

Year A
2024 2025

Previous learning:

Some children will have learned to read and say the numbers to 49 in French. Children who have strong previous knowledge will be encouraged to spell accurately from memory.

Some children will have knowledge of some famous landmarks in Paris and know why they are famous.

Some 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 to say, read and listen to classroom instructions.

New learning:

**Bleu
Module 1
2024 2025**

Bonjour !	Hello
Au revoir !	Good-bye
monsieur / madame / Nounours / les enfants	(when speaking to a man / to a woman / to Teddy / to children)
un, deux, trois	one, two, three
la France	France
Paris	Paris
la Tour Eiffel	the Eiffel Tower
l'Arc de Triomphe	the Arc de Triomphe
le Louvre	the Louvre Museum
la Tour Montparnasse	the Montparnasse Tower

Classroom instructions

Écoutez !	Listen!
Regardez !	Look!
Taisez-vous !	Be quiet!
Croisez les bras !	Fold your arms!
Asseyez-vous !	Sit down !



Comment ça s'écrit ? How is that spelt?

P majuscule - a - r - i - s

N majuscule - o - u - n - o - u - r - s

Knowledge about Paris...

la Tour Eiffel 	l'Arc de Triomphe 	le Louvre 	la Tour Montparnasse 
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la France 	Paris 
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Pronunciation silent final consonant	Pronunciation the phoneme [y] or /u/	Pronunciation the phoneme [ɛ̃] as in un.	Grammar nouns	Grammar capital letters
When a French word ends with a consonant, it is almost always silent, e.g. the 's' in <i>Paris</i> .	The phoneme [y] does not exist in standard English. It is the sound made by the alphabet letter 'u', and can be heard in the question <i>Comment tu t'appelles ?</i>	The phoneme [ɛ̃] is a nasal vowel. The letters 'un' here form a digraph, so the 'n' should not be sounded out.	Nouns are types of words that can name people, places or things. <i>Paris</i> and <i>la France</i> are names of places. The noun <i>Nounours</i> is the name of a teddy bear	<i>Paris</i> and <i>la France</i> are spelt with capital letters. Place names are given a capital letter. <i>Nounours</i> is spelt with a capital letter. Personal names have a capital letter.

Previous learning:

Some children will have learned to read and say the numbers to 49 in French.

Some children will know how to say, read and listen to the countries of the UK.

Some children will know how to use the question/answer 'c'est'.

Children who have strong previous knowledge in the above will be encouraged to spell accurately from memory.

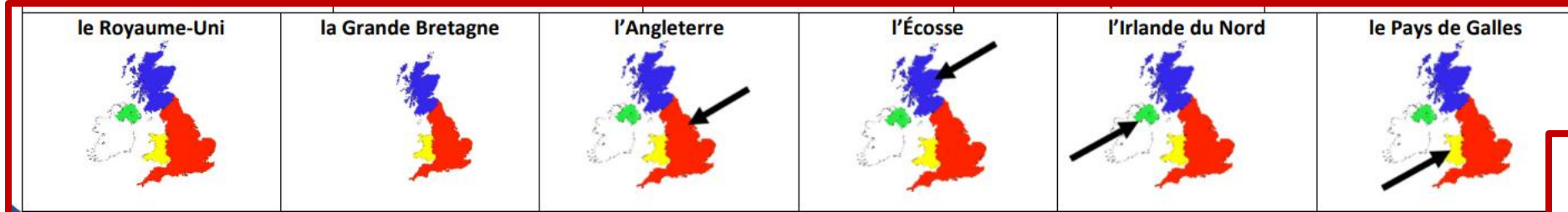


New learning:

**Bleu
Module 2
2024 2025**

le Royaume-Uni	the UK
la Grande Bretagne	Great Britain
l'Angleterre	England
l'Écosse	Scotland
l'Irlande du Nord	Northern Ireland
le Pays de Galles	Wales
Belfast	Belfast
Cardiff	Cardiff
Édimbourg	Edinburgh
Londres	London

Quelle est la capitale de... ?	What is the capital of... ?
C'est + noun.	It's...
C'est + noun ?	Is it... ?
oui	yes
non	no
zéro	0
quatre	4
cinq	5
six	6



Pronunciation silent final consonant	Grammar sentence opener	Grammar proper noun	Grammar nouns	Grammar capital letters
When a French word ends with a consonant, it is almost always silent, e.g. the [d] in <i>l'Irlande du Nord</i> and the [s] in <i>le Pays de Galles</i> .	<i>C'est</i> can mean <i>It is</i> or <i>This is</i> . It can be used as a sentence opener when talking about people, places or things. <i>C'est</i> can mean <i>Is it?</i> or <i>Is this?</i> Tone of voice is used to make this sound like a question.	Nouns are types of words that can name people, places or things. The nouns <i>Belfast</i> , <i>Cardiff</i> , <i>Édimbourg</i> and <i>Londres</i> are names of places. A proper noun is a name given to individual people or places..	Nouns are types of words that can name people, places or things. The nouns <i>le Royaume-Uni</i> , <i>la Grande Bretagne</i> , <i>l'Angleterre</i> , <i>l'Écosse</i> , <i>l'Irlande du Nord</i> and <i>le Pays de Galles</i> are place names.	The names of towns and countries are given a capital letter in both English and French. The first word of a sentence is given a capital letter in both English and French.

A bilingual dictionary contains equivalent words in two languages. **Headwords** are listed in alphabetical order.

Blanc Module 5
2024 2025

New learning:

Previous learning:
Some children will know the word 'où'.

Some children will have met the indefinite article 'des'.

Some children will have be able to explain what elision is.

All children have knowledge of various famous landmarks around Paris.

Question words / Questions and answers				Subject pronouns	
Où est... ?	Where is... ?	Tu aimes...?	Do you like...?	il	he / it
il est... / elle est...	it is...	j'aime...	I like...	elle	she / it
Quel est ton animal préféré ?	What is your favourite animal?	je n'aime pas...	I don't like...	Adverbial pronoun	
Mon animal préféré, c'est...	My favourite animal is...	Tu aimes quels animaux ?	Which animals do you like?	en	of them (replaces <i>de+noun phrase</i>)
		Il y a combien de...?	How many ... are there?	Plural indefinite article	
				des	some, any (or can be omitted in English)

Knowledge about Paris...



Île de la Cité is an island in the river Seine in the centre of Paris. It is the home of Notre-Dame cathedral, and the royal chapel of Sainte-Chapelle. It is also the site of the city's oldest surviving bridge, the Pont Neuf.

The Conciergerie is a former courthouse and prison in Paris, on the Île de la Cité. It was originally part of the former royal palace, the Palais de la Cité. During the French Revolution, 2,780 prisoners, including Marie Antoinette, were imprisoned, tried and sentenced at the Conciergerie, then sent to different sites to be executed by the guillotine. It is now a national monument and museum.

La Sainte-Chapelle is a royal chapel within the medieval Palais de la Cité, on the Île de la Cité. It was commissioned by King Louis IX of France to house his collection of Passion relics, including Christ's Crown of Thorns.

Grammar	Grammar	Grammar	Grammar	Pronunciation + spelling
subject pronoun	verb	plural form of noun	negative adverb	elision
A noun can be replaced by a pronoun : masculine singular nouns by <i>il</i> , and feminine singular nouns by <i>elle</i> . The plural forms are <i>ils</i> and <i>elles</i> .	A verb can describe an action or a state of being. The French verb <i>est</i> means <i>is</i> . The plural form, <i>sont</i> , means <i>are</i> .	A French noun generally adds 's' in the plural . The determiner must match the plural form of the noun, e.g. <i>les furets</i> , <i>les chats</i> . A numeral can be a determiner , e.g. <i>deux coccinelles</i> , <i>trois chats</i> .	A negative adverb changes a positive statement into a negative one. In English, the adverb <i>not</i> is used. In French, the adverb <i>ne...pas</i> is wrapped around the verb, e.g. <i>j'aime / je n'aime pas</i> .	Elision is the omission of a sound or syllable when speaking. When elision occurs in speaking, the written form uses an apostrophe to replace the missing letter(s), eg <i>c'est</i> .

Previous learning:

Some children will have met places around a town.

Children who have strong previous knowledge in the above will be encouraged to spell accurately from memory.

**Rouge Module 3
2024 2025**



New learning:

To use the adjectives petit/petite and grand/grande accurately so that the adjective has adjectival agreement with the noun it is describing e.g. **une petite** banque, **un grand** restaurant.

un arrondissement	district in Paris
Ordinal number	
le premier	the first (masculine)
la première	the first (feminine)
le 1 ^{er}	1 st
Time phrase	
moins le quart	quarter to

Grammar cardinal and ordinal numbers	Pronunciation and spelling adjectival agreement	Knowledge about France un arrondissement	Knowledge about France la Poste	Knowledge about France la SNCF
A cardinal number represents quantity; it tells us how many, e.g. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. An ordinal number tells the position of something in a list, such as 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th.	When qualifying a feminine noun, an adjective must show that it agrees. Unless it already ends in e, it adds e. This can change the pronunciation, eg <i>verte</i> , <i>grise</i> .	Un arrondissement is an administrative district in a large city; there are 20 in Paris.	La Poste is the name of the public postal service company in France, similar to Royal Mail in the UK. Une poste/la poste is also the name of the post office in the local community.	SNCF is France's national state-owned railway company.

<p>une mairie</p> <p>a town hall</p>	<p>une poste</p> <p>a post office</p>
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<p>New York</p> <p>New York</p>	<p>Sydney</p> <p>Sydney</p>	<p>Moscou</p> <p>Moscow</p>	<p>Tokyo</p> <p>Tokyo</p>
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<p>une piscine</p> <p>piscine a swimming pool</p>	<p>une gare</p> <p>a railway station</p>	<p>une banque</p> <p>a bank</p>
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Previous learning:

Some children will have met places around a town.

Some children have met the sub-ordinating conjunction 'quand'.

Some children have met the numbers 0 - 49.

Children who have strong previous knowledge in the above will be encouraged to spell accurately from memory.

New learning:

Rouge Module 4 2024 2025



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"Rooted in love and growing together
to become lifelong learners"

Writing a letter

Chère amie	Dear friend (to a girl)	malheureusement	unfortunately
Cher ami	Dear friend (to a boy)	écris-moi pour me le dire	write to me to tell me
c'est bien !	it's good/nice!	pour les touristes	for the tourists
c'est super !	it's super!	Number	
c'est très intéressant !	it's very interesting!	quarante	40








Une pharmacie is a chemist's. A green cross is often displayed outside the shop. Pharmacies in France offer first aid and medical advice. The staff are highly trained. When people feel under the weather, they might visit the *pharmacie* first, rather than go straight to the doctor.

Quarante	40
Quarante et un	41
Quarante-deux	42
Quarante-trois	43
Quarante-quatre	44
Quarante-cinq	45
Quarante-six	46
Quarante-sept	47
Quarante-huit	48
Quarante-neuf	49

Grammar complex sentence	Grammar compound sentence	Grammar conjunction	Grammar ordinal numbers	Letter-writing convention letter salutation
A complex sentence is formed when we join 2 clauses with a connective: a main (or 'independent') clause, and a subordinate (or 'dependent') clause.	A compound sentence is formed when we join two main clauses with a connective.	A subordinating conjunction (e.g. when, if, because, since, although) introduces a subordinate clause. A co-ordinating conjunction (and, but, so, or) links two words or phrases together as an equal pair	An ordinal number is usually formed by adding the suffix <i>ième</i> to the cardinal number, eg <i>deuxième, troisième, quatrième</i> .	In English, the usual letter salutation is <i>Dear</i> . In French, it is <i>Cher</i> to a male recipient, and <i>Chère</i> to a female recipient.

Use the sub-ordinating conjunction 'quand' (when).

<p>une bibliothèque</p>  <p>bibliothèque</p> <p>a library</p>	<p>une école</p>  <p>école</p> <p>a school</p>	<p>une église</p>  <p>église</p> <p>a church</p>	<p>une patinoire</p>  <p>patinoire</p> <p>an ice rink</p>	<p>une pharmacie</p>  <p>pharmacie</p> <p>a chemist's</p>
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Previous learning:

Some children will have met different prepositions.

Some children know some French verbs.

All children will have knowledge of famous landmarks around Paris and the UK.

Tricolore Module 6 2024 2025



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to become lifelong learners*

New learning:

Grammar pronoun	Grammar subject	Grammar preposition	Grammar aimer + infinitive	Grammar le future proche
A pronoun can replace a noun.	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.	A preposition indicates location in space and time. In space, it shows <u>where</u> something is, e.g. <i>dans la mer</i> . In time, it indicates <u>when</u> something is, e.g. <i>à huit heures et demie</i> . Prepositions are usually followed by a noun or a pronoun, and a prepositional phrase can function as an adverbial in a sentence.	A conjugated form of the verb aimer can be used with an infinitive to express what somebody likes doing.	A conjugated form of the verb aller can be used with an infinitive to express what somebody is going to do. This tense is known as le future proche .

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*. *Liberté, égalité, fraternité*, French for "liberty, equality, fraternity", is the national motto of France.



Boules and Pétanque are popular games, a type of bowls. Most towns have areas in the centre which are free to use where people meet regularly to play.

Adverb of time	Translation
ce week-end	this weekend
après l'école	after school
pendant les vacances	in the holidays
vendredi prochain	next Friday
Main verb	Translation
je vais	I am going
Infinitive phrase	Translation
faire du vélo	to ride a bike
faire un pique-nique	to have a picnic
faire un château de sable	to build a sandcastle
faire la cuisine	to cook, do the cooking
faire mes devoirs	to do my homework
lire un magazine	to read a magazine
lire un livre	to read a book
prendre le petit-déjeuner	to have breakfast
apprendre un poème	to learn a poem
tondre la pelouse	to mow the lawn
dormir	to sleep

Tricolore
Module 6
continued

2024 2025

Infinitive phrase	Translation	Example
faire du vélo	to ride a bike	il fait du vélo
faire un pique-nique	to have a picnic	elle fait un pique-nique
faire un château de sable	to build a sandcastle	il fait un château de sable
faire la cuisine	to cook, do the cooking	elle fait la cuisine
faire ses devoirs	to do his/her homework	il fait ses devoirs
lire un magazine	to read a magazine	elle lit un magazine
lire un livre	to read a book	il lit un livre
écrire sur son cahier	to write in his/her exercise book	elle écrit dans son cahier
prendre le petit-déjeuner	to have breakfast	il prend le petit-déjeuner
apprendre un poème	to learn a poem	elle apprend un poème
tondre la pelouse	to mow the lawn	il tond la pelouse

dormir	to sleep	elle dort
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jouer au football	to play football	il joue au football
jouer au ballon	to play ball	elle joue au ballon
jouer aux boules avec ses amis	to play boules with his/her friends	il joue aux boules avec ses amis
jouer à un jeu de société	to play a board game	elle joue à un jeu de société
jouer avec le chien	to play with the dog	il joue avec le chien
jouer dans l'eau	to play in the water	elle joue dans l'eau

dessiner	to draw	il dessine
nager	to swim	elle nage
regarder la télé	to watch TV	il regarde la télé
écouter son iPod	to listen to his/her iPod	elle écoute son iPod
écouter une histoire	to listen to a story	il écoute une histoire
ranger sa chambre	to tidy his/her room	elle range sa chambre
parler avec ses parents	to talk with his/her parents	il parle avec ses parents
préparer le déjeuner	to make lunch	elle prépare le déjeuner
manger un sandwich	to eat a sandwich	il mange un sandwich
manger une glace	to eat an ice cream	elle mange une glace
aider sa mère	to help his/her mother	il aide sa mère
aider ses parents	to help his/her parents	elle aide ses parents
laver la voiture	to wash the car	il lave la voiture
travailler à l'ordinateur	to work at the computer	elle travaille à l'ordinateur

Year B
2025 2026

Previous learning:

Some children will have learned to read, say and listen to key human features around Cardiff, Belfast and Edinburgh.

Some children will know about the prepositional phrase 'en' when saying 'in' a country.

Some children will know how to ask someone their age and where they live and give the appropriate response.

Children who have strong previous knowledge in the above will be encouraged to spell accurately from memory.



New learning:

**Bleu
Module 5
2024 2025**

l'Assemblée Nationale	the Welsh Assembly
la bibliothèque	the library
le Centre Titanic	the Titanic Experience
le château	the castle
le Gros Poisson	the Big Fish
l'horloge	the clock
l'hôtel de ville	City Hall
le Parlement	the Scottish Parliament
le stade	the stadium
la Statue de Thanksgiving	the Statue of Thanksgiving
le tramway	the tram
la vieille ville	the old town
le zoo	the zoo
le pont	the bridge

en Angleterre	in England
en Écosse	in Scotland
en France	in France
en Irlande du Nord	in Northern Ireland
au Pays de Galles	in Wales
Tu as quel âge?	How old are you?
J'ai...ans	I am ...years old.
Tu habites où ?	Where do you live?
J'habite...	I live...

Adverbials (prepositional phrases)

en Angleterre *in England*
en Écosse *in Scotland*
en France *in France*
en Irlande du Nord *in Northern Ireland*
au Pays de Galles *in Wales*

Question and answer

Tu as quel âge? *How old are you?*
 J'ai...ans. *I am ... years old.*



Question and answer

Tu habites où ? *Where do you live?*
 J'habite... *I live...*

Grammar talking about age	Grammar translation	Grammar circumflex accent	
In English we say <i>How old <u>are</u> you? I <u>am</u> 7 years old.</i> In French, this idea is expressed as <i>What age <u>do you have</u>? I <u>have</u> 7 years. Tu <u>as</u> quel âge ? J'<u>ai</u> 7 ans.</i>	When we translate from one language to another, we translate ideas, not words.	This accent can appear over any vowel – a, e, i, o or u. The circumflex accent appears in the word <i>âge</i> . 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 <i>château</i> . The circumflex accent shows that there used to be a historical 's' in this word, that has now fallen silent and vanished from the spelling. The same word in English has kept its consonant: <i>castle</i> .

Blanc Module 1 2025 2026

Previous learning
Most children will know the following:

Numbers to at least 6 with some knowing up to 49.

Basic greetings.

Some children will know:









The use of 'c'est' to ask questions and give answers.

Classroom instructions.

New learning: Using a fronted adverbial...



Bonjour !	Hello
Au revoir !	Good-bye
monsieur / madame / Nounours / les enfants	(when speaking to a man / to a woman / to Teddy / to children)
Comment tu t'appelles ?	What is your name?
Je m'appelle....	My name is...
Qu'est-ce que c'est?	What's this? / What is it?
C'est un...ou un...?	Is it a ...or a ... ?
C'est un...	It's a...

un poussin 	un lapin 	un renard 	un canard 	un mouton 	un poisson 	un furet 	un perroquet 
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Écoutez !	Listen!
Regardez !	Look!
Taisez-vous !	Be quiet!
Croisez les bras !	Fold your arms!
Asseyez-vous !	Sit down !
Levez-vous !	Stand up!
Asseyez-vous correctement !	Sit up straight!
Levez le doigt !	Put your hand up!


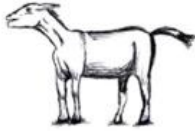
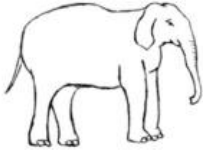

Pronunciation revision	Pronunciation The phoneme [ɔ̃]	Grammar determiner	Grammar noun	Grammar conjunction
Silent final consonant. When a word ends with a consonant, it is usually silent, e.g. the 's' in <i>Paris</i> . The phoneme [ɛ̃] is a nasal vowel. The grapheme 'un' or 'in' is a digraph, so the 'n' is not sounded out. The phoneme [y] is the sound made by the alphabet letter 'u', and can be heard in the question <i>Comment tu t'appelles ?</i>	The phoneme [ɔ̃] as in <i>mouton</i> is a nasal vowel. The grapheme 'on' is a digraph, so the 'n' is not sounded out.	A determiner introduces a noun. A determiner can be a definite article such as <i>le, la, l', les</i> (the), or an indefinite article such as <i>un</i> (a, an).	Nouns are types of words that can name people, places or things. A proper noun is the name of a specific person, place or thing. In both English and French, it starts with a capital letter. A common noun is general rather than specific. It does not start with a capital letter unless it is the first word in the sentence.	A conjunction links two words or phrases together, eg <i>ou</i> (or)... <i>C'est un poussin ou un lapin ?</i>

1	un	7	sept
2	deux	8	huit
3	trois	9	neuf
4	quatre	10	dix
5	cinq	11	onze
6	six	12	douze

Previous learning

All children will know the following:

The use of 'c'est' to ask questions and give answers.

un escargot 	un âne 	un éléphant 	un ours 
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New learning:


C'est quelle couleur ?

rouge ■

bleu ◆

vert ●






jaune ↑



Blanc Module 2 2025 2026

Qu'est-ce qu'il y a dans le jardin?	What is there in the garden?
Tout le monde !	everyone
C'est quelle couleur ?	What colour is this?
bleu	blue
rouge	red
vert	green
jaune	yellow

Knowledge about Paris...

le Jardin du Luxembourg 	le Jardin des Tuileries 	le Jardin des Champs-Élysées 	le Jardin du Palais-Royal 	les Jardins du Trocadéro 
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Un furet bleu

Un poussin jaune.

Un poisson vert.

Un escargot rouge.

In French, most adjectives go after the noun.



Pronunciation Silent final consonant	Pronunciation Liaison	Grammar conjunction	Grammar adjective	Grammar syntax
The final consonant in French words is almost always silent. There are some exceptions to this rule, such as <i>ours</i> , in which the final 's' is sounded out.	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. <i>C'est un éléphant</i> . Similarly in English, It's an <u>e</u> lephant.	A conjunction can link two words or phrases. It can link the final 2 nouns in a sequences, and the final 2 adjectives in a sequence.	An adjective describes a noun. In English, the adjective usually precedes the noun it is describing; in French the adjective usually follows the noun it is describing.	Syntax is the order in which words and phrases are put together to make a meaningful sentence.

Previous learning:

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

Some children will have met these verbs in order to describe what they do in their leisure time.



Rouge Module 6 2025 2026

Paris Arrondissements

le 7 ^{ème} arrondissement	the 7 th arrondissement
le 8 ^{ème} arrondissement	the 8 th arrondissement
le 16 ^{ème} arrondissement	the 16 th arrondissement

New learning:

faire un pique-nique	nager	emprunter un livre	patiner
			
to have a picnic	to swim	to borrow a book	to ice skate

faire des courses	boire une limonade	voir un film	voir une pièce
			
to do the shopping	to have a lemonade	to see a film	to see a play

faire du skate



to go skateboarding

jouer au football



to play football

faire du vélo



to go cycling

jouer au tennis



to play tennis

Knowledge about Paris...

la Fontaine Saint Michel



St. Michael's Fountain

le Jardin des Plantes



the Botanic Gardens

le Musée national du Moyen Âge



National Medieval Museum

le Panthéon



the Pantheon

la Sorbonne



the Sorbonne

Grammar
infinitive

The **infinitive** is the basic, un conjugated 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.

Grammar
infinitive

In English, the infinitive is usually preceded by 'to', eg *to dance, to walk*.
In French, infinitives have 3 possible endings: **-er, -re** and **-ir**, eg *jouer, faire, voir*.

Grammar
conjugated verb

A **conjugated verb** is a verb that has been changed to communicate an idea such as the person or tense.

Grammar
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.

Knowledge about France
immeuble, boulevard

Un immeuble is a multi-storey building, often a block of flats.
Un boulevard is a type of large road, usually running through a city.



Qu'est-ce que tu fais pendant la récréation ?



je parle avec mes camarades

I chat with my friends



je joue avec mes camarades

I play with my friends

Tricolore Module 3 2025 2026



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

Dans la classe de français	In French lessons
Qu'est-ce que tu aimes faire dans la classe de français ?	What do you like doing in French lessons?
parler français	to speak French
chanter	to sing
lire des phrases	to read sentences
écrire des phrases	to write sentences
écouter des histoires	to listen to stories
regarder des films	to watch films
apprendre des comptines	to learn rhymes
en savoir plus sur Paris	to learn about Paris
lire des livres	to read books
jouer à des jeux	to play games
bricoler	to do craft activities



je prends mon goûter

I eat my snack



je parle avec les profs

I chat with the teachers



je vais à la bibliothèque

I go to the library



je vais aux toilettes

I go to the toilet



je joue au football

I play football



Moi aussi !

New learning:

Tu prends le petit déjeuner à quelle heure ?	What time do you have breakfast?
Je prends le petit déjeuner...	I have breakfast...
Tu arrives à l'école à quelle heure ?	What time do you arrive at school ?
J'arrive	I arrive
Les cours commencent à quelle heure ?	What time do lessons start?
la récréation	break-time
le déjeuner, c'est à quelle heure ?	What time is lunch?
L'école finit à quelle heure ?	What time does school finish?

cinquante = 50

Les matières	School Subjects
Quelle est ta matière préférée?	What is your favourite subject ?
l'allemand	German
l'anglais	English
le dessin	art
l'éducation physique	PE
l'espagnol	Spanish
le français	French
la géographie	geography
l'histoire	history
l'informatique	ICT
les maths	maths
la musique	music
les sciences	science

Previous learning:

Some children will know about conjugating verbs.

They will have also met the 4 forms of the definite article: le, la, l' and les.

Some children will know numbers up to 49.

Grammar infinitive	Grammar conjugated verb	Grammar irregular verb	Grammar definite article	Knowledge about France alphabet	Language Learning Strategies
The infinitive is the basic form of the verb. In French, an infinitive is recognisable by its ending: <i>-er, -re or -ir.</i>	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.	An irregular verb does not follow the same rules of conjugation as a regular verb.	In English, the definite article is 'the'. In French, the definite article has 4 possible forms: <i>le, la, l', and les.</i> The definite article is used with the names of school subjects.	<i>Un goûter</i> is a light snack usually eaten in the afternoon, or eaten by school children at morning break time. The date of <i>le Jour de l'An</i> is 1 January. The date of <i>le Jour des Rois</i> is 6 January.	I can use English prompts in a speaking frame to help me recall French phrases, and to hold a conversation.

Festivals

<i>le Jour de l'An</i>	New Year's Day
<i>le Jour des Rois</i>	Epiphany

Tu viens comment à l'école ?



Je viens à l'école...



à vélo	à pied	à trottinette
by bicycle	on foot	by scooter
en taxi	en autobus	en voiture
by taxi	by bus	by car

Knowledge about France...

In France people share a king cake. In northern France the cake is called a *galette des Rois*, and is a round, flat, and golden cake made with flake pastry and often filled with frangipane, fruit, or chocolate. In the south, a crown-shaped cake or brioche filled with fruit called a *gâteau des Rois* is eaten. Both types of cake contain a charm, usually a porcelain or plastic figurine, called *la fève* (bean in French).



La galette des Rois



Brioche des Rois

I am going to the park.

- aller
- je vais
- tu vas
- il va
- elle va

to go

I go / I am going
 you go / you are going
 he goes / he is going
 she goes / she is going

He is going to the park.

To conjugate a regular verb, take the ending off the infinitive and add the correct ending as shown below in red.

stem of the infinitive	arriver	to arrive		
infinitive ending				
singular		plural		
1st person	j'arrive	I arrive	nous arrivons	we arrive
2nd person	tu arrives	you arrive	vous arrivez	you arrive
3rd person	il arrive	he arrives	ils arrivent	they arrive
	elle arrive	she arrives	elles arrivent	
	on arrive	one arrives		

Tricolore Module 3 continued 2025 2026

Some verbs are *irregular*, such as *venir*. An irregular verb does not follow all the same patterns as a regular verb.

	venir	to come		
	singular	plural		
1st person	je viens	I come	nous venons	we come
2nd person	tu viens	you come	vous venez	you come
3rd person	il vient	he comes	ils viennent	they come
	elle vient	she comes	elles viennent	
	on vient	one comes		

Previous learning:

Most children will have met the ligature œ in words like cœur, sœur and œuf.













Some children will have met the possessive adjective 'my' using mon, ma and mes.

Some children have met the negative adverb.

Tricolore Module 4 2025 2026



Présenter quelqu'un	Introducing somebody
voici	this is, these are/ here is, here are
mon père	my father
mon frère	my brother
ma mère	my mother
ma sœur	my sister
mes parents	my parents
mes frères	my brothers
mes sœurs	my sisters
Festival	
le Poisson d'avril	April Fool's Day
Number	
soixante	sixty

As-tu un animal ?		Do you have a pet?	
un chien	un chat	un lapin	un hamster
			
a dog	a cat	a rabbit	a hamster
un cochon d'Inde	un poisson	un phasme	un furet
			
a guinea pig	a fish	a stick insect	a ferret
une perruche	une souris	une poule	une tortue
			
a budgie	a mouse	a hen	a tortoise



The date of *le Poisson d'avril* is 1 April.

Relative pronoun

qui who, that

New learning:

Le travail	Work
travailler	to work
Est-ce que tes parents travaillent ?	Do your parents work?
Oui, mes parents travaillent.	Yes, my parents work.
mon père / ma mère travaille à la maison / en ville	my father / mother works at home / in town
As-tu des frères ou des sœurs ?	Do you have any brothers or sisters?
je suis fille unique	I'm an only child (spoken by a girl)
je suis fils unique	I'm an only child (spoken by a boy)
j'ai un frère	I have a brother
j'ai une sœur	I have a sister

Grammar	Grammar	Grammar	Grammar	Grammar	Pronunciation	Spelling
possessive adjective	possessive adjective	negative adverb	subject pronoun	relative pronoun	silent final consonant	the ligature œ
A possessive adjective shows a form of possession or ownership in relation to the noun it is qualifying. In English, the most common are <i>my, your, his, her, our</i> and <i>their</i> .	In French, the possessive adjective 'my' has 3 forms: <i>mon, ma</i> and <i>mes</i> . Just like the definite article <i>le, la</i> and <i>les</i> , the possessive adjective must agree with the noun it is modifying, both in gender and in number.	A negative adverb turns a statement into a negative statement, e.g. <i>I have not got a cat, je n'ai pas de chat.</i>	The subject pronouns <i>il</i> and <i>elle</i> must match gender of the noun they are representing.	The relative pronoun <i>qui</i> can join together 2 clauses to make a compound sentence .	When the final letter in a French word is a consonant, it is almost always silent, e.g. <i>chat, souris, furet</i> .	The œ ligature is used in French in words such as <i>cœur, sœur</i> and <i>œuf</i> . It is sometimes known as 'o and e stuck together'.

In English, the negative adverb **not** is used, e.g. *There aren't any trees*, or *There are no trees*; *There isn't a patio*, or *There is no patio*.
 In French, the negative adverb consists of two words, **ne...pas**, which wrap around the verb.

negative adverb

Il y a une pelouse.

Il y a un arbre.

Il y a des fleurs.

Il y a des chaises.

Il y a une terrasse.

Il n'y a pas de pelouse.

Il n'y a pas d'arbre.

Il n'y a pas de fleurs.

Il n'y a pas de chaises.

Il n'y a pas de terrasse.

Tricolore Module 4 continued 2025 2026

•using the relative pronoun **qui** to create a compound sentence with a main clause and a relative clause.

qui

J'ai un frère. **Il** s'appelle Pierre.

J'ai un frère **qui** s'appelle Pierre.

J'ai une sœur. **Elle** s'appelle Christine.

J'ai une sœur **qui** s'appelle Christine.






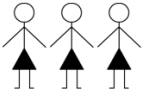
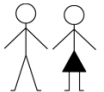


J'ai deux frères. **Ils** s'appellent Pierre et Martin.

J'ai deux frères **qui** s'appellent Pierre et Martin.





J'ai deux sœurs. **Elles** s'appellent Sophie et Christine.

J'ai deux sœurs **qui** s'appellent Sophie et Christine.

51 cinquante et un	52 cinquante-deux	53 cinquante-trois	
54 cinquante-quatre	55 cinquante-cinq	56 cinquante-six	57 cinquante-sept
58 cinquante-huit	59 cinquante-neuf	60 soixante	

 J'ai un frère.	 J'ai deux frères.	 J'ai trois frères.
 J'ai une sœur.	 J'ai deux sœurs.	 J'ai trois sœurs.
 J'ai un frère et une sœur.	 Je suis fils unique.	 Je suis fille unique.

The subject pronouns **il** and **elle** must match gender of the noun they are representing.

il	elle
 J'ai un chien. Il s'appelle Sally.	 J'ai une tortue. Elle s'appelle Loulou.
 Sally	 Loulou

Year C
2026 2027

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
2026 2027






































Knowledge about Paris...









 le Canal Saint-Martin	 le Louvre
 l'Opéra	 les Bouquinistes
 le Sacré-Cœur	 la Seine

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, regarder, 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>	Recall vocabulary by identifying images Practise reading aloud by listening to a model, and focusing on pronunciation and intonation	Memorise vocabulary When memorising new words or sentences, gradually remove the text and recall it with the aid of images. Engage in conversations. Use familiar questions and answers.	Spelling. Try to remember spellings by hiding the word, then trying to spell or write it from memory. Descriptions. Use familiar vocabulary and sentence structures to give a spoken description and a written description of a place.

Previous learning

Most children will know the following:

Adverbial phrase Dans le jardin, 	Verb il y a	Nouns <table border="1"> <tr> <td> un ours</td> <td> un âne</td> </tr> <tr> <td> un perroquet</td> <td> un mouton</td> </tr> <tr> <td> un lapin</td> <td> un renard</td> </tr> <tr> <td> un furet</td> <td> un poisson</td> </tr> <tr> <td> un poussin</td> <td> un éléphant</td> </tr> <tr> <td> un canard</td> <td> un escargot</td> </tr> </table>	 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
 un ours	 un âne														
 un perroquet	 un mouton														
 un lapin	 un renard														
 un furet	 un poisson														
 un poussin	 un éléphant														
 un canard	 un escargot														

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
2026 2027

Pronunciation the grapheme <i>oi</i> In English, the grapheme 'oi' is pronounced as in oil, boil and soil. In French, it is pronounced as in <i>poisson, bois, trois</i> and <i>étoile</i> .	Grammar Gender In French, nouns are divided into 2 categories: masculine and feminine . In French, all nouns have a gender. In English nouns do not have a grammatical gender.	Grammar 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 describes what someone does.
--	---	--

Grammar pronoun A pronoun 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> .	Grammar cognate A cognate is a word in one language that is related in origin to a word in another language
---	---

Knowledge about Paris...


le Bois de Boulogne 	le Bois de Vincennes 	le Parc Montsouris 	le Parc Monceau 	le Parc de la Villette 
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Blanc Module 4 2026 2027

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 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

C'est une... Feminine nouns


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

Adjectives to be used with masculine nouns.

Adjectives

vert
jaune
bleu
rouge
orange
gris
blanc
rose
noir

New learning:

dans la mer	dans les bois	la mer <i>sea</i>	dans <i>in</i>
		la mère <i>mother</i>	dent <i>tooth</i>
		ou <i>or</i>	et <i>and</i>
		où <i>where</i>	est <i>is</i>

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 ?	When? / Quand ?	Where? / Où ?	How many? / Combien ?
	Why? / Pourquoi ?	How? / Comment ?		

<p>Grammar/pronunciation homophone</p> <p>A homophone is a word that sounds exactly the same as another word, when the words are pronounced, e.g. <i>la mer, la mère.</i></p>	<p>Grammar gender</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>Grammar agreement of adjective</p> <p>When an adjective 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></p>
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<p>Grammar questions</p> <p>A spoken question has rising intonation. A written question ends with a question mark. A question can be made using a question word.</p>	<p>Grammar conjunction</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>
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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.



Quelle heure est-il ? Il est...

1:00 une heure	2:00 deux heures	3:00 trois heures	4:00 quatre heures
5:00 cinq heures	6:00 six heures	7:00 sept heures	8:00 huit heures
9:00 neuf heures	10:00 dix heures	11:00 onze heures	12:00 midi minuit

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 🌙

<p>un parc</p> <p>parc</p> <p>a park</p>	<p>un cinéma cinéma</p> <p>cinéma</p> <p>a cinema</p>	<p>un supermarché</p> <p>Supermarché</p> <p>a supermarket</p>	<p>un magasin</p> <p>magasin</p> <p>a shop</p>	<p>un restaurant</p> <p>restaurant</p> <p>a restaurant</p>
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Rouge Module 1 2026 2027

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	Grammar	Grammar
questions using inversion	clause	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 clause is a group of words that can form a sentence, or part of a sentence. It always contains a verb. A main clause can stand alone and makes sense on its own. A subordinate 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.

Pronunciation	Grammar
the grapheme qu	cognate and false friend
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.	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

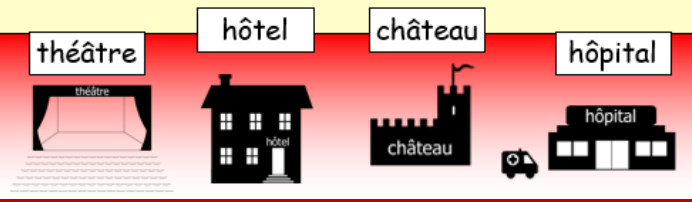
12.00 noon Il est midi.

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 2026 2027

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

Quelle heure est-il ?

Il est quatre heures et demie.

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

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

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.

12.30 Il est midi et demi.

12.30 Il est minuit et demi.

<p>un café</p> <p>HTH HTH</p> <p>a café</p>	<p>un théâtre</p> <p>a theatre</p>	<p>un hôtel</p> <p>a hotel</p>	<p>un château</p> <p>a castle</p>	<p>un hôpital</p> <p>a hospital</p>
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Knowledge about France...

3 h 30 11 h 12 h 30 11:00

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

Grammar
brun / 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.

Grammar
indefinite article

In English, the **indefinite article** can often be omitted in the plural, but it can't be omitted in French, e.g. *des chaussures = shoes*.

Tricolore Module 5 2026 2027

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

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

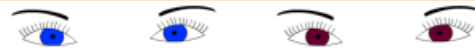


it's snowing

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.



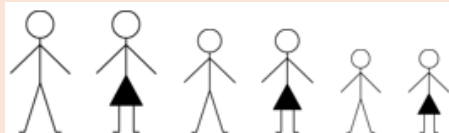
J'ai les cheveux bruns.



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.

Fronted adverbials:

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

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

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 D
2027 2028

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.



New learning:

Bleu
Module 3
2027 2028

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

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.



la Statue de la Liberté



le Sacré-Cœur

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 ou means the same as the English conjunction or , 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, la Tour Eiffel</i> .	The abbreviation no. 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.

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

Bleu
Module 4
2027 2028

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

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.
		

Knowledge about Paris...

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 action or a state of being in a sentence	An adverb 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 adverbial phrase is used as a sentence opener, it must be followed by a comma (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 comma 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 ?

Blanc Module 6 2027 2028


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

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



des chaises



une pelouse



une terrasse



une piscine


une table


un parasol


un arbre


un banc


des fleurs






Conjunction

et

mais

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

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

Grammar possessive adjective	Grammar possessive adjective and gender	Grammar negative adverb and indefinite article	Grammar negative adverb and elision
A possessive adjective shows who owns or possesses the following noun, eg my garden, your house.	In French, a possessive adjective must agree with the noun by gender and number: <i>my = mon, ma, mes;</i> <i>your = ton, ta, tes.</i>	The indefinite articles <i>un, une</i> and <i>des</i> must change to <i>de</i> when they follow a negative adverb . 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> .
des fleurs 	une table 	un banc 	des chaises 
			un arbre 

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 2027 2028

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

New learning:

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...

Grammar preposition A preposition tells us <u>when</u> or <u>where</u> something is, e.g. <i>at 3 o'clock she is going to the library.</i> The preposition à is used before the names of towns and cities, e.g. <i>j'habite à Paris, je vais à Londres.</i>	Pronunciation and spelling preposition The preposition à 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 le , the preposition combines with it to form a new word – au , e.g., <i>je vais au café.</i>	Knowledge about France 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. The French pronoun je is the equivalent of the English pronoun I .	Knowledge about France 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.	Grammar adverb 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. <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 The definite article 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>).	Grammar the definite article The definite article can also be used with the names of buildings and places in a town: <i>l'hôpital, la banque, le parc.</i>	Grammar days of the week 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.	Etymology days of the week 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.	World Clocks and Time Zones time across the world 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
2027 2028**

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!				

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



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.

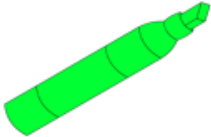




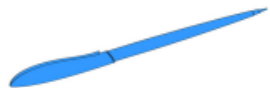

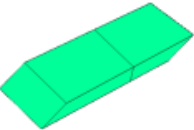
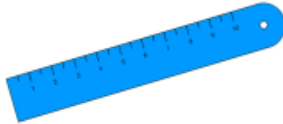
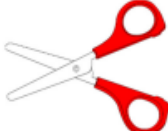


Grammar informal speech	Grammar question tag	Grammar capitalisation	Grammar upper and lower case	Knowledge about France numerical date format	Grammar numbers in the date
There is a difference between vocabulary typical of informal and formal speech, e.g. <i>Salut</i> , <i>ça va</i> and <i>et toi ?</i> 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 upper case and lower case 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, ordinal numbers are used when saying the date. In French, cardinal numbers are used, except on the first day of the month: <i>le premier février</i> .
Grammar written form of the date		Grammar writing the date on the board		Spelling circumflex accent	Pronunciation / spelling 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</i> , <i>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 2027 2028

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		

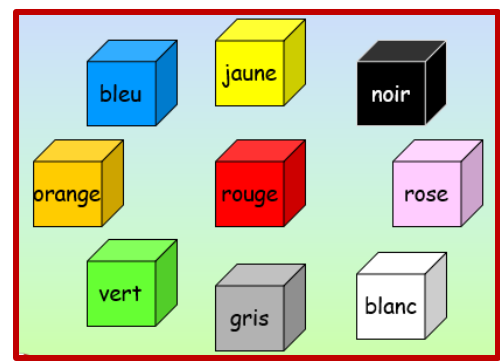
un feutre 	un cahier 	un dictionnaire 	un pinceau 
a marker pen	an exercise book	a dictionary	a paintbrush
un crayon 	un stylo 	une trousse 	une gomme 
a pencil	a pen	to borrow a book	a rubber
une règle 	des ciseaux 	 <p>Tu peux me donner un stylo, s'il te plaît ?</p> <p>Merci.</p> <p>Voilà !</p> <p>Je t'en prie.</p> 	
a ruler	scissors		

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:



Grammar adjective	Grammar the pronoun on	Grammar plural nouns	Grammar noun + adjective	Grammar alphabet	Knowledge about France festivals
Words that describe nationality are adjectives, e.g. <i>je suis britannique</i> .	<i>On</i> is an impersonal pronoun ; 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 invariable , 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 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.		

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