Hardwick Green Primary Academy

Modern Foreign language (French) – Subject Overview & Progression

Long Term Overview

French is taught in Key Stage Two at Hardwick Green, from Year 3 onwards.

We follow the Language Angels: French scheme of work as a basis for our curriculum and enhance this with additional content on intercultural understanding.

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Year 3	J'apprends le français I am Learning	Les Animaux Animals	Les Saisons The Seasons	Les Fruits Fruits	Les Légumes Vegetables	Les Glaces Ice Creams
Year 4	Je me présente Presenting Myself	La Date The Date	Tu-as un Animal? Do you have a pet?	Ma Famille My Family	En Classe In the Classroom	Quel temps fait-il? What is the Weather Like?
Year 5	Chez Moi My Home	Les Planètes Planets	À l'école At School	La Seconde Guerre mondiale World War II	Les Vêtements Clothes	Manger et Bouger Healthy Lifestyle
Year 6	En Ville Around Town	Le Week-end At the Weekend	Moi dans le Monde Me in the World	Au salon de Thé At the Tearoom	Au salon de Thé At the Tearoom	Manger et Bouger Healthy Lifestyle

Detailed progression in knowledge – vocabulary, grammar and phonics:

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Year 3	Pronounce the following sounds – oi sound in trois' and 'noir' • on sound in 'marron' • ou sound in 'rouge' • Silent letters. The 's' in 'Paris', 'gris' and 'trois' or the 't' in 'violet' and 'vert'. Use key greetings. Ask and answer the question 'How are you?' in French. Ask and answer the question 'What is your name?' in French. Count to 10 in French. Read, write, say and recognise 10 colours in French.	CH OU ON OI - CH sound in cheval OU sound in souris & mouton ON sound in cochon & mouton OI sound in oiseau Silent letters and liaison. 'D' is not pronounced in canard and the last 's' is not pronounced in souris. The last 's' is however pronounced in the word suis. Liaison occurs and the normally silent 's' is pronounced almost like a 'z'. Nasal sounds –focus words are cochon, singe and mouton. Learn to recognise, say and understand 10 common animals. The animals plus their appropriate indefinite article. First person conjugation of the verb être (je suis = I am). Nouns, gender, articles/determiners and verbs. To learn that nouns in French can have different articles based on their gender. Learning how to categorise nouns by gender (un or une). Introduction of 1st person singular conjugation of the high frequency irregular verb être (to be) in French.	ON sound in saison OU sound in poussent OI sound in oiseaux Silent letters. We will start to notice that there are lots of silent letters in French. For example, we will see that the letter 't' is not pronounced in 'et', 'est' and the 'd' is not pronounced in 'chaud. Starting to notice that final consonants are often silent letters in French. • Guttural 'R'. The nouns and determiners/articles for the four seasons in French (le printemps, l'ete, l'hiver, l'autome. Including the language required to say which is our favourite season (Ma saison preferee est..) and why, using the conjunctions 'et' (and) and 'car'(because). Nouns & articles/determiners. We will start to notice that in French there is often an article/determiner before a noun when we do not use one in English. For example, spring in French is 'le printemps'. Staring to notice also that there are more words in French for 'the' than in English!	CH OU ON OI OI sound in poire Silent letters Know that the letter 's' is not pronounced in 'les' or the plural version of the fruits as final consonants are nearly always silent letters in French. Liaison Understanding what happens when a word that ends in a normally silent consonant is followed by a word starting with a vowel. The normally silent 's' in les is pronounced in les oranges and les abricots as both those fruits start with a vowel but the 's' almost sounds like a 'z'. Name, recognise and remember up to 10 fruits in French. Attempt to spell some of these nouns with their correct article/determiner. Ask somebody in French if they like a particular fruit. Say what fruits we like and dislike in French. Understanding that the plural definite article/determiner is 'les' in French and seeing that this is not affected by gender. There is only one plural option. Exploring how to make the fruits plural in French.	CH OU ON OI CH sound in champignon ON sound in oignon Liaison Focus phrases are les oignons, les épinards and les aubergines. H Aspiré. The letter 'h' in haricots is called a h aspiré. It is still a silent 'h' but there is no liason. The final 's' in les remains SILENT when used with haricots verts. Name, recognise and recall from memory up to 10 vegetables in French. Attempt to spell some of these nouns with their plural article/determiner. Learn and use the high frequency verb je voudrais from the verb vouloir, to want in French. Learning that the plural definite article/determiner (the word for 'the') is les in French and does not change. Both the noun and definite article/determiner in French change in plural form.	ON sound in citron • CH sound in pistache • Silent letters. We will see that the final letter 's' is not pronounced in 'voudrais' or the final 't' in 'chocolat'. Guttural 'R'. Becoming more familiar with the French 'r' sound as seen in fraise and citron. Made from the back of the mouth, not the front. Name, recognise and remember up to 10 ice-cream flavours in French. Attempt to spell some of these flavours. Use the structure 'je voudrais…' plus an ice-cream flavour. Say whether we would like a cone or pot and possibly how many scoops. Nouns, gender & high frequency verb. Start to understand better that nouns in French are either masculine or feminine (une glace, un cornet, un petit pot) and that there are different words for 'a/an' in French depending on the gender of the noun. Become more familiar with the high frequency verb conjugation je voudrais. Learn that je voudrais is the verb conjugation for I would like/want. From the verb vouloir to want.

Year 4	I IN IQUE ILLE IN sound in cinq I sound in huit, dix, Patrick, habite & Paris Silent letters. At the end of the words 'appelles', 'ans', 'Paris', 'Londres' or 'habites'. Liaison. 'je suis anglais/anglaise' (pronunciation will change when an ‘e’ is added to the end of anglais). Elision. As seen in 'je m’appelle'. Dropping of the last letter of a word (in this case the ‘e’ in 'me') and replacing it with an apostrophe. Use basic greetings in French, ask somebody how they are feeling and reply when asked. Ask somebody their name in French and reply when asked. Recall numbers 1-20 in French. Ask somebody how old they are in French and reply when asked. Ask somebody where they live in French and reply when asked. Express my nationality in French. Adjectival agreement. Adding an ‘e’ to the end of an adjective (e.g. the nationalities as seen in Lesson 5) to show that the person talking or being described is female.	É sound in février and décembre EUX sound in deux. Silent letters. These letters will appear throughout the unit, for example in the silent letter ‘t’ at the ends of the words ‘est’ and 'juillet' Recognise and recall the 7 days of the week in French. Recognise and recall the 12 months of the year in French. Recognise and recall numbers 1-31 in French. Ask what the date is and say the date in French. Ordinal & cardinal numbers. Learn that months of the year (and the days of the week) do not have a capital letter in French unless they are found at the start of a sentence. Noting that the 2 nd , 3 rd , 4 th etc is not used in the French date. The only ordinal number for saying the date in French is the 1st (premier).	É sound in Cécile E sound in je & de EAU sound in oiseau Silent letters. ‘s’ &'t' are often silent at the end of French words. H’ Aspiré. This type of ‘H’ is not aspirated - ‘je n’ai pas de hamster’. Elision. 'Je n’ai pas d’oiseau'. Dropping of the last letter of a word (in this case the ‘e’ in ne and de) and replacing it with an apostrophe, and attaching it to the word that follows, which begins with a vowel or mute h. 8 common pets. J’ai… (‘I have’) will be revisited before introducing the negative reply je n’ai pas de/d’…(I don’t have). This is all listed on the Vocabulary Sheet. Indefinite articles, high frequency verbs & negative. Revisiting 1st person singular conjugations of high frequency verbs je m’appelle, j’ai, je suis and j’habite. Indefinite articles/determiners un and une. Negative structure je n’ai pas de/d…	IN sound in cinq & cinquante Isound in petite ILLE sound in famille & fille IQUE sound in unique Silent letters: the final consonant (‘s’) Revisit basic personal details (name/age/where you live) and learn the nouns and articles/determiners for family members, he/she is called and numbers 1-100, plus how to say our own/somebody else’s age. Nouns, articles/determiners & possessive adjectives. Explore possessive adjectives in French with a focus only on ‘my.’ Learn that there are 3 words in French 'mon', 'ma', 'mes' for our one word ‘my’ in English.	I IN IQUE ILLE I sound in lisez, silence, calculatrice, livre & ciseaux Ille sound in taille Silent letters. Hearing and seeing that the ‘x’ and ‘z’ are silent letters and not pronounced in ciseaux, écoutez, écrivez etc. Elision. J’ai. Dropping of the last letter of a word (in this case the ‘e’ in je) and replacing it with an apostrophe. Attaching it to the word that follows which begins with a vowel or mute ‘h’. This is in order to facilitate pronunciation. It is not optional in French. 11 nouns and articles for common classroom objects, 10 simple classroom commands. J’ai… (‘I have’) will be revisited before introducing the negative reply je n’ai pas de/d’…(I don’t have). Nouns, gender, articles/determiners & use of the negative. Revisiting that nouns in French have gender and that this affects the choice of article/determiner. Moving from revisiting j’ai… (‘I have’) to learning the negative option je n’ai pas de/d’…(‘I do not have’) in French.	CH sound in chaud OUsound in l’ouest, aujourd’hui, brouillard OIsound in froid Silent letters. These letters often come at the end of words and are seen throughout the unit in the following words: ‘vent’, ‘chaud’, ‘froid’, ‘pleut’, and ‘nord’. The 10 weather types, the conjunctions ‘and’ & ‘but’, the 4 compass points,the numbers 1-31, the 7 days of the week, 2 times of day, and how to say the temperature in French. Present tense verbs used in set weather phrases, which may not directly translate to the English equivalent e.g. ‘Il fait beau’ and ‘Il y a du soleil’. Also, the days of the week do not have a capital letter in French unless they are found at the start of a sentence.

Year 5	É E È EAU EUX E sound in appartement EAU sound in bureau Silent letters. The ‘s’ is not pronounced in many words like dans, habites, mais and bains the ‘t’ is not pronounced in et. These two consonants are often silent when they are at the end of words. Elision - J’habite. Dropping of the last letter of a word (in this case the ‘e’ in je) and replacing it with an apostrophe. Attaching it to the word that follows which begins with a vowel or mute ‘h’. This is in order to facilitate pronunciation. Basic personal details will be revisited including the high frequency 1st person singular verbs je suis, je m’appelle, j’ai, je suis and j’habite. Key vocabulary on 10 nouns and indefinite articles for rooms of the house will be learnt along with key structures j’habite dans and chez moi il y a … and chez moi il n’y a pas de.. Revisiting again the indefinite articles un and une. Revisiting also 1st person singular high frequency verbs je m’appelle, j’ai, je suis with a particular focus on j’habite from the verb habiter a regular ER verb. Use of negative structure appropriate in this unit, ‘there is’ and ‘there is not’ (il y a and il n’y a pas de/d’) structure.	QU sound in quel & pourquoi AN sound in grand(e) EN sound in combien Silent letters. The ’s’ is not pronounced in planètes, and the ‘t’ is not pronounced in et. These two consonants are often silent when seen at the ends of words in French. Guttural ‘R’. Becoming more familiar with the French ‘r’ sound as seen in Uranus, Terre, Mercure, Saturne, Jupiter, Mars and rouge. Made from the back of the mouth, not the front. The nouns for the 10 key elements of the Solar System with a range of appropriate adjectives to describe them, as well as a new set of adjectives to describe qualities/character of the astronauts. Adjectival agreement. Further work explaining and consolidating how adjectives can (and often do) change spelling in French depending if the noun they are describing is masculine or feminine.	QU sound in informatique & musique Ç sound in français AN sound in anglais, français, amusant & intéressant EN sound in sciences Silent letters. The children will hear and see that the final ‘s’ is not pronounced in aimes and bains the ‘t’ is not pronounced in sport or the ‘x’ in ennuyeux. Elision. J’étudie. Dropping of the last letter of a word (in this case the ‘e’ in je) and replacing it with an apostrophe. Key vocabulary on 10 nouns and definite articles for school subjects with positive and negative opinions in reply to the target question 'Est-ce que tu aimes…?' and a variety of justifications to expand the opinion given in reply. Nouns, gender, definite articles & high frequency irregular verb aller. Revision of definite article le, la, l’ and les. Full verb conjugation of the verb ALLER, high frequency irregular verb. Learning how to also use opinions and justifications.	QU sound in Tchécoslovaquie & tchécoslovaque Ç sound in français GNE sound in Allemagne & Pologne AN sound in Angleterre, amusant & dangereux EN sound in parents & enfumé Silent letters. The ‘s’ is not pronounced in français, anglais and the ‘x’ is not pronounced in dangereux, as with the ‘t’ which is not heard in et and amusant. Say and write in French the key countries and languages involved in WW2. A lot of longer texts with a significant amount of unknown language that describes what life was like in WW2. Much will be unfamiliar language but children will not be expected to retain all of it. Recycling and consolidation of the language learning skills connected to recognising and categorising nouns, verbs and adjectives.	É E È EAU EUX é sound in écharpe e sound in 'chemise' eau sound in 'manteau' Silent letters. The final ‘s’ is not pronounced in 'gants', ‘chaussures’, and ‘chaussettes’. ‘S’ is often silent when it is the final consonant of a word in French. Guttural ‘R’. Becoming more familiar with the French ‘r’ sound as in 'orange', 'rouge', 'robe', 'écharpe' We will learn 15 nouns for items of clothing, 10 colours, the 1st person verb conjugation ‘Je porte’ (I wear/I’m wearing) and 4 scenarios (at home, at school, in the summer and in the winter) in French. Indefinite articles/determiners in the masculine and feminine singular and in the masculine and feminine plural – ‘un’, ‘une’ and ‘des’ • Verbs – porter (to wear) conjugated in the 1st person singular form ‘je porte’ (I wear/I’m wearing) • Conjunctions – ‘et’ (and) • Adjectival agreement – using colours as adjectives to describe the items of clothing	QU sound in électroniques EN sound in entier AN sound in manger, santé, viande & mélangez Silent letters. The ‘s’ is not pronounced in heures, and the ‘t’ is not pronounced in amusant, barbant or fatigant. These two letters are often silent when they are the final consonants in words. Say and write what we eat and drink to stay healthy. Say and write what we do not eat and drink to stay healthy. Say and write the activities we do and do not do to stay in shape including a choice of physical activities. Twenty foods and beverages that are considered good/bad for your health. Six activities that you should try and do and two activities that you should try not to do to stay healthy. First person singular conjugation of high frequency verbs, use of the negative & imperative instructions. Use of manger in first person singular (je mange) and also boire (je bois) also in their negative form (je ne mange pas & je ne bois pas). Exploring verbs in the imperative form to give instructions.

Year 6	É sound in supermarché, musée, école and côté È sound in bibliothèque and près EAU sound in beaucoup Silent letters: The ‘s’ is not pronounced in près and puis, and the ‘t’ is not pronounced in droit. Guttural ‘R’. The nouns for 10 places in French in a town with a range of directions to describehow to reach them as well as phrases for asking and answering where a place is located in a town. Transactional language will be covered. Definite articles/determiners in French for masculine and feminine nouns and those beginning with a vowel or ‘h muet’. Prepositions: examples and clear explanation of how prepositions can change in combination with these definite articles/determiners in French.	QU Ç GNE EN AN QU soundund in quelle, informatique & musique AN sound in bandes, amusant, intéressant & fatigant EN sound in prends & finalement Silent letters. Hearing and seeing that the ‘s’ is not pronounced in heures, and the ‘t’ is not pronounced in amusant, barbant or fatigant. Elision - J’écoute. Dropping of the last letter of a word (in this case the ‘e’ in je) and replacing it with an apostrophe. Je me lève. Je prends mon petit-déjeuner. Je joue à l’ordinateur. Je lis des bandes Dessinées. J’écoute de la musique. Je joue au foot. A range of conjunctions and opinions to be able to fully answer the question 'Qu’est-ce que tu fais le week-end ?' Verbs, conjunctions and opinions. Revision and consolidation of a variety of first person singular high frequency verbs such as je vais and je joue. Also being introduced to new verbs such as je regarde, je lis and the reflexive verbs je me lève and je me couche. New conjunctions and opinions for joining two phrases together and opinions.	QU sound in quel, qu’est-ce que, quelle & plastique Ç sound in ça & français GNE sound in montagnes EN sound in commence, Valentin & environnement AN sound in dans, Canada, musulman & France Silent letters. -ent is not pronounced in trouvent as it is part of the verb conjugation and a silent letter string. A lot of unknown very interesting, authentic and challenging language connected to celebrations, religions with ideas to help protect our planet. Verbs & near future tense. Revisiting the 1st person conjugation of the verb aller (to go) je vais with the infinitive utiliser (to use) for the near future	• IN sound in cinquante. • I sound in sandwich, limonade, grenadine & brioche. Silent letters. Hearing and seeing the silent consonants on the end of French words: voudrais, croissant, chocolat & lait but noting that cent is an exception! A wide range of common food, snacks and drinks available in a typical French salon de thé. The transactional language required to order and pay for food. Nouns, indefinite articles/determiners & plurality. Remember that nouns in French can be categorised by their determiner (in this case an indefinite article) and understand better how to make singular nouns plural in French so more than one of each item can be ordered from the choice of food, snacks and drinks.	• IN sound in cinquante. • I sound in sandwich, limonade, grenadine & brioche. Silent letters. Hearing and seeing the silent consonants on the end of French words: voudrais, croissant, chocolat & lait but noting that cent is an exception! A wide range of common food, snacks and drinks available in a typical French salon de thé. The transactional language required to order and pay for food. Nouns, indefinite articles/determiners & plurality. Remember that nouns in French can be categorised by their determiner (in this case an indefinite article) and understand better how to make singular nouns plural in French so more than one of each item can be ordered from the choice of food, snacks and drinks.	QU sound in électroniques EN sound in entier AN sound in manger, santé, viande & mélangez Silent letters. The ‘s’ is not pronounced in heures, and the ‘t’ is not pronounced in amusant, barbant or fatigant. These two letters are often silent when they are the final consonants in words. Say and write what we eat and drink to stay healthy. Say and write what we do not eat and drink to stay healthy. Say and write the activities we do and do not do to stay in shape including a choice of physical activities. Twenty foods and beverages that are considered good/bad for your health. Six activities that you should try and do and two activities that you should try not to do to stay healthy. First person singular conjugation of high frequency verbs, use of the negative & imperative instructions. Use of manger in first person singular (je mange) and also boire (je bois) also in their negative form (je ne mange pas & je ne bois pas). Exploring verbs in the imperative form to give instructions.