

# French Curriculum



# Year 2 – Autumn Term (Sep-Dec) Key Theme: Numbers Body Christmas So

| Key Ineme: Numbers, Body, Christmas Songs |   |  |  |
|---|---|--|--|
| Previous Learning                         | Core Learning Intentions                            | Extension Opportunities                |  |
| To be reinforced – n/a all New            | Age Related   | Next steps                             |  |
| Wks 1-7                                   | Introduction to numbers through songs and games.    | Become familiar with French sounds and |  |
|   | 1,2,3, plus game. Alain le Lait: numbers songs 1-10 | key words.                             |  |
|   | and 1-20, Alouette                                  |  |  |
| Wks 1-7 Numbers 1-20                      | Introduction to French words for parts of the body  |  |  |
|   | through songs and games: Tête, épaule, genou et     |  |  |
|   | pied  |  |  |
|   | To experience French festive culture through songs: |  |  |
|   | Vive le vent / Canon de Noel                        |  |  |

## Year 2 – Spring Term (Jan-Mar)

| Key Theme: Traditional French Songs |   |  |  |  |
|-------------------------------------|---|--|--|--|
| Previous Learning                   | Core Learning Intentions                              | Extension Opportunities                |  |  |
| To be reinforced                    | Age Related   | Next steps                             |  |  |
| Wks 1-6 Numbers, 1-20               | Introduction to traditional French songs to           | Become familiar with French sounds and |  |  |
|                                     | familiarise children with French sounds and words:    | key words.                             |  |  |
|                                     | Alain le lait: Bonjour, Bonjour, Pomme de reinette,   |  |  |  |
|                                     | Leon le cameleon, Meunier tu dors                     |  |  |  |
| Wks 1-5 Parts of the body           | To experience French culture through traditional      |  |  |  |
|                                     | children's songs: Tourne, tourne petit moulin, Sur le |  |  |  |
|                                     | pont d'Avignon (plus dance)                           |  |  |  |
|                                     | Introduction to words for animals in French through   |  |  |  |
|                                     | songs: Un Elephant qui se balancait, Petit Escargot   |  |  |  |





## French Curriculum

# Year 2 – Summer Term (Apr-Jul) Key Theme: Traditional French Songs Previous Learning To be reinforced Wks 1-5 Animals Wks 1-7 Days of the week Wks 1-7 Days of the week Previous Learning To recognise the days of the week: Lundi, mardi, mercredi, jeudi, vendredi, samedi, dimanche. Foster a positive learning experience through learning French songs: Cerf! Cerf!, Au Clair de la lune.



# French Curriculum



| <b>Year 3</b> Autumn Term (Sep – Dec) |
|---------------------------------------|
| <b>Key Theme:</b> Introducing myself  |
| Links to DfF attainment targets 1-8   |

| Links to DfE attainment targets 1-8                  |   |  |  |
|--|---|--|--|
| Previous Learning                                    | Core Learning Intentions                                  | Extension Opportunities                                |  |
| To be reinforced                                     | Age Related   | Next steps   |  |
| All previous vocabulary to be reinforced at the      | I can give basic greetings                                | Work towards:  |  |
| beginning of each lesson using quick-fire questions  | Salut / Bonjour / Au revoir                               | <ul> <li>writing and saying words from</li> </ul>      |  |
| with the ball or through song or guessing games.     | I can ask and give my name orally and in writing.         | memory, applying phonic knowledge.                     |  |
|  | Comment t'appelles tu?                                    | <ul> <li>Initiating conversations and using</li> </ul> |  |
| Phonics to be reinforced through quiz activities and | Je m'appelle  | sequences of conversational exchanges.                 |  |
| by using flashcards as phonemes occur.               | I can recognise and say the phonemes 'r' (au              |  |  |
|  | revoir), 'j' (je), 'e' (ne), silent –s, -t ( <i>très,</i> |  |  |
| New vocabulary to be on display in the classroom     | comment, pas), 'un', 'qu' (quel), silent 'h' (huit)       |  |  |
| along with interactive phonic stations (Pupils can   | I can ask how someone is and respond when                 |  |  |
| add words to phonic families throughout the          | asked how they are orally and in writing.                 |  |  |
| week).   | Comment ça va ?   |  |  |
|  | très bien merci   |  |  |
|  | pas mal, merci  |  |  |
| Class teachers to reinforce with song during the     | ça ne va pas  |  |  |
| week   | • I can recognise and say and write numbers 1-12          |  |  |
| 01 Bonjour.mp3                                       | un, deux, trois, quatre, cinq, six, sept, huit, neuf, dix |  |  |
| 03 Comment tu t'appellesmp3<br>07 a12.mp3            | onze, douze   |  |  |
| <u>07 d12.111p5</u>                                  | I can ask how old someone is and give their own           |  |  |
|  | age.  |  |  |
|  | Quel âge as-tu?   |  |  |
|  | J'ai ans.   |  |  |
|  | • I can describe some French Christmas traditions.        |  |  |
|  | Comment fêtez-vous Noel?                                  |  |  |
|  | Song "Vive le vent"                                       |  |  |
|  | Joyeux Noël   |  |  |



# French Curriculum



| Une crèche<br>Le Réveillon de Noel<br>La Bûche de Noël, des huîtres, du foie-gras, les treize<br>desserts   |  |
|---|--|
| Lesson 1. How do I greet someone in French? Lesson 2. What's your name? Lesson 3. How old are you? Lesson 4. How do the French celebrate Christmas? |  |

**Year 3** Spring Term (Jan – Mar)

**Key Theme:** Classroom objects and instructions; pets

| Previous Learning  | Core Learning Intentions   | Extension Opportunities  |
|--|--|--|
| To be reinforced   | Age Related  | Next steps   |
|  |  |  |
| All previous vocabulary to be reinforced at the beginning of each lesson using quick-fire questions with the ball or through songs or guessing games.  Phonics to be reinforced through quiz activities and by using flashcards as phonemes occur.  New vocabulary to be on display in the classroom along with interactive phonic stations (Pupils can add words to phonic families throughout the week). | <ul> <li>I can understand some key classroom language:         Comment ça se dit en français?         Silence! Regardez! Écoutez! Écrivez! Asseyez-vous!         Levez-vous!</li></ul> | Start to use French to seek clarification and help: J'ai oublié, Comment ça se dit en anglais? Je ne comprends pas.  Use French for real purposes, e.g. asking for classroom objects  Research and present French Easter traditions. |
| weekj.   | some items in a pencil case:  Qu'est-ce qu'il y a dans ta trousse?   |  |



#### French Curriculum



Class teachers to reinforce with song during the week

01 Bonjour.mp3

03 Comment tu t'appelles-.mp3

07 a12.mp3

https://youtu.be/6BWdnOqHTh4

09 ma trousse.mp3

J'ai une trousse

un stylo

un crayon

un taille-crayon

une règle

une gomme

des feutres

des ciseaux

• I can say what I don't have using the negative as a set phrase:

Je n'ai pas de stylo.

- I understand that nouns are masculine or feminine in French
- I understand that there are two words for the indefinite article in French linked to gender: un / une
- I can recognise, say and write the words for animals in French

As-tu un animal? J'ai...

un chat

un chien

un poisson

un oiseau

une souris

un lapin

un hamster

- I can use and understand the first and second person singular of 'avoir' as set phrases.
- I can describe some Easter traditions in France:

Joyeuses Pâques, lapins, poussin, agneau, chocolat, les cloches de Pâques Cher(e), Bisous.



# French Curriculum



| Great Representation: La Pâque (passover)  |  |
|--|--|
| Lesson 1. How do you say that in French? Lesson 2. Do you have a pen? Lesson 3. Do you have a pet? Lesson 4: How do the French celebrate Easter? |  |

#### Year 3 – Summer Term (Apr – Jul)

**Key Theme:** The Hungry Caterpillar Links to DfE attainment targets 1-8

| Previous Learning                                    | Core Learning Intentions                                  | Extension Opportunities                     |
|--|---|---|
| To be reinforced                                     | Age Related   | Next steps                                  |
| All previous vocabulary to be reinforced at the      | • I can recognise, say and write nouns for different      | Write some familiar words from memory.      |
| beginning of each lesson using quick-fire questions  | fruits:   | Remember the gender of nouns.               |
| with the ball or through songs or guessing games.    | "La chenille qui fait des trous"                          | Identify familiar phonemes in unfamiliar    |
|  | une pomme   | words.                                      |
| Phonics to be reinforced through quiz activities and | une poire   | Make a more complex sentence with           |
| by using flashcards as phonemes occur.               | une prune   | support e.g. le lundi la chenille mange une |
|  | une fraise  | pomme rouge.                                |
| New vocabulary to be on display in the classroom     | une pastèque  |   |
| along with interactive phonic stations (Pupils can   | une orange  |   |
| add words to phonic families throughout the          | <ul> <li>I can recognise and say the phonemes:</li> </ul> |   |
| week).   | è / ai (pastèque, très, j'aime, fraise); 'i/y' (samedi);  |   |
|  | an/am/en/em (blanc, comment, orange); au/aux/             |   |
|  | eau (une glace aux noix, au citron, oiseau, ciseaux)      |   |
| Class teachers to reinforce with song during the     | I can say which fruit I like                              |   |
| week   | J'aime les fraises.                                       |   |
| 01 Bonjour.mp3                                       | I can recognise the definite article: les                 |   |
| 03 Comment tu t'appellesmp3                          |   |   |







| <u>07 a12.mp3</u>            | I can recognise, say and write the days of the           |  |
|------------------------------|--|--|
| https://youtu.be/6BWdnOqHTh4 | week   |  |
| 09 ma trousse.mp3            | les jours de la semaine - lundi, mardi, mercredi, jeudi, |  |
|                              | vendredi, samedi, dimanche                               |  |
|                              | I know that the days of the week are written in          |  |
|                              | lower case in French.                                    |  |
|                              | I can say what colour something is:                      |  |
|                              | C'est de quelle couleur?                                 |  |
|                              | C'est rouge, orange, jaune, vert, bleu, rose, violet,    |  |
|                              | blanc, noir, gris.                                       |  |
|                              | un chien rouge, un stylo vert                            |  |
|                              | I understand that the noun precedes the                  |  |
|                              | adjective in french.                                     |  |
|                              | I can ask for an ice cream in French:                    |  |
|                              | Vous désirez? Je voudrais                                |  |
|                              | une glace à la vanille, à la fraise, à la banane, au     |  |
|                              | chocolat, au citron, aux noix                            |  |
|                              |  |  |
|                              | Lesson 1. What fruit is she eating?                      |  |
|                              | Lesson 2. What fruit do you like?                        |  |
|                              | Lesson 3. What day is it?                                |  |
|                              | Lesson 4. What colour is it?                             |  |
|                              | Lesson 5. What flavour ice-cream would you like?         |  |

| Y | 'ear | <b>4</b> Autumn | Term | (Sep – | Dec) |
|---|------|-----------------|------|--------|------|
|---|------|-----------------|------|--------|------|

Key Theme : dates

| Previous Learning | Core Learning Intentions | Extension Opportunities |
|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| To be reinforced  | Age Related              | Next steps              |



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All previous vocabulary to be reinforced at the beginning of each lesson using quick-fire questions with the ball or through songs or guessing games.

Phonics to be reinforced through quiz activities and by using flashcards as phonemes occur.

New vocabulary to be on display in the classroom along with interactive phonic stations (Pupils can add words to phonic families throughout the week).

Class teachers to reinforce with asking a child to write the date in French each day.

• I can recognise and say numbers 13 – 31 *C'est quel numéro?* 

treize, quatorze, quinze, seize, dix-sept, dix-huit, dixneuf, vingt, vingt-et-un, vingt-deux, vingt-trois, vingtquatre, vingt-cinq, vingt-six, vingt-sept, vingt-huit, vingt-neuf, trente, trente-et-un

• I can recognise and say the months of the year: Quelle est la date?

janvier, février, mars, avril, mai, juin, juillet, août, septembre, octobre, novembre, décembre

- I can say the date today
- I understand months and days have small letters in French
- I can ask someone when their birthday is and say my birthday.

Quelle est la date de ton anniversaire? Mon anniversaire, c'est le (vingt-sept juin)

• I can recognise, say and write the words for shapes:

C'est quelle forme?

un cercle, un triangle, un carré, un rectangle, un ovale, un point, une ligne, une étoile, une spirale, un oeil.

- I can recognise and say the phonemes: 'a' (il y a);
   'gn' (ligne)
- I can use a bi-lingual dictionary to find the English meaning of some Christmas vocabulary
- I can use the phrase 'there is/are...' to state how many of something I can see.

Write the date and birthdate.
Write some numbers from memory.



# French Curriculum



| Il y a un Père Noël, deux pingouins, un renne, un<br>cadeau, trois elfes, un bonhomme de neige, un sapin<br>de Noël, une cloche, une fée, une étoile. |  |
|---|--|
| Lesson 1. What number is it?  |  |
| Lesson 2. What's the date today? Lesson 3. When's your birthday?  |  |
| Lesson 4. What shape is it? Lesson 5. How many penguins are there?  |  |

**Year 4** Spring Term (Jan – Mar)

**Key Theme:** What do I look like? Links to DfE attainment targets 1-12

| Previous Learning                                  | Core Learning Intentions                                | Extension Opportunities                   |
|--|---|---|
| To be reinforced                                   | Age Related   | Next steps                                |
| All previous vocabulary to be reinforced at the    | I can describe the colour of a shape.                   | Produce a complex sentence confidently    |
| beginning of each lesson using quick-fire          | C'est de quelle couleur?                                | including article, noun, adjective, verb. |
| questions with the ball or through songs, guessing | un triangle vert; un carré jaune; un rectangle rouge;   |   |
| games or quizzes.                                  | un point noir; une ligne blanche; une spirale bleue; un | Write a complex sentence from memory.     |
|  | æil marron etc.   |   |
| Phonics to be reinforced through quiz activities   | I understand the agreement of adjectives with           | Demonstrate understanding of plural       |
| and by using flashcards as phonemes occur.         | feminine nouns.   | nouns.                                    |
|  | I can describe a picture orally and in writing (link    |   |
| New vocabulary to be on display in the classroom   | to Matisse).  |   |
| along with interactive phonic stations (Pupils can | Qu'est-ce qu'il y a dans le tableau?                    |   |
| add words to phonic families throughout the        | Il y a un triangle vert à droite / à gauche / au centre |   |
| week).   | I can recognise, say and write parts of the body        |   |



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Class teachers to reinforce with asking a child to write the date in French each day;
And with Song: Jean Petit qui danse.
https://youtu.be/T03nOwZeWos

les yeux, un œil, le nez, les cheveux, les dents, la bouche, les oreilles, la tête, les épaules, le bras, le coude, la main, le doigt, la jambe, le genou, le pied, l'estomac.

- I understand that words ending in au and eu usually add an –x in their plural form.
- I can recognise the definite article with masculine feminine and plural nouns
- I can use a dictionary to look up the gender of nouns.
- I can describe my eye colour.

Tu as les yeux de quelle couleur? J'ai les yeux bleus, verts, marron, gris.

• I can describe my hair

Comment sont tes cheveux?

J'ai les cheveux noirs/blonds/gris/roux/bruns

courts/longs/mi-longs/raides/bouclés/ondulés.

Great Representation: Ensure visuals are inclusive.

- I can recognise and say the phoneme: 'ch' (cheveux).
- I understand how adjectives agree with plural nouns.
- I can describe myself orally and in writing.

Lesson 1. What's in the picture?

Lesson 2. Can you point to your head / eyes etc?

Lesson 3. What colour are your eyes?

Lesson 4. What's your hair like?

Year 4 – Summer Term (Apr – Jul)



# French Curriculum



**Key Theme :** Family

| Previous Learning  | Core Learning Intentions  | Extension Opportunities  |
|--|---|--|
| To be reinforced   | Age Related   | Next steps   |
| All previous vocabulary to be reinforced at the beginning of each lesson using quick-fire questions with the ball or through songs, guessing games or quizzes.  Phonics to be reinforced through quiz activities and by using flashcards as phonemes occur.  New vocabulary to be on display in the classroom along with interactive phonic stations (Pupils can add words to phonic families throughout the week).  Class teachers to reinforce with asking a child to write the date in French each day; And with Song: Arc-en-ciel Alain le lait. | <ul> <li>I can recognise, say and write nouns for family members:  Qui est dans ta famille?  C'est /ce sont  ma mère, mon père, mes parents, ma grand-mère, mon grand-père, ma soeur, mes soeurs, mon frère, mes frères.  I can use possessive pronouns mon, ma, mes to name family members.  I can recognise and say the phoneme: 'on/om' (mon, sont)  I can recognise and use the third person singular of the verb avoir  To describe someone else:  Il/elle est  Grammar: être, je suis, tu es, il/elle est.</li> I can recognise adjectives grand, petit, gros, long, court, pointu, tordu, ébouriffé, effrayant. I can appreciate a French story: "Va t'en grand monstre vert" <a href="https://youtu.be/vm0SbR5ebRl">https://youtu.be/vm0SbR5ebRl</a> I understand some adjectives precede the noun (grand, petit). I can describe a person orally and in writing Il a les yeux gris.  Elle a les cheveux longs. </ul> | Ask and answer familiar questions confidently. Write familiar sentences accurately and with confidence. Write more complex sentences to include connective 'et'. |



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| II / Elle est grand/e   |  |
|---|--|
| Lesson 1. Who's in your family? Lesson 2. Who's in the photo? Lesson 3. What do they look like? |  |

**Year 5** Autumn Term (Sep – Dec)

**Key Theme :** Food.

| Previous Learning                                    | Core Learning Intentions   | Extension Opportunities            |
|--|--|------------------------------------|
| To be reinforced                                     | Age Related  | Next steps                         |
| All previous vocabulary to be reinforced at the      | • I can say numbers 1-60   | Be able to write some numbers from |
| beginning of each lesson using quick-fire questions  | I can use a dictionary to find the French words                      | memory.                            |
| with the ball or through songs, guessing games or    | for foods I like.  |                                    |
| quizzes.   | <ul> <li>I can list foods I don't like using the negative</li> </ul> | Role-play confidently with a peer. |
|  | form of the verb.  |                                    |
| Phonics to be reinforced through quiz activities and | Qu'est-ce que tu aimes manger?                                       |                                    |
| by using flashcards as phonemes occur.               | J'aime / je n'aime pas les croissants, les escargots,                |                                    |
|  | les frites, les légumes, le fromage, le pain, la viande              |                                    |
| New vocabulary to be on display in the classroom     | I can describe pizza toppings.                                       |                                    |
| along with interactive phonic stations (Pupils can   | Je voudrais une pizza avec   |                                    |
| add words to phonic families throughout the          | du pepperoni, du fromage, du poivron, du jambon,                     |                                    |
| week).   | des anchois, de l'ananas, des olives                                 |                                    |
|  | <ul> <li>I can order a pizza and ask how much it costs.</li> </ul>   |                                    |
| Class teachers to reinforce with asking a child to   | Vous désirez?  |                                    |
| write the date in French each day;                   | Je voudrais  |                                    |







| Ça fait combien? Ça faiteuros.  I can describe French traditions at Epiphany Receptive: L'Epiphanie, la galette des rois, la fève, une couronne. Expressive: "C'est pour qui celle-là?"  "C'est pour"  "J'ai la fève!"  "Vive le roi / la reine!" |  |
|---|--|
| Lesson 1. What are the French numbers 1-60? Lesson 2. What do you like eating? Lesson 3. What pizza would you like? Lesson 4. How much does it cost? Lesson 5. How do the French celebrate Epiphany?  |  |

**Year 5** Spring Term (Jan – Mar)

Key Theme: Sport

| Previous Learning   | Core Learning Intentions  | Extension Opportunities   |
|---|---|---|
| To be reinforced  | Age Related   | Next steps  |
| All previous vocabulary to be reinforced at the beginning of each lesson using quick-fire questions with the ball or through songs, guessing games or quizzes.  Phonics to be reinforced through quiz activities and by using flashcards as phonemes occur. | <ul> <li>I can recognise the words for sports which are popular in French-speaking countries:</li> <li>La pétanque, le surf, le ski, le Tour de France, le cyclisme.</li> <li>Link to Great Representation</li> <li>I can use a dictionary to find the French words for sports and their gender.</li> </ul> | Attempt confidently to read unfamiliar words using phonic knowledge |
|   | I can say which sports I prefer   |   |



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New vocabulary to be on display in the classroom along with interactive phonic stations (Pupils can add words to phonic families throughout the week).

Class teachers to reinforce with asking a child to write the date in French each day; Quels sports préfères-tu? Je préfère ...

le football (football), le cyclisme (cycling), le tennis (tennis), le ski (skiing), l'atlétisme (athletics), la natation (swimming), la gymnastique (gymnastics)

• I can understand sentences describing what sports different family members like.

Ma mère aime le football, mon père aime le rugby, mes sœurs aiment la gymnastique

- I can define a pronoun in English
- I understand the meaning of the different French pronouns.

Je, tu, il/elle, nous, vous, ils/elles.

- I can define a verb in English
- I understand that the endings of a verb changes depending on its pronoun.
- I can remember the endings for regular –er verb 'aimer' using a song.
- I understand liaison and elision and I can recognise the phoneme 'tion'.
- I can ask people what sport they like and record the answer orally and in writing.
- I understand that you 'do' (faire) some sports and play (jouer) others.
- I can say which sports I play and do Je joue au football/rugby/tennis; je fais du ski / de la gymnastique / de l'athlétisme / de l'équitation
- I can say and write when/how often I do particular sports.





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| Je joue au football le lundi; je joue au ping-pong<br>tous les jours; Je fais de l'équitation parfois; Je<br>fais de la gymnastique deux fois par semaine   |  |
|---|--|
| Lesson 1. What French words for sports can I find? Lesson 2. What sport do I prefer? Lesson 3. What sports do other people like? Lesson 4. What sports do I play and do? Lesson 5. How often do I do sport? |  |

## Year 5 – Summer Term (Apr – Jul)

**Key Theme:** Describing people and things

| Previous Learning   | Core Learning Intentions   | Extension Opportunities  |
|---|--|--|
| To be reinforced  | Age Related  | Next steps   |
| All previous vocabulary to be reinforced at the beginning of each lesson using quick-fire questions with the ball or through songs, guessing games or quizzes.  | I can say and write what my character is like Tu es comment?  Je suis bavard/bavarde, timide, gentil/gentille, amusant/amusante, diligent/diligente,  anticot/actions/sectors/ | Write an extended description of a person including physical appearance, character, likes and hobbies, applying grammatical knowledge. |
| Phonics to be reinforced through quiz activities and by using flashcards as phonemes occur.  New vocabulary to be on display in the classroom along with interactive phonic stations (Pupils can add words to phonic families throughout the week). | <ul> <li>patient/patiente, sympa</li> <li>I can say and write what someone else is like:</li> <li>Il/elle est comment?</li> <li>Il est bavard / Elle est bavarde etc.</li> <li>I can recall adjectival agreement for feminine nouns.</li> </ul>  | Write an extended description of a room using a dictionary.  |



# French Curriculum



| lass teachers to reinforce with asking a child to write | I can ask someone what their favourite              |  |
|---|---|--|
| ne date in French each day;                             | things are and describe my own.                     |  |
|   | To talk about favourite things (singular):          |  |
|   | Quelle est ta couleur préférée?                     |  |
|   | Ma couleur préférée est le rouge etc                |  |
|   | Quel est ton sport préféré?                         |  |
|   | Mon sport préféré est le tennis etc                 |  |
|   | Quel est ton animal préféré?                        |  |
|   | Mon animal préféré est                              |  |
|   | (fruit / mois / jour)                               |  |
|   | Quels sont tes sports préférés?                     |  |
|   | Mes sports préférés sont le football et le netball. |  |
|   | I understand when to use possessive                 |  |
|   | pronouns, mon, ma, mes; ton, ta, tes.               |  |
|   | I can describe a friend's personality and           |  |
|   | favourite things using possessive pronouns          |  |
|   | son, sa, ses  |  |
|   | I understand that some verbs are irregular          |  |
|   | and I can remember how to conjugate the             |  |
|   | verb être with a song.                              |  |
|   | I can say what sort of music I prefer.              |  |
|   | Quel genre de musique aimes-tu?                     |  |
|   | J'aime, J'adore, Je déteste, Je n'aime pas          |  |
|   | le jazz, la musique classique, la musique pop, la   |  |
|   | musique rap   |  |
|   | I can recognise the French words for                |  |
|   | instruments and say what instrument I play:         |  |
|   | C'est quel instrument? C'est un/une                 |  |
|   | un clavier, un saxophone, un violon, un piano,      |  |
|   | une guitare, une trompette, une flûte (à bec),      |  |

une batterie.



# French Curriculum



| <ul> <li>I can describe a room using adjectives         Elle est comment, ta chambre?         Ma chambre est grande / petite / ordonnée /         désordonée / sensationelle             I can describe a room using prepositions             Il y a dans/sur/ sous le lit, l'armoire, la chaise,             la table.             I can follow the text of a song</li> </ul> |  |
|--|--|
| Lesson 1. What am I like? Lesson 2. What are my friends like. Lesson 3. What are my favourite things. Lesson 4. What are my friend's favourite things. Lesson 5. What's my bedroom like?   |  |

**Year 6** Autumn Term (Sep – Dec)

**Key Theme :** France and *Ia Francophonie* 

| Previous Learning                                    | Core Learning Intentions  | Extension Opportunities              |
|--|---|--------------------------------------|
| To be reinforced                                     | Age Related   | Next steps                           |
| All previous vocabulary to be reinforced at the      | I can recognise, say and write a description of                   | Engage in a short conversation about |
| beginning of each lesson using quick-fire questions  | the weather:  | France without support.              |
| with the ball or through songs, guessing games or    | Quel temps fait-il?   |                                      |
| quizzes.   | Il fait froid, il fait chaud, il fait beau, il fait du soleil, il |                                      |
|  | fait du brouillard, il fait du vent, il pleut, il neige.          |                                      |
| Phonics to be reinforced through quiz activities and | I can recognise the words for seasons and say                     |                                      |
| by using flashcards as phonemes occur.               | and write what the weather is like in different                   |                                      |
|  | seasons and different months:                                     |                                      |



#### French Curriculum



New vocabulary to be on display in the classroom along with interactive phonic stations (Pupils can add words to phonic families throughout the week).

Class teachers to reinforce with reminding a child to write the date in French each day and the weather. Il fait... au printemps, en été, en automne, en hiver, en janvier etc.

• I can recognise, say and write what the weather is like using adverbs:

normalement, quelquefois, toujours: Il fait toujours froid en hiver

- I recognise the singular persons of the verb faire: Je fais du sport; Quels sports fais-tu?; il fait chaud
- I can recognise, say and write the compass points in French to describe where France's major cities are (link to Geography in year 3):
   Lille est dans le nord (north), Marseilles est dans le sud (south), Lyons est dans l'est (east), Bordeaux est dans l'ouest (west), Clermont Ferrand est dans le centre
- I can use an atlas to find information describe physical features. I recognise and can say and write the French words for key physical features.
   Qu'est-ce qu'il y a en France?
   Il y a beaucoup de... (there are a lot of...) montagnes

(mountains), rivières (rivers), ports (ports), plages (beaches)

• I understand the concept of *La Francophonie* and can name some of the countries which are part of it.

La Francophonie, le Madagascar, le Burkina Faso, la Guineé, le Canada, le Haïti Great Representation

 I can say and write where people live, understanding which French preposition to use depending on the gender of the country:



# French Curriculum



| II/Elle habite en France / en Belgique / en Angleterre<br>/ au Canada / au Madagascar |  |
|---|--|
| Lesson 1. What's the weather like? Lesson 2. Where are the major French cities?       |  |
| Lesson 3. What is there in France?  |  |
| Lesson 4. What is <i>la Francophonie</i> ?  |  |
| Lesson 5. Where does he/she live?   |  |

**Year 6** Spring Term (Jan – Mar)

Key Theme: Where I live

| Previous Learning                                   | Core Learning Intentions                              | Extension Opportunities                    |
|---|---|--|
| To be reinforced                                    | Age Related   | Next steps                                 |
| All previous vocabulary to be reinforced at the     | I can describe where I live orally and in writing.    | Write an extended description of where you |
| beginning of each lesson using quick-fire questions | I can understand a description of where               | live.                                      |
| with the ball or through songs, guessing games or   | someone lives.  |  |
| quizzes.  | (Link to 'Kindness week' - learn the description with |  |
|   | BSL / Great Representation – living in Africa)        |  |
| Phonics to be reinforced through quiz activities    | Où habites-tu?  |  |
| and by using flashcards as phonemes occur.          | J'habite à Croxley Green près de Londres.             |  |
|   | Croxley Green, c'est comment? C'est une ville.        |  |
| New vocabulary to be on display in the classroom    | C'est une grande ville. C'est une petite ville.       |  |
| along with interactive phonic stations (Pupils can  | C'est un village. C'est à la montagne.                |  |
| add words to phonic families throughout the         | C'est à la campagne. C'est au bord de la mer.         |  |
| week).  | C'est en banlieue. C'est en centre-ville.             |  |
|   | I can recognise, say and write the nouns for          |  |
|   | places in town:                                       |  |
|   | Qu'est-ce qu'il y a dans ta ville?                    |  |



#### French Curriculum



Class teachers to reinforce with reminding a child to write the date in French each day and the weather. II y a ...

(a cinema) un cinéma (a park) un parc (a museum) un musée (a castle) un château (a restaurant) un restaurant (a sports centre) un centre sportif (a stadium) un stade (a market) un marché (a shopping centre) un centre commercial (a university) une université (a shop) un magasin (a swimming pool) une piscine

- I can say and write what is and isn't in my town: Qu'est-ce qu'il n'y a pas dans ta ville? Dans mon village/ ma ville, il y a... un/une/des, il n'y a pas de
- I can say and write how I travel to school in different weather:

Comment vas-tu à l'école quand il fait beau? Quand il fait beau je vais...en voiture, en train, en autobus, en avion, en bateau, à vélo, à pied

• I understand how to conjugate the irregular verb: to go, *aller*.

je vais, tu vas, il/elle va, nous allons, vous allez, ils/elles vont

Song: 37 aller a l'ecole.mp3

- I can follow the text of a poem (Paul Eluard, *Dans Paris*)
- I can use a dictionary to understand new words
- I can write my own poem by adapting phrases to make new sentences.

Lesson 1. Where do you live?

Lesson 2. What's your town like?

Lesson 3. What's in your town?



# French Curriculum



| Lesson 4. How do you travel to school? |  |
|--|--|
| Lesson 5. Who was Paul Eluard?         |  |
|  |  |

#### Year 6 – Summer Term (Apr – Jul)

**Key Theme :** Going places

| Previous Learning                                   | Core Learning Intentions   | Extension Opportunities                   |
|---|--|---|
| To be reinforced                                    | Age Related  | Next steps                                |
| All previous vocabulary to be reinforced at the     | I can say where I went at the weekend.                           | Engage in a short conversation about your |
| beginning of each lesson using quick-fire questions | Où es-tu allé le weekend?  | weekend without support.                  |
| with the ball or through songs, guessing games or   | Je suis allé(e) au cinéma, au parc, au musée, au                 |   |
| quizzes.  | château, au restaurant, au centre sportif, au stade,             |   |
|   | au marché, au centre commercial,                                 |   |
| Phonics to be reinforced through quiz activities    | à la montagne, à la piscine,                                     |   |
| and by using flashcards as phonemes occur.          | aux magasins.  |   |
|   | I can understand and use the preposition à with                  |   |
| New vocabulary to be on display in the classroom    | masculine, feminine and plural nouns                             |   |
| along with interactive phonic stations (Pupils can  | <ul> <li>I can express ideas about how something was.</li> </ul> |   |
| add words to phonic families throughout the         | Comment c'était le weekend? C'était                              |   |
| week).  | intéressant, passionant, ennuyeux, amusant, fatigant             |   |
|   | I can respond to an opinion:                                     |   |
| Class teachers to reinforce with reminding a child  | Génial, chouette, fantastique, oh la la, je suis désolé          |   |
| to write the date in French each day and the        | I can say where I'm going on holiday:                            |   |
| weather.  | Où vas-tu en vacances? Je vais                                   |   |
|   | au bord de la mer, à la montagne, à la campagne, en              |   |
|   | ville, à un hôtel, à un camping, à une villa, à un               |   |
|   | centre de vacances   |   |
|   | Song 35 les vacances.mp3   |   |



#### French Curriculum



• I can present information to younger children in the school:

Comment jouer au jeu de boules?
Quelle couleur voulez-vous? Lance le cochonnet, C'est à moi; C'est à toi. Lance la boule! Qui a fini près du cochonnet? Tu as gagné! Egalité. Bravo! Encore!
Attention! Cherche le cochonnet! Cherche les boules!

Lesson 1. Where did you go at the weekend?

Lesson 2. How was your weekend?

Lesson 3. Where are you going on holiday?

Lesson 4. Play boules with me?

#### **Resources:**

#### For ICT practise:

- <u>www.french-games.net</u>
- www.Linguascope.com
- <u>Duolingo</u>

#### For powerpoints and worksheets:

- Twinkle
- Linguascope.com
- Lightbulb languages



# Yorke Mead Primary School French Curriculum



• BBC Bitesize French

#### Songs:

- Alain Le lait
- Rémi Guichard
- Mamalisa.com
- Charlotte Diamond