

Key learning (over 4 lessons)

- To know that, in French, adjectives change if they describe a girl or a feminine noun and that this is called adjectival agreement.
- To know that most (but not all) adjectives take an extra 'e' at the end of the word to make it feminine.
- To know that most adjectives go after the noun in French.
- To know that if the noun in a sentence is plural then the adjective describing it also becomes plural.
- To know that the Louvre is a famous French art gallery.
- To know that the feminine and masculine form of some adjectives can sound quite different e.g. vert/verte, heureux/heureuse.

Key Vocabulary:

heureux/heureuse - happy
sérieux/sérieuse - serious le Musée du Louvre - the Louvre museum
l'entrée - the entrance un tableau - a painting une statue - a statue
il a - he has
elle a - she has
les cheveux - hair
les cheveux châains - brown hair
les cheveux blonds - blond hair
les cheveux noirs - black
les yeux bleus - blue eyes les yeux marron - brown eyes
châains - brown (for hair) blonds - blonde
marron - brown noir(s)/noire(s) - black roux - ginger/red bleu(s)/bleue(s) - blue vert(s)/verte(s) - green
rouge(s) - red (not with hair)
jaune(s) - yellow blanc(s)/blanche(s) - white

Sources:

Teacher videos on Kapow Primary
Mouth Mechanics on Kapow Primary
Assessment
<https://www.kapowprimary.com/subjects/french/lower-key-stage-2/year-4/portraits/assessment-french-y4-portraits/>

Portraits

Substantive concepts/big ideas:

Vocabulary:

- Hair/eye descriptions

Phonics:

- Pronunciation of 'e' at end of adjective

Grammar:

- Adjective agreement
- Adjective placement
- Plural nouns

Making connections to prior learning

Year 3 French adjectives of colour, size and shape

- Similarities and differences between describing objects and people
- Adjective placement for both objects and people

Year 3 French Playground Games

- The names of some Parisian landmarks

Year 3 In a French Classroom

- Knowing that every noun is either masculine or feminine and gender affects the article
- Turning the statement 'j'ai un/une' into the negative form

Disciplinary Knowledge – thinking as a linguist

Speaking and pronunciation:

- Using a model to form a spoken sentence
- Listening and repeating further key phonemes with care
- Choosing appropriate adjectives from a wider range of adjectives

Listening:

- identifying items by colour and other adjectives
- Listening and selecting information
- Using language detective skills to decode vocabulary
- Noticing and beginning to predict key word patterns and spelling

Reading and writing:

- following a short text or rhyme, listening and reading at the same time
- Selecting and writing short words and phrases
- Making short phrases or sentences using word cards
- Using adapted phrases to describe an object or person
- Grammar:
- Recognising and beginning to apply rules for placement and agreement of adjectives