

Progression of Skills In French

| | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 | Year 6 |
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| Speaking and Listening | <p>Listen and respond to simple rhymes, stories and songs.</p> <p>Recognise and respond to sound patterns and words.</p> <p>Perform simple communicative tasks using single words, phrases and short sentences.</p> <p>Listen attentively and understand instructions, everyday classroom language and praise words.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ Memorise and present a short spoken text. ♣ Listen for specific words and phrases. ♣ Listen for sounds, rhyme and rhythm. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ Prepare and practise a simple conversation, re-using familiar vocabulary and structures in new contexts. ♣ Understand and express simple opinions. ♣ Listen attentively and understand more complex phrases and sentences. ♣ Prepare a short presentation on a familiar topic. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ Understand the main points and simple opinions in a spoken story, song or passage. ♣ Perform to an audience. ♣ Understand longer and more complex phrases or sentences. ♣ Use spoken language confidently to initiate and sustain conversations and to tell stories. |
| Reading and Writing | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ Make links between some phonemes, rhymes and spellings, and read aloud familiar words. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ Read and understand a range of familiar written phrases. ♣ Follow a short familiar text, listening and reading at the same time. ♣ Reading some familiar words and phrases aloud and pronounce them accurately. ♣ Write simple words and phrases using a model and some words from memory. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ Re-read frequently a variety of short texts. ♣ Make simple sentences and short texts. ♣ Write words, phrases and short sentences, using a reference. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ Read and understand the main points and some detail from a short written passage. ♣ Identify different text types and read short, authentic texts for enjoyment or information. ♣ Match sound to sentences and paragraphs. ♣ Write sentences on a range of topics using a model. |
| Cultural understanding | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ Learn about different languages spoken by children at the school. Locate country/countries where the language is spoken. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ Learn about festivals and celebrations in different cultures. ♣ Know about some aspects of everyday life and compare them to their own. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ Look at further aspects of their everyday lives from the perspective of someone from another country. ♣ Recognise similarities and differences between places. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ Compare attitudes towards aspects of everyday life. ♣ Recognise and understand some of the differences between people. |

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ Identify social conventions at home and in other cultures. ♣ Make indirect or direct contact with the country/countries where the language is spoken. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ Compare traditional stories. ♣ Learn about ways of travelling to the country. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ Compare symbols, objects or products which represent their own culture with those of another country. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ Present information about an aspect of culture. |
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Current French Topic Map

| | Autumn 1 | Autumn 2 | Spring 1 | Spring 2 | Summer 1 | Summer 2 |
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| Year 3 | <p>French greetings with puppets</p> <p>know that in French there are formal and informal greetings and when it is appropriate to use each one.</p> <p>know that different greetings are used at different times of the day.</p> <p>know that tone of voice can indicate a question</p> <p>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</p> <p>know that French words are pronounced differently to the way they are spelt</p> | <p>A circle of life in French</p> <p>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</p> <p>know that a bilingual dictionary is a special dictionary to translate words from one language to another</p> <p>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</p> <p>know that placing ne and pas around a verb makes the verb negative</p> <p>know that we use the definite article when describing something specific and that the one we use depends on</p> | <p>French playground games- numbers and age</p> <p>understand that I can use known vocabulary, cognates and near cognates as clues to help me understand a text in French</p> <p>know that sentences are often structured differently in French and English</p> <p>know the sounds the common phonemes eu, oi, ou and ui make in French</p> <p>know the names of some Parisian landmarks</p> <p>know some French playground games</p> | <p>In a French classroom</p> <p>know that, in French, a space is needed before and after ? and !</p> <p>understand some of the similarities and differences between school in France and schools in the UK</p> <p>understand that every French noun is either masculine or feminine</p> <p>know that the gender affects the form of the word un or une (the indefinite article)</p> <p>know that when we turn the statement j'ai un/une (I have a...) into a negative je n'ai pas de (I don't have</p> | <p>French transport</p> <p>know the phonemes oi, au, in and on</p> <p>know that I need to change my intonation to ask and answer questions</p> <p>know some French speaking countries around the world</p> <p>understand that I can use a model sentence as a guide for building other sentences</p> <p>know that en is usually used as a preposition when the mode of transport is something you get into e.g. en train, whereas á is used when you are not getting into a form of transport e.g. à vélo (a bicycle)</p> | <p>French adjectives of colour, size and shape</p> <p>know that a cognate is a word that is the same in both French and English e.g. un triangle</p> <p>know that a near-cognate is a word that is very similar but not identical in French and English e.g. un cercle</p> <p>know that adjectives of size are positioned in front of the noun in French e.g. un grand cercle</p> <p>know that adjectives of colour are positioned after the noun in French e.g. un cercle bleu</p> |

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| | | the gender of the noun: le (m.), la (f.), les (m./f. plural) and l' (when followed by a vowel) | | a...) then we change the article from un/une to de | | |
| Cross Curricular Links | <p>English - Spoken language - knowing we use formal and informal language on different occasions, performing a puppet conversation to the class</p> <p>Art & Design - Making a finger puppet</p> <p>Geography- Recognising famous Paris landmarks</p> <p>Music –Singing a finger rhyme together with different partners</p> <p>RSE/PSHE - Considering how they are feeling</p> | <p>English- Grammar - identifying word classes, discussing dictionary skills</p> <p>Maths - Solving logic puzzles, using a Venn diagram for sorting</p> <p>Science - Living things in their habitats (Y4) Considering the habitats of animals, learning about life cycles of some animals and plants, showing food chains</p> <p>Art & Design - Creating and decorating a food chain flip</p> | <p>English - Grammar - considering differences in sentence structure between French and English</p> <p>Maths - Solving algebra problems to work out unknown French numbers</p> <p>Geography - Recognising famous Paris landmarks</p> <p>Music - Singing French finger rhymes</p> | <p>English -Spoken language - planning and delivering an oral presentation 'Dans mon sac' (In my bag)</p> <p>Geography - Comparing school life in France with school life in Britain</p> | <p>English - Spoken language - learning strategies for remembering new vocabulary</p> <p>Maths - Creating a pictogram showing how children travel to school</p> <p>Geography - Learning about different modes of transport from around the world, using maps to locate cities and their capitals</p> <p>Music - Creating their own version of a song and performing to an audience</p> <p>RSE/PSHE - Discussing the right to education</p> | <p>English - Grammar - considering differences in word order between French and English</p> <p>Maths -Recapping basic 2D shape names, completing a tangram puzzle (extension)</p> <p>Art & Design - Looking at the art of Henri Matisse, creating Matisse-inspired artwork</p> <p>Computing - Using art software to create a festive scene</p> <p>RSE/PSHE- Using manners when asking for something</p> |
| Year 4 | <p>Portraits - describing in French</p> <p>know that, in French, adjectives change if they</p> | <p>Clothes- getting dressed in French</p> <p>know that, in French, the possessive adjective 'my' must agree with the gender of</p> | <p>French numbers, calendars and birthdays</p> | <p>French weather and the water cycle</p> <p>know that compass point phrases can be added to the front or end of a weather</p> | <p>French food- miam, miam!</p> <p>know that some American and English words are borrowed by the French such</p> | <p>French and the Eurovision Song Contest</p> |

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| | <p>describe a girl or a feminine noun and that this is called adjectival agreement</p> <p>know that most (but not all) adjectives take an extra 'e' at the end of the word to make it feminine</p> <p>know that most adjectives go after the noun in French</p> <p>know that if the noun in a sentence is plural then the adjective describing it also becomes plural</p> <p>know that the Louvre is a famous French art gallery</p> | <p>the noun and that we use mon (m.), ma (f.) and mes (pl.)</p> <p>know that some adjectives do not change when describing a feminine noun (orange, marron, à pois)</p> <p>know that je aime (I like) becomes j'aime and je ne aime pas becomes je n'aime pas to help with pronunciation</p> <p>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</p> <p>know whether to use the pronouns il or elle (he or she) when describing what someone is wearing</p> | <p>know some similarities and differences between French and English schools</p> <p>know some French festivals that happen throughout the year</p> <p>know some similarities and differences between French and English birthday celebrations</p> <p>know that the abbreviation R.S.V.P, which is often used in English stands for Répondez s'il vous plaît which translates as 'Reply, if you please'</p> <p>know that creating images to help remember pronunciation of new vocabulary is a good strategy, e.g. quatorze, (cat, oars)</p> | <p>phrase and it will have the same meaning</p> <p>know the names and locations of some of the cities in France</p> | <p>as le hot-dog and le hamburger</p> <p>know that the currency used in France is Euros and to recognise some of the notes and coins</p> <p>know that I can use a bilingual dictionary to translate unknown words</p> | <p>know that de becomes du (not de le) when followed by a masculine noun</p> <p>know that sentences can be extended using et or mais</p> <p>know that countries have different names in French and that each country is either masculine or feminine.</p> <p>know that the definite article is used in French when saying the country, e.g. la France, le Royaume-Uni, les Pays-Bas</p> |
| <p>Cross Curricula Links</p> | <p>Art & Design - Learning about the Louvre and looking at art collections on the website, learning about the Mona Lisa</p> <p>History - Learning about the history of the Louvre art gallery</p> | <p>English - Grammar - Comparing adjectival position in French and English</p> <p>Art & Design - Designing outfits using either cuttings from magazines, clothes</p> | <p>English - Spoken language - presenting their wish lists to the class</p> <p>Maths - Completing maths calculations in French, recapping the days of the week and the months of the year in order</p> | <p>English - Spoken language - presenting a weather report to the class</p> <p>Maths - Revising points of the compass</p> | <p>English - Spoken language - role-playing being in a cafe or restaurant</p> <p>Maths - Learning about currency conversion, completing mathematical calculations in French</p> | <p>English - Developing dictionary skills by using bilingual dictionaries</p> <p>Geography - Researching European countries, recognising flags of some of the European countries</p> |

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| | <p>RSE/PSHE -Knowing some words that describe personality traits</p> | <p>from home, collage or pens</p> <p>Music - Listening carefully to the lyrics of a song</p> <p>RSE/PSHE - Understanding that other people may have different opinions and respecting them</p> | <p>Geography -Learning about different festivals and national days celebrated in France, comparing celebrations in different cultures</p> <p>RSE/PSHE - Remembering to use manners</p> | <p>Science - Learning about the processes of the water cycle</p> <p>Geography - Revising points of the compass, talking about weather, identifying countries around Europe on a map</p> <p>Music - Learning a weather rap and performing to the class</p> <p>RSE/PSHE - Remembering to use manners</p> | <p>Music - Recognising musical instruments, writing song lyrics for a Eurovision song contest entry, performing their entry</p> <p>PE - Performing the actions to a dance</p> <p>RSE/PSHE - Understanding that other people may have different opinions and respecting them</p> | |
| <p>Year 5</p> | <p>French monster pets</p> <p>know that bilingual dictionaries should not be used to look up every single word in a text</p> <p>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</p> <p>revise that adjectives of size go before the noun</p> | <p>French speaking world</p> <p>know that when using à (to) and then the direct article à+ le = au (eg. au nord)</p> <p>know that there are many countries where French is spoken in the world and be able to name some of these</p> <p>know some 'treasures' that make up the national identity of France and some other French-speaking countries</p> | <p>Shopping in French Speaking Places</p> <p>know that the pattern of building larger numbers changes beyond 70 by adding the teen numbers to 60, e.g soixante-dix (70), soixante-onze, soixante-douze</p> <p>know that the word for 80 means 'four twenties' - quatre-vingts, and numbers up to 100 are built by continuing to count on from quatre-vingt, e.g quatre-vingt-neuf, (89) quatre-vingt-dix, (90) quatre-vingt-onze (91)</p> | <p>Space exploration - in French</p> <p>. know that, in French, the days of the week (with the exception of Sunday - Dimanche) were named after bodies in the solar system</p> <p>know that metaphors and similes are also used in French and that a metaphor is when we say an object is another object and that a simile is when we liken an object to another</p> <p>know that I can compare nouns by placing plus /</p> | <p>Verbs in a week</p> <p>understand that French verbs take different forms</p> <p>know that the infinitive is the basic form of a verb which in English is usually expressed as 'to [do something]'</p> <p>(e.g. 'to run')</p> <p>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</p> <p>know that the ending of regular -er verbs changes</p> | <p>Meet my French family</p> <p>know that there is no possessive apostrophe in French but that to say 'my mother's father' the French would say Le père de ma mère (the father of my mother)</p> <p>know that when a singular noun begins with a vowel, the possessive adjective ma is difficult to pronounce, so mon is used (e.g. mon ami / mon amie)</p> <p>revise agreement and position of adjectives in French.</p> |

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| | <p>and adjectives of colour go after the noun</p> | <p>know that I can use il y a to mean 'there is' or 'there are'</p> | <p>know that there are clues in the words for the multiples of 10, eg cinquante – 50</p> <p>know that de translates as 'of' or 'some' and know that it changes when coupled with le to become du (not de le) and when coupled with les to become des (not de les).</p> | <p>moins and que around the adjective (e.g. Neptune est plus grande que Mercure)</p> <p>know that I can use parce que (because) to extend my sentence and give a justification</p> | <p>to go with the subject pronoun</p> <p>know that the French use guillemets << >> in the same way that the speech marks are used in English</p> <p>know that some verbs do not follow regular patterns, such as avoir (to have) and être (to be)</p> <p>know how to conjugate the verbs avoir and être</p> | <p>know that the word order is sometimes different in French compared to English</p> |
| Year 6 | <p>French sport and the Olympics</p> <p>know that we use the verb jouer to play) with some sports and faire (to make) with other sports</p> <p>know the French word for countries around the world</p> <p>know that the way verbs change to match the pronoun is called conjugation</p> <p>know each part of the verb aller - (to go), depending on the pronoun</p> | <p>French football champions</p> <p>know that pronunciation is important when presenting in French</p> <p>know that there are different strategies to work out the meaning of new vocabulary</p> | <p>In my French house</p> <p>understand that existing written sentences in French can be adapted</p> <p>know a range of prepositions to describe the position of objects</p> | <p>Planning a French holiday</p> <p>know that the near future tense is formed by using the present tense of the verb aller + the infinitive, e.g. je vais manger - I am going to eat</p> <p>know that, when saying you go to a country, the preposition used depends on the gender of the country name: en with feminine singular countries, au with the masculine singular countries, aux with countries that are plural</p> | <p>Visiting a town in France</p> <p>using the prepositions à côté de, près de or loin de, the de may change if followed by le or les: de+le = du, de + les = des</p> <p>recognise some modes of transport that are used in Paris</p> <p>know that when standalone adjectives are used, such as when saying c'est amusant, we always use the singular masculine</p> | <p>revise and recap or study language related to other topics!</p> |

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| | <p>know that different prepositions are used to say going to a country: en if the country is feminine singular (e.g. en France) au if the country is masculine singular (e.g. au Canada) aux if the country is plural (e.g. aux États-Unis d'Amérique)</p> <p>know that the Tour de France is a world famous cycling race that takes place in France each year</p> <p>know that pétanque is a popular French game sometimes known as boules</p> | | | <p>understand that gisting a text involves getting an idea of what it is about and doesn't mean understanding every word</p> <p>know different ways to travel to France</p> <p>know how to distinguish between the present and the near future tense</p> | | |
| <p>Whole School Projects</p> | | | | | | |