

**Year A**  
**2022 2023**

## Previous learning:

Some children will have learned about the 4 countries of the UK - Irlande du Nord, Pays de Galles, Écosse and Angleterre, and their capitals - Belfast, Cardiff, Édimbourg and Londres.

Some children will have learned to use the fronted adverbial À \_\_\_\_\_, il y a \_\_\_\_\_.

Some children will know the phrase, 'Il y a aussi'...

Some children will know a number of famous landmarks in Paris and London, as well as Cardiff, Belfast and Edinburgh.

## New learning:



À Londres, il y a la cathédrale, le pont et Big Ben.

Il y a aussi la grande roue et le Parlement.

en vacances	on holiday
je suis	I am
le, la, l', les	the

la cathédrale	the cathedral (St. Paul's)
le pont	the bridge (Tower Bridge)
Big Ben	Big Ben
la grande roue	the big wheel (the London Eye)
le Parlement	the Houses of Parliament

la cathédrale



le pont



Big Ben



la grande roue



le Parlement



## Question/answer revision:

Tu habites où ?

Comment t'appelles tu ?

Tu as quel âge ?

Quelle est la capitale de l'Angleterre ?

Qu'est-ce que c'est ?

J'habite en Écosse.

Je m'appelle Jessica.

J'ai neuf ans.

C'est Londres.

C'est la cathédrale.

Bleu  
Module 6  
2022 2023

Grammar the phoneme [e]	Grammar acute accent é	Language Learning Skills	Language Learning Skills	Language Learning Skills
The phoneme [e] can be represented by the graphemes 'é', 'er' and 'ez'. e.g. <i>café</i> , <i>regarder</i> , <i>Regardez</i> !	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, the acute accent can still be found, e.g. <i>café</i>	<b>Recall vocabulary</b> by identifying images <b>Practise</b> reading aloud by listening to a model, and focusing on pronunciation and intonation	<b>Memorise vocabulary</b> When memorising new words or sentences, gradually remove the text and recall it with the aid of images. <b>Engage in conversations.</b> Use familiar questions and answers.	<b>Spelling.</b> Try to remember spellings by hiding the word, then trying to spell or write it from memory. <b>Descriptions.</b> Use familiar vocabulary and sentence structures to give a spoken description and a written description of a place.



le Canal Saint-Martin



le Louvre



l'Opéra



les  
Bouquinistes



le Sacré-Cœur



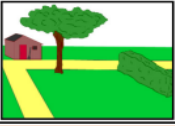
la Seine

## Previous learning

Most children will know the following:

Adverbial phrase













Dans le jardin,



Verb









il y a

Nouns

	un ours		un âne
	un perroquet		un mouton
	un lapin		un renard
	un furet		un poisson
	un poussin		un éléphant
	un canard		un escargot

Adjectives

vert  
jaune  
bleu  
rouge  
orange  
gris  
blanc  
rose  
noir

 une abeille	 une araignée	 une coccinelle	 une souris
 une baleine	 une étoile de mer	 une méduse	 une pieuvre

## New learning:

Que vois-tu ?	What can you see?
je vois	I can see
blanc	white
gris	grey
noir	black
orange	orange
rose	pink

Blanc Module 3  
2022 2023

Pronunciation the grapheme <i>oi</i>	Grammar Gender	Grammar verb
In English, <b>the grapheme 'oi'</b> is pronounced as in oil, boil and soil. In French, it is pronounced as in <i>poisson, bois, trois</i> and <i>étoile</i> .	In French, nouns are divided into 2 categories: <b>masculine and feminine</b> . In French, all nouns have a gender. In English nouns do not have a grammatical gender.	<b>A verb</b> expresses an action or a state of being. It describes what is happening. It is sometimes called a 'doing word' because it describes what someone does.

Grammar pronoun	Grammar cognate
<b>A pronoun</b> can replace a noun. English subject pronouns include <i>I, you, he, she, it, we</i> and <i>they</i> . The French pronoun <i>je</i> is the equivalent of the English pronoun <i>I</i> .	<b>A cognate</b> is a word in one language that is related in origin to a word in another language

## Knowledge about Paris...





**Previous learning:**  
Most children will know the following:

**Adverbial phrase**

Dans le jardin,

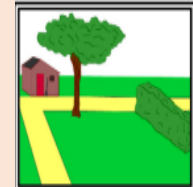
**Conjunction**

et

Qu'est-ce que c'est ?



Que vois-tu ?	What can you see?
je vois	I can see



**C'est une... Feminine nouns**

une abeille	une araignée	une coccinelle	une souris
une baleine	une étoile de mer	une méduse	une pieuvre

**C'est un... Masculine nouns**

un ours	un âne
un perroquet	un mouton
un lapin	un renard
un furet	un poisson
un poussin	un éléphant
un canard	un escargot

Adjectives to be used with masculine nouns.

**New learning:**

# Blanc Module 4 2022 2023

dans la mer



dans les bois



la mer *sea*

la mère *mother*

dans *in*

dent *tooth*

ou *or*

où *where*

et *and*

est *is*

**Adjectives**

vert  
jaune  
bleu  
rouge  
orange  
gris  
blanc  
rose  
noir

Adjectives when used with feminine nouns.

rouge	bleue
jaune	noire
orange	grise
rose	verte
	blanche

**Knowledge about Paris...**

la Place du Tertre



la Place de la Bastille



la Place de la Concorde



la Place d'Italie



La Place Vendôme



**Question words**

Who? Qui ?	What? Que ?	Why? Pourquoi ?	When? Quand ?	How? Comment ?	Where? Où ?	How many? Combien ?
------------	-------------	-----------------	---------------	----------------	-------------	---------------------

Grammar/pronunciation homophone	Grammar gender	Grammar agreement of adjective
A <b>homophone</b> is a word that sounds exactly the same as another word, when the words are pronounced, e.g. <i>la mer, la mère</i> .	All nouns in French have a grammatical <b>gender</b> , masculine or feminine. When an adjective describes a noun, the adjective must agree with the gender of the noun.	When an <b>adjective</b> describes a feminine noun, it must agree by adding 'e', unless it already ends in 'e', eg <i>un perroquet gris</i> <i>une baleine grise</i>

Grammar questions	Grammar conjunction
A <b>spoken question</b> has rising intonation. A <b>written question</b> ends with a question mark. A <b>question</b> can be made using a question word.	A <b>conjunction</b> 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 <b>compound sentence</b> .

## Previous learning:

A cognate is a word in two languages that looks or sounds similar, and has the same meaning.

Liaison is the pronunciation of a final consonant (that is usually silent), when followed by a vowel.



## New learning:

### Knowledge about France and the UK

- The time in Paris, France is one hour ahead of London, UK.
- The time in Belfast, Cardiff, Edinburgh, London, and throughout the UK, is always the same. It is one hour behind Paris and all places in France.



Qu'est-ce que c'est ?

C'est un parc.

Quand il est une heure à Paris, quelle heure est-il à Londres ?

Quand il est une heure à Paris, il est minuit à Londres.

Il est midi



Il est minuit



## Rouge Module 1 2022 2023

treize	13	quand	when
quatorze	14	une seconde	a second
quinze	15	une minute	a minute
seize	16	une heure	an hour
dix-sept	17	une journée / un jour	a day
dix-huit	18	une semaine	a week
dix-neuf	19	un mois	a month
vingt	20	une année / un an	a year
vingt et un	21		

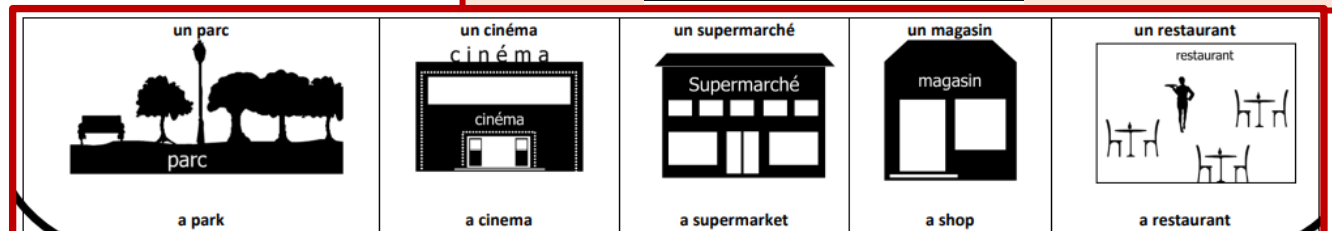
Grammar questions using inversion	Grammar clause	Grammar sentence
Questions can be formed by inverting the verb and pronoun. In writing, a hyphen is put in between the verb and pronoun, e.g. <i>Il est quelle heure ?</i> becomes <i>Quelle heure est-il ?</i>	A <b>clause</b> is a group of words that can form a sentence, or part of a sentence. It always contains a verb. A <b>main clause</b> can stand alone and makes sense on its own. A <b>subordinate clause</b> cannot stand alone and is incomplete by itself.	A <b>simple sentence</b> is made up of one clause. A <b>complex sentence</b> is made up of at least two clauses: main and subordinate.

**Pronunciation**  
the grapheme **qu**

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.

**Grammar**  
cognate and false friend

A **cognate** is a word in two languages that looks or sounds similar, and has the same meaning. A **false friend** is a word in two languages that looks or sounds similar, but does not have the same meaning.



## Previous learning:

treize	13
quatorze	14
quinze	15
seize	16
dix-sept	17
dix-huit	18
dix-neuf	19
vingt	20
vingt et un	21

**12.00**  
noon

Il est midi.

**12.00**  
midnight

Il est minuit.

Que vois-tu ?

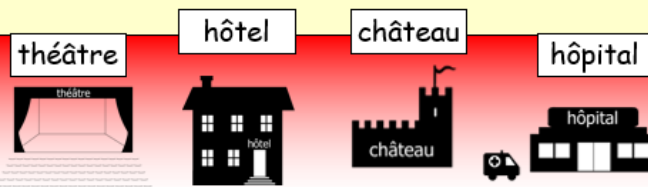
## New learning:

### The circumflex accent.

This accent can appear over any vowel - a, e, i, o or u.

It can mean that there used to be a letter 's' in the word, that has now fallen silent and vanished from the spelling.

The same words in English have usually kept the lost consonant.



## Rouge Module 2 2022 2023

vingt-deux	22	trente et un	31
vingt-trois	23	trente-deux	32
vingt-quatre	24	trente-trois	33
vingt-cinq	25	trente-quatre	34
vingt-six	26	trente-cinq	35
vingt-sept	27	trente-six	36
vingt-huit	28	trente-sept	37
vingt-neuf	29	trente-huit	38
trente	30	trente-neuf	39

Adjectives	
petit	small
grand	big
Time phrases	
et demi	half past
et demie	half past
et quart	quarter past

Grammar agreement	Grammar position of adjective	Grammar compound word
The word <i>heure</i> is a <b>feminine</b> noun; <i>midi</i> and <i>minuit</i> are <b>masculine</b> nouns. As <i>demi</i> is an adjective, it must <b>agree</b> with the noun it follows, eg <i>deux heures et demie</i> <i>midi et demi</i>	Most adjectives follow the noun (e.g. adjectives of colour), but some (e.g. <i>petit</i> and <i>grand</i> ) <b>precede</b> the noun, as English adjectives do, eg <i>un petit café</i> , <i>un grand hôtel</i> .	These are words created by combining more than one word. Some compound words are joined by a hyphen, eg <i>vingt-deux</i> .

Grammar compound sentence	Pronunciation the phoneme [ɛ]
A <b>compound sentence</b> is formed by joining 2 main (or independent) clauses, linked by a <b>coordinating conjunction</b> , eg <i>À Jolieville, il y a un petit parc et un grand cinéma, mais il n'y a pas d'hôpital.</i>	This phoneme can be represented in writing by the graphemes 'in', 'im' and 'aim', eg <i>vin</i> , <i>vingt</i> .

Il est quelle heure ?

**1:15** Il est une heure et quart.

**2:15** Il est deux heures et quart.

**3:15** Il est trois heures et quart.

**1:30** Il est une heure et demie.

**2:30** Il est deux heures et demie.

**3:30** Il est trois heures et demie.

In English, the negative adverb **not** is used, e.g. *There is **not** a castle*, or *There **isn't** a castle*.  
In French, the negative adverb consists of two words, **ne...pas**, which wrap around the verb.

Il n'y a pas de château.

There **isn't** a castle.

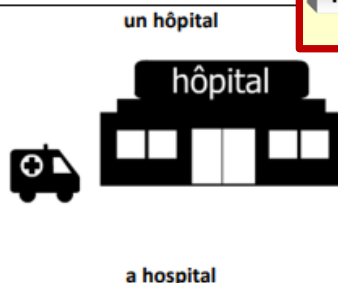
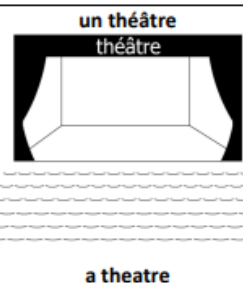
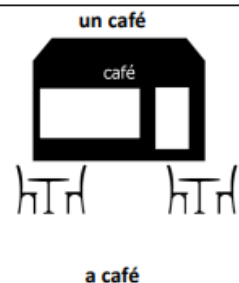
Quelle heure est-il ?

Il est quatre heures et demie.

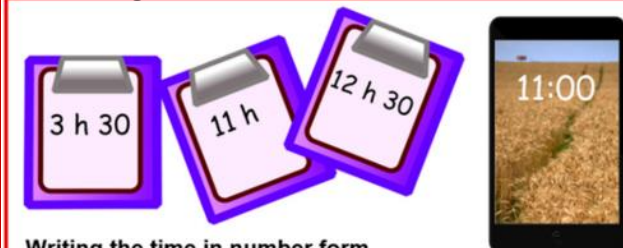
Je vois un café, un théâtre, un hôtel, un château et un hôpital.

**12.30** Il est midi et demi.

**12.30** Il est minuit et demi.



## Knowledge about France...



### 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.



## Previous learning:

Grammar clause	Grammar complex sentence	Grammar subordinate clause
A <b>clause</b> 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.	A <b>complex sentence</b> is made up of a main and a subordinate clause.	A <b>subordinate clause</b> does not make sense as a sentence on its own. It gives extra information about the main clause.

Grammar brun / marron	Grammar indefinite article
These both mean brown, but <b>brun</b> is used with hair and <b>marron</b> with eyes. Brun obeys the normal rules of agreement, but marron is invariable.	In English, the <b>indefinite article</b> can often be omitted in the plural, but it can't be omitted in French, e.g. <u>des chaussures</u> = shoes.

## Tricolore Module 5 2022 2023

## New learning:



Quel temps fait-il?

il fait chaud



it's hot/ warm

il fait froid



it's cold

il pleut



it's raining

il y a du soleil



it's sunny

il neige



it's snowing

il y a du vent



it's windy



J'ai les yeux bleus.

J'ai les yeux marron.

J'ai les yeux verts.

J'ai les yeux gris.

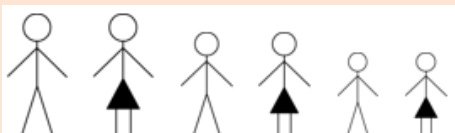


J'ai les cheveux blonds.

J'ai les cheveux bruns.

J'ai les cheveux roux.

J'ai les cheveux noirs.



Je suis grand.

Je suis petit.

Je suis grande.

Je suis petite.

Quand il y a du soleil,  
j'aime porter un t-shirt,  
un short, des sandales et des  
lunettes de soleil.

Quand il y a du soleil,  
tu aimes t'habiller  
comment ?

Tu aimes t'habiller comment ?	What do you like to wear?
j'aime porter	I like to wear...
un t-shirt	a tee-shirt
un pull	a jumper
une robe	a dress
une veste	a jacket
un jean	jeans
un pantalon	trousers
un short	shorts
une jupe	a skirt
des chaussures	shoes
des bottes	boots
des baskets	trainers
une casquette	a cap
un manteau	a coat
une écharpe	a scarf
des gants	gloves
un bonnet	a woolly hat
des sandales	sandals
des lunettes de soleil	sunglasses
un maillot de bain	swimming costume or swimming trunks

## Fronted adverbials:

Après l'école,  
Le week-end,  
Quand il neige,  
Quand il y a du soleil,  
Quand il y a du vent,  
Quand il pleut,  
Quand il fait froid,  
Quand il fait chaud,

## Knowledge about France...

France is a leading country in the **fashion design industry**.  
Famous names include *Christian Dior*, *Coco Chanel* and *Yves Saint Laurent*.

Météo-France is the French  
national meteorological  
service.



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.

It is also an occasion to present lily-of-the-valley flowers to loved ones.



**Year B**  
**2023 2024**



### Previous learning:

Some children will have learned the numbers 0 - 6 in French:

zéro 0	quatre 4
un 1	cinq 5
deux 2	six 6
trois 3	

They will have knowledge of some famous landmarks in Paris.

They have learned some basic classroom instructions.

Most children will have learned how to say the capital cities of the countries which make up the UK and of France.

Children will know how to ask some simple questions using 'c'est'.

Some children will have learned the French alphabet.



Aiskew, Leeming Bar  
Church of England Primary School  
educated in love and growing together  
to become lifelong learners

### New learning:

Bleu  
Module 3  
2023 2024

Bonne Année !	Happy New Year !
ou	or
voyelle	vowel
consonne	consonant
la Statue de la Liberté	the Statue of Liberty
le Sacré-Cœur	the Basilica of the Sacred Heart
Sautez !	jump!
Courez !	run!
Marchez !	walk!
Marchez sur la pointe des pieds !	walk on tip-toe !
no.	a written abbreviation, meaning "number", used in both French and English.
sept	7
huit	8
neuf	9
dix	10



la Statue de la  
Liberté



le  
Sacré-Cœur

We will practise using  
the co-ordinating  
conjunction: **ou (or)**.

In English writing we use number labels like this: no.1, no.2, etc, but when speaking we say number 1, number 2, etc.

The abbreviation no. comes from the Latin word numero.

In French we also use the written abbreviation no.1, no.2, etc and we also use it when speaking: numéro un, numéro deux, etc.

Grammar conjunction	Grammar capital letters	Grammar shared word	Grammar and spelling ligature
A conjunction can be used to link two words or phrases together. The French conjunction <b>ou</b> means the same as the English conjunction <b>or</b> , and is used in the same way.	In English and French, it is usual to capitalise the names of monuments or landmarks, e.g. <i>the Eiffel Tower</i> , <i>la Tour Eiffel</i> .	The abbreviation <b>no.</b> is used as a number label in both English and French (e.g. No. 1). Its origin is the Latin word <i>numero</i> .	A ligature is two or more connected letters to indicate a single sound. The ligature 'œ' occurs in French words such as <i>cœur</i> (heart), <i>sœur</i> (sister), <i>œuf</i> (egg), <i>œuvre</i> (work) and <i>œil</i> (eye). Ligatures used to be included in English words such as <i>phoenix</i> , <i>foetus</i> and <i>œdema</i> , but their use has fallen out of favour and they are rarely seen in current written English.

### Previous learning:

All children will know the names of key buildings found in Paris. They will also know how to use the phrase *numéro deux* etc.

Some children will be confident using the fronted adverbial *À Paris* and some children will know the verb *il y a*.

Some children will have met the adverb *aussi* before.

Bleu  
Module 4  
2023 2024

We will practise using the co-ordinating conjunction: *et* (and) and writing a list using *et* and commas.






### New learning:

les Bouquinistes	the booksellers by the River Seine
le Canal Saint-Martin	St. Martin's Canal
la Seine	the River Seine
l'Opéra	the Opera
le Musée du Quai Branly	the Quai Branly Museum
le Centre Pompidou	the Pompidou Centre

À Paris	In Paris
il y a	there is / there are
aussi	also
onze	11
douze	12

À Paris, il y a la Tour Eiffel, le Louvre *et* l'Opéra.



Adverb	Verb	Noun
À Paris,	il y a	la Tour Eiffel.
		le Sacré-Cœur.
		la Seine.
		les Bouquinistes.
		le Canal Saint-Martin.
		la Statue de la Liberté.

les Bouquinistes	le Canal Saint-Martin	la Seine	l'Opéra	le Musée du Quai Branly	le Centre Pompidou
					

Grammar verb	Grammar adverb	Grammar fronted adverbial	Grammar / Speaking intonation	Grammar / Writing punctuation
A verb can express an <b>action</b> or a <b>state of being</b> in a sentence	An <b>adverb</b> is a word or phrase that tells us more about the time, place or manner of the action described in the rest of the sentence. (It tells us more about the verb).	When an <b>adverbial phrase</b> is used as a sentence opener, it must be followed by a <b>comma</b> (in both French and English).	Intonation describes how we can use our voice to help convey meaning in a sentence, and can highlight aspects of grammatical structure.	In written sentences a <b>comma</b> is used to separate words in a series, and to represent intonation present in spoken language.

### Previous learning:

All children will have met the verb phrase **il y a** and the conjunction **et**.

All children will have knowledge of some places in Paris which they can use in a simple sentence.

All children will know simple greetings e.g. **Bonjour!**

Most children will have learned the adverbial phrase **dans le jardin**.

Some children will know the key questions:

Comment tu t'appelles ?

Tu as quel âge ?

Tu habites où ?

Quelle est la capitale du Royaume-Uni ?



Aiskew, Leeming Bar  
Church of England Primary School  
Equipped in love and growing together  
to become lifelong learners

## Blanc Module 6 2023 2024

### New learning:

un arbre	a tree	une pelouse	a lawn
un banc	a bench	des chaises	chairs
un parasol	a parasol	des fleurs	flowers
une piscine	a swimming-pool	un appartement	a flat
une table	a table	une maison	a house
une terrasse	a patio	une chambre	a bedroom

We will be using the co-ordinating conjunction: **mais** (but).

Module 6

Qu' est-ce qu'il y a dans ton jardin ?



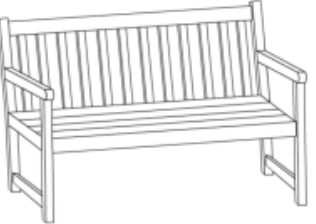


Adverbial phrase  
Dans mon jardin,

Verb  
il y a  
il n'y a pas

Noun

Conjunction  
et  
mais

Dans mon jardin, il y a **des fleurs** et **des arbres**, mais il n'y a pas **de pelouse**.

Grammar possessive adjective	Grammar possessive adjective and gender	Grammar negative adverb and indefinite article	Grammar negative adverb and elision	
A <b>possessive adjective</b> shows who owns or possesses the following noun, eg my garden, your house.	In French, a <b>possessive adjective</b> must agree with the noun by gender and number: my = <i>mon, ma, mes</i> ; your = <i>ton, ta, tes</i> .	The <b>indefinite articles</b> <i>un, une</i> and <i>des</i> must change to <i>de</i> when they follow a <b>negative adverb</b> . This applies to all nouns, whether singular or plural, e.g. <i>il n'y a pas de chaises</i> .	<i>de</i> must become <i>d'</i> if followed by a vowel, e.g. <i>il n'y a pas d'arbres</i> .	
<p>des fleurs</p> 	<p>une table</p> 	<p>un banc</p> 	<p>des chaises</p> 	<p>un arbre</p> 



**Previous learning:**  
All children will have met the definite articles **le, la and l'.**

Most children will have come across the preposition **à** but in a different context e.g. meaning **in** as in **À Paris.**  
They will also be familiar with a range of times.  
They will also be aware that times are different around the world.

Some children will know about how Paris is split into **arrondissements** and will know about ordinal numbers.

Paris is divided into 'arrondissements'. These are administrative districts. There are 20 in total.



Rouge  
Module 5  
2023 2024

les jours de la semaine	days of the week
lundi	Monday
mardi	Tuesday
mercredi	Wednesday
jeudi	Thursday
vendredi	Friday
samedi	Saturday
dimanche	Sunday

Number		Question and answer	
cinquante	50	Où vas-tu ?	Where are you going?
Time		Je vais à la...	I'm going to the...
à quelle heure... ?	at what time... ?	Je vais au...	I'm going to the...
à une heure	at one o'clock	Je vais à l'...	I'm going to the...

New learning:

Grammar preposition	Pronunciation and spelling preposition	Knowledge about France pronoun	Knowledge about France verb	Grammar adverb
A <b>preposition</b> tells us <u>when</u> or <u>where</u> something is, e.g. <u>at 3 o'clock she is going to the library.</u> The preposition <b>à</b> is used before the names of towns and cities, e.g. <u>j'habite à Paris, je vais à Londres.</u>	The <b>preposition à</b> can be used with all forms of the definite article, e.g. <i>je vais à la piscine, je vais à l'hôpital</i> . If the definite article is <b>le</b> , the preposition combines with it to form a new word – <b>au</b> , e.g., <i>je vais au café</i> .	A <b>pronoun</b> 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. The French pronoun <b>je</b> is the equivalent of the English pronoun <b>I</b> .	A <b>verb</b> 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.	An <b>adverb of time</b> answers the question "When?" An <b>adverb of place</b> answers the question "Where?" An adverb can tell us when or where the action is taking place, e.g. <i>Je vais à la patinoire à cinq heures</i> . An adverbial phrase often consists of a preposition and a noun, or noun phrase.
Grammar the definite article	Grammar the definite article	Grammar days of the week	Etymology days of the week	World Clocks and Time Zones time across the world
The <b>definite article</b> is used with the names of countries ( <i>l'Angleterre, le Pays de Galles, la France</i> ) and with the names of monuments ( <i>l'Île de la Cité, le Louvre, la Tour Eiffel</i> ).	The <b>definite article</b> can also be used with the names of buildings and places in a town: <i>l'hôpital, la banque, le parc</i> .	In English, days of the week are considered proper nouns, and are written with a capital letter. In French, the days of the week are not written with a capital letter, unless they are the first word in a sentence.	The Romans named the days after the planets. The Latin <i>dies</i> means 'day'; <i>dies Lunae</i> means 'day of the Moon'. The letters <i>di</i> in the French words are a vestige of the Latin word.	The time in France is usually one hour later than the time in the UK. The time in Sydney is 10 hours ahead of the time in Paris.



## Previous learning:

All children will know that days of the week in French only have a capital letter if they start a sentence.

All children know the numbers 1-12 in French.

All children know the definite article **le**.

Most children will know the numbers 13 - 39 in French.

Some children will have met a circumflex accent before and know that historically, there was a letter there which has now disappeared e.g. *hôtel* and *hôpital*.

## Tricolore Module 1 2023 2024

## New learning:

les mois de l'année		the months of the year		Asking how someone is	
janvier	January	juillet	July	Ça va ?	How are you?
février	February	août	August	Comment ça va ?	
mars	March	septembre	September	Comment vas-tu ?	
avril	April	octobre	October	Ça va, et toi ?	I'm fine, thanks.
mai	May	novembre	November	Ça va	
juin	June	décembre	December	Oui, ça va	
Greeting				Ça va bien, merci	
Salut !	Hi!				



Upper-case	capital letter	Majuscule
Lower-case	small letter	Minuscule

The terms *upper case* and *lower case* originate from the early days of the printing press, when the letter blocks were stored in cases.

The cases containing the capital letters were higher up than those containing the smaller letters. This way of organising the letters made it easier for the printer to set the type.



In France, Remembrance day is called *Le jour du Souvenir* and people wear a blue cornflower called *le bleuet*.

Grammar informal speech	Grammar question tag	Grammar capitalisation	Grammar upper and lower case	Knowledge about France numerical date format	Grammar numbers in the date
There is a difference between vocabulary typical of informal and formal speech, e.g. <i>Salut, ça va</i> and <i>et toi ?</i> are informal.	<i>Et toi ?</i> is a question tag that can ask the same question that has just been asked, or can ask a question based on a statement. There is no simple equivalent in English.	The months of the year begin with a capital letter in English. In French, the months only begin with a capital letter if they are the first word in the sentence.	The terms <b>upper case</b> and <b>lower case</b> originate from the early days of the printing press, when the letter blocks were stored in cases.	In the UK, France and the rest of Europe, the numerical date format is DD.MM.YY or DD.MM.YYYY	In English, <b>ordinal numbers</b> are used when saying the date. In French, <b>cardinal numbers</b> are used, except on the first day of the month: <i>le premier février</i> .
<b>Grammar</b> written form of the date		<b>Grammar</b> writing the date on the board		<b>Spelling</b> circumflex accent	<b>Pronunciation / spelling</b> the cedilla (ç)
In English, ordinal numbers with letter suffixes are used when writing the date by hand, but letter suffixes are not used when word processing. In French, cardinal numbers are used when writing the date by hand, and when word processing, with the exception of the first day of the month: <i>le 1er mai, le 2 mai</i> .		If the day of the week is not 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.		The circumflex is used over any vowel to show that a historical letter has disappeared from the word, e.g. the 's' from August → <i>août</i> .	The cedilla is placed underneath the letter 'c' to show that it is pronounced like an 's' rather than a 'k' (e.g. <i>façade</i> ).

Beneath the Arc de Triomphe is the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier from World War I. It has an eternal flame that burns in memory of the dead who were never identified (now in both world wars).



## Tricolore Module 2 2023 2024

Tu peux épeler ton nom ?	Can you spell your name?	On parle quelles langues au Royaume-Uni ?	Which languages are spoken in the UK?
Tu es de quelle nationalité ?	What nationality are you?	On parle l'anglais, le gallois, le gaélique écossais et le cornique.	English, Welsh, Scottish Gaelic and Cornish are spoken.
Je suis	I am	Est-ce que tu parles d'autres langues ?	Can you speak any other languages?
français(e)	French	Avec qui ?	With whom?
britannique	British	Quelle est ton adresse ?	What is your address?
anglais(e)	English	À bientôt !	See you soon!
écossais(e)	Scottish		
gallois(e)	Welsh		

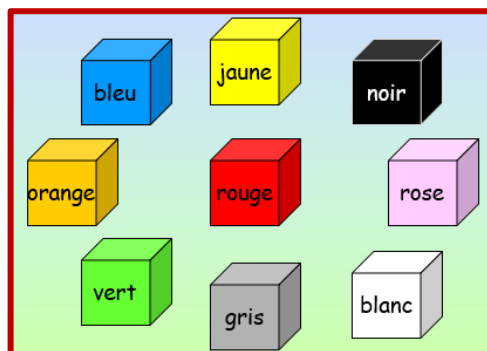
### Previous learning:

All children will know that days of the week and months of the year in French only have a capital letter if they start a sentence.

Most children will know a range of colours.

Some children will know how to use a bilingual dictionary.

### New learning:



un feutre 	un cahier 	un dictionnaire 	un pinceau 
a marker pen	an exercise book	a dictionary	a paintbrush
un crayon 	un stylo 	une trousse 	une gomme 
a pencil	a pen	to borrow a book	a rubber
une règle 	des ciseaux 		
a ruler	scissors		

Grammar adjective	Grammar the pronoun on	Grammar plural nouns	Grammar noun + adjective	Grammar alphabet	Knowledge about France festivals
Words that describe <b>nationality</b> are adjectives, e.g. <i>je suis britannique</i> .	<i>On</i> is an impersonal <b>pronoun</b> ; when French uses <i>on</i> , English sometimes uses the passive voice of the verb.	Regular plurals add 's'. Nouns that end in <i>-eau</i> in the singular form their plural by adding 'x', e.g. <i>un gâteau</i> → <i>des gâteaux</i> .	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'.	The French and English alphabets are identical in appearance, & have 26 letters.	The date of <i>la Fête de Saint Nicolas</i> is 6 December. The date of <i>la Veille de Noël</i> is 24 December. The date of <i>le Jour de Noël</i> is 25 December.
Grammar invariable adjectives			Dictionary Skills		
Some colour adjectives are derived from nouns, such as animals, flowers, fruits, gems, and metals, and are usually <b>invariable</b> , e.g. <i>orange</i> . 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. <i>rose</i> .			A <b>bilingual</b> dictionary contains equivalent words in 2 languages. <b>Headwords</b> are usually shown in colour, in French in one half of the dictionary and in English in the other, listed in alphabetical order. Each <b>entry</b> in a dictionary begins with a headword.		

Formal language	Informal language
In a formal situation, we use <b>s'il vous plaît</b> , when speaking to one person or more than one person. It is also used informally when speaking to more than one person.	In an informal situation, we use <b>s'il te plaît</b> , when speaking to one person only.