

French Curriculum

Key components of our French Curriculum:



Listening and Speaking (oracy) - We learn the correct pronunciation and intonation which is helped with learning the appropriate French phonics.



Grammar - We learn French grammar to help us read and write in French accurately.



Reading and writing (literacy) - We practise reading and writing in French using the French phonetics and grammar we learn in our lessons.



Stories, songs, poems and rhymes - We use books, poems and songs to give the French we learn a real-life context and to make it easier to remember.



Cultural Understanding - As part of our learning we make sure we learn all about life in France and French speaking countries around the world.

French Learning Journey:

Year
5

Unit 1: Getting to Know You
Expressing emotions, talking about the future, jobs and career ambitions.

Unit 2: All About Ourselves
Revision of clothes and the body, describing appearance, position and agreement of adjectives.

Unit 3: That's Tasty
Food and Drink, what drinks they like, what they eat for breakfast, fillings for sandwiches, toppings for pizzas, snacks, opening and closing times of shops.

Unit 4: Family and Friends
Descriptive language around animals, homes and family, how French adjectives 'agree' with the noun in relation to number and gender, possessive adjectives, family network.

Unit 5: School Life
Objects, subjects, prepositional language, names of 2D shapes, questions and answers they would use at school.

Unit 6: Time Travelling
Numbers and dates, key events in French history, common past tenses, conjugation, auxiliary and infinitive verb.

Unit 1: All Around Town
Sights of some typical French cities, describing places in a town, numbers to 100, address.

Unit 2: On The Move
Conversation around transport, direction and movement. Verb: 'to go'

Unit 3: Going Shopping
Fruit, vegetables and clothes vocabulary. Questions needed when shopping.

Unit 4: Where in the World?
Countries of the United Kingdom, continents and animals from different continents, countries' position related to the equator.

Unit 5: What's the time?
O'clock, half past, quarter past and quarter to time, reading timetables and TV schedules, answering simple questions.

Unit 6: Holidays and Hobbies
Holiday vocabulary, Weather and seasons, temperatures, different sports and hobbies.

Year
3

Unit 1: Getting to Know You
Learning how to greet each other, exchange names, asking how someone is, counting to 10 and saying how old they are.

Unit 2: All About Me
Understand and follow instructions, names the body parts, identify colours and say what they are wearing.

Unit 3: Food Glorious Food
Vocabulary for a range of food, likes and dislikes, count and use plural nouns.

Unit 4: Family and Friends
Introducing family and pets, spelling their names, places in the home.

Unit 5: Our School
Vocabulary and phrases about school, places in school, classroom objects.

Unit 6: Time
Days of the week, months and dates, numbers 11 to 31.

Year
4



The National Curriculum Expectations:

Pupils should be taught to:

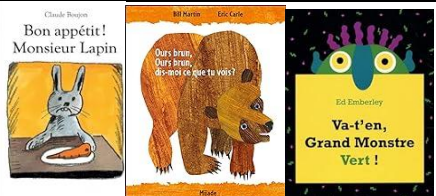
- listen attentively to spoken language and show understanding by joining in and responding;
 - explore the patterns and sounds of language through songs and rhymes and link the spelling, sound and meaning of words;
 - engage in conversations; ask and answer questions; express opinions and respond to those of others; seek clarification and help;
 - speak in sentences, using familiar vocabulary, phrases and basic language structures;
 - develop accurate pronunciation and intonation so that others understand when they are reading aloud or using familiar words and phrases;
 - present ideas and information orally to a range of audiences;
 - read carefully and show understanding of words, phrases and simple writing;
 - appreciate stories, songs, poems and rhymes in the language;
 - broaden their vocabulary and develop their ability to understand new words that are introduced into familiar written material, including through using a dictionary;
 - write phrases from memory, and adapt these to create new sentences, to express ideas clearly;
 - describe people, places, things and actions orally and in writing;
- understand basic grammar appropriate to the language being studied, including (where relevant): feminine, masculine and neuter forms and the conjugation of high-frequency verbs; key features and patterns of the language; how to apply these, for instance, to build sentences; and how these differ from or are similar to English.

Implementation of the key areas of teaching:

(For the vocabulary for each unit, see knowledge organisers)

		Oracy	Literacy	Grammar
Year 3	Unit 1: Getting to Know You	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Asking questions - Comment ça va? - Songs about numbers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Writing sentences about age using questions and answers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Formal and informal - Numbers to 10 - J'ai
	Unit 2: All About Me	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Give and respond to instructions - Pronunciation of colours 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reading simple phrases - Writing words and phrases about the body. - Using a French dictionary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Masculine and feminine - un, une, des - clothing nouns - French verbs - Simple conjunctions - et
	Unit 3: Food Glorious Food	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Talking about food likes and dislikes. - Requesting something to eat. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reading a story - Adjective placed before/after noun, spelling based on number and gender. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The definite article - le/la/les - Determiners for quantity - du/de/des - Adjective agreement m/f - grand/grande, petit/petite
	Unit 4: Family and Friends	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Present ideas orally about family - Pronunciation of the alphabet - Using songs and rhymes to remember new language 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Matching subject and verb - Writing sentences using a range of vocabulary including high-frequency verbs - French dictionaries for vocabulary about pets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Possessive adjectives - mon/ma, ton/ta, son/sa, notre
	Unit 5: Our School	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ask and explain where things are - Express opinions about school - Listen to commands and follow instructions - Ask and answer questions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Write phrases from memory that describe stationary - Write simple sentences about what I like to do in school 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Verbs in the infinitive - to sing, to walk, to run - Ends in -er, -ir, -re
	Unit 6: Time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Listen and respond to days and months - Orally present information about French festivals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Read and write days of the week and months of the year 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dates - Les dates - 1st - le premier - Numbers 1-31 - Verbs - Les verbes - To be - c'est/c'était/ce sera
French books that could be used to support units:				

	Oracy	Literacy	Grammar	
Year 4	Unit 1: All Around Town	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop pronunciation and intonation of familiar words - Listening and responding to key words and phrases - Counting in tens - songs and rhymes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Write the numbers to 100 - Create a presentation about where they live - Use a bilingual dictionary to develop vocabulary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Il y a - there is/there are - Il n'y a pas - there is not/there are not - du/de la/ de l'/des - of the - mon/ma, ton/ta - my/your - dans/à - in/inside
	Unit 2: On the Move	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Orally present ideas and information about transport - Pronounce words and phrases with directions - Give directions - Conversations about travelling around town 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Write directions after verbal practise - Write sentences with correct subject-verb agreement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Verb 'to go' - aller - Prepositions - en and à - Le becomes au - Plural forms of verbs - ils means they mixed gender, elles for they when only female
	Unit 3: Going Shopping	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Speaking about what fruit they like, conversation - Asking and answering questions about clothing and the colour of clothes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Writing sentences using quantifiers - Knowing when to change the word for 'the' to 'some' 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Colour adjectives agreeing with gender of the noun - Verb 'can' - pouvez - Verb 'to buy' - acheter - a/an - un/une - some - du, de la, des, de l' - Verb 'to like' - aimer
	Unit 4: Where in the World?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Answering questions about the UK - Talking about the countries around the world, pronouncing them appropriately - Giving and following directions - Speak about animals in the zoo 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Building sentences about countries in the world that speak French. - French dictionaries for directional vocabulary - Build sentences about animals and the continents they're from 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Feminine countries use 'en' to say 'in'. Masculine countries use 'au' to say 'in'. - Masculine and feminine nouns and prepositions - Knowing a continent is feminine so uses 'en' - Past tense: I went - 'je suis allé' (m)/'je suis allée' (f) I saw - 'J'ai vu'
	Unit 5: What's the Time?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Speak in sentences telling the time - Say the time related to TV schedules and school timetables - Say what they are doing and when in a day - Count in 5's to 30 - Understand avant and après 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Writing sentences that tell the time - Write what time they do things - Read TV schedules and answer questions - Read school timetables and write sentences related to this 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - O'clock, quarter past/to, half past - Verb 'is' (he/she/it is) - est changes to sont for plural subjects
	Unit 6: Holidays and Hobbies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Verbally describe the weather - Talk about going on holiday - Answer questions about sports and hobbies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Write phrases about the seasons and months - Write answers to questions about sports and hobbies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plural conjugation of verb - Masculine and feminine nouns and prepositions: en or à - Possessive adjective for a family member - ma/mon/mes
	French books that could be used to support units:			

	Oracy	Literacy	Grammar
Year 5	Unit 1: Getting to Know You <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Listen to what someone says and respond accordingly – Use the appropriate pronunciation to help others understand better – Verbally describe people, places and things 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Present ideas about what has been learnt in French so far – Use a dictionary to develop sentences about emotions – Read a traditional fable in French – Write a description about themselves 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Jobs agreeing in gender and number + no determiner before job name Je suis dentiste (I am a dentist) Je serai pompier (I will be a firefighter) – French alphabet and pronunciation
	Unit 2: All About Ourselves <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Listen and recognise to vocabulary about the body – Describe features of the body – Describe people, places and things – Explain what is wrong when feeling unwell 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Write sentences about people places and things – Use the verb 'porter' to describe what someone is wearing – Use adjectives to describe feelings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Three forms of the verb 'to wear' - porter. Je porte, tu portes, il/elle porte – Adding 'e' on the end of a colour when the noun is feminine
	Unit 3: That's Tasty <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Ask questions about drinks choices – Describe food with adjectives – Talk about which pizza toppings to have 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Read a chart in French about shop opening times – Write phrases about breakfast choices and sandwiches – Use 'some' in sentences about pizza toppings 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Grammar rules for 'some' - du/de la/de l'/des – J'aime/Je n'aime pas – Parce qu'il/elle est
	Unit 4: Family and Friends <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Singing French songs about farm animals – Varying sentences verbally with familiar vocabulary about farm animals – Using adjectives to describe homes – Describing pets and animals – Voice opinions and answer questions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Recognising rhyming words in songs – Writing sentences about belonging – Bilingual dictionary to learn new vocabulary about items in the home – Write descriptive sentences about pets and animals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – 1st person possessive adjectives – 'et' and 'mais'
	Unit 5: School Life <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Use il and elle for describing where characters are in a class – Answer questions about subjects studied in school – Ask and answer questions about a Maths/French lesson and what can be done in school – Taking part in a conversation about school 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Read and understand positions of objects in a class – Write about subjects studied in school, use comparative adverbs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Phrases that express position: à côté de [next to] or au-dessous de [above] often use the preposition de [of]. – Verbs: Est [Is]. Sont [Are]. J'aime... [I like...]. J'aime mieux... [I like... best/prefer...]. – Adjectives: Remember that the adjective préféré/préférée [favourite] has to agree in gender with the preceding noun
	Unit 6: Time Travelling <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Identify key information by listening for significant vocabulary about French historical events – Count into the thousands – Present information about questions asked in school 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Identify specific parts of a written sentence, recognise how verbs change according to the subject – Write about age – Write simple sentences in past tense 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The verb avoir [to have] is used to talk about age – Singular and plural form of you - tu/vous – ils/elles for plural nouns
	French books that could be used to support units:		

French books that could be read to the class for pleasure:

