



Buckden CE Primary Modern Foreign Language Progression of knowledge



EYFS - Autumn term		EYFS - Spring term		EYFS - Summer term	
Vocabulary	Phonics/ Grammar	Vocabulary	Phonics/ Grammar	Vocabulary	Phonics/ Grammar
<p>Greetings Bonjour ! / Salut ! Au revoir ! / À plus tard ! Je m'appelle... Ça va mal. Ça va bien. Comme ça, comme ça.</p>	<p>Phonics: ON sound in salutations & bonjour OU sound in bonjour OI sound in au revoir Silent letters. We will see that the letter 's' is not pronounced in salutations some final consonants like 's' are nearly always silent letters in French. Guttural 'R'. Becoming more familiar with the French 'r' sound as seen in bonjour. Made from the back of the mouth, not the front. Elision. Je m'appelle. Dropping of the last letter of a word (in this case the 'e' in me) and replacing it with an apostrophe. Attaching it to the word that follows which begins with a vowel or mute 'h'. This is in order to facilitate pronunciation. It is not optional in French. Grammar: None in this unit as it is an introductory unit.</p>	<p>Colours and numbers Rouge, jaune, orange, blanc, marron, gris, vert, bleu, violet, noir, un, deux, trois, quatre, cinq, six, sept, huit, neuf, dix.</p>	<p>Phonics: ON sound in marron OU sound in couleurs & rouge OI sound in noir & trois Silent letters. We will see that the letter 's' is not pronounced in couleurs, gris and trois. Some final consonants like 's' are nearly always silent letters in French. Guttural 'R'. Becoming more familiar with the French 'r' sound as seen in rouge, marron, vert, orange and trois. Made from the back of the mouth, not the front. Grammar: None in this unit as it is an introductory unit.</p>	<p>Under the sea Le crabe, le poisson, l'hippocampe, l' étoile de mer, le poulpe, le morse, le dauphin</p>	<p>Phonics: ON nasal sound in poisson OU sound in poulpe OI sound in poisson & étoile Guttural 'R'. Becoming more familiar with the French 'r' sound as seen in crabe and morse. Beginning to notice that this sound is made from the back of the mouth, not the front. Different to the 'r' sound in English. Grammar: Nouns & articles/determiners. We will start to notice that in French there are often more options for single words like determiners than in English. For example, as seen with the word for 'the' in French.</p>
Stories/Rhymes/Songs	Culture	Stories/Rhymes/Songs	Culture	Stories/Rhymes/Songs	Culture
See unit song.		See unit song. Pocoyo in French		See unit song. Linked to learning	Around the world including France.

Year 1 - Autumn term		Year 1 - Spring term		Year 1 - Summer term	
Vocabulary	Phonics/Grammar	Vocabulary	Phonics/Grammar	Vocabulary	Phonics/Grammar
<p>Under the sea Le crabe, le poisson, l'hippocampe, l' étoile de mer, le poulpe, le morse, le dauphin</p>	<p>ON nasal sound in poisson OU sound in poulpe OI sound in poisson & étoile Guttural 'R'. Becoming more familiar with the French 'r'</p>	<p>In my town Un stade, une boulangerie, une école, une patinoire, un</p>	<p>ON nasal sound in bonjour OU sound in boulangerie Guttural 'R'. Becoming more familiar with the French 'r' sound as seen in boulangerie</p>	<p>Teddy bears picnic Nounours, un pique-nique, la forêt, un sandwich, un bon jus,</p>	<p>I sound in Lili ON sound in bonjour & non OU sound in Nounours & ou IQUE sound in pique-nique Grammar:</p>



	<p>sound as seen in crabe and morse. Beginning to notice that this sound is made from the back of the mouth, not the front. Different to the 'r' sound in English.</p> <p>Nouns & articles/determiners. We will start to notice that in French there are often more options for single words like determiners than in English. For example, as seen with the word for 'the' in French.</p>	<p>cinéma, un parc, un café</p> <p>Superheroes Bleu, vert, jaune, orange, rouge, violet.</p> <p>High frequency verbs: je m'appelle (I am called), j'habite (I live), je suis (I am), j'ai (I have) and je peux (I am able).</p>	<p>and (jus d') orange. Beginning to notice that this sound is made from the back of the mouth, not the front.</p> <p>Grammar: Nouns & articles/determiners. We will start to notice that in French there are often more options for single words like determiners than in English. For example, as seen with the word for 'a' in French. Un cinéma (a cinema) but une école (a school). ON nasal sound in Orion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • OU sound in rouge, Rouquette & courir • Guttural 'R'. Becoming more familiar with the French 'r' sound as seen in rouge and orange. Beginning to notice that this sound is made from the back of the mouth, not the front. <p>Grammar: Nouns & articles/determiners. We will start to notice that in French there are often more options for single words like determiners than in English. For example, as seen with the word for 'a' in French; un super-héro but une super-héroïne.</p>	<p>cache-cache, manger, boire, jouer, s'amuser</p> <p>Minibeasts l'abeille, l'escargot, la chenille, le ver, le papillon, l'araignée, le hérisson, la fourmi, la grenouille, la coccinelle, relâchez, levez-vous, étirez-vous, inspirez, expirez, asseyez-vous</p>	<p>Nouns & articles/determiners. We will start to notice that in French there is often an article/determiner before a noun when there is not one in English. One word in English can be two words in French, and there are several different types of articles/determiners. For example, as seen with the words 'un pique-nique' and 'la forêt'</p> <p>CH sound in Charlotte la chenille OU sound in bonjour ON sound in bonjour, le papillon, le hérisson OI sound in au revoir</p> <p>Grammar: Nouns & articles/determiners. We will start to notice that in French there are often more options for single words like determiners than in English. For example, as seen with the word for 'the' in French. Le papillon but la grenouille.</p>
--	--	--	--	---	---



Stories/Rhymes/Songs	Culture	Stories/Rhymes/Songs	Culture	Stories/Rhymes/Songs	Culture
See unit song.	EDL Christmas	See unit song.		See unit song.	

Year 2 - Autumn term		Year 2 - Spring term		Year 2 - Summer term	
Vocabulary	Phonics/Grammar	Vocabulary	Phonics/Grammar	Vocabulary	Phonics/Grammar
<p>Transport la voiture, l'avion, le bateau, le bus, le train, la moto, le camion</p> <p>Nursery rhymes petite étoile, diamant, un chien, une chèvre, un âne, un taureau, un chat, les petits poussins, la maman, quand ils ont froid, quand ils ont faim, un, deux, trois, quatre, l'araignée, le soleil, la pluie, les roues, les portes, l'autobus, les essuie-glaces, les passagers, le klaxon, les mamans, un bébé</p>	<p>ON nasal sound in avion & camion OU sound in roule & double OI sound in voiture Guttural 'R'. Becoming more familiar with the French 'r' sound as seen in ronronne and train. Beginning to notice that this sound is made from the back of the mouth, not the front. Different to the 'r' sound in English.</p> <p>Grammar: Nouns & articles/determiners. We will start to notice that in French there are often more options for single words like determiners in English. For example, as seen with the word for 'the' in French. La voiture but le train.</p> <p>Phonics: Silent letters. Starting to learn that it is very common to see silent final consonants in French words. As seen in font, chaud, vieux, chat, dans and poussins in the French nursery rhymes. Ç sound. Starting to learn that this is a very common and a specific sound in French. Even</p>	<p>Superheroes Bleu, vert, jaune, orange, rouge, violet. High frequency verbs: je m'appelle (I am called), j'habite (I live), je suis (I am), j'ai (I have) and je peux (I am able).</p> <p>In my town Un stade, une boulangerie, une école, une patinoire, un cinéma, un parc, un café</p>	<p>ON nasal sound in Orion OU sound in rouge, Rouquette & courir Guttural 'R'. Becoming more familiar with the French 'r' sound as seen in rouge and orange. Beginning to notice that this sound is made from the back of the mouth, not the front.</p> <p>Grammar: Nouns & articles/determiners. We will start to notice that in French there are often more options for single words like determiners than in English. For example, as seen with the word for 'a' in French; un super-héro but une super-héroïne.</p> <p>Phonics: ON nasal sound in bonjour OU sound in boulangerie Guttural 'R'. Becoming more familiar with the French 'r' sound as seen in boulangerie and (jus d') orange. Beginning to notice that this sound is made from the back of the mouth, not the front.</p>	<p>Minibeasts l'abeille, l'escargot, la chenille, le ver, le papillon, l'araignée, le hérisson, la fourmi, la grenouille, la coccinelle, relâchez, levez-vous, étirez-vous, inspirez, expirez, asseyez-vous</p> <p>Teddy bears picnic Nounours, un pique-nique, la forêt, un sandwich, un bon jus, cache-cache, manger, boire, jouer, s'amuser</p>	<p>CH sound in Charlotte la chenille OU sound in bonjour ON sound in bonjour, le papillon, le hérisson OI sound in au revoir</p> <p>Grammar: Nouns & articles/determiners. We will start to notice that in French there are often more options for single words like determiners than in English. For example, as seen with the word for 'the' in French. Le papillon but la grenouille.</p> <p>Phonics: I sound in Lili ON sound in bonjour & non OU sound in Nounours & oui IQUE sound in pique-nique</p> <p>Grammar: Nouns & articles/determiners. We will start to notice that in French there is often an article/determiner before a noun when there is not one in English. One word in English can be two words in French, and there are several different types of articles/determiners. For example, as seen with the words 'un pique-nique' and 'la forêt'</p>



	if we do not see it we will hear it in words like balançait in the French nursery rhymes. Nasal sounds. Starting to learn that when vowels are followed by 'm' or 'n' in French, a 'nasal' sound is made. Air comes through the nose and mouth! As seen in the words font, dans, chien, éléphant, monte and tombe.		Grammar: Nouns & articles/determiners. We will start to notice that in French there are often more options for single words like determiners than in English. For example, as seen with the word for 'a' in French. Un cinéma (a cinema) but une école (a school).		
Stories/Rhymes/Songs	Culture	Stories/Rhymes/Songs	Culture	Stories/Rhymes/Songs	Culture
See unit song.	EDL Christmas	See unit song.		See unit song.	

Year 3 - Autumn term		Year 3 - Spring term		Year 3 - Summer term	
Vocabulary	Phonics/ Grammar	Vocabulary	Phonics/ Grammar	Vocabulary	Phonics/ Grammar
<p>I am learning Salut ! Bonjour ! Au revoir ! / À plus tard! ça va bien, ça va mal, comme ci comme ça, Je m'appelle..., un, deux, trois, quatre, cinq, six, sept, huit, neuf, dix, bleu, violet, noir, marron, jaune, rouge, orange, vert, blanc, gris.</p> <p>Animals un cheval, un lion, un lapin, une souris, un cochon, un oiseau, un singe, un canard, un mouton, une vache.</p>	<p>Phonics 1 – The sounds introduced are: ch, ou, on, oi Phonics: OI sound in trois & noir ON sound in marron OU sound in rouge Silent letters. The 's' in gris, 't' in vert and violet, 'c' in blanc, 'x' in deux and the 's' in trois. There are many silent letters at the end of French words. Guttural 'R'. Becoming more familiar with the French 'r' sound as seen in noir, orange, gris, marron, vert, rouge, trois & quatre. Made from the back of the mouth, not the front. Elision. Je m'appelle. Dropping of the last letter of a word (in this case the 'e' in me) and replacing it with an apostrophe. Attaching it to</p>	<p>Instruments la trompette, la guitar, la batterie, la flûte à bec, la clarinette, la harpe, les cymbals, le violon, le piano, le triangle.</p> <p>Shapes un triangle, un carré, un ovale, un cercle, un rectangle, un hexagone, un losange, une ligne, une étoile, un, deux, trois, quatre, cinq</p>	<p>Phonics: OU sound in joue ON sound in non & violon Contractions & Silent letters. When the preposition de is followed by the definite article les it becomes des but the 's' in des is silent. Nasal sounds. Starting to explore the four French nasal sounds (on, un, in and an). These sounds do not exist in English and are made through the nose not the mouth! Words like violon and instruments. Grammar: Nouns, definite articles/determiners and high frequency verb 'jouer' in first person singular only. Using a noun (instrument) with the correct definite article and 1st person singular of verb to</p>	<p>Seasons l'hiver, le printemps, l'été, l'automne, il neige, il fait froid, il fait chaud, les fleurs poussent, les oiseaux chantent, il y a du soleil, les arbres perdent leurs feuilles</p> <p>Ice creams une glace à la vanilla, une glace à la fraise, une glace à la banana, une glace à la menthe, une glace au citron, une glace à la pistache, une glace au chocolat, une glace au café, une glace au caramel, une glace au cassis, une boule, deux</p>	<p>Phonics: ON sound in saison OU sound in poussent OI sound in oiseaux Silent letters. We will start to notice that there are lots of silent letters in French. For example, we will see that the letter 't' is not pronounced in 'et', 'est' and the 'd' is not pronounced in 'chaud'. Starting to notice that final consonants are often silent letters in French. Guttural 'R'. Becoming more familiar with the French 'r' sound as seen in hiver, printemps, car and préférée. Beginning to notice that this sound is made from the back of the mouth, not the front. Grammar: Nouns & articles/determiners. We will start to notice that in French there is often an article/determiner before a noun when we do not use one in English. For example, spring in</p>



the word that follows which begins with a vowel or mute 'h'. This is in order to facilitate pronunciation. It is not optional in French.

Grammar:
None.

Phonics:
CH sound in cheval
OU sound in souris & mouton
ON sound in cochon & mouton
OI sound in oiseau
Silent letters and liaison. 'D' is not pronounced in canard and the last 's' is not pronounced in souris. The last 's' is however pronounced in the word suis as seen in lesson 5. Here it is in front of the indefinite article/ determiners un and une that start with a vowel. Liaison occurs and the normally silent 's' is pronounced almost like a 'z'.
Nasal sounds. Starting to explore the four French nasal sounds (on, un, in and an). This sound does not exist in English and is made through the nose not the mouth! Words like cochon, singe and mouton.

Grammar:
Nouns, gender, articles/determiners and verbs. To learn that nouns in French can have different articles based on their gender (masculine and feminine nouns). Looking more closely at two indefinite articles/determiners un (for masculine nouns) and une (for feminine nouns). Learning how to categorise nouns by gender (un or une).

play (jouer) je joue. Learning that nouns in French can have different articles based on their gender (masculine/ feminine nouns) and plurality. Introduction to three definite articles le, la and les ('l' is not seen in this unit). Learning how to categorise nouns in French by their determiner, gender and plurality.

Phonics:
OI sound in étoiles
Silent letters. We will see that the letter 's' is not pronounced in triangles and all the other shapes when they are in plural form. We will learn that when 's' is a final consonant it is nearly always a silent letter in French.
Liaison. The normally silent 'x' in deux is pronounced in deux ovales but the 'x' almost sounds like a 'z'. This happens often in French when a word ending in 'x' is followed by a word starting with a vowel. We will learn in later units that this is called 'liaison'.
Guttural 'R'. Becoming more familiar with the French 'r' sound as seen in cercle. Made from the back of the mouth, not the front.

Grammar:
Nouns, gender & articles/determiners. In this unit we will be exploring that the word for a/an in French can be either un and une (these words are articles/determiners and tell us if the noun, the

boules, trois boules, un petit pot, un cornet.

French is 'le printemps'. Starting to notice also that there are more words in French for 'the' than in English!

Phonics:
ON sound in citron
CH sound in pistache
Silent letters. We will see that the final letter 's' is not pronounced in 'voudrais' or the final 't' in 'chocolat'. This happens often in French.
Guttural 'R'. Becoming more familiar with the French 'r' sound as seen in fraise and citron. Made from the back of the mouth, not the front.

Grammar:
Nouns, gender & high frequency verb. Starting to understand better that nouns in French are either masculine or feminine (une glace, un cornet, un petit pot) and that there are different words for 'a/an' in French depending on the gender of the noun. Becoming more familiar with the high frequency verb conjugation je voudrais. Learning that je voudrais is the verb conjugation for I would like/want. From the verb vouloir to want.



	Introduction of 1st person singular conjugation of the high frequency irregular verb être (to be) in French.		shape, is either a masculine or feminine noun. In French this is called the gender of the noun). We will learn that it is important to remember which shapes are 'un' and which shapes are 'une'.		
Stories/Rhymes/Songs	Culture	Stories/Rhymes/Songs	Culture	Stories/Rhymes/Songs	Culture
See unit song.	IU Joyeux Noël – Lesson 1	See unit song.	IU – Culture – La fête des rois IU – Joyeuses Pâques – Lesson 1	See unit song.	

Year 4 - Autumn term		Year 4 - Spring term		Year 4 - Summer term	
Vocabulary	Phonics/ Grammar	Vocabulary	Phonics/ Grammar	Vocabulary	Phonics/ Grammar
<p>Vegetables les tomates, les petits pois, les courgettes, les haricots verts, les carottes, les champignons, les pommes de terre, les oignons, les épinards, les aubergines.</p> <p>Little Red Riding Hood Petit Chaperon rouge, les parents, les yeux, une maison, la bouche, le loup, des gateaux, la grand-mère, le bûcheron, les oreilles, le nez, les bras, les jambes, les dents, les pieds, une forêt.</p>	<p>Phonics 1 – The sounds introduced are: ch, ou, on, oi Phonics 2 - Introduce the second set of phonics sounds / phonemes in French. The sounds introduced in this lesson are: l, IN, IQUE, ILLE. Phonics: CH sound in champignon ON sound in oignon Liaison. The reason why the final letter 's' in les is sometimes pronounced and sometimes left silent in the unit is due to liaison in French. If the article/determiner is followed by a noun that starts with a vowel – a normally silent 's' is pronounced by as a 'z'</p>	<p>Presenting myself Salut ! Bonjour ! Au revoir !/ À plus tard ! Ça va bien. Ça va mal. Comme ci, comme ça. Je m'appelle...français,française, anglais, anglaise, irlandais, irlandaise, gallois, galloise, écossais, écossaise,un, deux, trois, quatre, cinq, six, sept, huit, neuf, dix, onze, douze, treize, quatorze, quinze, seize, dix-sept, dix-huit, dix-neuf, vingt.</p> <p>My family la mère, le père, le frère, la sœur, la</p>	<p>Phonics: IN sound in cinq l sound in huit, dix, Patrick, habite & Paris Silent letters. 'S' is not pronounced in appelles, ans, Paris, Londres or habites. This often happens when 's' is the final consonant in a word. Liaison. When a word that ends in a normally silent consonant, is followed by a word starting with a vowel as seen in je suis anglais/anglaise (pronunciation will change when an 'e' is added to the end of anglais). The 's' in 'suis' transforms and almost sounds like a 'z'.</p>	<p>The date Lundi, mardi, mercredi, jeudi, vendredi, samedi, dimanche, janvier, février, mars, avril, mai, juin, juillet, août, septembre, octobre, novembre, décembre,un, deux, trois, quatre, cinq, six, sept, huit, neuf, dix, onze, douze, treize, quatorze, quinze, seize, dix-sept, dix-huit, dix-neuf, vingt, vingt-et-un, vingt-deux, vingt-trois, vingt-quatre, vingt-cinq, vingt-six, vingt-sept, vingt-huit, vingt-neuf, trente.</p>	<p>Phonics: É sound in février, décembre E sound in septembre & novembre Silent letters. You will hear and see that the 's' is not pronounced in trois and the 't' is not pronounced in est and juillet. Guttural 'R'. Becoming more familiar with the French 'r' sound as seen in mardi & mercredi. Made from the back of the mouth, not the front. Grammar: Ordinal & cardinal numbers. To learn that months of the year (and days of the week) do not have a capital letter in French unless they are found at the start of a sentence. The only ordinal number for saying the date in French is the 1st (premier) after that only cardinal numbers are used. No 2nd, 3rd , 4th etc Phonics: l sound in lisez, silence, calculatrice, livre & ciseaux</p>



sound. As with les oignons, les épinards and les aubergines. H Aspiré. The letter 'h' in haricots is called a h aspiré. It is still a silent 'h' but there is no liaison. The final 's' in les remains SILENT when used with haricots verts.

Grammar:

Nouns and articles/determiners in plural form. Learning that the plural definite article/determiner (the word for 'the') is les in French and does not change. Both the noun and definite article/determiner in French change in plural form. This does not happen in English.

Phonics:

CH sound in Chaperon, bûcheron & bouche OU sound in rouge, bouche & loup ON sound in maison, Chaperon & bûcheron

Grammar:

Definite, indefinite and partitive articles/determiners. In the story there will be many definite, indefinite and partitive articles/determiners that we will recognise from previous units.

grand-mère, le grand-père, la tante, l'oncle.

Elision. As seen in je m'appelle. Dropping of the last letter of a word (in this case the 'e' in me) and replacing it with an apostrophe, and attaching it to the word that follows, which begins with a vowel or mute h. This is generally in order to facilitate pronunciation. It is not optional in French.

Grammar:

Adjectival agreement. An introduction to the concept of adjectival agreement, in the simplest form in French. Adding an 'e' to the end of the adjective (in this lesson the nationality, English or French) to show that the person talking or being described is female.

Phonics:

IN sound in cinq & cinquante I sound in famille, Lisa, Jacqueline, petite & fille ILLE sound in famille & fille IQUE sound in unique Silent letters. The final consonant ('s') is not pronounced in appelle, ans, soeurs, mes grands-parents, les or parents. This often happens in French. Elision in je m'appelle/il s'appelle/elle s'appelle/i'ai. This is generally in order to facilitate pronunciation in French. Dropping of the last letter of a word (as in the 'e' in me or se) replacing it with an apostrophe so attaching it

In the classroom

Un livre, un cahier, un crayon, un stylo, un baton de colle, une règle, une calculatrice, une trousse, une gomme, un sac à dos, des ciseaux.

Ille sound in taille

Silent letters. Hearing and seeing that the 'x' and 'z' are silent letters and not pronounced in ciseaux, écoutez, écrivez etc.

Elision. J'ai. Dropping of the last letter of a word (in this case the 'e' in je) and replacing it with an apostrophe. Attaching it to the word that follows which begins with a vowel or mute 'h'. This is in order to facilitate pronunciation. It is not optional in French.

Grammar:

Nouns, gender, articles/determiners & use of the negative. Revisiting that nouns in French have gender and that this affects the choice of article/determiner. Moving from revisiting j'ai... ('I have') to learning the negative option je n'ai pas de/d'...('I do not have') in French.



			to the word that follows that starts with a vowel or mute h. Grammar: Nouns, articles/determiners & possessive adjectives. Exploring possessive adjectives in French with a focus only on 'my.' Understanding that there are three words in French mon, ma, mes for our one word 'my' in English.		
Stories/Rhymes/Songs	Culture	Stories/Rhymes/Songs	Culture	Stories/Rhymes/Songs	Culture
See unit song.	IU Joyeux Noël – Lesson 2	See unit song.	IU – Culture – Le poisson d'avril	See unit song.	

Year 5 - Autumn term		Year 5 - Spring term		Year 5 - Summer term	
Vocabulary	Phonics/ Grammar	Vocabulary	Phonics/ Grammar	Vocabulary	Phonics/ Grammar
<p>Do you have a pet? Un lapin, un chien, un chat, un oiseau, un hamster, un poisson rouge, une tortue, une souris</p> <p>What is the weather? Dans le nord de la France, Dans l'est de la France, Dans l'ouest de la France, Dans le centre de la France, Dans le sud de la France, il pleut, il fait chaud, il fait froid, il fait mauvais, il fait beau, il y a du vent, il y a un orage, il y a du soleil, il neige.</p>	<p>Introduce the third set of phonics sounds / phonemes in French. The sounds introduced in this lesson are: É E È EAU EUX</p> <p>Phonics: É sound in Cécile E sound in je & de EAU sound in oiseau Silent letters. 'S' is not pronounced in mais or souris and the t is not pronounced in et & chat. 's' & 't' are often silent at the end of French words. 'H' Aspiré. This type of 'H' is not aspirated or otherwise pronounced. It does not allow elisions or liaisons – the 'h' in hamster acts like a consonant which is why it is 'je n'ai pas de hamster'.</p>	<p>My home Chez moi, une maison, un appartement, en ville, à la campagne, dans un village, au bord de la mer, à la montagne, un salon, une buanderie, un bureau, un sous-sol, une cuisine, une salle à manger, une salle de bains, un garage, un jardin, une chambre.</p> <p>Olympics Les Jeux Olympiques, la boxe, le plongeon, l'athlétisme, l'équitation, l'escrime, le cyclisme, le tir à l'arc, l'aviron, la natation.</p>	<p>Phonics: E sound in appartement EAU sound in bureau Silent letters. The 's' is not pronounced in many words like dans, habites, mais and bains the 't' is not pronounced in et. These two consonants are often silent when they are at the end of words. Elision. J'habite. Dropping of the last letter of a word (in this case the 'e' in je) and replacing it with an apostrophe. Attaching it to the word that follows which begins with a vowel or mute 'h'. This is in order to facilitate pronunciation. It is not optional in French. Grammar:</p>	<p>Clothes un maillot de bain, un manteau, un pull, un tee shirt, un chemisier, un short, un pantalon, une écharpe, une robe, une casquette, une chemise, une cravatte, une veste, une jupe, des gants, des chaussures, des collants, des bottes, des lunettes, des sandales, des chaussettes.</p> <p>Habitats la prairie, l'océan, l'Arctique, la forêt tropicale, le désert, le lapin, l'ours blanc, le singe araignée, le chameau, le requin,</p>	<p>Phonics: É sound in écharpe E sound in chemise & chemisier EAU sound in manteau Silent letters. The final 's' is not pronounced in gants, sandales and vacances. 'S' is often silent when it is the final consonant of a word in French. -ent is not pronounced in the 3rd person plural conjugation of the verb porter (to wear). This is the same for all 3rd person plural endings in the present tense. Guttural 'R'. Becoming more familiar with the French 'r' sound as in orange, rouge, robe, écharpe. Made from the back of the mouth, not front. Grammar: Verbs, possessive adjectives, gender, definite, indefinite, partitive articles & adjectival agreement. The possessive adjectives for the word 'my' in French and gender of nouns will be revisited before the whole verb</p>

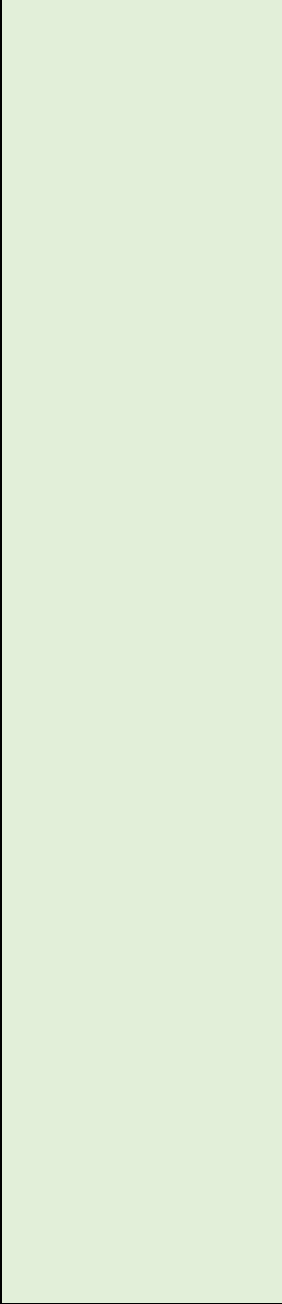


Elision 'Je n'ai pas d'oiseau'. Dropping of the last letter of a word (in this case the 'e' in ne and de) and replacing it with an apostrophe, and attaching it to the word that follows, which begins with a vowel or mute h. It is not optional.

Grammar:
Indefinite articles, high frequency verbs & negative. Revisiting 1st person singular conjugations of high frequency verbs je m'appelle, j'ai, je suis and j'habite. Indefinite articles/determiners un and une. Negative structure je n'ai pas de/d...

Phonics:
E sound in le & de
EAU sound in beau
Silent letters. The 'd' is not pronounced in chaud, 's' is not pronounced in dans & mauvais and the 't' is not pronounced in fait & vent. These letters are often silent at the ends of words.
Elision. As seen in l'est. the 'e' has been dropped in le as the next word starts with a vowel. This is to help pronunciation in French but can make it hard to know where one word starts and finishes.

Grammar:
Use of il y a & faire in weather phrases. Learning that often in different



Indefinite articles, negative & high frequency verbs. Revisiting again the indefinite articles un and une. Revisiting also 1st person singular high frequency verbs je m'appelle, j'ai, je suis with a particular focus on j'habite from the verb habiter a regular ER verb. Use of negative structure appropriate in this unit, 'there is' and 'there is not' (il y a and il n'y a pas de/d') structure.

Phonics:
QU sound in olympiques & antique
Ç sound in français
EN sound in commence, pendant & argent
AN sound in antique, pendant & grands
Silent letters. The 's' is not pronounced in grands, antiques and the 't' is not pronounced in amusant, barbant or fatigant.
-ENT is not pronounced at the end of a word as in avaient as it is part of the verb conjugation and a silent letter string.

Grammar:
Adjectival agreement & irregular verb faire. To learn that when saying you play a sport in French, the verb faire is used, plus de plus the definitive article (creating a partitive article). To explore the whole present tense verb conjugation of the verb faire

l'eau, l'air, la nourriture, le soleil, un abri, les buissons, les plantes résistantes, les grands arbres, les cactus, les algues.

conjugation of the regular 'er' verb porter is introduced. Adjectival agreement is also revisited and extended using colours.

Phonics:
É sound in désert & océan
E sound in le
EAU sound in chameau & eau
Silent letters. The children will hear and see that the 's' is not pronounced in les, habitats and arbres the 't' is not pronounced in désert. Both these consonants are often silent when at the end of French words.
Nasal sounds. Exploring the four French nasal sounds (on, un, in and an). These sound do not exist in English and are made through the nose not the mouth! Words like grands, dans, buissons, requin, and singe.

Grammar:
Verbs. Exploring the 3rd person conjugation of the verb pousser and habiter, two regular ER verbs.



	languages, like in French, structures can be unique to that language. We say it is hot but in French it is 'doing' hot! In English we say it is sunny but in French 'there is' sun. It does not make perfect sense in English, but it is how it is expressed in French! Understanding it is not always a word for word translation.				
Stories/Rhymes/Songs	Culture	Stories/Rhymes/Songs	Culture	Stories/Rhymes/Songs	Culture
See unit song.	IU Joyeux Noël – Lesson 3	See unit song.	IU – Culture – La fête nationale française	See unit song.	

Year 6 - Autumn term		Year 6 - Spring term		Year 6 - Summer term	
Vocabulary	Phonics/ Grammar	Vocabulary	Phonics/ Grammar	Vocabulary	Phonics/ Grammar
<p>The date Lundi, mardi, mercredi, jeudi, vendredi, samedi, dimanche, janvier, février, mars, avril, mai, juin, juillet, août, septembre, octobre, novembre, décembre, un, deux, trois, quatre, cinq, six, sept, huit, neuf, dix, onze, douze, treize, quatorze, quinze, seize, dix-sept, dix-huit, dix-neuf, vingt, vingt-et-un, vingt-deux, vingt-trois, vingt-quatre, vingt-cinq, vingt-six, vingt-sept, vingt-huit, vingt-neuf, trente.</p>	<p>Introduce the third set of phonics sounds / phonemes in French. The sounds introduced in this lesson are: É E È EAU EUX</p> <p>Introduce the fourth and final set of phonics sounds / phonemes in French. The sounds introduced in this lesson are: QU, GNE, Ç, EN, AN.</p> <p>Phonics: É sound in février, décembre E sound in septembre & novembre Silent letters. You will hear and see that the 's' is not pronounced in trois and the</p>	<p>Do you have a pet? Un lapin, un chien, un chat, un oiseau, un hamster, un poisson rouge, une tortue, une souris</p> <p>My home Chez moi, une maison, un appartement, en ville, à la campagne, dans un village, au bord de la mer, à la montagne, un salon, une buanderie, un bureau, un sous-sol, une cuisine, une salle à manger, une salle de bains, un garage, un jardin, une chambre.</p>	<p>Phonics: É sound in Cécile E sound in je & de EAU sound in oiseau Silent letters. 'S' is not pronounced in mais or souris and the t is not pronounced in et & chat. 's' & 't' are often silent at the end of French words. 'H' Aspiré. This type of 'H' is not aspirated or otherwise pronounced. It does not allow elisions or liaisons – the 'h' in hamster acts like a consonant which is why it is 'je n'ai pas de hamster'. Elision 'Je n'ai pas d'oiseau'. Dropping of the last letter of</p>	<p>At school les maths, l'anglais, le dessin, l'informatique, l'histoire, le sport, la géographie, le français, la musique, les sciences.</p> <p>At the weekend Le weekend, Je me lève. Je prends mon petit-déjeuner. Je vais au cinéma. Je lis des bandes dessinées. Je joue au foot. Je joue à l'ordinateur. Je vais à la piscine. Je regarde la télé. J'écoute de la musique. Je me couche, à deux heures, à deux</p>	<p>Phonics: QU sound in informatique & musique Ç sound in français AN sound in anglais, français, amusant & intéressant EN sound in sciences Silent letters. The children will hear and see that the final 's' is not pronounced in aimes and bains the 't' is not pronounced in sport or the 'x' in ennuyeux. These letters are often silent at the end of words in French. Elision. J'étudie. Dropping of the last letter of a word (in this case the 'e' in je) and replacing it with an apostrophe. Attaching it to the word that follows which begins with a vowel or mute 'h'. This is in order to facilitate pronunciation. It is not optional in French.</p> <p>Grammar:</p>



<p>What is the weather? Dans le nord de la France, Dans l'est de la France, Dans l'ouest de la France, Dans le centre de la France, Dans le sud de la France, il pleut, il fait chaud, il fait froid, il fait mauvais, il fait beau, il y a du vent, il y a un orage, il y a du soleil, il neige.</p>	<p>'t' is not pronounced in est and juillet. Guttural 'R'. Becoming more familiar with the French 'r' sound as seen in mardi & mercredi. Made from the back of the mouth, not the front. Grammar: Ordinal & cardinal numbers. To learn that months of the year (and days of the week) do not have a capital letter in French unless they are found at the start of a sentence. The only ordinal number for saying the date in French is the 1st (premier) after that only cardinal numbers are used. No 2nd, 3rd, 4th etc Phonics: E sound in le & de EAU sound in beau Silent letters. The 'd' is not pronounced in chaud, 's' is not pronounced in dans & mauvais and the 't' is not pronounced in fait & vent. These letters are often silent at the ends of words. Elision. As seen in l'est. the 'e' has been dropped in le as the next word starts with a vowel. This is to help pronunciation in French but can make it hard to know where one word starts and finishes. Grammar: Use of il y a & faire in weather phrases. Learning that often in different</p>		<p>a word (in this case the 'e' in ne and de) and replacing it with an apostrophe, and attaching it to the word that follows, which begins with a vowel or mute h. It is not optional. Grammar: Indefinite articles, high frequency verbs & negative. Revisiting 1st person singular conjugations of high frequency verbs je m'appelle, j'ai, je suis and j'habite. Indefinite articles/determiners un and une. Negative structure je n'ai pas de/d... Phonics: E sound in appartement EAU sound in bureau Silent letters. The 's' is not pronounced in many words like dans, habites, mais and bains the 't' is not pronounced in et. These two consonants are often silent when they are at the end of words. Elision. J'habite. Dropping of the last letter of a word (in this case the 'e' in je) and replacing it with an apostrophe. Attaching it to the word that follows which begins with a vowel or mute 'h'. This is in order to facilitate pronunciation. It is not optional in French. Grammar: Indefinite articles, negative & high frequency verbs. Revisiting again the indefinite articles un and une. Revisiting also 1st person singular high</p>	<p>heures cinq, à deux heures dix, à deux heures et quart, à deux heures vingt, à deux heures vingt cinq, à deux heures et demie, à trois heures moins vingt cinq, à trois heures moins vingt, à trois heures moins quart, à trois heures moins dix, à trois heures moins cinq.</p>	<p>Nouns, gender, definite articles & high frequency irregular verb aller. Revision of definite article le, la, l' and les. Full verb conjugation of the verb ALLER, high frequency irregular verb. Learning how to also use opinions and justifications. Phonics: QU sound in quelle, informatique & musique AN sound in bandes, amusant, intéressant & fatigant EN sound in prends & finalement Silent letters. Hearing and seeing that the 's' is not pronounced in heures, and the 't' is not pronounced in amusant, barbant or fatigant. This is often the case when these consonants are the last letters in French words. Elision. J'écoute. Dropping of the last letter of a word (in this case the 'e' in je) and replacing it with an apostrophe. Attaching it to the word that follows which begins with a vowel or mute 'h'. This is in order to facilitate pronunciation. It is not optional in French. Grammar: Verbs, conjunctions and opinions. Revision and consolidation of a variety of first person singular high frequency verbs such as je vais and je joue. Also being introduced to new verbs such as je regarde, je lis and the reflexive verbs je me lève and je me couche. New conjunctions and opinions for joining two phrases together and opinions.</p>
---	--	--	--	---	--



	languages, like in French, structures can be unique to that language. We say it is hot but in French it is 'doing' hot! In English we say it is sunny but in French 'there is' sun. It does not make perfect sense in English, but it is how it is expressed in French! Understanding it is not always a word for word translation.		frequency verbs je m'appelle, j'ai, je suis with a particular focus on j'habite from the verb habiter a regular ER verb. Use of negative structure appropriate in this unit, 'there is' and 'there is not' (il y a and il n'y a pas de/d') structure.		
Stories/Rhymes/Songs	Culture	Stories/Rhymes/Songs	Culture	Stories/Rhymes/Songs	Culture
See unit song.	IU Joyeux Noël – Lesson 4 IU – Culture – Le jour de l'Armistice	See unit song.	IU – Culture – Le carnaval de Nice	See unit song.	