

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 instruments Instruments	Je Peux.. I Am Able..	Les Fruits Fruits	Les légumes Vegetables
Year 4	Je me présente Presenting Myself	Ma Famille My Family	Au salon de thé At the Tearoom	Les Glaces Ice Creams	En Classe In the Classroom	Quel temps fait-il? What is the Weather Like?
Year 5 / 6 Cycle A	As tu un animal? Do You Have a Pet?	Les vêtements Clothes	Chez Moi My Home	Le Week-end At the Weekend	Les Habitats Habitats	Moi dans le monde Me in the World
Year 5 / 6 Cycle B	La Date The Date	Les planètes Planets	À l'école At School	La Seconde Guerre mondiale World War II	Les Jeux olympiques The Olympics	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	<p>Pronounce the following sounds –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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'. <p>Use key greetings.</p> <p>Ask and answer the question 'How are you?' in French.</p> <p>Ask and answer the question 'What is your name?' in French.</p> <p>Count to 10 in French.</p> <p>Read, write, say and recognise 10 colours in French.</p>	<p>CH OU ON OI -</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CH sound in cheval OU sound in souris & mouton ON sound in cochon & mouton OI sound in oiseau <p>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.</p> <p>Liaison occurs and the normally silent 's' is pronounced almost like a 'z'.</p> <p>Nasal sounds –focus words are cochon, singe and mouton.</p> <p>Learn to recognise, say and understand 10 common animals. The animals plus their appropriate indefinite article.</p> <p>First person conjugation of the verb être (je suis = I am).</p> <p>Nouns, gender, articles/determiners and verbs.</p> <p>To learn that nouns in French can have different articles based on their gender.</p> <p>Learning how to categorise nouns by gender (un or une).</p> <p>Introduction of 1st person singular conjugation of the high frequency irregular verb être (to be) in French.</p>	<p>CH OU ON OI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> OU sound in joue ON sound in violon <p>Contractions & Silent letters.</p> <p>When the preposition 'de' is followed by the definite article/determiner 'les' it becomes 'des', but the 's' is silent.</p> <p>Nasal sounds – focus words are violon and instruments.</p> <p>Name and recognise up to 10 instruments in French.</p> <p>Attempt to spell some of these nouns with their definite article/determiner in French.</p> <p>Learn how to say 'I play' + an instrument in French.</p> <p>Nouns, definite articles/determiners and high frequency verb 'jouer' in 1st person singular. Using a noun (instrument) with the correct definite article/determiner and 1st person singular of the verb to play (jouer): 'je joue'.</p> <p>Learn that nouns in French can have different articles/determiners based on their gender and plurality.</p> <p>Introduction to 3 definite articles (la, le and les).</p> <p>Learning how to categorise nouns in French by their article/determiner, gender and plurality.</p>	<p>CH OU ON OI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CH sound in chanter OU sound in jouer d'un instrument. <p>Silent letters</p> <p>Focus word – peux</p> <p>Nasal sounds – focus words are danser and chanter.</p> <p>Recognise, say and understand en different high frequency action verbs linked to common activities.</p> <p>First person conjugation of the modal verb pouvoir (to be able), in the positive and negative plus ten common infinitive verbs.</p> <p>Modal verb plus infinitive.</p> <p>Learning that je peux (that comes from the modal verb pouvoir and translates as 'I am able') is ALWAYS followed by a verb in its infinitive form in French. The negative sentence structure in French follows the rule of ne plus the conjugated MODAL verb, peux, plus pas and finally followed by the INFINITIVE verb.</p>	<p>CH OU ON OI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> OI sound in poire <p>Silent letters</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Liaison</p> <p>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'.</p> <p>Name, recognise and remember up to 10 fruits in French.</p> <p>Attempt to spell some of these nouns with their correct article/determiner.</p> <p>Ask somebody in French if they like a particular fruit.</p> <p>Say what fruits we like and dislike in French.</p> <p>Understanding that the plural definite article/determiner is 'les' in French and seeing that this is not affected by gender.</p> <p>There is only one plural option. Exploring how to make the fruits plural in French.</p>	<p>CH OU ON OI</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CH sound in champignon ON sound in oignon <p>Liaison</p> <p>Focus phrases are les oignons, les épinards and les aubergines.</p> <p>H Aspiré. The letter 'h' in haricots is called a h aspiré. It is still a silent 'h' but there is no liaison. The final 's' in les remains SILENT when used with haricots verts.</p> <p>Name, recognise and recall from memory up to 10 vegetables in French.</p> <p>Attempt to spell some of these nouns with their plural article/determiner.</p> <p>Learn and use the high frequency verb je voudrais from the verb vouloir, to want in French.</p> <p>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.</p>

Year 4	<p>IN INQUE ILLE IN sound in cinq I sound in huit, dix, Patrick, habite & Paris</p> <p>Silent letters. At the end of the words 'appelles', 'ans', 'Paris', 'Londres' or 'habites'.</p> <p>Liaison. 'je suis anglais/anglaise' (pronunciation will change when an 'e' is added to the end of anglais).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>IN sound in cinq & cinquante I sound in petite ILLE sound in famille & fille IQUE sound in unique Silent letters: the final consonant ('s')</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>• 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!</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>IN INQUE 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.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>CH sound in chaud OU sound in l'ouest, aujourd'hui, brouillard OI sound 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'.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
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Year 5/6 Cyle A	<p>É E È EAU EUX É sound in Cécile E sound in je & de EAU sound in oiseau Silent letters. 'S' is not pronounced in mais or souris and the t is not pronounced in et & chat. 's' & 't' are often silent at the end of French words. 'H' Aspiré. This type of 'H' is not aspirated or otherwise pronounced. It does not allow elisions or liaisons – the 'h' in hamster acts like a consonant which is why it is '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.</p> <p>Eight common pets; un chien, un chat, un lapin, un oiseau, un hamster, un poisson rouge, une souris, une tortue. J'ai / Je n'ai pas – I have / I don't have.</p> <p>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...</p>	<p>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'</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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 baigne 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.</p> <p>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..</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>QU Ç GNE EN AN QU sound 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.</p> <p>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 ?'</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>QU Ç GNE EN AN QU sound in arctique & queue Ç sound in balançant EN sound in endroit, parfaitement & seulement AN sound in dans, océan & année Silent letters. The 's' is not pronounced in bras, dans and the 't' is not pronounced in et or seulement and 'd' is not heard in chaud. The letters s, x, z, t, d, n and m are normally silent when at the end of a word. '-ent' is not pronounced in habitent or poussent. This verb ending when seen on 3rd person plural present tense endings is never pronounced.</p> <p>Key vocabulary connected to the 5 types of habitats and the 5 animals and plants that live in each habitat. We will also see language for an adaptation for each plant and animal.</p> <p>Verbs. Exploring the two regular '-er' verbs POUSSER and HABITER and in particular the 3rd person conjugation of the two verbs.</p>	<p>QU Ç GNE EN AN 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. The 's' is not pronounced in Paris and the 't' is not pronounced in amusant, barbant or fatigant. This often happens with 's' and 't' when they are the final consonant in a word. '-ent' is not pronounced in trouvent as it is part of the verb conjugation and a silent letter string.</p> <p>A lot of unknown very interesting, authentic and challenging language connected to celebrations, religions with ideas to help protect our planet. E.g. Noël, la Fête du Canada, Pâques.</p> <p>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.</p>
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Year 5/6 Cycle B	<p>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'</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 2nd, 3rd, 4th etc is not used in the French date. The only ordinal number for saying the date in French is the 1st (premier).</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>QU sound in Tchecoslovaquie & 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Recycling and consolidation of the language learning skills connected to recognising and categorising nouns, verbs and adjectives.</p>	<p>QU sound in olympiques & antique Ç sound in français EN sound in commence, pendant & argent AN sound in antique, pendant & grands Silent letters. The 's' is not pronounced in grands, antiques and the 't' is not pronounced in amusant, barbant or fatigant. ENT is not pronounced at the end of a word as in avaient as it is part of the verb conjugation and a silent letter string.</p> <p>Learn 10 nouns with their article/determines for common Olympic sports. The 10 nouns and articles for Olympic sports, the verb 'faire' and the sporting professions in both masculine and feminine form.</p> <p>Gendered nouns & regular verb 'faire'. To learn that when saying you play a sport in French, the verb 'faire' is conjugated according to who is doing the action and followed directly by the sport, often without the need for a definite article. Exploring the present tense conjugation of the verb 'faire' and understanding better the agreement changes required in the sporting professions depending on whether they are male/female.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
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