



Buckden CE Primary Modern Foreign Language Progression of knowledge



EYFS - Autumn term		EYFS - Spring term		EYFS - Summer term	
Vocabulary	Grammar	Vocabulary	Grammar	Vocabulary	Grammar
Greetings	None	Colours Numbers to 10	None	Under the sea	None
Stories/Rhymes/Songs	Culture	Stories/Rhymes/Songs	Culture	Stories/Rhymes/Songs	Culture
		Pocoyo in French		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
Le crabe, le poisson, l'hippocampe, l'étoile de mer, le poulpe, le morse, le dauphin	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. 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.	Un stade, une boulangerie, une école, une patinoire, un cinéma, un parc, un café 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).	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. 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	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 Nounours, un pique-nique, la forêt, un sandwich, un bon jus, cache-cache, manger, boire, jouer, s'amuser	CH sound in Charlotte la chenille OU sound in bonjour ON sound in bonjour, le papillon, le hérisson OI sound in au revoir 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. I sound in Lili ON sound in bonjour & non OU sound in Nounours & oui IQUE sound in pique-nique 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



• 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.
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.

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'



In the eyes of God, every child matters, every moment of every day

Stories/Rhymes/Songs	Culture	Stories/Rhymes/Songs	Culture	Stories/Rhymes/Songs	Culture
	Christmas in France				Paul Cézanne



Year 2 - Autumn term		Year 2 - Spring term		Year 2 - Summer term	
Vocabulary	Phonics/Grammar	Vocabulary	Phonics/Grammar	Vocabulary	Phonics/Grammar
<p>Shape 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>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>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,</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>Instruments la trompette, la guitare, la batterie, la flûte à bec, la clarinette, la harpe, les cymbals, le violon, le piano, le triangle.</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>I am able Je peux, je ne peux pas, danser, chanter, sauter, cuisine, faire du vélo, jouer d'un instrument, patiner, dessiner, nager, parler français, et, mais</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: CH sound in chanter. OU sound in jouer d'un instrument. Silent letters. 'X' is one of the 6 most commonly silent consonants in French. The "x" in peux is therefore not pronounced. 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 danser and chanter. Grammar: Modal verb plus infinitive. Learning that je peux (that comes from the modal verb pouvoir and translates as 'I am able') is ALWAYS followed by a verb in its infinitive form in French. The negative sentence structure in French follows the rule of ne plus the conjugated MODAL verb, peux, plus pas, and finally followed by the INFINITIVE verb. Phonics: CH sound in Chaperon, bûcheron & bouche OU sound in rouge, bouche & loup ON sound in maison, Chaperon & bûcheron Grammar:</p>



the 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'.

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

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). Introduction of 1st person singular conjugation of the high frequency irregular verb être (to be) in French.

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

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.



	<p>article/determiner before a noun when we do not use one in English. For example, spring in French is 'le printemps'. Staring to notice also that there are more words in French for 'the' than in English!</p>		<p>verb 'jouer' in first person singular only. Using a noun (instrument) with the correct definite article and 1st person singular of verb to 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.</p>		
Stories/Rhymes/Songs	Culture	Stories/Rhymes/Songs	Culture	Stories/Rhymes/Songs	Culture
	<p>Christmas card Christmas conventions</p>				<p>Money – Currency – Euros – French bistro</p>

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>Phonics: Phonics 1 – The sounds introduced are: ch, ou, on, oi OI sound in trois & noir ON sound in marron OU sound in rouge</p>	<p>Fruits Une pomme, les pommes, une fraise, les fraises, une pêche, les pêches, une banane, les bananes, une cerise, les cerises, une orange, les oranges, une prune, les prunes, une poire, les poires, un kiwi, les kiwis, un abricot, les abricots, j'aime, je n'aime pas</p>	<p>Phonics: OI sound in poire Silent letters. We will see that the letter 's' is not pronounced in 'les' or the plural version of the fruits as final consonants are nearly always</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, ecossaise,un, deux, trois, quatre, cinq, six, sept,</p>	<p>Phonics: IN sound in cinq I sound in huit, dix, Patrick, habite & Paris Silent letters. 'S' is not pronounced in appelle, ans, Paris, Londres or habites. This often happens when 's' is the final consonant in a word.</p>



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<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>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 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.</p> <p>Phonics: 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.</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 boules, trois boules, un petit pot, un cornet.</p>	<p>silent letters in French. Liaison. Understanding better that liaison is the word to explain what happens with pronunciation when a word that ends in a normally silent consonant is followed by a word starting with a vowel. The normally silent 's' in les is pronounced in les oranges and les abricots as both those fruits start with a vowel but the 's' almost sounds like a 'z'. This happens often in French. Guttural 'R'. Becoming more familiar with the French 'r' sound as seen in fraise, orange, poire, prune, cerise & abricot. Made from the back of the mouth, not the front. Grammar: Nouns, gender, articles/determiners and plural form. We will be exploring the concept of gender in French and starting to understand better that nouns in French are either masculine or feminine. Learning that gender will affect other words in</p>	<p>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 grand-mère, le grand-père, la tante, l'oncle.</p>	<p>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'. 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 l sound in famille, Lisa, Jacqueline, petite & fille ILLE sound in famille & fille IQUE sound in unique</p>
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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' 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.

a sentence like the indefinite article/determiner which has two forms: un and une. Understanding that the plural definite article/determiner is les in French and seeing that this is not affected by gender. There is only one plural option. Exploring how to make the fruits plural in French.

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

Silent letters. The final consonant ('s') is not pronounced in appellees, 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 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.



			<p>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.</p>		
Stories/Rhymes/Songs	Culture	Stories/Rhymes/Songs	Culture	Stories/Rhymes/Songs	Culture
	Christmas conventions		Epiphany Easter		Henri Rousseau



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Year 4 - Autumn term		Year 4 - Spring term		Year 4 - Summer term	
Vocabulary	Phonics/Grammar	Vocabulary	Phonics/Grammar	Vocabulary	Phonics/Grammar
<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>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: 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 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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Romans Les Romains, la légende, l'histoire de Rome, l'Empire Romain, la royauté, la république, les sénateurs, les plébéiens, les esclaves, lundi, mardi, mercredi, jeudi, vendredi, samedi, dimanche, les thermes romains, le chauffage central, les aqueducs, les routes romains, les ponts romains, la sculpture romains, la mosaïque, la numération romaine, le latin, je suis un garçon romain, j'habite à Rome, je suis riche, je porte une tige, je mange de la viande, je vais à l'école, je suis pauvre, je porte une tunique, je mange de la bouillie, je ne suis pas riche, je ne porte pas de tige, je ne mange pas de viande, je ne vais pas à l'école, je ne suis pas pauvre, je ne porte pas de tunique, je ne mange pas de bouillie, je travaille, je ne travaille pas.</p>	<p>Phonics: I sound in lisez, silence, calculatrice, livre & 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</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>At the tea room Un croissant, un pain au chocolat, un sandwich au jambon, un sandwich au fromage, un croquet-monsieur, un café, un café au lait, un thé, un jus d'orange, un coca-cola, un chocolat chaud, une part de gateau au chocolat, une part de quiche, une brioche, une crêpe, une salade, une omelette, une tartelette, une lemonade, une grenadine, bonjour, au revoir, vous désirez, je voudrais, merci, s'il vous plait, et, l'addition.</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 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'...</p> <p>Phonics:</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

do not have') in French.

Phonics:

É sound in Rémus, légende & Jésus
 E sound in le & selon
 È sound frère, père, mère & athlètes
 EAU sound in jumeau
 EUX sound in deux & dieux

Silent letters. The 's' is not pronounced in les and the 't' is not pronounced in font. Both these consonants are often silent letters when they are at the end of words in French.

Nasal sounds. Exploring the 4 French nasal sounds (on, un, in and an). These sounds do not exist in English and are made through the nose as well as the mouth! Words like latin, lundi, garçons, dimanche, mange and viande.

Grammar:

Changing sentences from the positive to their negative form using the structure: ne...pas de/d' .

IN sound in cinquante.

I sound in sandwich, limonade, grenadine & brioche.

Silent letters. Hearing and seeing the silent consonants on the end of French words: voudrais, croissant, chocolat & lait but noting that cent is an exception!

Grammar:

Nouns, indefinite articles/determiners & plurality. Remembering that nouns in French can be categorised by their determiner (in this case an indefinite article) and understand better how to make singular nouns plural in French so more than one of each item can be ordered from the choice of food, snacks and drinks.



Stories/Rhymes/Songs	Culture	Stories/Rhymes/Songs	Culture	Stories/Rhymes/Songs	Culture
	Poesiae		Lourdes April Fool		

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>In my house 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</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.</p>	<p>Habitats la prairie, l'océan, l'Arctique, la forêt tropicale, le desert, le lapin, l'ours blanc, le singe araignée, le chameau, le requin, l'eau, l'air, la nourriture, le soleil, un abri, les buissons, les plantes résistantes, les grands arbres, les cactus, les algues</p>	<p>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</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>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</p>



<p>bains, un garage, un jardin, une chambre.</p>	<p>'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 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...</p> <p>Phonics: E sound in appartement EAU sound in bureau</p>		<p>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.</p>		<p>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 conjugation of the regular 'er' verb porter is introduced. Adjectival agreement is also revisited and extended using colours.</p>
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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 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
	Poesiae		Bastille Day		Rationing WWII

Year 6 - Autumn term		Year 6 - Spring term		Year 6 - Summer term	
Vocabulary	Phonics/Grammar	Vocabulary	Phonics/Grammar	Vocabulary	Phonics/Grammar
<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 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>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</p>	<p>Healthy Lifestyles de la viande blanche, du lait écrémé, du poisson, des céréales, du pain complet, du fromage allégé, des noix, des légumes, des fruits, de la viande rouge, du lait entier, de l'eau, du pain blanc, du chocolat, des frites, Épluchez! des biscuits, Coupez! des chips, Ajoutez! du beurre, Mélangez! des boissons sucrées, Râpez! des bonbons, Faites cuire! je fais de la natation, je fais des promenades, je joue au foot, je fais du judo, je fais du cyclisme, je ne regarde pas la télévision, je fais du tennis, je ne joue pas aux jeux électroniques, manger et bouger,</p>	<p>Phonics: QU sound in électroniques EN sound in entier AN sound in manger, santé, viande & mélangez Silent letters. The 's' is not pronounced in heures, and the 't' is not pronounced in amusant, barbant or fatigant. These two letters are often silent when they are the final consonants in words. Grammar: First person singular conjugation of high frequency verbs, use of the negative & imperative instructions. Use of manger in first person singular (je mange) and</p>	<p>Me in the world Je m'appelle, j'habite, je parle, le français, l'anglais, ma fête préférée est..., Noël, Pâques, parce que, Il y a des défilés de chars, Il y a des feux d'artifice, Il y a des plats spéciaux, Il y a des défilés militaires, À plus tard! À la prochaine! Qu'est-ce que tu vas faire pour protéger notre planète? Je vais utiliser moins de papier, Je vais utiliser moins de carton, Je vais utiliser moins de plastique, Je vais utiliser moins d'eau.</p>	<p>Phonics: QU sound in quel, qu'est-ce que, quelle & plastique Ç sound in ça & français GNE sound in montagnes EN sound in commence, Valentin & environnement AN sound in dans, Canada, musulman & France Silent letters. The 's' is not pronounced in Paris and the 't' is not pronounced in amusant, barbant or fatigant. This often happens with 's' and 't' when they are the final consonant in a word. -ent is not pronounced in trouvent as it is part of the verb conjugation and a silent letter string. Grammar: Verbs & near future tense. Revisiting the 1st person conjugation of the verb aller (to go) je vais with the infinitive utiliser (to use) for the near future.</p>



<p>pronunciation. It is not optional in French.</p> <p>Grammar: 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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>boire, je mange, je bois, pour ma santé,</p>	<p>also boire (je bois) also in their negative form (je ne mange pas & je ne bois pas). Exploring verbs in the imperative form to give instructions.</p>		
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	<p>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>				
Stories/Rhymes/Songs	Culture	Stories/Rhymes/Songs	Culture	Stories/Rhymes/Songs	Culture
	<p>Poesiae Camille Saint Saens</p>		<p>Nice Carnival</p>		<p>French Revolution</p>