



Aiskew, Leeming Bar
Church of England Primary School

Rooted in love and growing together
to become lifelong learners!

French Progression and Key Learning

Our overall intent is that pupils when they leave Y6 they will have a secure grounding in the 3 pillars of good linguistic education: phonics (and sound-letter correspondences), vocabulary and grammar. Languages are an integral part of the curriculum as they open the mind to other cultures, build cultural capital and liberate from insularity. To be successful in language learning, children need to experience success, have sound knowledge of the French language's phonetic code, have a secure grasp of the building blocks which enables manipulation of language and being clear about how to make progress. Working memory limitations means that overloading learners with content will negatively affect the quality of learning: less can be more. An effective French curriculum includes distributed practice (practising rehearsal of knowledge in short chunks regularly and often) is more effective than massed practice (doing lots of rehearsal in one go). Our spiral curriculum revisits the 3 pillars throughout the 4 years. Retrieval practice supports long-term memory development. This approach is regularly adopted through our use of Building Learning Power and Bloom's Taxonomy. Explicit teaching works best with novice learners. Concepts are presented clearly to pupils and explicit links are made to children's knowledge of grammar in English which is secure. This supports our pupils through making links between the two languages.

Our golden threads are: Vocabulary, Grammar, Knowledge about France, Power (linked to History) and the countries within the UK (linked to Geography)

We only teach French in Key Stage 2. Our pupils enter the 4 year rolling programme at different points; it is important that children have the opportunity to revisit learning in order to help it become 'sticky knowledge', to further develop skills when using this knowledge and purposefully recap on learning. Each level has key phonics, vocabulary and grammar and through our spiral curriculum, this knowledge is revisited and built up on each year. This approach ensures our curriculum fulfils the distinct needs of our learners, it also supports children in being able to remember more because revisiting learning helps it transfer to the long-term memory. In order to do this effectively, we use the Bloom's rainbow steps to success to ensure children can use knowledge in a variety of higher order ways appropriate to their stage of learning. This way of working is successful for our mixed-aged classes.

We use the scheme: The Primary French Project.

The Primary French Unit of Learning KS2	How KS2 units revisit key learning	How French will help in life.	Key substantive knowledge					Key learning opportunities with other curriculum areas
			Vocabulary	Phonics	Grammar	Language Learning Skills	Knowledge about France	
Bleu 1	Bleu 2&3 & Blanc 1 Capital letters for proper nouns Blanc 1 Comment tu t'appelles ? Je m'appelle... Classroom instructions Nos 1-12 Bleu 2 & Blanc 1&2 Silent final consonant Blanc 1 [y]		Greetings Bonjour ! Au revoir ! Monsieur/madame Nounours les enfants Comment tu t'appelles ? Je m'appelle... Classroom instructions Écoutez ! Regardez ! Taisez-vous ! Croisez les bras ! Asseyez-vous ! Levez-vous ! Asseyez-vous correctement ! Levez le doigt !	Silent final consonant eg <i>Paris</i> [y] or /U/ U as in Tu [ɛ] as in un	Nouns including proper nouns needing capital letters	Sing a song: Frère Jacques. Recite a rhyme: Voici ma main, elle a cinq doigts. Listen to a story: Le petit mot magique.	Map of France Location of Paris Key Parisian monuments: The Eiffel Tower, The Louvre, The Arc de Triomphe and The Montparnasse Tower.	Geography: key human features in Paris. Geography: Map reading skills. Geography: use of webcams to find out about a place. English: capital letters for proper nouns.

			<p>Nos 1-3</p> <p>Proper nouns la France Paris la Tour Eiffel l'Arc de Triomphe le Louvre la Tour Montparnasse</p> <p>Comment ça s'écrit ? P majuscule – a – r – i – s N majuscule – o – u – n – o – u – r – s</p>				
Bleu 2	<p>Bleu 1 & 3 & Blanc 1 Capital letters for proper nouns</p> <p>Bleu 3 / Blanc 1 C'est + noun. C'est + noun?</p> <p>Blanc 1 Nos 1-12</p> <p>Bleu 1 & Blanc 1&2 Silent final consonant</p>	<p>Countries in the UK le Royaume-Uni la Grande Bretagne l'Angleterre l'Écosse l'Irlande du Nord le Pays de Galles</p> <p>Capital cities in UK Belfast, Cardiff, Édimbourg, Londres.</p> <p>Numbers: 0, 4-6</p> <p>Quelle est la capitale de...? C'est + noun. C'est + noun?</p> <p>Oui / non</p>	<p>Silent final consonant e.g. the [d] in l'Irlande du Nord and the [s] in le Pays de Galles.</p>	<p>Sentence opener: C'est can mean It is or This is. It can be used as a sentence opener when talking about people, places or things.</p> <p>C'est can mean Is it? or Is this? Tone of voice is used to make this sound like a question.</p> <p>Nouns including proper nouns needing capital letters.</p> <p>A bilingual dictionary contains equivalent words in 2 languages. Headwords are listed in alphabetical order.</p>	<p>Sing a song: Mon beau sapin. Recite a rhyme: Mets ton nez là! from memory Listen to a story: Non non non</p>	<p>Geography: Knowledge of the make up of GB and UK.</p> <p>Geography: Map skills - to know where each country of the UK is located on a map.</p> <p>Geography: photographs of places.</p> <p>Geography: webcams.</p> <p>History: Golden thread with power (monarchy/kingdoms).</p> <p>English: dictionary skills.</p> <p>English: capital letters for proper nouns.</p>	
Bleu 3	<p>Bleu 2 / Blanc 1 C'est + noun. C'est + noun?</p> <p>Bleu 1&2 & Blanc 1 Capital letters for proper nouns</p> <p>Tricolore 4 The ligature œ</p>	<p>Bonne année!</p> <p>The conjunction ou</p> <p>Nos 7 – 10</p> <p>C'est + noun. C'est + noun?</p> <p>la Statue de la Liberté le Sacré-Cœur</p> <p>voyelle consonne</p> <p>Classroom instructions Sauter ! Courez ! Marchez ! Marchez sur la pointe des pieds !</p> <p>Written Abbreviation no. a written abbreviation, meaning "number", used in both French and</p>	<p>The ligature œ as in Sacré-Cœur. The ligature 'œ' is known as "o e stuck together". It occurs in French words such as cœur (heart), sœur (sister), œuf (egg), œuvre (work) and œil (eye). Ligatures used to be included in English words such as phoenix, foetus and oedema, but their use has fallen out of favour and they are rarely seen in current written English.</p>	<p>A conjunction It can be used to link two words or phrases together. The French conjunction ou means the same as the English conjunction or, and is used in the same way.</p>	<p>Developing accurate pronunciation. Listen carefully to the person who is speaking and try to copy their pronunciation.</p> <p>Language Learning Skills Memorising vocabulary. When memorising new words, try saying them ten times under your breath.</p> <p>Language Learning Skills Practise with a partner. Practising with a partner can help you to remember new words.</p> <p>Sing a song: Au clair de la lune. Recite a rhyme: Monsieur Pouce from memory.</p>	<p>la Statue de la Liberté le Sacré-Cœur</p> <p>Geography: Map skills - to know where Europe is on a world map and within Europe, be able to identify France.</p> <p>Art: Famous monuments/architecture: The Eiffel Tower and l'Arc de Triomphe, Le Sacré-Cœur and la Statue de la Liberté.</p> <p>English: the co-ordinating conjunction 'or'.</p> <p>English: commands.</p>	

			English. Of Latin origin			Listen to a story: Bonne nuit !.		
Bleu 4	Bleu 6 Blanc 4 Rouge 1/Rouge 5 A Place adverbial Blanc 1 Nos 1-12 Bleu 6 Blanc 3/Blanc 5 Rouge 5 Verbs Bleu 6 Blanc 4 Rouge 1/rouge 5 Tricolore 5/Tricolore 6 Adverbial phrases		Adverbial À Paris Adverb aussi Verb il y a Numbers 11 onze, 12 douze Proper nouns les Bouquinistes le Canal Saint-Martin la Seine l'Opéra le Musée du Quai Branly le Centre Pompidou		An adverb A verb Fronted adverbials. When an adverbial phrase is used as a sentence opener, it must be followed by a comma (in both French and English). Intonation. It describes how we can use our voice to help convey meaning in a sentence, and can highlight aspects of grammatical structure. Using a comma. In written sentences a comma is used to separate words in a series, and to represent intonation present in spoken language.	Memorising vocabulary. When memorising new words or sentences, try gradually removing the text and recalling it with the aid of images. Practise with a partner. Practising with a partner can help you to remember new words. Sing a song: Une poule sur un mur. Recite a rhyme: Monsieur et Madame Pouce from memory. Listen to a story: Qu'est-ce que tu préfères ?	les Bouquinistes le Canal Saint-Martin la Seine l'Opéra le Musée du Quai Branly le Centre Pompidou	Geography: photographs of places. History: Golden thread with power (monarchy/kingdoms /parliament). English: fronted adverbials and the use of a comma. English: place adverbials. English: capital letters for proper nouns. English: looking at the verb 'to be'.
Bleu 5	Rouge 5 Tricolore 6 Preposition		Names of key buildings (proper nouns) around Belfast, Cardiff and Edinburgh Assemblée Nationale la bibliothèque le Centre Titanic le château le Gros Poisson l'horloge l'hôtel de ville le Parlement le stade la Statue de Thanksgiving le tramway la vieille ville le zoo le pont Question: Quel age as tu? And response J'ai...ans.. Question: Tu habites où? And response J'habite... Prepositional phrases en Angleterre en Écosse en France en Irlande du Nord au Pays de Galles	The circumflex accent This accent can appear over any vowel – a, e, i, o or u. The circumflex accent appears in the word âge. Historically, there used to be two vowels in this word. Double vowels have now usually disappeared from French words, but the circumflex accent can show us where they used to be. The circumflex accent appears in the word château. The circumflex accent shows that there used to be a historical 's' in this word, that has now fallen silent and vanished from the orthography. The same word in English has kept its consonant: castle.	Prepositional phrases en Angleterre en Écosse en France en Irlande du Nord au Pays de Galles Talking about age. In English we say How old are you? I am 7 years old. In French, this idea is expressed as What age do you have? I have 7 years. Tu as quel âge ? J'ai 7 ans. Translation. When we translate from one language to another, we translate ideas, not words. Prepositions with countries In French, we say J'habite en Angleterre, en Écosse, en Irlande du Nord, but au Pays de Galles.	Practise with a partner. Practising with a partner can help you to remember new words. Develop an oral description Use images and templates to help you to develop a spoken description Sing a song: Promenons-nous dans les bois. Recite a rhyme: Au printemps, petites feuilles from memory. Listen to a story: Bravo les amis !		Geography: photographs of places. History: Golden thread with power (monarchy/kingdoms /parliament). English: capital letters for proper nouns. English: questions. English: a preposition/prepositional phrase. English: place adverbial.
Bleu 6	Bleu 4 Blanc 4 Rouge 1/Rouge 5 A – place adverbial Il y a Blanc 1 Determiners Bleu 3/Blanc 1		Verb Je suis Phrase en vacances The determiners le, la, l' and les Proper Nouns (Landmarks in London) la cathédrale le pont	The phoneme [e] can be represented by the graphemes 'é', 'er' and 'ez'. e.g. café, regarder, Regardez ! The acute accent é. This accent appears only over the letter 'e'. It changes the pronunciation of the letter 'e'. In English words that have been borrowed from French,	Fronted adverbials When an adverbial phrase is used as a sentence opener, it must be followed by a comma (in both French and English). Place adverbial A....., Il y a The definite article	Intonation It describes how we can use our voice to help convey meaning in a sentence, and can highlight aspects of grammatical structure. Using a comma In written sentences, a comma is used to separate words in a series,		Geography: know famous landmarks/human features in London. Geography: photographs of places. British values: democracy – the

	<p>Conjunction ou</p> <p>Blanc 1/2 Conjunction et</p> <p>Bleu 4 Blanc 3/Blanc 5 Rouge 5 Verbs</p> <p>Blanc 1 Rouge 5 Tricolore 1/Tricolore 3 Definite articles</p>		<p>Big Ben la grande roue le Parlement</p>	<p>the acute accent can still be found, e.g. café</p>	<p>In English, there is one: the. In French, there are four: le, la, l' and les.</p> <p>The conjunction et</p>	<p>and to represent intonation present in spoken language.</p> <p>Recalling vocabulary by identifying images</p> <p>Developing listening and reading comprehension skills</p> <p>Reading aloud by listening to a model, and focusing on pronunciation and intonation</p> <p>Memorising vocabulary. When memorising new words or sentences, try gradually removing the text and recalling it with the aid of images.</p> <p>Spelling. Try to remember spellings by hiding the word, then trying to spell or write it from memory.</p> <p>Engage in conversations. Use familiar questions and answers.</p> <p>Developing an oral description. Use familiar vocabulary and sentence structures to give a spoken description of a place.</p> <p>Developing a written description. Use familiar vocabulary and sentence structures to produce a written description of a place.</p> <p>Sing a song: Sur le pont d'Avignon. Recite a rhyme: La Tour Eiffel a trois cents mètres from memory. Listen to a story: Le petit éléphant et les jours</p>		<p>Palace of Westminster</p> <p>English: looking at the verb 'to be'.</p> <p>English: determiners – the definite article.</p> <p>English: capital letters for proper nouns.</p> <p>English: fronted adverbials and the use of a comma.</p> <p>English: the co-ordinating conjunction 'and'.</p>
Blanc 1	<p>Bleu 2&3 C'est.... C'est...?</p> <p>Bleu 1 Comment tu t'appelles ? Je m'appelle...</p> <p>Bleu 1 Classroom instructions</p> <p>Bleu 1, 2 & 4</p>		<p>Revision of greetings and forms of address Bonjour Au revoir monsieur / madame Nounours les enfants</p> <p>Revision of question and answer forms Comment tu t'appelles ? Je m'appelle....</p> <p>Revision of classroom instructions Écoutez !</p>	<p>Silent final consonant e.g. the 's' in Paris.</p> <p>The phoneme [y], grapheme 'u' which can be heard in furet and Comment tu t'appelles ?</p> <p>The phoneme /ɔ̃/ & grapheme 'on'. The phoneme /ɔ̃/ is a nasal vowel. The letters 'on' form a digraph, so the 'n' should not be sounded out.</p>	<p>A determiner introduces a noun. A determiner can be a definite article such as le, la, l', les (the), or an indefinite article such as un (a, an).</p> <p>A conjunction links two words or phrases together. The conjunction ou can be used to connect different possibilities.</p>	<p>Sing a song: Il court, il court, le furet. Recite a rhyme: Petit pouce. Listen to a story: Aujourd'hui, je suis....</p>		<p>Geography: map skills – map of Europe/London/Paris.</p> <p>Geography: map skills – locating countries in UK and where their capitals are.</p> <p>English: commands.</p>

	<p>Nos 1-12</p> <p>Bleu 6 Determiners</p> <p>Bleu 3/6 conjunctions</p> <p>Bleu 1, 2 & 3 Capital for proper nouns</p> <p>Bleu 1 & 2 Blanc 2 silent final consonant</p> <p>Bleu 1 [y]</p> <p>Bleu 6 Rouge 5 Tricolore 1/Tricolore 3 Definite articles</p> <p>Blanc 3 Rouge 2 Tricolore 5 Indefinite articles</p>		<p>Regardez ! Taisez-vous ! Croisez les bras ! Asseyez-vous ! Levez-vous ! Asseyez-vous correctement ! Levez le doigt !</p> <p>Revision of numbers 1-12</p> <p>Qu'est-ce que c'est? C'est un...ou un...? C'est un...</p> <p>Common nouns un poussin un lapin un renard un canard un mouton un poisson un furet un perroquet</p>	<p>The phoneme [ɛ] & graphemes 'in' & 'un'. The phoneme [ɛ] is a nasal vowel. The letters 'un' form a digraph, so the 'n' should not be sounded out.</p>	<p>Nouns are types of words that can name people, places or things.</p> <p>A proper noun is the name of a specific person, place or thing. In both English and French, it starts with a capital letter.</p> <p>A proper noun is the name of a specific person, place or thing. In both English and French, it starts with a capital letter.</p>			<p>English: determiners – the definite and indefinite articles.</p> <p>English: questions.</p> <p>English: common nouns/proper nouns.</p> <p>English: the co-ordinating conjunction 'or'.</p>
Blanc 2	<p>Bleu 1 & 2 Blanc 1 silent final consonant</p> <p>Blanc 3 Colours</p> <p>Blanc 3 Conjunction – et</p> <p>Blanc 3/Blanc 4 Rouge 2/Rouge 3 Tricolore 2/Tricolore 5 Adjectival agreement</p>	<p>Taking time for well-being: be active/take notice.</p>	<p>Common nouns un escargot un âne un éléphant un ours</p> <p>Adjectives bleu rouge vert jaune</p> <p>le Jardin du Luxembourg Le Jardin des Tuileries Le Jardin des Champs-Élysées Le Jardin du Palais-Royal Les Jardins du Trocadéro</p> <p>Qu'est-ce qu'il y a dans le jardin? C'est quelle couleur?</p> <p>Tout le monde!</p>	<p>The final consonant in French words is almost always silent. There are some exceptions to this rule, such as ours, in which the final 's' is sounded out.</p> <p>Liaison When a word ending in a vowel sound is followed by a word beginning with a vowel sound, a final consonant that is usually silent can be sounded out, e.g. C'est un éléphant.</p>	<p>A conjunction can be used to link two words or phrases. It can link the final 2 nouns in a sequence, and it can link the final 2 adjectives in a sequence – 'et'.</p> <p>Syntax is the order in which words and phrases are put together to make a meaningful sentence.</p> <p>An adjective describes a noun.</p> <p>In English, the adjective usually precedes the noun it is describing; in French the adjective usually follows the noun it is describing.</p>	<p>Sing a song: Mon Âne Recite a rhyme: Père Noël, es-tu là ? from memory Listen to a story: Le petit éléphant et les quatre saisons</p>	<p>Paris landmarks le Jardin du Luxembourg Le Jardin des Tuileries Le Jardin des Champs-Élysées Le Jardin du Palais-Royal Les Jardins du Trocadéro</p>	<p>Geography: understanding why Parisians have so many parks due to how they live in large <i>immeubles</i>.</p> <p>Geography: to know capital cities of the countries in the UK and France.</p> <p>Geography: using Youtube to learn about what Paris looks like.</p> <p>PSHE: How the French look after their well-being e.g. long lunch break, time to connect with nature.</p> <p>English: capital letters for proper nouns.</p> <p>English: questions.</p> <p>English: adjectives.</p> <p>English: commas in a list.</p> <p>English: the co-ordinating conjunction 'and'.</p>

Blanc 3	<p>Blanc 2 Colours</p> <p>Bleu 6/ Blanc 2 Conjunction – et</p> <p>Blanc 5 Rouge 1/Rouge 5 Tricolore 2/Tricolore 4/Tricolore 6 Pronoun</p> <p>Bleu 4/Bleu 6 Blanc 5 Rouge 5 Verbs</p> <p>Blanc 2/Blanc 4 Rouge 2/Rouge 3 Tricolore 2/Tricolore 5 Adjectival agreement</p> <p>Blanc 1 Rouge 2 Tricolore 5 Indefinite articles</p> <p>Blanc 5 Tricolore 2/Tricolore 3/Tricolore 4/Tricolore 6 Subject</p>	Etymology	<p>Feminine Nouns une abeille une araignée une coccinelle une souris une baleine une étoile de mer une méduse une pieuvre</p> <p>Adjectives blanc gris noir orange rose</p> <p>je vois Que vois-tu ?</p> <p>le Bois de Boulogne le Bois de Vincennes le Parc Montsouris le Parc Monceau le Parc de la Villette</p>	In English, the grapheme 'oi' is pronounced ɔI as in oil, boil and soil. In French, it is pronounced [w], as in poisson, bois, trois and étoile.	<p>A conjunction can be used to link together two nouns or two adjectives – 'et'.</p> <p>A cognate is a word in one language that is related in origin to a word in another language.</p> <p>In French, nouns are divided into 2 categories: masculine and feminine. In French, all nouns have a gender. English nouns do not have a gender.</p> <p>Agreement of determiner with noun in French, the determiner must match the gender of the noun that it introduces. The indefinite article is un with masculine nouns, and une with feminine.</p> <p>A verb expresses an action or a state of being. It describes what is happening. It is sometimes called a "doing word" because it can name an action that someone does.</p> <p>A pronoun can replace a noun. English subject pronouns include I, you, he, she, it, we and they. The French pronoun je is the equivalent of the English pronoun I.</p>	<p>Using a speaking frame can help to create sentences with accurate syntax.</p> <p>Using a writing frame can help to create sentences with accurate spelling, syntax and punctuation.</p> <p>Sing a song: J'aime la galette. Recite a rhyme: Le jardin from memory. Listen to a story: Dans la cour de l'école</p>	Paris landmarks le Bois de Boulogne le Bois de Vincennes le Parc Montsouris le Parc Monceau le Parc de la Villette	<p>Geography: using Youtube to learn about what Paris looks like.</p> <p>English: Etymology - Latin roots</p> <p>English: questions.</p> <p>English: adjectives.</p> <p>English: determiners.</p> <p>English: verbs.</p> <p>English: pronouns.</p> <p>English: the co-ordinating conjunction 'and'.</p> <p>English: common and proper nouns.</p>
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Blanc 4	<p>Rouge 4 Compound sentence</p> <p>Bleu 4/Bleu 6 Blanc 4 Rouge 1/Rouge 5 Adverb of time/place</p> <p>Blanc 2/Blanc 3 Rouge 2/Rouge 3 Tricolore 2/Tricolore 5 Adjectival agreement</p> <p>Bleu 4 Blanc 4 Rouge 1/rouge 5 Tricolore 5/Tricolore 6 Adverbial phrases</p>		<p>Adverbial phrases of place dans la mer dans les bois</p> <p>Paris Landmarks la Place du Tertre la Place de la Bastille la Place de la Concorde la Place d'Italie la Place Vendôme</p>		<p>A homophone is a word that sounds exactly the same as another word, when the words are pronounced.</p> <p>All nouns in French have a grammatical gender, masculine or feminine. When an adjective describes a noun, the adjective must agree with the gender of the noun.</p> <p>When an adjective describes a feminine noun, it must agree by adding an 'e', unless it already ends in an 'e'.</p> <p>A question word is a function word used to ask a question, such as what, when, where, who, why and how.</p> <p>A question can be recognised if a question word is used, and also by rising intonation.</p> <p>A question can be recognised if a question word is used, and also by the question mark at the end.</p> <p>An adverb gives information about the verb, such as when, where or how the action is taking place. An adverb of place identifies where the action is taking place.</p> <p>An adverb, or adverbial phrase, that starts a sentence, is known as a fronted adverbial. In writing, a fronted adverbial is followed by a comma.</p> <p>A conjunction can be used to link the last 2 nouns in a sequence, or the last 2 adjectives in a sequence. A conjunction can also link 2 sentences, in order to create a compound sentence.</p>	<p>Sing a song: Une souris verte. Recite a rhyme: Monsieur l'escargot from memory. Listen to a story: le petit éléphant et les contraires</p>	<p>Paris Landmarks la Place du Tertre la Place de la Bastille la Place de la Concorde la Place d'Italie la Place Vendôme</p>	<p>Geography: using Youtube to learn about what Paris looks like.</p> <p>Geography: photographs of places.</p> <p>English: homophones</p> <p>English: place and time adverbials.</p> <p>English: adjectives.</p> <p>English: questions.</p> <p>English: fronted adverbials and the use of a comma.</p> <p>English: co-ordinating conjunctions.</p> <p>English: Proper nouns needing a capital letter.</p> <p>English: compound sentences.</p>
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Blanc 5	<p>Rouge 2/Rouge 4 Elision</p> <p>Blanc 3 Rouge 1/Rouge 5 Tricolore 2/Tricolore 4/Tricolore 6 Pronoun</p> <p>Bleu 4/Bleu 6 Blanc 3 Rouge 5 Verbs</p> <p>Rouge 2 Tricolore 4 Negative adverb</p> <p>Blanc 3 Tricolore 2/Tricolore 3/Tricolore 4/Tricolore 6 Subject</p>		<p>Où est... ? Il est... / Elle est...</p> <p>Quel est ton animal préféré ? Mon animal préféré, c'est... Tu aimes...? j'aime... je n'aime pas...</p> <p>Tu aimes quels animaux ? Il y a combien de...?</p> <p>Subject pronouns Il / elle</p> <p>Plural indefinite article des</p> <p>Negative adverb ne...pas</p> <p>Adverbial pronoun en</p> <p>Paris Landmarks L'île de la Cité L'île Saint-Louis La Conciergerie Le Palais de Justice La Sainte-Chapelle</p>		<p>A noun can be replaced by a pronoun: masculine singular nouns by il, and feminine singular nouns by elle. The plural forms are ils and elles.</p> <p>A verb can describe an action or a state of being. The French verb est means is. The plural form, sont, means are.</p> <p>A French noun generally adds an 's' in the plural. The determiner must match the plural form of the noun, e.g. les furets, les chats.</p> <p>A negative adverb is used to change a positive statement into a negative statement. In English, the adverb not is used. In French, the adverb ne...pas is wrapped around the verb, e.g. j'aime / je n'aime pas.</p> <p>A negative adverb is used to change a positive statement into a negative statement. In English, the adverb not is used. In French, the adverb ne...pas is wrapped around the verb, e.g. j'aime / je n'aime pas.</p> <p>A numeral can be a determiner, e.g. deux coccinelles, trois chats.</p> <p>Combien de...</p> <p>The pronoun en can replace de + noun, e.g. Il y a combien de méduses? Il y en a 5. It can be omitted in English, but not in French.</p> <p>Elision is the omission of a sound or syllable when speaking.</p> <p>Elision is the omission of a sound or syllable when speaking.</p>	<p>Sing a song: La poule grise. Recite a rhyme: Un petit lapin from memory Listen to a story: Le chien avec une maison sur la tête</p>		<p>Geography: map skills – map of Europe.</p> <p>Geography: to know capital cities of the countries in the UK.</p> <p>Paris Landmarks L'île de la Cité L'île Saint-Louis La Conciergerie Le Palais de Justice La Sainte-Chapelle</p> <p>RE: link with stained glass windows found in churches (Is God holy or loving unit) – Sainte-Chapelle</p> <p>Spirituality: awareness awe and wonder at the beauty of the art work; reflect on why this was created; put into action – design their own stained glass window which depicts the glory of God.</p> <p>Geography: using Youtube to learn about what Paris looks like.</p> <p>Geography: photographs of places.</p> <p>English: pronouns.</p> <p>English: the verb 'to be'.</p> <p>English: determiners (including numbers).</p> <p>English: questions.</p> <p>English: possessive adjective.</p>
Blanc 6	Tricolore 4 Possessive adjective	Etymology	<p>Nouns un arbre un banc un parasol une piscine une table une terrasse une pelouse des chaises des fleurs un appartement une maison une chambre</p>		<p>A possessive adjective shows who owns or possesses the following noun.</p> <p>In French, possessive adjectives must agree with the noun by gender and number: my = mon, ma, mes; your = ton, ta, tes.</p> <p>The indefinite articles un, une and des must change to de when they follow a negative adverb. This applies to all nouns,</p>	<p>Sing a song: Le fermier dans son pré. Recite a rhyme: Les pompiers from memory Listen to a story: Le jeune loup qui n'avait pas de nom</p>		<p>English: Etymology - Latin roots</p> <p>English: determiners (including indefinite articles).</p> <p>English: questions.</p> <p>English: possessive adjective.</p>

					whether singular or plural, e.g. Il n'y a pas de chaises. De must become d' if followed by a vowel, e.g. Il n'y a pas d'arbres.			
Rouge 1	Rouge 4 Complex sentences Blanc 3/Blanc 5 Rouge 5 Tricolore 2/Tricolore 4/Tricolore 6 Pronoun Bleu 4/Bleu 6 Blanc 4 Rouge 1/Rouge 5 Tricolore 5/Tricolore 6 Adverb of time/place		Time phrases Quelle heure est-il ? Il est... une heure deux heures trois heures quatre heures cinq heures six heures sept heures huit heures neuf heures dix heures onze heures midi minuit Adverb of time quand Numbers treize quatorze quinze seize dix-sept dix-huit dix-neuf vingt vingt et un Nouns une seconde une minute une heure une journée / un jour une semaine un mois un an / une année un cinéma un magasin un parc un restaurant un supermarché	The letters 'qu' in English represent two phonemes: [k] and [w]. In French these letters form a grapheme that represents a single phoneme: [k]. The same phoneme can be represented by the letter 'q' without the 'u' if it comes at the end of a word.	The adverb o'clock is an abbreviation of the original phrase of the clock. An abbreviation is a shortened form of a word or phrase. As une heure is a noun, it must add a plural ending when necessary, e.g. 2 heures. Questions can be formed by inverting the verb and pronoun. In writing, a hyphen is put in between the verb and pronoun, e.g. Quelle heure est-il ? A clause is a group of words that can form a sentence, or part of a sentence. It always contains a verb. A main, or independent clause, can stand alone and makes sense. A subordinate, or dependent clause, cannot stand alone and is incomplete by itself. A simple sentence is made up of one clause. A complex sentence is made up of at least two clauses: main and subordinate. Cognates are words in two languages that look or sound similar, and have the same meaning. False friends are words in two languages that look or sound similar, but do not have the same meaning. There is a liaison in the phrase C'est une abeille, but no liaison in the phrase Il est une heure.	Sing a song: Les pendules Recite a rhyme: Am, stram, gram Listen to a story: Compter avec un monstre Apply key terminology when using a dictionary: bilingual, headword, entry, type of word, translation.		Geography: to know capital cities of the countries in the UK. Geography: time zones English: adverbs of time. English: singular and plural. English: clauses – main/independent or subordinate/dependent. English: a sentence is made up of at least one clause. English: simple and complex sentences.
Rouge 2	Blanc 5 Rouge 4 Elision Tricolore 2 Noun/adjective order Blanc 5 Tricolore 4 Negative adverb	Know that times in different countries can be written differently.	Time phrases et demi et demie et quart Numbers 22-39 vingt-deux vingt-trois vingt-quatre vingt-cinq	The phoneme [ɛ]. This phoneme can be represented in writing by the graphemes 'in', 'im' and 'aim'. The circumflex accent. It can appear over any vowel – a, e, i, o or u. It can mean that there used to be a letter 's' in the	A negative adverb is used to change a positive statement into a negative statement. In English, the adverb not is used. In French, the adverb ne...pas is wrapped around the verb, e.g. j'aime / je n'aime pas. The word heure is a feminine noun and midi and minuit are	Sing a song: Vive le vent. Recite a rhyme: 1 2 3 Comptine de Noël Listen to a story: Chat chez Paris Identify patterns in words to aid memorisation	Writing the time in number form In France the format is 3 h 30; in the UK it is 3:00. In both countries, electronic devices use the format 3:00.	English: adjectives. English: compound words. English: compound sentences and coordinating conjunctions.

	<p>Blanc 2/ Blanc 3 /Blanc 4 Rouge 3 Tricolore 2/Tricolore 5 Adjectival agreement</p> <p>Blanc 1/Blanc 3 Tricolore 5 Indefinite articles</p>		<p>vingt-six vingt-sept vingt-huit vingt-neuf trente trente et un trente-deux trente-trois trente-quatre trente-cinq trente-six trente-sept trente-huit trente-neuf</p> <p>Adjectives petit grand small big</p> <p>Nouns un café un hôpital un château un théâtre un hôtel</p>	<p>word, that has now fallen silent and vanished from the spelling.</p> <p>demi and demie sound the same</p>	<p>masculine nouns. As demi is an adjective, it must agree with the noun it follows.</p> <p>Quart is a masculine noun. It does not change its spelling or pronunciation in any clock time.</p> <p>Most adjectives follow the noun (e.g. adjectives of colour), but some (e.g. petit and grand) precede the noun, as English adjectives do.</p> <p>These are words created by combining one word with another. Some compound words are joined by a hyphen. In English, some compound words join together without a hyphen. These are known as closed compounds.</p> <p>A compound sentence This is formed by joining 2 clauses, linked by a coordinating conjunction.</p> <p>A negative adverb turns statements into negative statements.</p> <p>An indefinite article in a negative construction changes to de. If the next word begins with a vowel sound, de becomes d'. This is known as elision.</p>			
Rouge 3	<p>Rouge 4/Rouge 6 Arrondissement</p> <p>Blanc 2/ Blanc 3 /Blanc 4 Rouge 2 Tricolore 2/Tricolore 5 Adjectival agreement</p>	<p>To know about the 'arrondissements' to help navigate around Paris if children visit.</p>	<p>World cities New York Sydney Moscou Tokyo</p> <p>An ordinal number le premier la première le 1^{er}</p> <p>Time phrase moins le quart</p> <p>Nouns une banque une gare une mairie une piscine une poste</p> <p>un arrondissement</p>		<p>An adjective describes a noun. An adjective that describes a masculine noun does not change its sound. Some adjectives change their sound and spelling when they describe a feminine noun.</p> <p>An adjective that describes a feminine noun must "agree" with its noun. It must end with 'e'. An adjective that already ends in 'e' does not need to add another 'e', e.g. rouge, jaune, orange, rose.</p> <p>An adjective that does not end in 'e' must add one, e.g. petite, grande. This means that the pronunciation changes.</p> <p>An ordinal number tells the position of something in a list, such as 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th.</p> <p>Ordinal numbers may be written in English with numerals and letter suffixes: 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th,</p>	<p>Sing a song: Meunier, tu dors. Recite a rhyme: Trois crêpes Listen to a story: Dix pour une galette.</p>	<p>An administrative district in a large city; there are 20 in Paris.</p> <p><i>La Poste</i> is the name of the public postal service company in France, similar to Royal Mail in the UK.</p> <p><i>Une poste/la poste</i> is also the name of the post office in the local community.</p> <p>SNCF is France's national state-owned railway company.</p>	<p>Knowledge about the '20 arrondissements' in Paris.</p> <p>Knowledge about 'La Poste' and 'SNCF'</p> <p>Geography: recognising famous landmarks around the world/Paris.</p> <p>Geography: know capital cities for key countries around the world.</p> <p>Geography: time zones/longitude and latitude lines on map. The time in Moscou is 2 hours ahead of Paris.</p> <p>Geography: map of Europe.</p>

					<p>5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th.</p> <p>A cardinal number represents quantity; it tells us how many, e.g. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.</p> <p>In French, the first ordinal number is le premier or la première. We use le premier with a masculine noun, and la première with a feminine noun</p>			<p>Art: Looking at Claude Monet's St Lazare station.</p> <p>Maths: ordinal and cardinal numbers.</p> <p>English: adjectives.</p>
Rouge 4	<p>Blanc 5 Rouge 2 Elision</p> <p>Rouge 1 Complex sentences</p> <p>Blanc 4 Compound sentences</p> <p>Rouge 3/Rouge 6 Arrondissement</p>		<p>Numbers Quarante</p> <p>Nouns une bibliothèque une école une église une patinoire une piscine le deuxième arrondissement</p> <p>Writing a letter Chère amie Cher ami c'est bien ! c'est super ! c'est très intéressant ! malheureusement écris-moi pour me le dire pour les touristes</p>		<p>Elision is the omission of a sound or syllable when speaking. In writing, an apostrophe is used to show that there is a missing letter. (e.g. pas d'école).</p> <p>Complex sentence A complex sentence is formed when we join 2 clauses with a connective: a main (or 'independent') clause, and a subordinate (or 'dependent') clause.</p> <p>Subordinating conjunction A subordinating conjunction (e.g. when, if, because, since, although) introduces a subordinate clause.</p> <p>A compound sentence is formed when we join two main clauses with a connective. In a compound sentence the clauses are linked by a coordinating conjunction (and, but, so, or).</p> <p>Co-ordinating conjunction A co-ordinating conjunction (and, but, so, or) links two words or phrases together as an equal pair.</p> <p>Formation of ordinal numbers Ordinal numbers are usually formed by adding the suffix – ième to the cardinal number.</p> <p>Letter salutations In English, the usual letter salutation is 'Dear'. In French, it is Cher to a male recipient, and Chère to a female recipient.</p>	<p>Sing a song: Quand trois poules vont aux champs Recite a rhyme: Crêpes à la vanille Listen to a story: P'tit Boule et Bill - La Partie de crêpes</p> <p>Learn new vocabulary by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • saying words 10 times under breath • learn spellings by look-cover-write-check • do high-speed testing with a partner. 	<p>In Paris, the last 2 digits of the postcode show the number of the arrondissement; the first 2 digits show the region of France, which for Paris is 75. The post code for the 15th arrondissement is 75015,</p> <p>In London, the first part of the postcode is made up of a compass point (N, S, E, W) plus a number starting from 1. The post code for 10 Downing Street is SW1A 2AA.</p>	<p>English: simple and complex sentences.</p> <p>English: complex sentences – a main/independent and a subordinate/dependent clause.</p> <p>English: subordinating conjunction.</p> <p>English: compound sentences and co-ordinating conjunctions.</p>
Rouge 5	<p>Bleu 5 Tricolore 6 Preposition</p> <p>Blanc 3/Blanc 5 Rouge 1 Tricolore 2/Tricolore 4/Tricolore 6 Pronoun</p>	<p>Knowing that in different places across the world, it is a different time.</p>	<p>Days of the week les jours de la semaine lundi mardi mercredi jeudi vendredi samedi dimanche</p>		<p>Preposition A preposition tells us when or where something is, e.g. at 3 o'clock she is going to the library.</p> <p>Preposition à The preposition à is used before the names of towns and cities,</p>	<p>Sing a song: Alouette. Recite a rhyme: Frappe, frappe frappe. Listen to a story: Mimi Cracra fait le chef d'orchestre</p> <p>Etymology – days of the week</p>		<p>Geography - Knowledge about the world: Sydney Sydney is a city in southeast Australia, located in the state of New South Wales, on the shores of the Tasman Sea. With a population of</p>

<p>Bleu 4/Bleu 6 Blanc 3/Blanc 5 Rouge 5 Verbs</p> <p>Bleu 4/Bleu 6 Blanc 4 Rouge 1 Tricolore 5/Tricolore 6 Adverb of time/place</p> <p>Bleu 6 Blanc 1 Tricolore 1/Tricolore 3 Definite articles</p>	<p>This needs to be accounted for if working and you need to change your watch if you visit another country.</p> <p>Etymology</p>	<p>Number cinquante</p> <p>Time à quelle heure...? à une heure</p> <p>Question and answer Où vas-tu ? Je vais à la... Je vais au... Je vais à l'...</p>			<p>e.g. j'habite à Paris, je vais à Londres.</p> <p>Preposition à The preposition à can be used with all forms of the definite article, e.g. je vais à la piscine, je vais à l'hôpital. If the definite article is le, the preposition combines with it to form a new word – au, e.g., je vais au café.</p> <p>Pronoun A pronoun can replace a noun. It can represent a person, place or thing. We usually use a pronoun when we already know which noun it is referring to.</p> <p>The French pronoun je is the equivalent of the English pronoun I.</p> <p>Verb A verb expresses an action or a state of being. It describes what is happening. It is sometimes called a "doing word" because it can name an action that someone does.</p> <p>Adverb of time or place An adverb of time answers the question "When?" An adverb of place answers the question "Where?" An adverb can tell us when or where the action is taking place, e.g. Je vais à la patinoire à cinq heures. An adverbial phrase often consists of a preposition and a noun, or noun phrase.</p> <p>The definite article The definite article is used with the names of countries (l'Angleterre, le Pays de Galles, la France) and with the names of monuments (l'Île de la Cité, le Louvre, la Tour Eiffel).</p> <p>The definite article The definite article can also be used with the names of buildings and places in a town: l'hôpital, la banque, le parc.</p> <p>Days of the week In English, the days of the week are considered proper nouns, and they are always written with a capital letter. In French, the days of the week are not written</p>	<p>The Romans named the days after the planets. The Latin dies means 'day'; dies Lunae means 'day of the Moon'. The letters di in the French words are a vestige of the Latin word. The English word 'day' does not derive from the Latin dies – this is a false cognate.</p>		<p>4,840,600, Sydney is the most populous city in Australia, ahead of Melbourne and Brisbane.</p> <p>Geography: time zones/longitude and latitude lines on map. World clocks – Paris & Sydney. The time in Sydney is 10 hours ahead of the time in Paris.</p> <p>English – etymology.</p> <p>English: preposition.</p> <p>English: definite article.</p> <p>English: pronoun.</p> <p>English: verb.</p> <p>English: time and place adverbials.</p> <p>English: definite articles.</p> <p>English: proper nouns need capital letters.</p>
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					with a capital letter, unless they are the first word in a sentence.			
Rouge 6	Rouge 3/Rouge 4 Arrondissement Tricolore 3 The infinitive Tricolore 3 Conjugated verbs Tricolore 3/Tricolore 6 The infinitive		Verbs (activities) faire du skate jouer au football faire du vélo jouer au tennis faire un pique-nique nager emprunter un livre patiner faire des courses boire une lemonade voir un film voir une pièce Paris arrondissements le 7ème arrondissement le 8ème arrondissement le 16ème arrondissement the 7th arrondissement the 8th arrondissement the 16th arrondissement		Infinitive The infinitive is the basic, unconjugated form of a verb, sometimes called the name of the verb. It is the form of the verb used as the head word in a dictionary. A conjugated verb A conjugated verb is a verb that has been changed to communicate an idea such as the person or tense. Clause of purpose A clause of purpose can show why somebody does something. It answers the questions Why? or What for? It is always a subordinate clause.	Sing a song: Savez-vous planter les choux Recite a rhyme: Petits pouces. Listen to a story: Chat ch'est Paris!	Paris monuments la Fontaine Saint-Michel le Jardin des Plantes le Musée national du Moyen Âge le Panthéon la Sorbonne Un immeuble Un immeuble is a multi-storey building, often a block of flats. la Statue de la Liberté The statue on the Île aux Cygnes in Paris is a miniature of her bigger sister in New York, USA. la Gare Saint-Lazare Paris Saint-Lazare is a large railway station in Paris. La Place de l'Étoile is a large road junction, the meeting point of twelve straight avenues. Charles de Gaulle was a former president of France. Le Musée National du Moyen Âge houses a variety of important medieval artefacts, including the tapestries La Dame à la Licorne. La Sorbonne is the University of Paris. The Musée Rodin dedicated to the works of the sculptor Rodin. les Champs-Élysées The Avenue des Champs-Élysées is a large boulevard. A boulevard is a type of large road, usually running through a city.	Art – links to famous sculptors – Rodin and painters – Monet and Manet. English: the infinitive form of the verb and the conjugated form of the verb. English: subordinate clauses.
Tricolore 1	Bleu 6 Blanc 1 Rouge 5 Tricolore 3 Definite articles	Dates are written in different ways around the world e.g. America	Greeting Salut! Asking how someone is Ça va? Comment ça va? Comment vas-tu? Ça va, et toi? Ça va, Oui, ça va, Ça va bien, merci	The circumflex accent The circumflex accent is used over any vowel to show that a historical letter has disappeared from the spelling of the word, e.g. the 's' from August → août. The cedilla (ç) The cedilla is a hook or tail that is placed underneath the letter	Informal speech There is a difference between vocabulary typical of informal and formal speech, e.g. Salut, ça va and et toi? Question tag Et toi? is a question tag that can ask the same question that has just been asked, or can ask a question based on a statement.	Rhymes or poems to aid memorisation e.g. 30 days hath September. Sing a song: Dansons la capucine. Recite a rhyme: Je cache mes yeux. Listen to a story: Ça	The numerical date format In the UK, France and the rest of Europe, the numerical date format is DD.MM.YY or DD.MM.YYYY Writing the date on the board If the day of the week is not	Link to maths: months of the year. The months of the year are not all the same length. Most months have 31 days: January, March, May, July, August, October, December. Some have 30 days: April, June,

		is different to Europe.	Months of the year janvier février mars avril mai juin juillet août septembre octobre novembre décembre	'c' to show that it is pronounced like an 's' rather than a 'k' (e.g. façade). It is used before the vowel letters 'a', 'o' and 'u' if the 'c' needs to remain soft.	There is no simple equivalent in English. Capital letters and months of the year The months of the year begin with a capital letter in English, as they are proper nouns. In French, the months are common nouns; they do not begin with a capital letter, unless they are the first word in the sentence. Terminology of upper and lower case The terms upper case and lower case originate from the early days of the printing press, when the letter blocks were stored in cases. Ordinal and cardinal numbers in the date In English, ordinal numbers are always used when saying the date. In French, cardinal numbers are used when saying the date, with the exception of the first day of the month: le premier février. Letter suffixes in the written date In English, ordinal numbers with letter suffixes are used when writing the date by hand, but letter suffixes are not used when word processing, or using a keyboard to type. In French, cardinal numbers are used when writing the date by hand, and also when word processing, or using a keyboard to type, with the exception of the first day of the month: le 1er mai, le 2 mai.		included, the date begins with the definite article. A capital letter is used at the start of the phrase. No commas are used in French dates. If the day of the week is included, it is the first word in the phrase, and it replaces the definite article. A capital letter is used at the start of the phrase.	September, November. February has 28 days, but 29 in a leap year. English: informal/formal tone. English: proper nouns need capital letters. English: upper and lowercase. Maths: ordinal and cardinal numbers.
Tricolore 2	Tricolore 2 Noun/adjective order Blanc 2/ Blanc 3 /Blanc 4 Rouge 2/Rouge 3 Tricolore 5 Adjectival agreement Blanc 3/Blanc 5 Rouge 1/Rouge 5 Tricolore 4/Tricolore 6 Pronoun Blanc 3/Blanc 5 Tricolore 3/Tricolore 4/Tricolore 6 Subject	People celebrate Christmas in different ways/on different days around the world.	Festivals la fête de Saint Nicolas / la Saint-Nicolas la veille de Noël le jour de Noël Questions and answers Tu peux épeler ton nom? Tu es de quelle nationalité? Je suis français(e) britannique anglais(e) écossais(e) gallois(e) On parle quelles langues au Royaume-Uni? On parle l'anglais, le gallois, le gaélique écossaise et le cornique Est-ce que tu parles d'autres langues? Avec qui ? Quelle est ton adresse? À bientôt !		Position of the adjective In French, most adjectives follow the noun, including adjectives of colour. Some adjectives, such as petit and grand, precede the noun. Nationality Words that describe nationality are adjectives, e.g. je suis britannique. The subject pronoun on On is an impersonal pronoun; when French uses on, English sometimes uses the passive voice of the verb. Formal and informal language In a formal situation, we use s'il	Sing a song: Douce nuit. Recite a rhyme: Petit oiseau d'or et d'argent. Listen to a story: Saint Nicolas	Knowledge about French – the alphabet The French alphabet and the English alphabet are identical in appearance, & have 26 letters. Knowledge about France The date of la Fête de Saint Nicolas is 6th December. The date of la Veille de Noël is 24 th December. The date of le Jour de Noël is 25th December.	English: adjectives. English: pronouns. English: informal/formal tone. English: nouns – singular and plural. English: dictionary skills. RE: Special days around Christmas.

			<p>Dans la salle de classe un cahier un crayon un dictionnaire un feutre un pinceau un stylo une trousse une gomme une règle des ciseaux Tu peux me donner xx, s'il te plait ? voilà ! merci je t'en prie</p>		<p>vous plaît, when speaking to one or more people. It is also used informally when speaking to more than one person. In an informal situation, s'il te plait is used, speaking to one person.</p> <p>Plural nouns Regular plurals add 's'. Nouns that end in -eau in the singular form their plural by adding 'x', e.g. un gâteau → des gâteaux.</p> <p>Plural nouns and adjectives In French, an adjective agrees with a noun by gender and by number. A feminine adjective usually adds 'e', unless it already ends in 'e'. A plural adjective usually adds 's', unless it already ends in 's'.</p> <p>Invariable adjectives Some colour adjectives are derived from nouns, such as animals, flowers, fruits, gems, and metals, and are usually invariable, e.g. orange. An invariable adjective does not show any agreement with the noun it is qualifying. Some colour adjectives, derived from nouns, behave as variable adjectives, e.g. rose.</p> <p>Dictionary skills A bilingual dictionary contains equivalent words in 2 languages. Headwords are usually shown in colour, in French in one half of the dictionary and in English in the other, listed in alphabetical order. Each entry in a dictionary begins with a headword. Written information is almost always stored in alphabetical order in reference material.</p>			
Tricolore 3	<p>Rouge 6 The infinitive</p> <p>Rouge 6 Conjugated verbs</p> <p>Bleu 6 Blanc 1 Rouge 5 Tricolore 1 Definite articles</p> <p>Rouge 6 Tricolore 6 The infinitive</p> <p>Blanc 3/Blanc 5</p>	<p>People celebrate Christmas in different ways/on different days around the world.</p>	<p>Festivals le Jour de l'An le Jour des Rois</p> <p>Travelling to school Tu viens comment à l'école? Je viens à vélo à pied à trottinette en taxi en autobus en voiture Tu arrives à l'école à quelle heure? J'arrive</p> <p>School routine Tu prends le petit déjeuner à quelle heure?</p>		<p>Infinitive The infinitive is the basic form of the verb. In French, an infinitive is recognisable by its ending: -er, -re or -ir.</p> <p>Conjugated verb A conjugated verb has been altered from its basic form (infinitive), to communicate an idea such as the person or tense. To conjugate a regular verb, we take the ending off the infinitive (stem) and add the ending that matches the subject (eg pronoun).</p> <p>Irregular verbs</p>	<p>Sing a song: Gugusse Recite a rhyme: J'enroule, j'enroule Listen to a story: Lucie aime les histoires.</p> <p>Use English prompts in a speaking frame to help me recall French phrases, and to hold a conversation,</p>	<p>Un goûter is a light snack usually eaten in the afternoon, or eaten by school children at morning break time.</p> <p>The date of le Jour de l'An is 1st January. The date of le Jour des Rois is 6th January.</p>	<p>English: the infinitive form of the verb and the conjugated form of the verb.</p> <p>RE: Festivals – New year and Epiphany</p>

	Tricolore 2/Tricolore 4/Tricolore 6 Subject		<p>Je prends le petit déjeuner... Les cours commencent à quelle heure? la récréation Le déjeuner, c'est à quelle heure? L'école finit à quelle heure ?</p> <p>At breaktime Qu'est-ce que tu fais pendant la récréation? je parle avec mes camarades je joue avec mes camarades je prends mon goûter je parle avec les profs je vais à la bibliothèque je vais aux toilettes je joue au football Moi aussi</p> <p>Subjects l'allemand l'anglais le dessin l'éducation physique l'espagnol le français la géographie l'histoire l'informatique les maths la musique les sciences Quelle est ta matière préférée?</p> <p>In French lessons Dans la classe de français Qu'est-ce que tu aimes faire dans la classe de français? parler français chanter lire des phrases écrire des phrases écouter des histoires regarder des films apprendre des comptines en savoir plus sur Paris lire des livres jouer à des jeux bricoler</p>		<p>Irregular verbs do not follow the same rules of conjugation as regular verbs.</p> <p>The definite article In English, the definite article is 'the'. In French, the definite article has 4 possible forms: le, la, l', and les. The definite article is used with the names of school subjects.</p>			
Tricolore 4	<p>Bleu 3 The ligature œ</p> <p>Blanc 6 Possessive adjective</p> <p>Blanc 5 Rouge 2 Negative adverb</p> <p>Blanc 3/Blanc 5 Rouge 1/Rouge 5 Tricolore 2/Tricolore 6 Pronoun</p>	<p>le Poisson d'avril Présenter quelqu'un voici mon père mon frère ma mère ma sœur mes parents mes frères mes sœurs</p> <p>Number soixante</p> <p>Work travailler Est-ce que tes parents travaillent ?</p>	<p>The ligature œ œ is a Latin alphabet grapheme, a ligature of o and e. In medieval and early modern Latin, it was used to represent the Greek diphthong oi, a usage which continues in English and French.. The oe ligature is used in French in words such as cœur, sœur and œuf. The æ ligature – æ – is still sometimes used in English words, e.g. 'orthopædic', and the oe ligature, e.g. coeliac, but in modern English usage</p>	<p>Possessive adjective A possessive adjective shows a form of possession or ownership in relation to the noun it is qualifying. In English, the most common possessive adjectives are my, your, his, her, our and their.</p> <p>Possessive adjectives in French In French, the possessive adjective 'my' has 3 forms: mon, ma and mes. Just like the definite article le, la and les, the possessive adjective must agree with the noun it is modifying, both in gender and in number.</p>	<p>Sing a song: Pirouette Recite a rhyme: Haskawawa Listen to a story: Le voyage autour de ma chambre</p>	<p>The date of le Poisson d'avril is 1 April.</p>	<p>Knowledge about the UK – animal health certificate. You can enter or return to the UK with your pet cat, dog or ferret if it has an animal health certificate, plus other documentation. There are strict controls to help prevent the spread of rabies.</p>	

			<p>Oui, mes parents travaillent. mon père / ma mère travaille à la maison / en ville</p> <p>Do you have a pet? As-tu un animal ? un chat un chien un cochon d'Inde un furet un hamster un lapin un phasme un poisson une perruche une poule une souris une tortue</p> <p>Do you have any brothers or sisters? As-tu des frères ou des sœurs ? je suis fille unique je suis fils unique un frère une sœur</p> <p>Relative pronoun Qui</p>	<p>the ligatures are often replaced by a single letter.</p> <p>Silent final consonant When the final letter in a French word is a consonant, the consonant is almost always silent, e.g. chat, souris, furet.</p>	<p>Regular -re verb paradigm travailler (to work) je travaille nous travaillons tu travailles vous travaillez il/elle/on travaille ils/elles travaillent</p> <p>Negative adverb A negative adverb turns a statement into a negative statement, e.g. I have not got a cat, je n'ai pas de chat.</p> <p>Subject pronoun The subject pronouns il and elle must match gender of the noun they are representing.</p> <p>Relative pronoun qui The relative pronoun qui can join together 2 clauses to make a compound sentence.</p>		<p>Cultural capital: how April Fool's Day is celebrated in different countries.</p>
Tricolore 5	<p>Blanc 2/ Blanc 3 /Blanc 4 Rouge 2/Rouge 3 Tricolore 2 Adjectival agreement</p> <p>Blanc 1/Blanc 3 Rouge 2 Indefinite articles</p> <p>Tricolore 6 Festivals</p> <p>Bleu 4/Bleu 6 Blanc 4 Rouge 1/rouge 5 Tricolore 6 Adverbial phrases</p>	<p>les fêtes la Fête du muguet</p> <p>Se décrire grand(e) de taille moyenne petit(e) j'ai les cheveux blonds/ bruns/ roux/ noirs j'ai les yeux bleus/ marron/ verts/ gris Je porte des lunettes Je ne porte pas de lunettes</p> <p>Number soixante-dix</p> <p>Tu aimes t'habiller comment? j'aime porter un t-shirt un pull une robe une veste un jean un pantalon un short une jupe des chaussures des bottes des baskets une casquette un manteau une écharpe des gants un bonnet des sandales des lunettes de soleil un maillot de bain</p>		<p>Brun and marron These both mean brown, but brun is used with hair and marron with eyes. Brun obeys the normal rules of agreement, but marron is invariable.</p> <p>Adjectives In French, An adjective must agree with the noun it is modifying, both in gender and in number. This can mean changes in spelling and pronunciation.</p> <p>Determiner A determiner introduces a noun. Indefinite article In English, the indefinite article can often be omitted in the plural, but it can not be omitted in French, e.g. des chaussures = shoes.</p> <p>Clause A clause is a group of words that can form a whole sentence, or that can be part of a sentence. A clause must always contain a verb.</p> <p>Complex sentence A complex sentence is made up of a main and a subordinate clause.</p> <p>Subordinate clause A subordinate clause does not</p>	<p>Sing a song: Cadet Rousselle. Recite a rhyme: Bonjour Listen to a story: Le coq qui n'avait pas chanté</p>	<p>Knowledge about the French number system There are slight differences in the number systems of France, Belgium and Switzerland.</p> <p>Knowledge about France May Day (1 May) in France has 2 titles - la Fête du Muguet and la Fête du Travail. In France, it is a public holiday to campaign for and celebrate workers rights.</p> <p>France is a leading country in the fashion design industry. Famous names include Christian Dior, Coco Chanel and Yves Saint Laurent.</p> <p>Météo-France is the French national meteorological service.</p>	<p>Geography: Countries all over the world share information from weather satellites, not only to monitor the weather, but to monitor environmental damage or environmental disasters or emergencies.</p> <p>Cultural capital: knowing about bank holidays and why we have them and how these are also in other countries but may celebrate different things.</p>

			<p>Quel temps fait-il ? il fait chaud il fait froid il pleut il y a du soleil il neige il y a du vent</p> <p>Adverbial phrases après l'école le week-end quand il y a du soleil quand il fait froid</p>		<p>make sense as a sentence on its own. It gives extra information about the main clause.</p>			
Tricolore 6	<p>Tricolore 5 Festivals</p> <p>Bleu 4/Bleu 6 Blanc 4 Rouge 1/rouge 5 Tricolore 5 Adverbial phrases</p> <p>Rouge 6 Tricolore 3 The infinitive</p> <p>Blanc 3/Blanc 5 Rouge 1/Rouge 5 Tricolore 2/Tricolore 4 Pronoun</p> <p>Blanc 3/Blanc 5 Tricolore 2/Tricolore 3/Tricolore 4 Subject</p> <p>Bleu 5 Rouge 5 Preposition</p>	<p>Living with our British Values: democracy, individual liberty, mutual respect and the rule of law.</p>	<p>les fêtes la Fête nationale</p> <p>Adverbs of time le week-end après l'école pendant les vacances le samedi ce week-end vendredi prochain</p> <p>Infinitive phrases (leisure activities) faire du vélo faire un pique-nique faire un château de sable faire la cuisine faire mes devoirs lire un magazine lire un livre prendre le petit-déjeuner apprendre un poème tondre la pelouse dormir</p> <p>Infinitive phrases (leisure activities) aller au cinéma aller à la plage jouer au football jouer au ballon jouer aux boules jouer à un jeu de société jouer avec le chien jouer dans l'eau dessiner nager regarder la télé écouter mon iPod écouter une histoire ranger ma chambre</p>		<p>Pronoun A pronoun can replace a noun.</p> <p>Subject The subject of a sentence is a person or thing that performs the action of the verb. A subject pronoun is used to replace the subject (person or thing) of a verb.</p> <p>Preposition A preposition indicates location in space and time. In space, it shows where something is, e.g. dans la mer. In time, it indicates when something is, e.g. à huit heures et demie. Prepositions are usually followed by a noun or a pronoun, and a prepositional phrase can function as an adverbial in a sentence</p> <p>Aimer + infinitive A conjugated form of the verb aimer can be used with an infinitive to express what somebody likes doing.</p> <p>Aller + infinitive – le futur proche A conjugated form of the verb aller can be used with an infinitive to express what somebody is going to do doing. This tense is known as le futur proche.</p>	<p>Sing a song: Au clair de la lune Recite a rhyme: Les pouces en avant Listen to a story: Johnny et le coucou</p>	<p>La Fête nationale is the national day in France, and is usually known in the UK as 'Bastille Day'. In France, it is also sometimes referred to by its date, as Le quatorze juillet.</p> <p>Liberté, égalité, fraternité, French for "liberty, equality, fraternity", is the national motto of France.</p> <p>Boules and Pétanque are popular games, a type of bowls.</p>	<p>Geography: The United Kingdom consists of 4 countries: England, Scotland, Northern Ireland and Wales.</p> <p>PSHE: British Values link to French motto Liberté, égalité, fraternité</p> <p>Cultural capital: knowing about bank holidays and why we have them and how these are also in other countries but may celebrate different things.</p>

		<p>parler avec mes parents parler avec mes amis bricoler préparer le déjeuner manger un sandwich manger une glace aider ma mère aider mes parents laver la voiture travailler à l'ordinateur</p> <p>Verbs aimer aller</p>					
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