

Progression of skills

Term	Year 3
Autumn 1	Phonics lesson 1 I am learning French J'apprends le français phonics sound in: oi • trois 3 • noir sound in: on • marron sound in: ou • rouge & silent letters There are many last consonant silent letters in French. The final letter 's' is silent in the words 'Paris', 'trois' and 'gris'. The final 't' is silent in 'vert' and 'violet'. vocabulary Numbers 1-10 in French. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 10 colours in French. Simple greetings: Salut ! Ça va ? Hi! How are you? Ça va bien ! Comment tu t'appelles ? I am fine! What is your name? grammar As this is an introductory unit, there will be no grammar introduced. We will see more grammar in the units that follow.
Autumn 2	Animals Les animaux phonics sound in: ch • cheval sound in: ou • souris • mouton sound in: on • cochon • mouton sound in: oi • oiseau & silent letters There are many last consonant silent letters in French. The final letter 'd' is silent in the word 'canard'. vocabulary 10 animals in French Simple sentences like: Je suis un mouton. I am a sheep. grammar The difference between the 2 determiners for 'a/an' seen in this unit: un une How and when to use the high-frequency irregular verb 'I am' in French: je suis I am
Christmas (1 lesson found in extra teaching culture section)	
Spring 1	Instruments Les instruments phonics sound in: ou • joue sound in: on • violon & guttural 'r' The 'r' sound in French is guttural made from the back of the throat like in the words 'triangle', 'guitare' and 'clarinette'. silent letters There are many last consonant silent letters in French. The final letter 's' is silent in the word 'les' and 'des', pronounced almost like 'leh' and 'deh'. vocabulary 10 instruments in French. Simple sentences like: Je joue du violon. I play the violin. grammar The 3 articles/determiners in French for 'the' seen in this unit: le la les How to use the high-frequency regular verb 'I play' in French when saying 'I play an instrument': je joue I play + du / de la / des masculine feminine plural

Progression of skills

Term	Year 3
Spring 2	I am Able Je peux... ch sound in: • chanter ou sound in: • jouer d'un instrument & silent letters There are many last consonant silent letters in French. The final letter 'x' is silent in the word 'peux'. phonics 10 action verbs in French. How to say the above in the negative form. Je ne peux pas patiner. I am not able to skate. How to use conjunctions in French. Je peux danser mais je ne peux pas chanter. I am able to dance but I am not able to sing. vocabulary 'Je peux' (I am able) is the first person conjugation of the verb 'pouvoir' (to be able). It is always followed an infinitive. je peux I am able... In the negative form the structure is: 'Je ne peux pas'. je ne peux pas I am not able... grammar
Summer 1&2	Ice Creams Les glaces on sound in: • citron ch sound in: • pistache & guttural 'r' The 'r' sound in French is guttural from the back of the throat like in the words 'fraise' and 'citron'. silent letters There are many last consonant silent letters in French. The final letter 't' is silent in the word 'chocolat'. phonics 10 ice-cream flavours in French. How to ask for a pot, cone and the number of scoops in French. Je voudrais une glace s'il vous plaît. Je voudrais deux boules à la vanille s'il vous plaît. I would like an ice-cream please. I would like 2 scoops of vanilla please. vocabulary In French there are 2 words for the English determiner 'a'. These are often referred to as indefinite articles: un une Singular determiner 'a/an' The high frequency verb 'je voudrais' means (I would like) in French. Je voudrais... I would like... grammar
	Fruits LANGUAGE ANGELS Nom: _____ Classe: _____ Les fruits oi sound in: • poire & guttural 'r' The 'r' sound in French is guttural made from the back of the throat like in the words 'fraise', 'orange' and 'cerise'. silent letters There are many last consonant silent letters in French. The final letter 's' is silent in the word 'legs'. It will be pronounced almost like the 'leh' in English. phonics 10 common fruit nouns with their determiner in French. How to say the above fruits in both singular and plural form so I can say the fruits I like and those I do not like. J'aime les pommes. I like apples Je n'aime pas les pommes. I do not like apples. vocabulary Nouns in French can be masculine or feminine and singular or plural. This means that determiners can have different forms in French. un une Singular determiner 'a' les Plural determiner 'the' grammar What I will learn: ☐ Objective 1: I will learn and become more familiar with 5 fruit nouns with their determiners in French. ☐ Objective 2: I will learn and become more familiar with 5 more fruit nouns with their determiners in French. ☐ Objective 3: I will learn how to move singular nouns to plural form in French. ☐ Objective 4: I will learn how to use the structure 'j'aime' (I like) with the fruit nouns. ☐ Objective 5: I will learn how to use the negative structure 'je n'aime pas' (I do not like) with the fruit nouns.

Progression of skills

Term	Year 4
Autumn 1	Phonics lesson 2 Presenting Myself Je me présente phonics sound in: in • <u>cin</u>q 5 sound in: i • <u>h</u>uit 8 & • <u>d</u>ix 10 silent letters There are many last consonant silent letters in French. The final letter 's' is silent in the words 'Paris' and 'Londres'. elision Elision is a type of contraction. The last letter of a word is dropped and replaced with an apostrophe. It is attached to the word that follows beginning with a vowel, so <i>je</i> becomes <i>j'</i> as in <i>j'habite</i> as an 'h muet' acts like a vowel in <i>habite</i>. vocabulary Numbers 1-20 in French. 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 How to present myself:  Salut ! Je m'appelle Cécile et j'ai dix ans. J'habite à Lyon. <i>Hi! My name is Cécile and I am ten years old. I live in Lyon.</i> Key questions: Ça va ? <i>How are you?</i> Comment t'appelles-tu ? <i>What is your name?</i> Quel âge as-tu ? <i>How old are you?</i> Où habites-tu ? <i>Where do you live?</i> grammar To understand adjectives better in French and how they may change spelling depending on what they are describing. This is called adjectival agreement.  Je suis française. <i>I am French.</i>  Je suis français. <i>I am French.</i> First person high frequency verbs: je suis <i>I am</i> j'ai <i>I have</i> j'habite <i>I live</i>
Autumn 2	My Family Ma famille phonics sound in: i • <u>pet</u>ite  sound in: in • <u>cin</u>q 5 • <u>cin</u>quante 50 sound in: ille • <u>fam</u>ille  Sound in: ique • <u>un</u>ique silent letters There are many final consonant silent letters in French. The final letters 'ts' are silent in the word 'parents'. vocabulary The nouns & articles/determiners for family members.  The words for the possessive adjective 'my' in French: mon ma mes Larger numbers in French (1-70) and the multiples of ten up to 100: 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 High frequency verbs: il/elle s'appelle <i>he/she is called</i> il/elle a <i>he/she has</i> grammar To fully understand the role of gender and plurality in the choice of possessive adjectives. mon frère  ma sœur  <i>Singular possessive adjective 'my' for masculine nouns</i> <i>Singular possessive adjective 'my' for feminine nouns</i> mes grands-parents  <i>Possessive adjective 'my' for plural nouns</i> To move from the 1st person conjugation of high frequency verbs to 3rd person singular. j'ai <i>I have</i> il/elle a <i>he/she has</i>
Spring 1	Christmas (1 lesson found in extra teaching culture section) Do you have a pet? As-tu un animal ? phonics sound in: é • <u>Cé</u>cile  sound in: eau • <u>ois</u>eau  & silent letters There are many last consonant silent letters in French. The final letter 's' is silent in the word 'souris'. The 't' is silent in the word 'chat'. elision Elision is a type of contraction. The last letter of a word is dropped and replaced with an apostrophe. It is attached to the word that follows beginning with a vowel, so <i>je</i> becomes <i>j'</i> as in <i>j'ai</i>. vocabulary 8 common pets & their determiners.  Key questions:  As-tu un animal ? <i>Do you have a pet?</i> A wider range of conjunctions: mais <i>but</i> grammar To understand the role of gender in the choice of determiners. un une <i>Singular determiner 'a' for masculine nouns</i> <i>Singular determiner 'a' for feminine nouns</i> 1st person conjugation of high frequency verbs. j'ai <i>I have</i> How to use the negative form in French. Je n'ai pas de... <i>I do not have...</i>

Progression of skills

Term	Year 4
Spring 2	In the classroom En classe i sound in: - livre - calculatrice - ciseaux & silent letters There are many last consonant silent letters in French. The final letter 's' is silent in the word 'des'. The 'x' is also silent in the word 'ciseaux'. elision Elision is a type of contraction. The last letter of a word is dropped and replaced with an apostrophe. It is attached to the word that follows beginning with a vowel. Je becomes j' as in j'ai. Ne becomes n' as in n'ai. vocabulary The nouns and determiners for 12 common classroom objects. The words for the possessive 'my' in French. mon ma mes Language to describe what I have/do have not in my pencil case. Dans ma trousse j'ai un stylo. Dans ma trousse je n'ai pas de stylo. <i>In my pencil case I have a pen.</i> <i>In my pencil case I do not have a pen.</i> grammar To fully understand the role of gender and plurality in the choice of possessive adjectives in French. mon stylo ma règle <i>Singular possessive 'my' for masculine nouns.</i> <i>Singular possessive 'my' for feminine nouns.</i> mes ciseaux The negative structure 'je n'ai pas de'... J'ai une gomme. Je n'ai pas de gomme. <i>I have a rubber.</i> <i>I do not have a rubber.</i>
Summer 1&2	What is the weather? & Days of the week Quel temps fait-il ? ch sound in: - chaud ou sound in: - l'ouest - aujourd'hui oi sound in: - froid silent letters Sometimes, letters at the end of a word in French are silent, like 'vent', 'chaud', 'froid', 'pleut', and 'nord'. vocabulary 10 common weather phrases. Key question: Quel temps fait-il ? <i>What's the weather like?</i> Compass points: le nord le sud l'ouest l'est <i>the north the south the west the east</i> grammar To understand better the use of the verb 'faire' (to do/make) and 'il y a' (there is/are) in set weather phrases: Il fait chaud. <i>It's hot.</i> Il y a du soleil. <i>It's sunny.</i> Both of these phrases translate as "it's..." in English in this context.

Progression of skills

Term	Years 5
Autumn 1	Phonics lesson 3 The Date La date sound in: - février - décembre sound in: - deux silent letters Some letters in French are not pronounced; they are silent. For example, the silent 't' at the end of 'est' and 'juillet' The 7 days of the week in French. lundi mardi mercredi jeudi vendredi samedi dimanche The 12 months of the year in French. Numbers 21-31 in French. 21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31 Key questions and phrases with the date: Quelle est la date aujourd'hui ? What is the date today? C'est quand ton anniversaire ? When is your birthday? Days of the week and months of the year do not have capital letters unless they are at the start of a sentence in French. Aujourd'hui, c'est lundi huit juillet. <i>Today is Monday eighth July.</i> No capital letter in the phrase above for the day of the week 'Monday' or the month 'July' in French.
Autumn 2	At the Tearoom Au salon de thé sound in: - cinquante sound in: - un sandwich - une limonade - une grenadine - une brioches silent letters The 't' is silent in the words 'croissant', 'chocolat' and 'lait' and the 's' is silent in the word 'voudrais'. 20 words for foods, snacks and drinks. Key questions and phrases for a role-play at the salon de thé. Bonjour ! Vous désirez ? Je voudrais et Hello! What would you like? I would like and L'addition s'il vous plaît ! Merci ! Au-revoir ! The bill please! Thank you! Goodbye! Key vocabulary to be able to pay the bill. To understand when to use the two different indefinite articles/determiners introduced in this unit. un une <i>Singular indefinite article/determiner 'a/an'</i> To understand how to move a singular noun to plural form. un croissant deux croissants <i>a croissant two croissants</i>
Spring 1	Clothes Les vêtements sound in: - écharpe sound in: - chemise sound in: - manteau silent letters There are many last consonant silent letters in French. The final letters 'ts' are silent in the word 'gants'. The 'nt' is silent in the 3rd person plural conjugation of the verb 'porter' (to wear). As seen in 'ils/elles portent'. 21 items of clothing & their determiners. A new verb: porter to wear je porte I wear The words for the possessive 'my' in French: mon ma mes To understand the role of gender in the choice of possessives. mon pull ma jupe <i>Singular possessive 'my' for masculine nouns Singular possessive 'my' for feminine nouns</i> mes gants <i>Plural possessive 'my' for feminine and masculine nouns</i> To understand adjectival agreement. E.g. Ma jupe verte. <i>Spelling of the colour (adjective) 'green' changes in French depending on the gender of the noun.</i> 1st person conjugation of high frequency verbs. je porte I wear
Term	Years 5

Progression of skills

Spring
2

My home

Chez moi

phonics

sound in:
• appartement

sound in:
• bureau

&

silent letters

There are many last consonant silent letters in French. The final letter 's' is silent in the word 'dans' and 'mais'. The 't' is also silent in the conjunction 'et'. Pronounced almost like the English sound 'leh'.

elision

Elision is a type of contraction. The last letter of a word is dropped and replaced with an apostrophe. It is attached to the word that follows beginning with a vowel, so *je* becomes *j'* as in *j'habite* as the 'h muet' in *habite* acts like a vowel.

vocabulary

The nouns and determiners for house & apartment.

The nouns and determiners for rooms of the house.

Key linguistic structures:

Chez moi, il y a...

Chez moi, il n'y a pas de...

In my house there is... In my house there is not...

grammar

To fully understand the role of gender in the choice of determiners:

un salon une cuisine

Singular determiner 'a' for masculine nouns Singular determiner 'a' for feminine nouns

To understand better how to use the negative in French:

Chez moi, il y a un salon. Chez moi, il n'y a pas de salon.

1st person conjugation of high frequency verbs.

j'habite

I live

Summer
1&2

The Olympics

Les Jeux olympiques

phonics

sound in:
• olympiques

sound in:
• français

sound in:
• antique

silent letters

Letters at the end of words are sometimes not pronounced in French, such as the 's' at the end of 'modernes'.

vocabulary

10 Olympic sports and their articles/determiners.

How to write a phrase describing an athlete by their performance sport.

Il fait de la boxe.

Il est boxeur.

He does boxing. He is a boxer.

grammar

To understand agreement rules better and that nouns can change spelling depending on the gender of the person they are describing.

Il est boxeur. Elle est boxeuse.

He is a boxer. She is a boxer.

Understanding better that the determiner is often dropped when the sport is used with the verb 'faire' (to do a sport).

Je fais de l'escrime. I do fencing.

Progression of skills

Year 6

Term	
Autumn 1	Phonics lesson 4 At school À l'école phonics sound in: - qu • informatique - ç • musique sound in: - an • français sound in: - en • amusant - en • intéressant sound in: - en • sciences & silent letters There are many last consonant silent letters in French. The final letter 's' is silent in the word 'aimes' and the 'x' is silent in the word 'ennuyeux'. vocabulary The nouns and determiners for 10 subjects: The 7 days of the week in French: Mon Tues Wed Thurs Fri Sat Sun J'étudie le français à neuf heures. Language to describe what subjects I like/do not like and why: J'adore le français parce que c'est amusant. <i>I love French because it is fun.</i> grammar To fully understand the role of gender and plurality in the choice of determiners. le français la musique Singular determiner 'the' for masculine nouns. Singular determiner 'the' for feminine nouns. les sciences Plural determiner 'the' for plural nouns. The 1st person conjugation of the verb 'étudier' (to study) J'étudie le français. <i>I study French.</i>
Autumn 2	At the weekend Le week-end phonics sound in: - qu • informatique - an • musique sound in: - an • bandes dessinées sound in: - en • Je prends mon déjeuner & silent letters There are many last consonant silent letters in French. The final letter 's' is silent in the word 'heures'. The 't' is silent in 'amusant', 'fatigant' and 'barbant'. liaison The normally silent 'x' on 'deux' is pronounced when followed by 'heures'. The 'x' almost sounds like an 'z'. This is called a liaison. vocabulary Telling the time around the clock in French: Il est deux heures moins vingt. 10 activities we may do at the weekend: Extended phrases including an activity, a time and an opinion. Le week-end je regarde la télé à dix heures et quart. C'est génial ! <i>At the weekend I watch TV at 10.15. It's great!</i> grammar To make sentences longer, more complex and interesting with opinions. Le week-end je regarde la télé à dix heures et quart et à onze heures et demie je vais à la piscine. C'est génial ! <i>At the weekend I watch TV at 10.15 and at 11.30 I go to the swimming pool. It's great!</i> To use a wider range of conjunctions: après aussi plus tard <i>after also later</i> The 1st person conjugation of a wider range of verbs. j'écoute je lis je regarde <i>I listen I read I watch</i>
Spring 1	Planets Les planètes phonics sound in: - an • grand(e) sound in: - qu • quel - qu • pourquoi & silent letters There are many last consonant silent letters in French. The final letter 's' is silent in the word 'planètes'. The 't' is silent in 'et' – it is pronounced almost like the English sound 'eh'. guttural 'r' The 'r' sound in French is guttural from the back of the throat like in the words 'Uranus', 'Terre', 'Mercure', 'Saturne', 'Jupiter', 'Mars' and 'rouge'. vocabulary As this is a unit that explores writing longer and more complex language, there is a wider range of vocabulary than in other units. Not all will be learnt from memory but there will be an opportunity to learn 10 key elements from the Solar System from memory in French along with a wider range of adjectives and question words. grammar To use a range of adjectives, conjunctions and intensifiers to describe the Solar System, and make sentences longer, more complex and interesting. La planète Jupiter est assez froide, très grande et lumineuse. <i>The planet Jupiter is quite cold, very big and bright.</i> Apply adjectival agreement rules: petit(e) rouge gazeux/gazeuse <i>Add an 'e' to make the adjective agree with feminine nouns. If the adjective ends in an 'e' it doesn't change. If the adjective ends in 'eux', remove the 'x' and add 'se'.</i> Use a wider range of adjectives to describe character patient(e) calme curieux/curieuse <i>patient calm curious</i>
	Christmas (1 lesson found in extra teaching culture section)

Progression of skills

Term	Year 6
Spring 2	Vikings  Nom: _____ Classe: _____ Les Vikings phonics sound in: - ç garçon sound in: - en intelligent - violent sound in: - an grand - terrifiant & silent letters There are many last consonant silent letters in French. The final letter 't' is silent in the word 'petit'. The 'd' is silent in 'grand'. vocabulary The vocabulary to describe height and character. The vocabulary to describe hair type, colour and length. The vocabulary to describe eye colour. The vocabulary to describe a Viking's daily routine. grammar To use a range of adjectives to make sentences longer, more complex and interesting. Understanding agreement. Je suis grand. I am tall. Je suis grande. I am tall. Je suis petit. I am short/small. Je suis petite. I am short/small. Consolidate knowledge of the 2 high frequency irregular verbs 'être' (to be) and 'avoir' (to have) in first person but also the whole verb conjugation. je suis I am j'ai I have What I will learn: ☐ Objective 1: I will learn how to decode unfamiliar and more complex language using my knowledge of cognates and history. ☐ Objective 2: I will learn how to describe myself and others physically in terms of height using the verb 'être' (to be). ☐ Objective 3: I will learn how to describe myself and others physically in terms of hair colour and type using the verb 'avoir' (to have). ☐ Objective 4: I will learn how to describe myself by eye colour using the verb 'avoir' (to have). ☐ Objective 5: I will learn how to describe a Viking's typical daily routine using time phrases.
Summer 1&2	Healthy Lifestyles  Nom: _____ Classe: _____ Manger et Bouger phonics sound in: - qu électroniques sound in: - an manger - santé - mélangez - viande & silent letters There are many last consonant silent letters in French. The final letter 's' is silent in the word 'bois', 'fruits', 'légumes' and 'noisettes'. The 't' is silent in 'complet' and 'chocolat'. vocabulary The nouns and determiners for 10 healthy foods & drinks: The nouns and determiners for 10 unhealthy foods & drinks: Language to describe healthy lifestyles: Pour ma santé je mange... To stay healthy I eat... Pour ma santé je bois... To stay healthy I drink... grammar The first person conjugation of high frequency verbs: je mange 'I eat' from the verb manger 'to eat'. je bois 'I drink' from the verb boire 'to drink'. Use of the negative: Je ne mange pas de... I do not eat Je ne bois pas de... I do not drink