



SPEAKING AND PRONUNCIATION

YEAR 3	Asking and/or answering simple Questions. Forming simple statements with information including the negative. Practising speaking with a partner. Using short phrases to give information. Beginning to adapt phrases from a rhyme/song. Repeating short phrases accurately, including liaison of final consonant before vowel. Listening and repeating key phonemes with care. Introducing self to a partner with simple phrases. Recognising and using adjectives.
YEARS 4,5,6	Recognising and answering simple questions which involve giving personal information Beginning to form opinion phrases Beginning to use conversational phrases for purposeful dialogue. Using a model to form a spoken sentence Speaking in full sentences using known vocabulary. Comparing sounds and spelling patterns with English Listening and repeating further key phonemes with care. Rehearsing and performing a short presentation. Choosing appropriate adjectives from a wider range of adjectives.

LISTENING

YEAR 3	Listening and responding to single words and short phrases. Following verbal instructions in French. Responding to objects or images with a phrase or other verbal response. Listening and identifying key words in rhymes and songs and joining in. Beginning to identify vowel sounds and combinations. Listening and noticing rhyming words.
YEARS 4,5,6	Identifying items by colour and other adjectives Listening and selecting information Using language detective skills to decode Vocabulary. Listening to songs, joining in with songs and noticing sound patterns Noticing and beginning to predict key word patterns and spelling patterns.

READING AND WRITING**YEAR 3**

Recognising some familiar words in written form. Reading aloud some words from simple songs, stories and rhymes. Beginning to develop dictionary skills

Identifying cognates and near cognates. Recalling and writing simple words from memory. Experimenting with simple writing, copying with accuracy. Recognising and using adjectives of colour and size.

YEARS 4,5,6

Noticing and discussing cognates and beginning to identify language detective strategies. Following a short text or rhyme, listening and reading at the same time. Becoming familiar with format, layout and simple use of a bilingual dictionary to find the meaning of unknown words and check the spelling of unfamiliar words Using cognates and near cognates along with other detective skills to gist information. Selecting and writing short words and phrases. Making short phrases or sentences using word cards. Using adapted phrases to describe an object or person.

GRAMMAR**YEAR 3**

Beginning to recognise gender of nouns, definite and indefinite article. Identifying plurals of nouns. Recognising adjectives and placement relative to the noun. Beginning to understand that verbs have patterns. Noticing the negative form. To understand that every French noun is either masculine or feminine. To know that the gender affects the form of the indefinite article **un** or **une**. To know that feminine nouns often (but not always) end in e. To know that when we turn the statement **j'ai un/une** ('I have a...') into a negative **je j'ai pas de** ('I don't have a...') then we change the article from **un/une** to **de**. To know that if a word is plural, we cannot use **un** or **une** and instead use **des**(some). To know that when talking about a specific noun in French we use the definite article **le** (m.) **la** (f.) **l'** (m./f. before a vowel) or **les** (m./f. plural). To know that I can find the gender of a noun by looking it up in the dictionary where French nouns are followed by a gender indicator. To know that adjectives of size are positioned in front of the noun in French e.g. **grand cercle**. To know that adjectives of colour are positioned after the noun in French e.g. **un cercle bleu**.

YEARS 4,5,6

To know that countries have different names in French and that each country is either masculine or feminine To know that de becomes du (not de le) when followed by a masculine noun To know that the definite article is used in French when saying the country, e.g. la France, le Royaume-Uni, les Pays-Bas To know whether to use the pronouns il or elle (he or she) when describing what someone is wearing. To know that, in French, adjectives change if they describe a girl or a feminine noun and that this is called adjectival agreement. To know that most (but not all) adjectives take an extra 'e' at the end of the word to make it feminine To know that most adjectives go after the noun in French To

	<p>know that if the noun in a sentence is plural then the adjective describing it also becomes plural To know that the feminine and masculine form of some adjectives can sound quite different e.g. vert/verte heureux/heureuse To know that, in French, the possessive adjective 'my' must agree with the gender of the noun and that we use mon (m.), ma (f.) and mes (pl.) To know that some adjectives do not change when describing a feminine noun (orange, marron, à pois) To know that if an adjective already ends in an 'e' in the masculine form, then it doesn't take another 'e' in the feminine form (e.g. jaune / rose</p>
	<p>INTERCULTURAL UNDERSTANDING</p>
<p>YEAR 3</p>	<p>SKILLS Showing awareness of the capital and identifying some key cultural landmarks. Recognising cultural similarities and differences between customs and traditions in France and England.</p> <p>KNOWLEDGE To know that in French there are formal and informal greetings and when it is appropriate to use each one. To know the names of some Parisian landmarks. To know some French playground games. To know that there are French speaking countries around the world.</p>
<p>YEARS 4,5,6</p>	<p>SKILLS Comparing schools and celebrations between France and the UK Comparing shops and high streets of France and UK Recognising and using the Euro currency Identifying some French-speaking countries.</p> <p>KNOWLEDGE To know some similarities and differences between French and English schools To know some French festivals that happen throughout the year To know some similarities and differences between French and English birthday celebrations To 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' To know the names and locations of some of the cities in France To know that the currency used in France is Euros and to recognise some of the notes and coins To know that the Louvre is a famous French art gallery.</p>

