

Area of learning Phonics	
National Curriculum Understanding and communicating ideas, using their knowledge of phonology, grammatical structures and vocabulary.	<p>To become familiar with key phonemes represented by the following letters: a, c, e, g, i, j, q, s, t, u, (which differ from their pronunciation in English).</p> <p>To identify sounds created by linking some of the key phonemes: ou, on, an, oi, in, ge, eu, ui, eau, en, ez, et.</p> <p>To recognise that some letters carry accents and that these change the sound of those letters: ç, è, ù, é à, â</p> <p>To know that a ç cedilla is the hook shape that sits under the letter c when c precedes the letters a,o,u. It changes the pronunciation of the c from a hard to a soft 'ss' sound.</p> <p>To know that consonants at the end of words in French are not usually pronounced: the t is silent in salut, comment, petit and vert. The e at the end of m'appelle; the s at the end of t'appelles and pas are silent, as is the d in grand.</p> <p>To recognise and begin to predict key word patterns and spellings.</p> <p>To know that 'h' at the start of a word in French is not pronounced.</p>
Grammar	
Terminology	<p>Noun</p> <p>Masculine</p> <p>Feminine</p> <p>Verb</p> <p>Adjectives</p> <p>Conjunction</p> <p>Preposition</p> <p>Accent</p> <p>Article</p> <p>Definite article</p> <p>Indefinite article</p> <p>Plural</p> <p>Adjectival agreement</p> <p>Possessive adjectives</p> <p>Negative</p> <p>Subject pronouns: first, second and third person singular</p>
Feminine and masculine forms: Nouns (including articles, pronouns and plural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

formation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To know that feminine nouns often (but not always) end in 'e' . • To know that most nouns in French become plural by adding an 's' at the end, as in English, but that some are • irregular: des ciseaux. • To know that the pronoun ça means 'it'. • To know that the pronoun y means 'there'. • To know that the preposition à can be contracted with a definite article to indicate a place: au/à la/aux. • To know the equivalents for the word 'the' in French : le/la/l'/les and 'a/an/some' : un, une, des. • 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
Feminine and masculine forms: Adjectives (position and agreement)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To know that most adjectives are placed after the noun in French. • To know that adjectives of size such as petit and grand are placed before the noun. • To know that the ending of an adjective changes depending on the gender and number of the noun it describes. • To know that certain colour adjectives are invariable and do not change in the feminine form: rouge; that some do not change in feminine or plural forms: marron, orange. • To know that some adjectives are irregular in the feminine and/or plural forms: violet (masc)-violette (fem); blanc(masc)-blanche(fem), heureux-heureuse. • To know that possessive adjectives mon/ma/mes must agree with the gender and number of the noun they describe
Verbs (including conjugation and negation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To know that there are high frequency verbs s'appeler, avoir , être and aller which are used to formulate and answer questions. • To know that je/j', tu and vous are subject pronouns. • To know that c'est means "it is" and is used to describe what something is. To know that il y a is used to say 'there is/are.' • To know that placing ne...pas around the verb makes it negative: ne + verb + pas. To know that the verb aimer is used to express an opinion, including with the negative form ne ... pas. • To know that the endings of verbs change according to the subject. • To know how to form the first, second and/or third person of the verbs avoir (to have) and être (to be).
Key features and patterns of the language; how to apply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To know that the word order is sometimes different in French compared to English.

these, for instance, to build sentences; and how these differ from or are similar to English	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To know that we can use conjunctions such as et (and), mais (but) and puis (then) to join phrases/clauses. • To know that some words are cognates: they have the same spelling and meaning in French and English: le train, le taxi. • To know that accents in French can change the sound of a letter. • To know that months, seasons and days of the week in French are not capitalised unless used at the beginning of a sentence. • To know that basic sentence structure English and French have the same pattern: subject + verb + object. • To know that you can make a statement into a question simply by changing the intonation of your voice in French. • To know that in a bilingual dictionary abbreviations give us grammatical information about nouns and other words in French.
Language comprehension- Listening and reading	
Listen attentively to spoken language and show understanding by joining in and responding.	Listening and responding to single words, short phrases and full sentences.
Explore the patterns and sounds of languages through songs and rhymes and link to spelling, sound and meaning of words	<p>Listening and noticing rhyming words when joining in with songs.</p> <p>Beginning to notice common spelling patterns.</p>
Appreciate stories, songs, poems and rhymes in the language.	<p>Reading aloud some words from simple songs, stories and rhymes.</p> <p>Following a short text or rhyme, listening and reading at the same time.</p>
Read carefully and show understanding of words, phrases and simple writing.	<p>Recognising some familiar French words in written form. Beginning to understand and notice cognates and near cognates.</p> <p>Beginning to explore various language detective strategies.</p>
Broaden their vocabulary and develop their ability to understand new words that are introduced into familiar written material, including through using a dictionary.	<p>Using a bilingual dictionary to find the meaning of unknown words and check the spelling of unfamiliar words.</p> <p>Using visual and contextual clues and cues to gist and make predictions about meanings.</p>

Language production - Speaking and writing	
Engage in conversations; ask and answer questions; express opinions and respond to those of others; seek clarification and help.	<p>Forming simple statements with information including the negative. Practising speaking with a partner.</p> <p>Recognising, asking, and answering simple questions.</p> <p>Beginning to form opinion phrases.</p> <p>Using a variety of conversational phrases.</p>
Speak in sentences, using familiar vocabulary, phrases and basic language structures.	<p>Using short phrases to give information.</p> <p>Recognising, repeating and adapting phrases from rhymes and songs.</p> <p>Using a model to form a spoken sentence.</p>
Develop accurate pronunciation and intonation so that others understand when they are reading aloud or using familiar words and phrases.	<p>Listening and repeating key phonemes with care. Recognising that sounds and spelling patterns can be different from English.</p> <p>Recognising how intonation and gesture are used to differentiate between statements and questions.</p> <p>Discussing strategies for remembering and applying pronunciation rules.</p> <p>Building confidence by repeating short phrases with increasing accuracy.</p>
Present ideas and information orally to a range of audiences.	<p>Introducing self to a partner with simple phrases.</p> <p>Rehearsing and performing a short role-play, song or story.</p>
Write phrases from memory, and adapt these to create new sentences to express ideas clearly.	Selecting and writing simple words and short phrases, some from memory
Use familiar vocabulary in phrases and simple writing.	Making short phrases or sentences using word cards, knowledge organisers and cloze exercises.
Describe people, places and things and actions orally and in writing.	<p>Using different adjectives with a singular noun, with correct positioning and agreement.</p> <p>Choosing appropriate adjectives from a range of adjectives.</p>
Cultural Awareness	
Skills	Discussing similarities and differences between customs and traditions in France and the UK.

	<p>Showing awareness of the capital city and identifying some key cultural landmarks and works of art such as L'escargot by Matisse.</p> <p>Discovering French festivals and their traditions.</p> <p>Ordering typical French food and/or drink.</p>
Knowledge	<p>To know that in French there are formal and informal greetings.</p> <p>To know some playground games played in France.</p> <p>To know the names and locations of some of the cities in France.</p> <p>To name some famous paintings by French artists.</p> <p>To know that in French there is a formal and informal version of the word for 'you', and when to use which one.</p> <p>To know that the currency used in France is euros and to recognise some of the notes and coins.</p> <p>To know that orders are typically taken at the table in France.</p>