memorise vocabulary by repeating the new words sub-vocally.</p> <p>Continue to practise new vocabulary with a partner or group.</p> <p>Use a speaking frame to create conversations with accurate syntax.</p> <p>Use a writing frame to create short passages of text with accurate spelling, syntax and punctuation.</p>	<p>Use dictionary skills to look up headwords quickly and efficiently in a bilingual dictionary.</p> <p>Continue to memorise words and phrases by repeating the new words sub-vocally.</p> <p>Continue to practise new vocabulary and syntax with a partner or group.</p> <p>Use English prompts in a speaking frame to help me recall French phrases and hold a conversation.</p> <p>Use verb tables to conjugate infinitive forms of verbs to talk about activities, e.g. <i>faire la cuisine = elle fait la cuisine</i></p> <p>Memorise and conjugate the present tense form of the verbs <i>aimer</i> and <i>aller</i>.</p> <p>Use a writing frame and bilingual dictionary to create a piece of text with accurate spelling, syntax and punctuation.</p>