



Progression of Knowledge	Phonics			
National Curriculum	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<p>Understanding and communicating ideas, using their knowledge of phonology, grammatical structures and vocabulary.</p>	<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, oi, ui, eau.</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 identify sounds created by linking some of the key phonemes: in, ou, on, en, eau, et, eau, eu, ez.</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>	<p>To consistently recognise and apply changes in sound caused by accents when speaking, especially acute accent é, grave accent è and ç cedilla.</p> <p>To know that a change in voice intonation can indicate when a question is being asked.</p>	<p>To know a range of ways to ask questions in French using statements and voice inflexion, by placing a question phrase e.g est-ce que at the beginning of a statement, or by inverting the subject and verb: quel genre de musique aimes-tu ?</p> <p>To know that an understanding of different sounds in French can help when attempting to pronounce new vocabulary.</p>



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	<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>			
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Progression of Knowledge		Vocabulary					
Year 3		Autumn 1 French greetings with puppets		Spring 1 French playground games- numbers and age		Summer 1 French transport	
Understanding and communicating ideas, using their knowledge of phonology, grammatical structures and vocabulary.	je tu bonjour bonsoir bonne nuit je m'appelle ça va bien ça va très bien comme ci, comme ça ça va mal ça va très mal au revoir c'est Comment tu t'appelles ? Ça va/Comment ça va ?	I You hello good evening good night my name is I am fine I am very well so so I am not ok I am really not ok Goodbye it is What is your name? How are you? (informal/formal).	Combien ? Tu as quel âge ? Un Deux Trois Quatre cinq six sept huit neuf dix onze douze plus moins et font/égale	How many/much? How old are you? one two three four five six seven eight nine ten eleven twelve plus minus and Equals (in Maths)	en/à je vais en/à ... puis Tu vas où ? Tu vas comment ? Il y a combien de ... ? Comment tu vas à l'école ?	By (referring to transport) I go by... then Where are you going? How are you going? How many ... are there? How do you go to school? Colour adjectives Names in French of French-speaking countries and places	
	Autumn 2 French adjectives of colour, size and shape		Spring 2 In a French classroom		Summer 2 A circle of life in French		
grand petit rouge	big small red	écoutez ! écrivez ! lisez !	listen write read	le la l'	the (masc) the (fem)		



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	<p>blue jaune vert blanc noir orange violet rose brun un cercle un carré un rectangle un triangle</p>	<p>blue yellow green white black orange purple pink brown a circle a square a rectangle a triangle</p>	<p>fermez ! ouvrez ! parlez ! regardez ! levez-vous ! asseyez-vous ! dans mon sac j'ai... je n'ai pas de... mais Tu as...?</p>	<p>close open speak watch/look stand up sit down in my bag I have... I do not have... but Do you have...?</p>	<p>qui habite dans mange où est ?</p>	<p>the (when the noun begins with a vowel or an h). who lives in eat where is?</p>
Year 4	Autumn 1 Portraits - describing in French		Spring 1 French numbers, calendars and birthdays		Summer 1 French food- miam, miam!	
Understanding and communicating ideas, using their knowledge of phonology, grammatical structures and vocabulary.	<p>il/elle a les cheveux les yeux il/elle est poli(e) fort(e) travailleur/travailleuse sportif/sportive</p>	<p>he/she has hair eyes he/she is polite strong hard working sporty</p> <p>colour adjectives in masculine, feminine and plural forms</p>	<p>le jour la semaine hier demain aujourd'hui les mois je voudrais C'est quand ton anniversaire ? Mon anniversaire c'est le ...</p>	<p>the day the week yesterday tomorrow today the months I would like When is your birthday? My birthday is on the... What is the date today?</p>	<p>le menu une boisson une entrée un plat principal l'addition s'il vous plaît ça fait ... le serveur / la serveuse un billet une pièce de monnaie Vous désirez ?</p>	<p>menu drink starter main dish the bill please it comes to... (amount) waiter/waitress a banknote a coin</p> <p>What would you like?</p>



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			Quelle est la date aujourd'hui ? lundi mardi mercredi jeudi vendredi samedi dimanche	Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday Sunday numbers 13-31 months of the year		Names of different shops and eateries nouns for foods and drinks
	Autumn 2 Clothes - getting dressed in French		Spring 2 French weather and the water cycle		Summer 2 French and the Eurovision Song Contest	
	un une des mon/ma/mes dans ma valise il y a Il/elle porte j'aime/je n'aime pas C'est de quelle couleur ?	a/an (masculine article of clothing) a/an (feminine article of clothing) For articles of clothing that take the plural form in French my (m/f/pl)	Quel temps fait-il aujourd'hui? il fait beau il fait mauvais il fait chaud il fait froid il pleut il neige il y a du soleil il y a du vent il y a des nuages dans le nord l'est	What is the weather like today? it is good weather it is bad weather it is hot weather it is cold weather it is raining it is snowing it is sunny it is windy it is cloudy in	jouer du/de la/de l' je ne joue pas d'instrument je préfère je déteste Tu joues d'un instrument? Quel genre de musique aimes-tu ?	to play the... I do not play an instrument I prefer I detest Do you play an instrument? Which type of music do you like? Names of instruments



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		<p>in my suitcase there is/</p> <p>are he/she is wearing I like/I do not like Which colour is it? Nouns for items of clothing</p>	<p>le sud l'ouest</p> <p>Quel temps fait-il aujourd'hui?</p>	<p>the north the east the south the west</p> <p>What is the weather like today?</p> <p>multiples of 10</p>		
Year 5	Autumn 1 French monster pets		Spring 1 Shopping in France		Summer 1 Verbs in a week	
Understanding and communicating ideas, using their knowledge of phonology, grammatical structures and vocabulary.	<p>de court(e) +s pointu(e) +s long (masc) +s (plural) longue (fem) +s (plural) il/elle habite il/elle mange Qu'est-ce que c'est? la tête les épaules les genoux les pieds un oeil les oreilles la bouche les bras les dents le nez</p>	<p>of short pointy long</p> <p>he/she lives he/she eats What is it? head shoulders knees feet an eye ears mouth arms teeth nose legs</p>	<p>du / de la / de l' / des bon appétit! c'est délicieux laisser cuire laver couper ajouter émincer Je vais au marché et j'achète... C'est combien? il a faim il n'a pas faim il a tout mangé il reste au lit</p>	<p>some enjoy your food! It is delicious leave to cook wash cut add slice I go to the market and I buy... How much is it? He is hungry He is not hungry He ate everything</p>	<p>nous vous ils/ells</p> <p>avoir être chanter courir danser dormir lire nager sauter habiter regarder écrire jouer</p>	<p>we you (formal/group) they (masculine/feminine)</p> <p>to have to be to sing to run to dance to sleep to read to swim to jump to live to look/watch to write to play</p>



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	les jambes (fem.)	colour adjectives in masculine, feminine and plural forms		He stays in bed fruits and vegetables numbers 60-100 1000		
	Autumn 2 Space exploration - in French		Spring 2 French speaking world		Summer 2 Meet my French family	
	énorme minuscule fragile tranquille plus ... que moins ... que parce que loin/proche/près de	enormous tiny fragile calm more ... than less ... than because far/close/near to names of planets	j'ai trouvé les pas au nord au sud à l'est à l'ouest un pays	I found steps to the north to the south to the east to the west a country names of countries	j'ai un frère j'ai une sœur je n'ai pas de je suis fils(masc)/fille (fem) unique son anniversaire c'est le ... j'adore	I have a brother I have a sister I do not have I am an only child his/her birthday is on the ... I love names of family members names of fruits
Year 6	Autumn 1 French sport and the Olympics		Spring 1 In my French house		Summer 1 Visiting a town in France	
Understanding and communicating ideas, using their knowledge of phonology, grammatical	faire marcher adorer détester aller à droite à gauche tout droit	to do to walk to love to detest to go (the whole verb paradigm) right left	J'habite dans... un appartement une grande/petite maison une maison jumelée	I live in a flat a big/small house a terraced house the dining room the kitchen	un billet un carnet entre près/loin de chez moi voici tourne à gauche / à droite	a ticket a book of tickets between near to/far from at my house/home here is/are turn left/right



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structures and vocabulary.	<p>vite lentement C'est quel sport ? Tu aimes le sport ?</p>	<p>straight ahead quick slowly</p> <p>Which sport is it? Do you like sport? nouns for sports</p>	<p>la salle à manger la cuisine la chambre le salon</p> <p>il y a il n'y a pas de au rez-de-chaussée au premier étage en bas en haut sous devant derrière à côté du /de la / de l' / des</p> <p>Où est... ? Qu'est-ce que c'est ? c'est la salle à manger</p>	<p>the bedroom the living room</p> <p>there is there is not on the ground floor on the first floor downstairs upstairs under in front of behind next to the... Where is...? What is it? it is the dining room</p> <p>nouns for objects in a bedroom</p>	<p>la deuxième à gauche / à droite un billet pour Paris s'il vous plaît où est ... ? tu vas aller au/à la/à l'... ? non, je ne vais pas aller au/à la/à l'...</p>	<p>second on the left/right a ticket for Paris please Where is...? Are you going to...? No, I am not going to...</p> <p>nouns for transport and places in town</p>
	Autumn 2 French football champions		Spring 2 Planning a French holiday			
	<p>une équipe un match de foot un joueur/joueuse de foot un supporter venir de</p>	<p>a team a football match a football player (masc/fem) a supporter to come from</p>	<p>la plage les montagnes</p> <p>il/elle va nous allons vous allez</p>	<p>the beach the mountains</p> <p>he/she goes we go you go (formal/group) they go (masc or mixed group/fem)</p>		



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	je viens de il/elle vient de	I come from he/she comes from	ils/elles vont Je vais aller au/en/aux rester faire Quand/où/pourquoi vas-tu en vacances ? En été ou en hiver? Quel temps va-t-il faire? Que vas-tu faire? Qu'est-ce qu'il y a dans ta valise?	I am going to go to (masc/fem/plural) to stay to do/make When/where/where are you going on holiday? In summer or in winter? What will the weather be? What are you going to do? What is in your suitcase?
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Progression of Knowledge	Grammar			
	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Terminology	Noun Masculine Feminine Verb Adjectives Conjunction Preposition Accent Article	Definite article Indefinite article Plural Adjectival agreement Possessive adjectives Negative Subject pronouns: first, second and third person singular	Adverb Comparative adjectives Metaphor Compound nouns Compound sentences	Infinitive Conjugation Future tense Irregular verbs Second verb infinitive Partitive articles
Feminine and masculine forms:	To understand that every French noun is either masculine or feminine.	To know the equivalents for the word 'the' in French : le/la/l'/les and 'a/an/some' : un, une, des.	To know that there are compound nouns in French e.g. mon grand-père, mes grand-parents.	To know whether to use the pronouns il 'he' or elle 'she' when describing someone.



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Nouns (including articles, pronouns and plural formation)	<p>To know that the gender affects the form of the indefinite article un or une.</p> <p>To know that feminine nouns often (but not always) end in 'e' .</p> <p>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.</p> <p>To know that the pronoun ça means 'it'.</p> <p>To know that the pronoun y means 'there'.</p> <p>To know that when a preposition and a definite article are contracted this indicates a place: au/à la/aux.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>To know that a simple metaphor requires two nouns and the verb 'to be' e.g: le soleil est un ballon jaune.</p>	
Feminine and masculine forms: Adjectives (position and agreement)	<p>To know that most adjectives are placed after the noun in French.</p>	<p>To know that the ending of an adjective changes depending on the gender and number of the noun it describes.</p>	<p>To know that adjectives must agree with the gender and number of the noun being described.</p>	<p>To know that partitive articles describe where something is placed: le livre est à côté du stylo.</p>



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	<p>To know that adjectives of size such as petit and grand are placed before the noun.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>To know that some adjectives are irregular in the feminine and/or plural forms: violet (masc)-violette (fem); blanc(masc)-blanche(fem), heureux-heureuse.</p> <p>To know that possessive adjectives mon/ma/mes must agree with the gender and number of the noun they describe,</p>	<p>To know that I can compare nouns by placing plus/ moins and que around the adjective of comparison.</p> <p>To know that when making comparisons the ending of the adjective may need to change depending on the gender and number of the noun it is describing.</p>	<p>To know a range of prepositions to describe the position of objects.</p>
Verbs (including conjugation and negation)	<p>To know that there are high frequency verbs s'appeler, avoir , être and aller which are used to formulate and answer questions.</p> <p>To know that je/j', and tu are subject pronouns.</p>	<p>To know that the endings of verbs change according to the subject.</p> <p>To know how to form the first, second and third person of the verbs</p>	<p>To know all subject pronouns in French and that je contracts to j' when the verb begins with a vowel.</p> <p>To know that the endings of French verb groups (er/ir/re)</p>	<p>To know that the way verbs change to match the pronoun is called conjugation.</p> <p>To know that some verbs do not follow regular patterns, such as avoir (to have) and être (to</p>



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	<p>To know that c'est means 'it is' and is used to describe what something is.</p> <p>To know that il y a is used to say 'there is/are.'</p> <p>To know that placing ne...pas around the verb makes it negative: ne + verb + pas .</p>	<p>avoir (to have) and être (to be).</p> <p>To know that we can use conjunctions to link phrases such as et/mais.</p> <p>To know the verbs avoir and être are used to describe appearance and personality. To know the meaning of the verb porter (to wear) in the third person singular form : il/elle porte, and aimer in the third person plural form: ils aiment.</p> <p>To know that the verb aimer is used to express an opinion, including with the negative form ne ... pas.</p> <p>To know how avoir (to have) and être (to be) are conjugated in the third person singular forms: il/elle a; il/elle est.</p>	<p>determine the pattern for how the verb is conjugated.</p> <p>To know that the same verb is not always used in English and French for a given phrase: when speaking about age and being hungry in French the verb avoir (to have) is used, not the verb to be as in English. J'ai dix ans - I am ten years old. Il a faim - He is hungry.</p> <p>To know that some verbs are irregular.</p> <p>To know that compound sentences join two simple sentences together using connectives such as et and mais.</p> <p>To know that ne is contracted to n' when followed by a vowel: je n'ai pas faim.</p>	<p>be) and aller (to go). To conjugate the verbs aller, jouer and faire.</p> <p>To know that we use the verb jouer (to play) with some sports and faire (to do) with other sports.</p> <p>To know that, for regular verbs, the singular imperative verb (tu) is formed by removing the s from the second person singular of a verb e.g. tournes becomes tourne (turn).</p> <p>To know that venir de + the infinitive of the second verb indicates a recent action: je viens de finir - I have just finished, or a place of origin.</p>
Key features and patterns of the language; how to apply	To know that the word order is sometimes	To know that months, seasons and days of the week in French are not	To know that there is no possessive apostrophe in French.	To know that parce que (because) can be used to



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<p>these, for instance, to build sentences; and how these differ from or are similar to English</p>	<p>different in French compared to English. To know that we can use conjunctions such as <i>et</i> (and) and <i>puis</i> (then) to join clauses. To know that <i>en</i> is usually used as a preposition when the mode of transport is something you get into e.g. <i>en voiture</i> whereas <i>à</i> is usually used when you are not getting into a form of transport e.g. <i>à pied</i> which means 'on foot'. To know that some words are cognates: they have the same spelling and meaning in French and English: <i>le train, le taxi</i>. To know that accents in French can change the sound of a letter.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>To say 'my father' s sister in French would be the sister of my father: <i>la sœur de mon père</i>.</p> <p>To understand that the English language contains some words borrowed from the French language, but that these may have different meanings: <i>les chips</i> - crisps, <i>les baskets</i> - trainers.</p> <p>To understand that words in French and English will not always have a direct equivalent in the other language.</p>	<p>extend a sentence and give a justification.</p>
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<p>Progression of Skills</p>	<p>Language comprehension (Listening and Reading)</p>
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National Curriculum	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Listen attentively to spoken language and show understanding by joining in and responding.	Listening and responding to single words and short phrases.	Listening and responding to full sentences.	Listening and selecting information from short audio passages to give an appropriate response.	Listening and inferring information from an extended audio passage using language detective skills.
Explore the patterns and sounds of languages through songs and rhymes and link to spelling, sound and meaning of words.	Listening and noticing rhyming words when joining in with songs. Beginning to notice common spelling patterns.		Independently identifying rhyming words and spelling patterns when joining in with songs. Beginning to predict spelling patterns.	
Appreciate stories, songs, poems and rhymes in the language.	Reading aloud some words from simple songs, stories and rhymes.	Following a short text or rhyme, listening and reading at the same time.	Reading and responding to a range of authentic texts.	Reading short authentic texts for enjoyment or information.
Read carefully and show understanding of words, phrases and simple writing.	Recognising some familiar French words in written form. Beginning to understand and notice cognates and near cognates.	Recognising some familiar French words when written in a short phrase. Identifying and discussing cognates and beginning to explore various language detective strategies.	Identifying key information in simple writing. Using a range of language detective strategies to decode new vocabulary including context and text type.	Identifying and extracting key information in a range of authentic texts. Reading and using language detective skills to assess meaning including sentence structure.
Broaden their vocabulary and develop their ability to understand new words that are introduced	Becoming familiar with format, layout and simple use of a bilingual dictionary. Using visual clues to make	Using a bilingual dictionary to find the meaning of unknown words and check the spelling of unfamiliar	Confidently using a bilingual dictionary to find the meaning of unknown words and check the spelling of	Using a bilingual dictionary to select alternative vocabulary for independent sentence building. Using



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into familiar written material, including through using a dictionary.	predictions about the meaning of unfamiliar vocabulary,	words. Using contextual clues and cues to gist and make predictions about meanings.	unfamiliar words. Using further contextual clues and cues, such as knowledge of text types and structures to deduce unknown vocabulary.	further contextual clues and cues, such as awareness of grammatical structures to deduce unknown vocabulary.
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Progression of Skills	Language Production (Speaking and Writing)			
National Curriculum	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Engage in conversations; ask and answer questions; express opinions and respond to those of others; seek clarification and help.	Asking and/or answering simple questions. Forming simple statements with information including the negative. Practising speaking with a partner.	Recognising and answering simple questions which involve giving personal information. Beginning to form opinion phrases. Using a variety of conversational phrases.	Forming a question in order to ask for information. Presenting factual information in extended sentences including justification. Beginning to use conversational phrases for purposeful dialogue.	Planning, asking and answering extended questions. Developing extended sentences to justify a fact or opinion. Engaging in conversation and transactional language.
Speak in sentences, using familiar vocabulary, phrases and basic language structures.	Using short phrases to give information. Recognising and repeating phrases from familiar rhymes and songs.	Using a model to form a spoken sentence. Beginning to adapt phrases from a rhyme/song.	Rehearsing and recycling extended sentences orally. Speaking in full sentences using known vocabulary.	Planning and giving a short oral presentation. Modifying, expressing and comparing opinions.



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<p>Develop accurate pronunciation and intonation so that others understand when they are reading aloud or using familiar words and phrases.</p>	<p>Listening and repeating key phonemes with care. Recognising that sounds and spelling patterns can be different from English. Recognising how intonation and gesture are used to differentiate between statements and questions. Discussing strategies for remembering and applying pronunciation rules. Building confidence by repeating short phrases with increasing accuracy.</p>		<p>Recognising key phonemes in an unfamiliar context, applying pronunciation rules. Using intonation and gesture to differentiate between statements and questions. Formulating their own strategies to remember and apply pronunciation rules. Speaking and reading aloud with increasing confidence and fluency.</p>	
<p>Present ideas and information orally to a range of audiences.</p>	<p>Introducing self to a partner with simple phrases.</p>	<p>Rehearsing and performing a short Role-play or song.</p>	<p>Creating and presenting a dialogue or role-play.</p>	<p>Giving a presentation drawing upon learning from a number of previous topics.</p>
<p>Write phrases from memory, and adapt these to create new sentences to express ideas clearly.</p>	<p>Recalling and writing simple words from memory.</p>	<p>Selecting and writing short words and phrases.</p>	<p>Adapting model sentences to express different ideas.</p>	<p>Using existing knowledge of vocabulary and phrases to create new sentences.</p>
<p>Use familiar vocabulary in phrases and simple writing.</p>	<p>Experimenting with simple writing, copying with accuracy.</p>	<p>Making short phrases or sentences using word cards and knowledge organisers.</p>	<p>Writing a short text using word and phrase cards, knowledge organisers and a bilingual dictionary to model or scaffold.</p>	<p>Constructing a short text on a familiar topic.</p>
<p>Describe people, places and things and actions orally and in writing.</p>	<p>Recognising and using adjectives of colour and size.</p>	<p>Using different adjectives with a singular noun, with correct positioning and agreement. Choosing</p>	<p>Selecting the correct form of an adjective that agrees with the singular or plural noun it is describing.</p>	<p>Generating the correct form of an adjective that agrees with the singular or plural noun it is describing.</p>



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		appropriate adjectives from a wider range of adjectives.	Using adapted phrases to describe an object, person or place.	Using a wide range of descriptive phrases.
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Progression of skills and knowledge		Cultural Awareness	
Year 3		Year 4	
Skills	Knowledge	Skills	Knowledge
Discussing similarities and differences between customs and traditions in France and the UK. Showing awareness of the capital city and identifying some key cultural landmarks and works of art such as L'escargot by Matisse.	<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 French is spoken in different countries around the world.</p>	<p>Discovering French festivals and their traditions.</p> <p>Comparing the weather between France and the UK.</p> <p>Ordering typical French food and drink.</p> <p>Creating a song in French for a famous song contest.</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 in France the temperature is measured in celsius.</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>



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	To identify some French-speaking countries.		To know that the Eurovision song contest is an annual competition between countries in the euro area and that it was created to promote cooperation between countries after the Second World War.
Year 5		Year 6	
Skills	Knowledge	Skills	Knowledge
Identifying key geographical features of countries in the French-speaking world. Analysing climate data for some French-speaking countries.	To be able to name French-speaking countries and recognise the flags of those countries. To be able to explain how climate varies in some French-speaking countries.	Playing the traditional French game of la pétanque. Researching information about the French cycle race la Tour de France. Comparing sporting activities in France and the UK.	To know the rules for playing French bowls. To know how the maillot jaune is awarded during the Tour de France race. To know that football is immensely popular in France which is reflected in the support for the national team les Bleus.