

Year 3	<u>French greetings with puppets</u> ♦	<u>French adjectives of colour, size and shape</u> ♦*	<u>French playground games</u> ♦	<u>In a French classroom</u> ♦	<u>French transport</u>	<u>A circle of life in French</u> ♦*
Key knowledge from the unit	To know that in French there are formal and informal greetings and when it is appropriate to use each one	To know that a cognate is a word that is the same in both French and English e.g. <b>un triangle</b>	To understand that I can use known vocabulary, cognates and near cognates as clues to help me understand a text in French	To know that, in French, a space is needed before and after ? and !	To know the phonemes <b>oi, au, in</b> and <b>on</b>	To know that I can find the gender of a noun by looking it up in the dictionary where French nouns are followed by a gender indicator
	To know that different greetings are used at different times of the day	To know that a near-cognate is a word that is very similar but not identical in French and English e.g. <b>un cercle</b>	To know that sentences are often structured differently in French and English	To understand some of the similarities and differences between school in France and schools in the UK	To know that I need to change my intonation to ask and answer questions	To know that a bilingual dictionary is a special dictionary to translate words from one language to another
	To know that tone of voice can indicate a question	To know that adjectives of size are positioned in front of the noun in French e.g. <b>un grand cercle</b>	To know the sounds the common phonemes <b>eu, oi, ou</b> and <b>ui</b> make in French	To understand that every French noun is either masculine or feminine	To know some French speaking countries around the world	To know that a bilingual dictionary is in two parts- one where the words are listed in French and the other where the words are listed in English
	To know that a cedilla is the tail mark under the ç and that it changes the pronunciation of the c from a hard sound to a soft 's' sound	To know that adjectives of colour are positioned after the noun in French e.g. <b>un cercle bleu</b>	To know the names of some Parisian landmarks	To know that the gender affects the form of the word <b>un</b> or <b>une</b> (the indefinite article)	To understand that I can use a model sentence as a guide for building other sentences	To know that placing <b>ne</b> and <b>pas</b> around a verb makes the verb negative
	To know that French words are pronounced differently to the way they are spelt		To know some French playground games	To know that when we turn the statement <b>j'ai un/une</b> (I have a...) into a negative <b>je n'ai pas de</b> (I don't have a...) then we change the article from <b>un/une</b> to <b>de</b>	To know that <b>en</b> is usually used as a preposition when the mode of transport is something you get into e.g. <b>en train</b> , whereas <b>à</b> is used when you are not getting into a form of transport e.g. <b>à vélo</b> (a bicycle)	To know that we use the definite article when describing something specific and that the one we use depends on the gender of the noun: <b>le</b> (m.), <b>la</b> (f.), <b>les</b> (m./f. plural) and <b>l'</b> (when followed by a vowel)

♦ NB. Units are included in the condensed curriculum

\*Some lessons from this unit are included in the condensed curriculum

Year 4	<u>Portraits - describing in French</u> ♦	<u>Clothes - getting dressed in France</u> ♦	<u>French numbers, calendars and birthdays</u> ♦	<u>French weather and the water cycle</u>	<u>French food - Miam, miam!</u> ♦	<u>French and the Eurovision song contest</u>
<b>Key knowledge from the unit</b>	To know that, in French, adjectives change if they describe a girl or a feminine noun and that this is called adjectival agreement	To know that, in French, the possessive adjective 'my' must agree with the gender of the noun and that we use <b>mon</b> (m.), <b>ma</b> (f.) and <b>mes</b> (pl.)	To know some similarities and differences between French and English schools	To know that compass point phrases can be added to the front or end of a weather phrase and it will have the same meaning	To know that some American and English words are borrowed by the French such as <b>le hot-dog</b> and <b>le hamburger</b>	To know that <b>de</b> becomes <b>du</b> (not <b>de le</b> ) when followed by a masculine noun
	To know that most (but not all) adjectives take an extra 'e' at the end of the word to make it feminine	To know that some adjectives do <i>not</i> change when describing a feminine noun ( <b>orange, marron, à pois</b> )	To know some French festivals that happen throughout the year	To know the names and locations of some of the cities in France	To know that the currency used in France is Euros and to recognise some of the notes and coins	To know that sentences can be extended using <b>et</b> or <b>mais</b>
	To know that most adjectives go after the noun in French	To know that <i>je aime</i> (I like) becomes <b>j'aime</b> and <b>je ne aime pas</b> becomes <b>je n'aime pas</b> to help with pronunciation	To know some similarities and differences between French and English birthday celebrations		To know that I can use a bilingual dictionary to translate unknown words	To know that countries have different names in French and that each country is either masculine or feminine.
	To know that if the noun in a sentence is plural then the adjective describing it also becomes plural	To know that if an adjective already ends in an 'e' in the masculine form, then it doesn't take another 'e' in the feminine form (e.g. <b>jaune / rose</b> )	To know that the abbreviation R.S.V.P, which is often used in English stands for <b>Répondez s'il vous plaît</b> which translates as 'Reply, if you please'			To know that the definite article is used in French when saying the country, e.g. <b>la France, le Royaume-Uni, les Pays-Bas</b>
	To know that the Louvre is a famous French art gallery	To know whether to use the pronouns <b>il</b> or <b>elle</b> (he or she) when describing what someone is wearing	To know that creating images to help remember pronunciation of new vocabulary is a good strategy, e.g. <b>quatorze</b> , (cat, oars)			

NB. Some units are more skills-based and may have fewer key knowledge statements

Year 5	<u>French monster pets</u> ♦	<u>Space exploration- in French</u>	<u>Shopping in France</u> ♦	<u>French speaking world</u>	<u>Verbs in a French week</u> ♦	<u>Meet my French family</u> ♦
Key knowledge from the unit	To know that bilingual dictionaries should not be used to look up every single word in a text	To know that, in French, the days of the week (with the exception of Sunday - <b>Dimanche</b> ) were named after bodies in the solar system	To know that the pattern of building larger numbers changes beyond 70 by adding the teen numbers to 60, e.g <b>soixante-dix (70), soixante-onze, soixante-douze</b>	To know that when using <b>à</b> (to) and then the direct article <b>à+ le = au</b> (eg. <b>au nord</b> )	To understand that French verbs take different forms	To know that there is no possessive apostrophe in French but that to say 'my mother's father' the French would say <b>Le père de ma mère</b> (the father of my mother).
	To know that there are usually four forms of an adjective to describe- a noun that is singular masculine, a noun that is singular feminine, a noun that is plural masculine and a noun that is plural feminine	To know that metaphors and similes are also used in French and that a metaphor is when we say an object <i>is</i> another object and that a simile is when we liken an object to another	To know that the word for 80 means 'four twenties' - <b>quatre-vingts</b> , and numbers up to 100 are built by continuing to count on from <b>quatre-vingt</b> , e.g <b>quatre-vingt-neuf, (89) quatre-vingt-dix, (90) quatre-vingt-onze (91)</b>	To know that there are many countries where French is spoken in the world and be able to name some of these	To know that the infinitive is the basic form of a verb which in English is usually expressed as 'to [do something]'. (e.g. 'to run')	To know that when a singular noun begins with a vowel, the possessive adjective <b>ma</b> is difficult to pronounce, so <b>mon</b> is used (e.g. <b>mon ami / mon amie</b>
	To revise that adjectives of size go before the noun and adjectives of colour go after the noun	To know that I can compare nouns by placing <b>plus / moins</b> and <b>que</b> around the adjective (e.g. <b>Neptune est plus grande que Mercure</b> )	To know that there are clues in the words for the multiples of 10, eg <b>cinquante - 50</b>	To know some 'treasures' that make up the national identity of France and some other French-speaking countries	To know that there are three different endings for French verbs in the infinitive form: those that end -er, those that end -ir and those that end -re	To revise agreement and position of adjectives in French.
		To know that I can use <b>parce que</b> (because) to extend my sentence and give a justification	To know that <b>de</b> translates as 'of' or 'some' and know that it changes when coupled with <b>le</b> to become <b>du (not de le)</b> and when coupled with <b>les</b> to become <b>des (not de les)</b> .	To know that I can use <b>il y a</b> to mean 'there is' or 'there are'	To know that the ending of regular -er verbs changes to go with the subject pronoun	To know that the word order is sometimes different in French compared to English
					To know that the French use guillemets << >> in the same way that the speech marks are used in English	
					To know that some verbs do not follow regular patterns, such as <b>avoir</b> (to have) and <b>être</b> (to be)	
					To know how to conjugate the verbs <b>avoir</b> and <b>être</b>	

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Year 6	<u>French sport and the Olympics</u> ♦	<u>French football champions</u>	<u>In my French house</u> ♦	<u>Planning a French holiday</u> ♦	<u>Visiting a town in France</u> ♦
Key knowledge from the unit	To know that we use the verb <b>jouer</b> (to play) with some sports and <b>faire</b> (to make) with other sports	To know that pronunciation is important when presenting in French	To understand that existing written sentences in French can be adapted	To know that the near future tense is formed by using the present tense of the verb <b>aller</b> + the infinitive, e.g. <b>je vais manger</b> - I am going to eat	When using the prepositions <b>à côté de</b> , <b>près de</b> or <b>loin de</b> , the <b>de</b> may change if followed by <b>le</b> or <b>les</b> : <b>de+le = du</b> , <b>de + les = des</b>
	To know the French word for countries around the world	To know that there are different strategies to work out the meaning of new vocabulary	To know a range of prepositions to describe the position of objects	To know that, when saying you go <b>to</b> a country, the preposition used depends on the gender of the country name: <b>en</b> with feminine singular countries, <b>au</b> with the masculine singular countries, <b>aux</b> with countries that are plural	To recognise some modes of transport that are used in Paris
	To know that the way verbs change to match the pronoun is called conjugation			To understand that gisting a text involves getting an idea of what it is about and doesn't mean understanding every word	To know that when standalone adjectives are used, such as when saying <b>c'est amusant</b> , we always use the singular masculine
	To know each part of the verb <b>aller</b> - (to go), depending on the pronoun			To know different ways to travel to France	
	To know that different prepositions are used to say going <b>to</b> a country: <b>en</b> if the country is feminine singular (e.g. <b>en France</b> ) <b>au</b> if the country is masculine singular (e.g. <b>au Canada</b> ) <b>aux</b> if the country is plural (e.g. <b>aux États-Unis d'Amérique</b> )			To know how to distinguish between the present and the near future tense	
	To know that the Tour de France is a world famous cycling race that takes place in France each year				
	To know that pétanque is a popular French game sometimes known as boules				

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