



St Patrick's Catholic Primary School

MFL Curriculum Intent



Progression in MFL

	Advent 1	Advent 2	Lent 1	Lent 2	Pentecost 1	Pentecost 2
Y3	French greetings	French adjectives of colour, size and shape.	Playground games - numbers and age	In a French classroom	Transport	Circle of life
Y4	Portraits	Clothing	Numbers, Calanders and Birthdays	Weather and the water cycle	Food	French and The Eurovision Song Contest
Y5	Monster Pets	Space Exploration	Shopping in France	French Speaking World	Verbs in a French Week	Meet My French Family
Y6	French sport and The Olympics	French Football Champions	In My French House	Planning a French Holiday	Visiting a town in France	Consolidation



Term and Topic	Knowledge	Vocabulary
<p>Y3 French greetings</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Know that 'bonjour' is 'hello' and 'salut' is 'hi'. ✓ Know that 'au revoir' is 'goodbye'. ✓ Know how to introduce themselves in French – 'Je m'appelle ...' ✓ Know that 'et toi ?' is 'and you'. ✓ Know how to ask somebody's name using the phrase 'comment tu t'appelles?' ✓ Know that 'bonsoir' is 'good evening' ✓ Know that 'Bonne Nuit' is 'good day' ✓ Know that, 'mon amour' – 'my love', 'mon ange' – 'my angel', 'mon bébé' – 'my baby', 'mon cœur' – 'my heart', 'ma puce' – 'my flea' and 'mon chou' – 'my cabbage' are French pet names ✓ To know that 'bon' (masc) and 'bonne' (fem) both mean 'good'. ✓ Know how to say how they are feeling using the words 'Ça va bien', 'Ça va tres bien' 'Ça va mal', 'Comme ci comme ça' and 'Ça va'. ✓ Know a rhyme in French - Deux petits chatons visitant Paris. 	<p>Bonjour/Salut, Je m'appelle, Comment tu t'appelles ?, Au revoir, Bonsoir, Bonne nuit, Ça va ?/Comment ça va ?, Ça va bien, Ça va très bien, Ça va mal, Ça va très mal, Ça va, Comme ci comme ça, C'est qui ?, C'est..., Oui, Non and tu as.</p>
<p>Y3 French adjectives of colour, size and shape.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Know that red is rouge, blue is bleu, yellow is jaune, green is vert, white is blanc, black is noir, orange is orange, pink is rose, brown is brun/marron and violet is violet. ✓ Know that l'arc-en-ciel is the rainbow ✓ Know that circle is cercle, triangle is triangle, rectangle is rectangle, and square is carré. ✓ Know how to describe the colour of the shapes above using 'c'est' – 'it is' e.g. 'c'est un cercle bleu' – 'it is a blue circle'. Know how to describe the size of a shape above using the words 'grande' – 'big' and 'petit' - 'small'. ✓ Know the name of the French artist Matisse. ✓ Know that Matisse uses lots of colour and 2D shapes to create art work. 	<p>Rouge, bleu, jaune, vert, blanc, noir, orange, rose, brun and violet, et, c'est, petit, grand, C'est un grand, cercle, C'est un petit cercle, C'est un cercle, C'est un triangle.</p>



<p>Y3 Playground games – numbers and age</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Know that un, deux, trois, quatre, cinq and six, sept, huit, neuf, dix, onze, douze are the numbers 1-12 in French. ✓ Know the spelling of numbers 1-12 (written numbers – recognise) ✓ Know how to add numbers using the words ‘plus’ – ‘plus’, ‘et’ means ‘and’, moins – minus, fait – equals, égale – equals, combien ? – How many?/how much?, ✓ Know the terms ‘à toi’ – ‘your turn’, ‘à moi’ – ‘my turn’ ✓ ‘J’ai gagné!’ – ‘I’ve won!’ when playing a game. ✓ Know the colours, ‘rouge’ – ‘red’, ‘bleu’ – ‘blue’, ‘vert’ – ‘green’, ‘jaune’ – ‘yellow’, ‘orange’ – ‘orange’, ‘blanc’ – ‘white’, ‘noir’ – ‘black’ when playing a game. ✓ Know that ‘C’est de quelle couleur ?’ is ‘what colour is it?’ and use ‘c’est’ – ‘it is’ to respond. ✓ Know the structure to describe a shape - un + size + shape + colour. ✓ Know a French counting rhyme ✓ Know how to ask somebody’s age using ‘Quel âge as-tu ?’ ✓ Know that J’ai ____ ans means ‘I am ____ old. ✓ Know how to pronounce ‘eu’, ‘oi’ and ‘ou’ and name French words that contain these sounds, such as bleu, deux, neuf, fleur, trois, noir, moi, toi, rouge, douze and tout ✓ Know that ‘Combien ?’ means ‘how many?’ ✓ Know that ‘Arrêtez!’ means ‘stop!’ ✓ Know the number 1-12 when playing a game on the playground. ✓ Know that the word manqué means missed when playing a game. 	<p>un, deux, trois, quatre, cinq, six, sept, huit, neuf, dix, onze, douze, un cercle, un triangle, un rectangle, un carré, rouge, bleu, jaune, vert, blanc, noir, rose, orange, violet, petit, grand, C’est un grand cercle, C’est un petit cercle, C’est un, cercle bleu, C’est un triangle rouge, a moi, a toi, manqué, gagné and oui.</p>
<p>Y3 In a French classroom</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Know and follow the simple instructions - Écoutez, Regardez, Parlez, Écrivez, Lisez, Ouvrez, Fermez, Asseyez-vous and Levez-vous. ✓ Know that ‘J’ai...’ means ‘I’ve got’. ✓ Know that ‘Tu as...?’ means ‘have you got ...?’ ✓ Know that ‘dans mon sac’ means ‘in my bag’ ✓ Know that ‘un crayon’ is a pencil, ‘un taille-crayon’ is ‘a pencil’ sharpener, ‘un stylo’ is ‘a pen’, ‘un cahier’ is ‘an exercise book’, ‘un sac’ is ‘a bag’, ‘une règle’ is ‘a ruler’, ‘une gomme’ is ‘a rubber’ ‘une trousse’ is ‘a pencil case’ and use these words when describing what they have in their pencil case. ✓ Know how to use an English-French dictionary to find the pronunciation for other objects they may find in their pencil case. 	<p>Écoutez, Regardez, Parlez, Écrivez, Lisez, Ouvrez, Fermez, Asseyez-vous, Levez-vous, des ciseaux, mais, et, une trousse, des ciseaux, un crayon, un taille-crayon, un stylo, un cahier, un sac, une règle, une gomme, j’ai, je n’ai pas, tu as..?</p>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Know how to ask a question in French about something I have or don't have using 'Tu as...?' meaning 'have you...?' ✓ Know how to answer a question in French about something I have or don't have using 'J'ai' meaning 'I have', 'Je n'ai pas' meaning 'I have not.' ✓ Know the connectives 'mais' meaning 'but' and 'et' meaning 'and'. ✓ Know that you add 's' to objects if making an object plural – 'deux gomme' instead of 'un gomme'. ✓ Know the numbers 1-12 to say more than one object. E.g. trois gomme'. ✓ Know that 'scissors' in English is always plural and it's the same in French - des ciseaux meaning some scissors. ✓ Know that 'plus haut' means higher and that 'plus bas' means lower when playing a number game. ✓ Know how to plan a short presentation using the vocab learnt in previous lessons to describe 'what is in my pencil case', colours, shapes, numbers 1-12, size, greetings and instructions in French as learnt in previous lessons. ✓ Know how to ask questions about the categories above 	
<p>Y3 Transport</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Know that a cognate is a word that is exactly the same in both French and English ✓ Know that a near cognate is a word that is very similar in both French and English, sufficiently so that the language detective can have a good guess at the word's meaning. ✓ Know the French words for bus, aeroplane, balloon, ferry, helicopter, submarine, boat, bicycle, train, a car and on foot. ✓ Know different strategies to work out unknown French words. ✓ Know similarities and differences in spellings and sounds. ✓ Know how to sequence words in a song. ✓ Know that 'combien de...?' means 'how many... ?' ✓ Know that 'Il y a' means 'there is/are' and the format to answering a question is Il y a + number + noun. ✓ Know the colours, red, yellow, blue, black, white and orange in French. ✓ Know that French is spoken in the following cities/countries - la Belgique – Belgium, le Burkina, Faso - Burkino Faso, le Canada – Canada, la France France, le Mali – Mali, la Guadeloupe – Guadeloupe, le Sénégal - Senegal, la Suisse – Switzerland, Berne – Bern, Bruxelles – Brussels, Dakar – Dakar, Ouagadougou – 	<p>un autobus, un avion - an aeroplane, un ballon, un bateau, un ferry, un hélicoptère, un sous-marin, un train, un vélo, une voiture, à pied, je vais, en, en vacances, en avion, une moto, rouge, jaune, bleu, noir, blanc (m), blanche (f), orange, tu vas où?, tu vas comment?, je vais à..., je vais en..., puis,</p>



	<p>Ouagadougou, Paris – Paris, Québec - Quebec, Bamako – Bamako, Basse-Terre - Basse-Terre</p>	
<p>Y3 Circle of life</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Know how to use a bilingual dictionary. ✓ Know how to use a dictionary to find a new noun in French and determine its gender. ✓ Know how to pronounce the word 'a' or 'an' for a masculine noun – un. ✓ Know how to pronounce the word 'a' or 'an' for a feminine noun – une. ✓ Know that 'Qu'est-ce que c'est ?' is what is it? ✓ Know that Où est is 'where is...?' ✓ Know that the word 'coucou' means the cuckoo bird as well as the sound the cuckoo bird makes. ✓ Know that 'coucou' is the word used when playing 'peek-a-boo'. ✓ Know that ne + verb + pas... creates a sentence in negative form. ✓ Know that ne will contract to n' if it is followed by a vowel or (usually) 'h' when forming a negative sentence. ✓ Know that Qui habite dans la jungle ? Means 'who lives in the jungle?' ✓ Know that Qui habite dans la forêt ? means who lives in the forest? ✓ Know that 'C'est vrai ? Oui ou non ?' Means 'it's true, yes or no?' ✓ Know that la savanne means 'the savannah'. ✓ Know that 'la mer' means 'the sea'. ✓ Know that 'c'est vrai' means 'it is true' and that 'c'est faux' is it is false. ✓ Know that 'où est' means 'where is?' ✓ Know that 'la jungle' is 'the jungle', 'le désert' is 'the desert' and 'la forêt' is the forest. ✓ Know that 'Le lapin mange les carottes' means 'the rabbit eats the carrots'. ✓ Know that 'le singe mange la banane' means 'the monkey eats the banana'. ✓ Know that 'la tortue mange la pizza' means the tortoise eats the pizza. ✓ Know that 'la tortue ne mange pas la pizza' means 'the tortoise does not eat the pizza'. ✓ Know that 'l'éléphant mange le chocolat' means 'the elephant eats the chocolate'. ✓ Know that 'l'éléphant ne mange pas le chocolat' means 'the elephant does not eat chocolate'. ✓ Know that 'un carnivore' means 'an carnivore' and the meaning of a carnivore 	<p>Les animaux, un lapin, un loup, un oiseau, un poisson, un serpent, un singe, un ver, une baleine, une grenouille, une tortue, Où est, le - the) for masculine singular nouns), la - the (for feminine singular nouns), l' - the (for singular nouns beginning with a vowel or an 'h', qui ?, Où est ?, il/elle habite, dans, la jungle- the jungle, le désert, la forêt, la savane, la mer, l'étang (masc.), l'éléphant, le chat, la chenille, la feuille, un carnivore, un herbivore, un omnivore, les plantes, Est, Mange, mangé(e), Par, la chaîne alimentaire, le lion, le singe, la girafe - the giraffe, C'est vrai, C'est faux, Le lapin mange les carottes, Le singe mange la banane, La tortue mange la pizza, La tortue ne mange pas la pizza, L'éléphant mange le chocolat, L'éléphant ne mange pas le chocolat, habite</p>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Know that 'un herbivore' means 'an herbivore' and the meaning of a herbivore ✓ Know that 'un omnivore' means 'an omnivore' and the meaning of omnivore. ✓ Know that 'les plantes' means 'the plants' ✓ Know that 'les animaux' means 'the animals' ✓ Know that 'la chaîne alimentaire' means 'the food chain' 	
<p>Y4 Portraits</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Know that adjectives change if they describe a feminine noun ✓ Know that most adjectives take an extra 'e' at the end of the word to make it feminine and that it does not usually change the pronunciation, but there are exceptions. ✓ To know that a cognate is a word that looks and sounds the same or very similar in both English and French. ✓ Know that 'il' and 'elle' mean 'he' and 'she'. ✓ Know that 'il' is used when referring to masculine objects and 'elle' also mean 'it' when referring to feminine objects. ✓ Know that Bonjour ! means 'Hello' ✓ Know that 'Je m'appelle ..' means my name is... ✓ Know that The Louvre Museum is in Paris and used to be a royal palace. ✓ Know that 'l'entrée' means 'the entrance' ✓ Know that 'le musée' means 'the museum' ✓ Know that 'comment tu t'appelles ?' Is 'what is your name?' ✓ Know that 'il s'appelle...' means 'he is called...' ✓ Know that 'elle s'appelle...' is 'she is called...' ✓ Know that 'Il est sérieux' is 'he is serious' ✓ Know that 'Elle est sérieuse' is 'she is serious' ✓ Know that 'Il est heureux' means 'he is happy'. ✓ Know that 'Elle est heureuse' means 'she is happy'. ✓ Know that The Mona Lisa is a famous portrait painting by Leonardo da Vinci. ✓ Know that 'un tableau' is 'a painting' ✓ Know that 'une statue' is 'a statue' ✓ Know simple description of hair and eye colour ✓ know that most adjectives go after the noun in French ✓ know it is common to add 's' to describe a plural noun such as eyes and hair 	<p>heureux (masc.) heureuse (fem.) – happy, sérieux (masc.) sérieuse (fem.) – serious, Le Musée du Louvre - the Louvre museum, l'entrée - the entrance, un tableau - a painting, une statue - a statue, il a - he has elle a - she has, les cheveux - hair les cheveux châains - brown hair les cheveux blonds - blond hair les cheveux noirs - black hair les cheveux roux - ginger hair les yeux - eyes les yeux bleus - blue eyes les yeux marron - brown eyes noir (masc sing.), noirs (masc. plural), noire (fem.sgin), noires (fem. plural) - black roux (masc. plural) - ginger/red - for hair bleu (masc sing.), bleus (masc. plural), bleue (fem.sing), bleues (fem. plural) - blue vert (masc sing.) verts (masc. plural), verte (fem.sing), vertes (fem. plural) - green marron (invariable) - brown</p>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Know that 'les cheveux' meaning 'hair' is masculine but is still pronounced the same for a boy and a girl. ✓ Know that 'les yeux' meaning 'eyes' is masculine but is still pronounced the same for a boy and a girl. ✓ Know that the word for blond in relation to hair is blond (masculine singular) but it becomes blonds if it refers to a plural noun, as in les cheveux blonds – blond hair. ✓ Know that 'les cheveux châains' means 'brown hair' ✓ Know that 'les cheveux blonds' means 'blond hair' ✓ Know that 'les cheveux noirs' means 'black hair' ✓ Know that 'les cheveux roux' means 'ginger hair' ✓ Know that 'les yeux bleus' means 'blue eyes' ✓ Know that 'les yeux marron' means 'brown eyes' ✓ Know that adjectives of colour go after the noun in French. ✓ Know that orange – orange, marron – chestnut, turquoise – turquoise, sable – sand, abricot – apricot are variables, these have an ending that do not agree with the noun. ✓ Know that châain – chestnut/brown is semi-invariable. ✓ Know that there are special rules on adjectival agreement with multiple colour adjectives. ✓ Know the following colours - noirs (masc. plural) - black, roux (masc. plural) ginger/red, bleus (masc. plural) - blue, verts (masc. plural) - green, rouges (masc. plural) - red, jaunes (masc. plural) - yellow, blancs (masc. plural) - white, roses (masc. plural) - pink, violets (masc. plural) - purple(masculine/singular/plural), orange (invariable) (masc. plural) - orange ✓ know that some words that describe personality traits ✓ know how to change most adjectives to describe a girl (or a feminine noun) ✓ Know the following traits - fort (masc. sing.), forte (fem. sing.) - strong, poli (masc. sing.), polie (fem. sing.) - polite, travailleur (masc. sing.), travailleuse (fem. sing.) - hard working, sportif (masc. sing.), sportive (fem. sing.) - sporty 	<p>rouge (masc sing.), rouges (masc. plural), rouge (fem.sing) rouges, (fem. plural) - red (not with hair)</p> <p>jaune (masc sing.), jaunes (masc. plural), jaune (fem.sing), jaunes (fem. plural) - yellow</p> <p>blanc (masc sing.), blancs (masc. plural), blanche (fem.sing), blanches (fem. plural) - white</p> <p>rose (masc sing.), roses (masc. plural), rose (fem.sing), roses (fem. plural) - pink</p> <p>orange - orange (invariable)</p> <p>violet (masc sing.), violets (masc. plural), violette (fem.sing), violettes (fem. plural) - violet</p> <p>qui? - who?</p> <p>petit (masc. sing.), petite (fem. sing.) - small</p> <p>grand (masc. sing.), grande (fem. sing.) - big, tall</p> <p>il est... he/it is...</p> <p>elle est... she/it is</p> <p>fort (masc. sing.), forte (fem. sing.) - strong</p> <p>poli (masc. sing.), polie (fem. sing.) - polite</p> <p>travailleur (masc. sing.), travailleuse (fem. sing.) - hard working</p> <p>sportif (masc. sing.), sportive (fem. sing.) – sporty, il s'appelle ... - he is called...</p> <p>elle s'appelle... - she is called ...</p>
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Y4 Clothes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Know and understand when to use the correct determiners: un, une, des, mon, ma, mes ✓ Know that 'le' is used with masculine singular nouns ✓ Know that 'la' is used with feminine singular nouns ✓ Know that 'un' is used with masculine nouns. ✓ Know that 'une' is used with feminine nouns. ✓ Know that 'les' is used with any plural noun. ✓ Know that 'des' means 'some'. ✓ Know that a possessive adjective word that indicates possession. ✓ Know that mon – for masculine singular nouns, ma – for feminine singular nouns, mon – for feminine singular nouns that begin with a vowel, y or most words beginning with an 'h', mes – for plural nouns, whether masculine or plural are all ways of saying 'my'. ✓ Know the following clothing items - un T-shirt - a T-shirt, un short – shorts, un pantalon – trousers, un chapeau - a hat, un maillot de bain - a swimsuit, une culotte – pants, une chemise - a shirt, une veste - a jacket, des chaussettes (f) - socks, des bottes (f)- boots, des lunettes (f) - glasses, des baskets (f)- trainers, un pull - a jumper or pullover, un maillot de foot - a football shirt, une jupe - a skirt, une robe - a dress, un manteau - a coat, des chaussettes (f) - socks, des bottes (f) - boots, des lunettes (f) - glasses, des baskets (f)- trainers ✓ Know that C'est de quelle couleur ? - What colour is it? ✓ Know that 'c'est' - 'it is', rouge(s) - red, orange – orange, jaune(s) - yellow, vert(s) (m), verte(s) (f) - green, bleu(s) (m), bleue(s) (f) - blue, rose(s) - pink, violet(s) (m), violette(s) (f) - violet, marron – brown, blanc(s) (m), blanche(s) (f) - white, noir(s) (m), noire(s) (f) - black, et – and ✓ Know that know that an 'e' is added to the adjective if it is describing a feminine (la/une) word ✓ Know that il porte is he is wearing and elle porte is she is wearing ✓ Know that grand(s) (m), grande(s) (f) is big ✓ Know that petit(s) (m), petite(s) (f) is little 	<p>Dans ma valise il y a... - In my suitcase there is...</p> <p>un T-shirt - a T-shirt un short - shorts un pantalon - trousers un maillot de bain - a swimsuit un maillot de foot- a football shirt un chapeau - a hat un pull - a jumper une culotte - pants une veste - a jacket une chemise - a shirt des chaussettes (f) - socks des bottes (f) - boots des lunettes (f) - glasses des baskets (f)- trainers</p> <p>C'est de quelle couleur ? - What colour is it?</p> <p>c'est - it is rouge(s) - red orange - orange jaune(s) - yellow vert(s) (m), verte(s) (f) - green bleu(s) (m), bleue(s) (f) - blue rose(s) - pink violet(s) (m), violette(s) (f) - violet marron - brown blanc(s) (m), blanche(s) (f) - white noir(s) (m), noire(s) (f) - black et – and une jupe - a skirt</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Know that 'j'aime' means 'I like' ✓ Know that 'je n'aime pas' means 'I don't like' ✓ Know that 'les vêtements' means 'the clothes' and 'tu aimes les vêtements ?' means 'do you like these clothes?' ✓ Know words to describe clothes - 'à pois' - spotted, à carreaux – checked, à rayures – striped, brillant(s), brillante(s) - sparkly ✓ Know the following phrases, voici – here is, je porte - I wear, il porte - he wears, elle porte - she wears ✓ Know the correct ending on an adjective to make it agree with its noun. 	<p>une robe - a dress un manteau - a coat il porte - he is wearing elle porte - she is wearing grand(s) (m), grande(s) (f) - big petit(s) (m), petite(s) (f) – little à pois - spotted à carreaux - checked à rayures - striped brillant(s), brillante(s) – sparkly, voici – here is je porte - I wear</p>
<p>Y4 Numbers, calendars and birthdays</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Know numbers 1-31 in French. ✓ Know how to say the year in French. ✓ Know how to say Maths calculations in French ✓ Know the days of the week in French – Lundi, Mardi, Mercredi, Jeudi, Vendredi, Samedi, Dimanche. ✓ Know that la semaine is week, hier – yesterday, demain – tomorrow, aujourd'hui – today. ✓ Know the months of the year when heard - les mois - the months, janvier – January, février- February, mars – March, avril – April, mai – May, juin – June, juillet – July, août - August, septembre – September, octobre – October, novembre – November, décembre - December ✓ Know their own birthday when heard. ✓ Know that 'C'est quand, ton anniversaire ?' - 'When is your birthday?' ✓ Know that 'Mon anniversaire c'est le...' - 'My birthday is the...' ✓ Know the seasons of the year in French - les saisons - The seasons, Il y a quatre saisons - There are four seasons, le printemps - the spring, l'été - the summer, l'automne - the autumn, l'hiver - the winter. 	<p>un nombre - number un numéro - number un chiffre - digit les mathématiques – maths les opérations – the operations égale – equals plus – add/plus moins – minus/take away multiplié par – multiplied by divisé par, – divided by un - one deux - two trois - three quatre - four cinq - five six - six sept - seven</p>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Know how to write down dates of birthdays. ✓ know about similarities between birthday celebrations in France and in England. ✓ Know and can say words related to birthdays and parties - C'est la fête – It's party time, C'est quand, ton anniversaire? - When is your birthday?, une invitation – an invitation, Je t'invite à fêter mon anniversaire - I invite you to celebrate my birthday, R.S.V.P. avant le: - RSVP by, un anniversaire – a birthday, le cadeau (m) – the present, le gâteau (m) – the cake, le gâteau d'anniversaire – the birthday cake, les invités – the guests, goûter – snacks, les jeux – party games, les assiettes – the plates, les boissons – drinks, les bougies – the candles, pour mon anniversaire - for my birthday, je voudrais - I would like, pour mon anniversaire, je voudrais un chat - for my birthday I would like a cat, de la part de - from (literally 'on the part of'), adresse – address. 	<p>huit - eight neuf - nine dix - ten onze - eleven douze - twelve treize - thirteen quatorze - fourteen quinze - fifteen seize - sixteen dix-sept - seventeen dix-huit - eighteen dix-neuf - nineteen vingt - twenty vingt-et-un - twenty-one vingt-deux - twenty-two vingt-trois - twenty-three vingt-quatre - twenty-four vingt-cinq - twenty-six vingt-sept - twenty-seven vingt-huit - twenty eight vingt-neuf - twenty-nine trente - thirty trente-et-un - thirty-one les jours de la semaine - the days of the week lundi - Monday mardi -Tuesday mercredi -Wednesday jeudi -Thursday vendredi - Friday samedi - Saturday dimanche - Sunday la semaine - week</p>
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	<p>hier - yesterday demain - tomorrow aujourd'hui – today C'est la fête – It's party time C'est quand, ton anniversaire? - When is your birthday? une invitation – an invitation Je t'invite à fêter mon anniversaire - I invite you to celebrate my birthday R.S.V.P. avant le: - RSVP by un anniversaire – a birthday le cadeau (m) – the present le gâteau (m) – the cake le gâteau d'anniversaire – the birthday cake les invités – the guests goûter – snacks les jeux – party games les assiettes – the plates les boissons – drinks les bougies – the candles pour mon anniversaire - for my birthday je voudrais - I would like pour mon anniversaire, je voudrais un chat - for my birthday I would like a cat de la part de - from (literally 'on the part of') adresse - address</p>
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<p>Y4 French weather and the water cycle</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Know how to accurately pronounce weather phrases ✓ Know some weather phrases and recognise their meanings ✓ Know the following phrases to describe the weather - Quel temps fait-il aujourd'hui ? - What's the weather like today?, Il fait beau - It's nice weather, Il fait mauvais - It's bad weather, Il fait chaud - It's hot, Il fait froid - It's cold, Il pleut - It's raining, Il neige - It's snowing, Il y a du soleil - It's sunny, Il y a du vent - It's windy, Il y a des nuages - It's cloudy. ✓ Know a weather rap. ✓ Know how to say what the weather is like in the north, south, east or west of a country ✓ know that compass points weather phrases can be added to the front or end of a weather phrase and it will have the same meaning ✓ Know how to say point on a compass - le nord – north, le sud – south l'est – east, l'ouest – west, dans le – in the, nord-est – north-east, sud-est – south-east, sud-ouest – south-west, nord-ouest – north-west. ✓ Know and understand multiples of ten to 100 and say them - dix - ten – 10, vingt - twenty – 20, trente - thirty – 30, quarante - forty – 40, cinquante - fifty –50, soixante - sixty –60, soixante-dix - seventy –70, quatre-vingts - eighty – 80, quatre-vingts-dix - ninety – 90, cent – one hundred - 100 ✓ Know and recognise the written words of multiples of ten to 100 ✓ Know how to describe the weather in French by including temperature, weather and compass points. ✓ Know and understand cognates (shared words) in the water cycle. ✓ Know and can match the spoken word to its written word. ✓ Know how to create their own water cycle wheel. ✓ Know phrases associated with the water cycle - le cycle de l'eau – the water cycle, la condensation – the condensation, l'évaporation – the evaporation, les précipitations – the precipitation, l'océan – the ocean, les nuages – the clouds, un bol – a bowl, voici – here is, le sac plastique – the plastic bag, l'assiette – the plate, la glace – ice, l'eau bouillante – the boiling water, de l'eau – some water, il pleut - it rains/it is raining. 	<p>Quel temps fait-il aujourd'hui ? - What's the weather like today? Il fait beau - It's nice weather Il fait mauvais - It's bad weather Il fait chaud - It's hot Il fait froid - It's cold Il pleut - It's raining Il neige - It's snowing Il y a du soleil - It's sunny Il y a du vent - It's windy Il y a des nuages - It's cloudy le nord – north le sud – south l'est – east l'ouest – west dans le – in the Quel temps fait-il dans le nord? – What is the weather in the north? dix - ten - 10 vingt - twenty - 20 trente - thirty - 30 quarante - forty - 40 cinquante - fifty -50 soixante - sixty -60 soixante-dix - seventy -70 quatre-vingts - eighty - 80 quatre-vingts-dix - ninety - 90 cent – one hundred - 100 le nord – north le sud – south l'est – east l'ouest – west nord-est – north-east</p>
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		<p>sud-est – south-east sud-ouest – south-west nord-ouest – north-west dans le – in the le cycle de l’eau – the water cycle la condensation – the condensation l'évaporation – the evaporation les précipitations – the precipitation l'océan – the ocean les nuages – the clouds un bol – a bowl voici – here is le sac plastique – the plastic bag l’assiette – the plate la glace – ice l'eau bouillante – the boiling water de l’eau – some water il pleut - it rains/it is raining</p>
<p>Y4 French Food</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Know or can work out what new words mean by looking for cognates. ✓ Know how to begin to order food in a French café. ✓ Know the phrases - j’aime – I like je n’aime pas – I don’t like ✓ Know the language associated with food when ordering - le restaurant - the restaurant, le café - the café, le menu - the menu, une boisson - a drink, une entrée- a starter, un plat principal - a main course, la soupe - the soup, la pizza - the pizza, le hot-dog - the hotdog, le hamburger – hamburger, le croissant - the croissant, la baguette - the baguette, un Coca-Cola - a Coca Cola, une limonade - a lemonade, un jus d’orange - an orange juice, Bonjour je voudrais une table pour un - Hello, I would like a table for one, voilà le menu - here is the menu, Je voudrais - I would like, Vous désirez une boisson? - Would you like a drink?, Excusez-moi, 	<p>de l'argent - some money un billet - a bill,note or paper money la monnaie - change une pièce (de monnaie) - a coin un - one deux- two trois - three quatre - four cinq - five six - six sept -seven</p>



	<p>l'addition s'il vous plaît - Excuse me, can I have the bill please, Alors, ça fait dix Euros, s'il vous plaît - so that will be ten Euros please, Et voilà ! Merci - There you are! Thank you, Merci - Thank you, Au revoir ! - Goodbye!, Excellent – excellent, Super – super, le serveur - the waiter, la serveuse - the waitress</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Know how to add up in French. ✓ Know how prices are written in euros. ✓ Know words associated with money - de l'argent - some money, un billet - a bill, note or paper money, la monnaie – change, une pièce (de monnaie) - a coin, un – one, deux- two, trois – three, quatre – four, cinq – five, six – six, sept – seven, huit – eight, neuf – nine, dix- ten, onze- eleven, douze- twelve, treize – thirteen, quatorze – fourteen, quinze – fifteen, seize – sixteen, dix-sept – seventeen, dix-huit – eighteen, dix-neuf – nineteen, vingt- twenty, vingt-et-un - twenty-one, vingt-deux - twenty-two, trente – thirty, quarante – forty, cinquante – fifty, soixante – sixty, soixante-dix – seventy, quatre-vingts – eighty, quatre-vingts-dix – ninety, cent - one hundred ✓ Know how to spell French words accurately. ✓ Know words and phrases associated with French shops - les magasins - the shops, la boulangerie - the baker's shop, du pain - some bread, la baguette - the bread stick, la pâtisserie - the cake shop, le gâteau - the cake, la tarte - the tart, la chocolaterie - the chocolate shop, le chocolat - the chocolate ✓ une épicerie - the grocer's shop, les fruits - the fruit, les légumes - the vegetables, le marché - the market, la nourriture – food, le supermarché - the supermarket, les courses - the shopping, un hypermarché - a hypermarket, tout - all/ everything ✓ Know words and phrases associated with French food - un croque monsieur - a cheese toastie, une baguette - a bread stick, le fromage - the cheese, le sandwich – sandwich, la ratatouille - ratatouille (tomato, aubergine and pepper dish), la crêpe - pancake, la quiche - cheese egg tart, la soupe - the soup, la pizza - the pizza, le croissant - the croissant, un hamburger - a hamburger, un hot-dog - a hotdog, une entrée - a starter, un plat principal - a main course, une boisson - a drink, une limonade - a lemonade, un jus d'orange - an orange juice, le restaurant - the restaurant, le café - the café, Je voudrais - I would like, Merci - Thank you, J'aime - I like, Je n'aime pas - I don't like, la nourriture - the food, s'il vous plaît - please, le 	<p>huit - eight neuf - nine dix- ten onze- eleven douze- twelve treize - thirteen quatorze - fourteen quinze - fifteen seize - sixteen dix-sept - seventeen dix-huit - eighteen dix-neuf - nineteen vingt- twenty vingt-et-un - twenty-one vingt-deux - twenty-two trente - thirty quarante - forty cinquante - fifty soixante - sixty soixante-dix - seventy quatre-vingts - eighty quatre-vingts-dix - ninety cent - one hundred les magasins - the shops la boulangerie - the baker's shop du pain - some bread la baguette - the bread stick la pâtisserie - the cake shop le gâteau - the cake la tarte - the tart la chocolaterie - the chocolate shop le chocolat - the chocolate une épicerie - the grocer's shop</p>
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	<p>restaurant - the restaurant, le café - the café, le menu - the menu, la nourriture - the food, une entrée - a starter, un plat principal - a main course, une boisson - a drink, la soupe - the soup, la soupe de légumes - vegetable soup, la soupe de tomates - tomato soup, les légumes - vegetables</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Know and use a range of strategies to understand an unfamiliar text. ✓ Know that different texts (menus/recipes) will have the same conventions of style and layout. ✓ Know how to ask and respond to questions. 	<p>les fruits - the fruit les légumes - the vegetables le marché - the market la nourriture - food le supermarché - the supermarket les courses - the shopping un hypermarché - a hypermarket tout - all/ everything un croque monsieur - a cheese toastie une baguette - a bread stick le fromage - the cheese le sandwich - sandwich la ratatouille - ratatouille (tomato, aubergine and pepper dish) la crêpe - pancake la quiche - cheese egg tart la soupe - the soup la pizza - the pizza le croissant - the croissant un hamburger - a hamburger un hot-dog - a hotdog une entrée - a starter un plat principal - a main course une boisson - a drink une limonade - a lemonade un jus d'orange - an orange juice le restaurant - the restaurant le café - the café Je voudrais - I would like Merci - Thank you J'aime - I like Je n'aime pas - I don't like la nourriture - the food</p>
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		<p>s'il vous plaît - please le restaurant - the restaurant le café - the café le menu - the menu la nourriture - the food une entrée - a starter un plat principal - a main course une boisson - a drink la soupe - the soup la soupe de légumes - vegetable soup la soupe de tomates - tomato soup les légumes - vegetables</p>
<p>Y4 French and the Eurovision song Contest</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Know certain words when I listen to some spoken French. ✓ Know what new words mean by looking for cognates (words that look like English words). ✓ Know and can say which musical instrument they play, or that they don't play an instrument) - le piano - the piano, le violon - the violin, le saxophone - the saxophone, le clavier - the keyboard, la guitare - the guitar, la flûte - the flute, la flûte à bec - the recorder, la clarinette - the clarinette, la batterie - the drums, la trompette - the trumpet, jouer de – to play (an instrument), jouer du piano – to play the piano, jouer du violon – to play the violin, jouer du saxophone – the play the saxophone, jouer du clavier – to play the keyboard, jouer de la guitare – to play the guitar, jouer de la flûte à bec – to play the recorder, jouer de la flûte – to play the flute, jouer de la clarinette – to play the clarinette, jouer de la batterie – the play the drums, jouer de la trompette – to play the trumpet, Tu joues d'un instrument ? – Do you play an instrument ?, Je joue du/de la ... – I play the ..., Je ne joue pas d'instrument – I don't play an instrument, Tu joue du piano ? - do you play the piano, Tu joue de la guitare ? - do you play the guitar. ✓ Know how to say what kind of music I like or don't like - la musique jazz – jazz music, la musique pop – pop music, la musique classique – classical music, la musique folklorique – folk music, la musique rock – rock music, j'aime ... - I like..., je préfère ... - I prefer..., je n'aime pas ... - I don't like..., je déteste... - I hate..., mais – but, et - and 	<p>la musique jazz – jazz music la musique pop – pop music la musique classique – classical music la musique folklorique – folk music la musique rock – rock music j'aime ... - I like... je préfère ... - I prefer... je n'aime pas ... - I don't like... je déteste... - I hate... mais - but et - and Les pays de l'Europe – European countries Le Royaume-Uni - the UK L'Italie (fem.) - Italy L'Espagne (fem.) - Spain L'Allemagne (fem.) - Germany La Pologne - Poland Le Portugal - Portugal Les Pays-Bas - The Netherlands La France - France</p>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Know how to ask someone what kind of music they like - Quel genre de musique aimes-tu ? – What kind of music do you like? ✓ Know music genres in written form. ✓ Know the 10 European countries - Les pays de l'Europe - European countries, Le Royaume-Uni - the UK, L'Italie (fem.) - Italy, L'Espagne (fem.) - Spain, L'Allemagne (fem.) - Germany, La Pologne – Poland, Le Portugal – Portugal, Les Pays-Bas - The Netherlands, La France – France, La Belgique – Belgium, La Suisse - Switzerland ✓ Know how to write information about a European country in French. ✓ Know how to say that they live in the UK. ✓ Know that countries are either masculine or feminine and you have to say 'the' with the name of the country. ✓ Know how to listen, understand and respond to simple questions. ✓ Know how to introduce a singing competition and following acts using the following phrases - Bienvenue au Concourse de la Chanson ! - Welcome to the Singing Competition!, Et maintenant, voici... - And now, here is... 	<p>La Belgique - Belgium La Suisse - Switzerland Bienvenue au Concourse de la Chanson ! - Welcome to the Singing Competition! Et maintenant, voici... - And now, here is...</p>
<p>Y5 French Monster Pets</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Know and recognise a text type from its key features. ✓ Know how to use a range of 'detective skills' including cognates to help decode a text and identify key facts about the animal. ✓ Know how to use a bilingual dictionary (used one in Year 4). ✓ Know names of animal groups - un Varan de Komodo/un dragon de Komodo - a Komodo dragon, un carnivore - a carnivore, un prédateur - a predator, un reptile - a reptile, un insecte - an insect, un mammifère - a mammal ✓ Know written words, using how it sounds to help. ✓ Know and be able to describe how and why the article of a noun might change ✓ Know and use clues to the work out gender of a noun ✓ Know that nouns are masculine or feminine and whether the noun is singular or plural, tells you: what word to use for the article, 'a' (un, une or des) or 'the' (le, la or les) and how to write an adjective that describes a noun because the adjective must agree with the noun for gender and number. ✓ Know and use language clues like cognates, near cognates and context (number and colour) to help identify the names of any other body parts. ✓ Know how to write short sentences in French to make a presentation. 	<p>la tête - the head les épaules (f) - the shoulders les genoux (m) - the knees les pieds (m) - the feet les yeux (m) - the eyes les oreilles (f) - the ears la bouche - the mouth les bras (m) - the arms une antenne - an antenna les dents (f) - the teeth le nez - the nose le bec - the beak les cornes (f) -the horns les jambes (f) - legs les pointes - the points/peaks/spikes (on the monster's tail) la queue - the tail un oeil - an eye</p>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Know how to build a sentence using correct articles for masculine and feminine nouns. ✓ Know how to write a sentence in the third person using the phrases - il/elle a... - he/she has... ✓ Know phrases and words to describe animals - Qu'est-ce-que c'est? - What is it?, il a - he/it has, elle a - she/it has, la tête de... - the head of..., le corps de... - the body of..., les pieds de... - the feet of..., la tête - the head, la bouche - the mouth, la queue - the tail, le nez - the nose, le bec - the beak, le corps - the body, les épaules - the shoulders, les genoux - the knees, les pieds - the feet, les yeux - the eyes, les oreilles - the ears, les cornes - the horns, les dents - the teeth, les jambes - the legs, la bouche - the mouth, la queue - the tail, une antenne - an antenna. ✓ Know the name of the following animals - un éléphant - an elephant, un kangourou - a kangaroo, un escargot - a snail, une girafe - a giraffe, une tortue - a tortoise, une grenouille - a frog ✓ Know the following phrases to describe animals - court(s) (m) / courte(s) (f) - short, grand(s) (m) / grande(s) (f) - big, long(s) (m) /longue(s) (f) - long, petit(s) (m) / petite(s) (f) - small, pointu(s) (m) / pointue(s) (f) - pointed, beau/beaux (m) belle(s) (f) - beautiful ✓ Know how and why adjectives change. ✓ Know how to build a sentence in the correct order by putting the adjectives in the right place ✓ Know how to spell and punctuate a sentence correctly ✓ Know that adjectives of size go before the noun, as they do in English ✓ Know that adjectives of colour go after the noun. ✓ Know the following colours to describe - vert(s) (m) / verte(s) (f) - green, rouge(s) (m)/ rouge(s) (f) - red, jaune(s) (m)/ jaune(s) (f) - yellow, noir(s) (m)/noire(s) (f) - black, bleu(s) (m)/bleue(s) (f) - blue ✓ Know the following phrases when describing - il a - he/it has, elle a - she/it has, c'est un/ c'est une - it's a ✓ Know how to adapt phrases to build an extended piece of writing of my own ✓ Know how to use a dictionary to help find/check new words I want to write. ✓ Know the following phrases to describe animals habitats and diet - elle habite dans le désert - she/it lives in the desert, il habite dans la forêt - he/It lives in the forest, 	<p>court(s) (masc.) / courte(s) (fem.) - short</p> <p>grand(s) (masc.) / grande(s) (fem.) - big</p> <p>long(s) (masc.) / longue(s) (fem.) - long</p> <p>petit(s) (masc.) /petite(s) (fem.) - small</p> <p>pointu(s) (masc.) / pointue(s) (fem.) - pointed</p> <p>rouge(s) (masc. and fem.) - red</p> <p>rose(s) (masc. and fem.) - pink</p> <p>orange (masc. and fem.) - orange</p> <p>jaune(s) (masc. and fem) - yellow</p> <p>bleu(s) (masc.)/ bleue(s) (fem.) - blue</p> <p>noir(s) (masc.)/noire(s) (fem.) - black</p> <p>vert(s) (masc.)/ verte(s) (fem.) - green</p> <p>blanc(s) (masc.)/ blanche(s) (fem.) - white</p> <p>gris (masc.)/grise(s) (fem.) - grey</p> <p>elle habite dans le désert - she/it lives in the desert</p> <p>il habite dans la forêt - he/It lives in the forest</p> <p>elle habite dans l'océan - she/it lives in the ocean</p> <p>elle est un herbivore - she/it is a herbivore</p> <p>il est un carnivore - he/it is a carnivore</p> <p>il est un omnivore - he/it is an omnivore</p> <p>elle mange les petites fleurs - she/it eats little flowers</p> <p>il mange les petits poissons rouges - he/it eats little red fish</p>
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	<p>elle habite dans l'océan - she/it lives in the ocean, elle est un herbivore - she/it is a herbivore, il est un carnivore - he/it is a carnivore, il est un omnivore - he/it is an omnivore, elle mange les petites fleurs - she/it eats little flowers, il mange les petits poissons rouges - he/it eats little red fish, elle mange les serpents noirs et les plantes vertes - she/it eats black snakes and green plants.</p>	<p>elle mange les serpents noirs et les plantes vertes - she/it eats black snakes and green plants la bouche - the mouth la queue - the tail une antenne - an antenna il a - he/it has elle a - she/it has c'est un/une - it's a une girafe - a giraffe une tortue - tortoise une grenouille - a frog un kangourou - a kangaroo un escargot - a snail un lion - a lion un éléphant - an elephant un serpent - a snake un poisson - a fish</p>
<p>Y5 Space Exploration in France</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Know and use strategies to make predictions about language. ✓ Know that there are similarities between words and phrases in English and French. ✓ Know and understand unfamiliar vocabulary from contextual clues ✓ Know that all of the days of the week in French, <u>except one</u>, were named after bodies in the solar system. ✓ Know the following words associated with the solar system - le système solaire - the solar system, l'espace (m) - space, une planète - a planet, un astéroïde - an asteroid, une comète - a comet, une étoile - a star, orbiter - to orbit, le Soleil - the Sun, La Lune - the Moon, Mercure – Mercury, Vénus - Venus, La Terre – the Earth, Mars – Mars, Jupiter – Jupiter, Saturne – Saturn, Uranus – Uranus, Neptune – Neptune, Pluton – Pluto ✓ Know how to use a dictionary to find a new noun ✓ Know how to write a metaphor in French. ✓ Know where to position adjectives in a sentence. 	<p>le système solaire - the solar system l'espace (m) - space une planète - a planet un astéroïde - an asteroid une comète - a comet une étoile - a star orbiter - to orbit le Soleil - the Sun La Lune - the Moon Mercure - Mercury Vénus - Venus La Terre – the Earth Mars - Mars Jupiter - Jupiter</p>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Know the following nouns and adjectives to create metaphor poetry. ✓ Know how to choose the correct elements to build a phrase ✓ Know how to compare two objects using 'more than' ✓ Know words to describe planets - grand(s) (masculine grande(s) (feminine big, petit(s) (masculine petite(s) (feminine – small, chaud(s) (masculine chaude(s) (feminine - hot froid(s) froide(s) (feminine - cold ✓ Know the correct word to complete a sentence ✓ Know the following words and phrases when building factual sentences - chaud(s) (masculine), chaude(s) (feminine) - hot, plus chaud(s)(e)(es) - hotter, très chaud(s)(e)(es) - very hot, moins chaud(s)(e)(es)- less hot, froid(s) (masculine) froide(s) (feminine), - cold, plus froid(s)(e)(es) - colder ✓ très froid(s)(e)(es) - very cold, glacé(s) (masculine), glacée(s) (feminine), plus – more, plus...que - more than, moins – less, moins...que - less than, parce que – because, loin de - far from, proche de - near to, près de - near to. ✓ Know how to adapt a sentence from a model to create a question/answer. ✓ Know and recall some key vocabulary from memory ✓ Know how to ask questions and listen to answers to draw a picture of a mystery planet - Comment elle s'appelle? - What is it/she called?, Quelle est la température ? - What's the temperature?, C'est [X] degrés. - It's [X] degrees. ✓ Know vocabulary when comparing planets - le soleil - the sun, une étoile - a star ✓ Know the following colours when comparing and describing planets - vert(s)(e)(es) - green, bleu(s)(e)(es) - blue, jaune(s) - yellow, orange – orange, blanc(s) (masculine), blanche(s) (feminine) - white, rouge(s) - red. 	<p>Saturne - Saturn Uranus - Uranus Neptune - Neptune Pluton – Pluto</p> <p>le soleil - the Sun la lune - the Moon est - is un ballon - a ball une tomate - a tomato une banane - a banana une orange - an orange un lion - a lion un bébé - a baby petit(e) – small grand(e) – big énorme – enormous minuscule – tiny fragile – fragile tranquille – peaceful grand(s) (masculine grande(s) (feminine big petit(s) (masculine petite(s) (feminine - small chaud(s) (masculine chaude(s) (feminine - hot froid(s) froide(s) (feminine - cold plus ... que - more ... than vert(s)(e)(es) - green bleu(s)(e)(es) - blue jaune(s) - yellow orange - orange</p>
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		blanc(s) (masculine), blanche(s) (feminine) - white rouge(s) - red Comment elle s'appelle? - What is it/she called?, Quelle est la température ? - What's the temperature?, C'est [X] degrés. - It's [X] degrees.
Y5 Shopping in France	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Know written number words (1-100) and (1000) and sums of money. ✓ Use my knowledge of numbers to build bigger numbers ✓ Know how prices are written and said in French – know the word Euro(s). ✓ Know how to correctly pronounce masculine and feminine articles ('un'/'une') and decide when to use each ✓ Know different sounds in French and use these to attempt to pronounce new vocabulary ✓ Know the following words and phrases when describing fruit at the market - Les fruits - the fruits, Un ananas - a pineapple, Un abricot - an apricot, Un citron - a lemon, Une pomme - an apple, Une poire - a pear, Une pêche - a peach, Une banane - a banana, Une orange - an orange, Une cerise - a cherry, Une fraise - a strawberry, Une pastèque - a watermelon, Des raisins - (some) grapes, Je vais au marché et j'achète... - I go to the market and I buy... ✓ Know a short, repetitive story - Monsieur Mangetout. ✓ Know the days of the week and food items when retelling the story - lundi – Monday, mardi – Tuesday, mercredi – Wednesday, jeudi – Thursday, vendredi – Friday, samedi – Saturday, dimanche – Sunday, Il a faim – he is hungry, toujours – always, Il n'a pas faim – he isn't hungry, Il mange – he eats, un croissant – a croissant, une glace – an ice cream, des chips – some crisps, du poulet – some chicken, de la soupe – some soup, des bonbons – some sweets, Il reste au lit – he stays in bed, Il a tout mangé ! – he has eaten everything! ✓ Know whether a noun is masculine or feminine ✓ Know and can select the correct the article for 'some' ✓ Know and apply grammatical understanding to new vocabulary ✓ Know that du, de la and de l' , all mean 'some of the' 	un - one deux - two trois - three quatre - four cinq - five six - six sept - seven huit -eight neuf - nine dix -ten onze -eleven douze - twelve treize -thirteen quatorze -fourteen quinze -fifteen seize -sixteen dix-sept -seventeen dix-huit -eighteen dix-neuf- nineteen vingt - twenty vingt-et-un - twenty-one vingt-deux - twenty-two vingt-trois - twenty-three vingt-quatre - twenty-four vingt-cinq - twenty-five



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Know the following phrases and words when shopping in France - Je voudrais - I would like, C'est combien ? - How much is it?, Ça fait € - That's ...€, lundi – Monday, mardi – Tuesday, mercredi – wednesday, jeudi – Thursday, vendredi – Friday, samedi – Saturday, dimanche – Sunday, il a faim – he is hungry, il n'a pas faim - he is not hungry, toujours – always, il mange - he eats, il a tout mangé ! – he has eaten everything!, il reste au lit – he stays in bed, un croissant – a croissant, une glace – an ice cream, des chips – some crisps, du poulet – some chicken, de la soupe – some soup, des bonbons – some sweets, un oignon - an onion, une carotte - a carrot, une tomate - a tomato, du café - some coffee, du chocolat - some chocolate, du fromage - some cheese, du pain - some bread, de la salade - some salad, des biscuits - some biscuits, des petits pois – some peas, de l'ail – some garlic ✓ Know and can use a range of strategies to decode an authentic French text ✓ Know how to compare French and English text structures ✓ Know the following words and phrases when decoding a authentic French text - ratatouille – Ratatouille, les ingrédients - The ingredients, les ustensiles -The utensils, les courgettes – Courgettes, une aubergine - An aubergine, un poivron - A pepper, deux gousses d'ail - Two cloves of garlic, des herbes - some herbs, du thym - some thyme, du romarin - some rosemary, du laurier - some bay, du basilic - some basil, de l'huile d'olive - some olive oil, du sel - some salt, du poivre - some pepper, une pincée - a pinch (of), un couteau - a knife, une cuillère - a spoon, une poêle - a cooking pot, les légumes- the vegetables, laver - to wash, couper - to cut, ajouter - to add, émincer - to slice, laisser cuire - to leave to cook, à feu bas - on a low heat, couvrir - to cover, c'est délicieux ! - It's delicious!, Bon appétit !-Bon appétit! / Enjoy! 	<p>vingt-six - twenty-six vingt-sept - twenty-seven vingt-huit - twenty-eight vingt-neuf - twenty-nine trente - thirty trente-et-un - thirty-one trente-deux - thirty-two trente-trois - thirty-three quarante - forty cinquante - fifty soixante - sixty soixante-dix - seventy soixante-et-onze - seventy-one soixante-douze - seventy-two soixante-treize - seventy-three soixante-quatorze -seventy-four soixante-quinze -seventy-five soixante-seize - seventy-six soixante-dix-sept - seventy-seven soixante-dix-huit - seventy-eight soixante-dix-neuf -seventy-nine quatre-vingts -eighty quatre-vingt-un - eighty-one quatre-vingt-dix - ninety quatre-vingt-onze -ninety-one quatre-vingt-douze - ninety-two quatre-vingt-treize - ninety-three quatre-vingt-quatorze - ninety-four quatre-vingt-quinze - ninety-five quatre-vingt-seize - ninety-six quatre-vingt-dix-sept - ninety-seven quatre-vingt-dix-huit - ninety-eight quatre-vingt-dix-neuf - ninety-eight</p>
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	<p>cent - hundred mille - thousand Euro(s) – Euro(s) Les fruits - the fruits Un ananas - a pineapple Un abricot - an apricot Un citron - a lemon Une pomme - an apple Une poire - a pear Une pêche - a peach Une banane - a banana Une orange - an orange Une cerise - a cherry Une fraise - a strawberry Une pastèque - a watermelon Des raisins - (some) grapes Je vais au marché et j’achète... - I go to the market and I buy... lundi – Monday mardi – Tuesday mercredi – Wednesday jeudi – Thursday vendredi – Friday samedi – Saturday dimanche – Sunday Il a faim – he is hungry toujours – always Il n’a pas faim – he isn’t hungry Il mange – he eats un croissant – a croissant une glace – an ice cream des chips – some crisps du poulet – some chicken</p>
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	<p>de la soupe – some soup des bonbons – some sweets Il reste au lit – he stays in bed Il a tout mangé ! – he has eaten everything! Je voudrais - I would like Food items from Lesson 3, plus: C'est combien ? - How much is it? Ça fait € - That's ...€ lundi - Monday mardi - Tuesday mercredi - wednesday jeudi - Thursday vendredi - Friday samedi - Saturday dimanche - Sunday il a faim – he is hungry il n'a pas faim - he is not hungry toujours - always il mange - he eats il a tout mangé ! – he has eaten everything! il reste au lit – he stays in bed un croissant – a croissant une glace – an ice cream des chips – some crisps du poulet – some chicken de la soupe – some soup des bonbons – some sweets un oignon - an onion une carotte - a carrot une tomate - a tomato du café - some coffee</p>
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	<p>du chocolat - some chocolate du fromage - some cheese du pain - some bread de la salade - some salad des biscuits - some biscuits des petits pois – some peas de l’ail – some garlic du, de la and de l’ - some of the, ratatouille - Ratatouille les ingrédients - The ingredients les ustensiles -The utensils les courgettes - Courgettes une aubergine - An aubergine un poivron - A pepper deux gousses d’ail - Two cloves of garlic des herbes - some herbs du thym - some thyme du romarin - some rosemary du laurier - some bay du basilic - some basil de l’huile d’olive - some olive oil du sel - some salt du poivre - some pepper une pincée - a pinch (of) un couteau - a knife une cuillère - a spoon une poêle - a cooking pot les légumes- the vegetables laver - to wash couper - to cut ajouter - to add émincer - to slice laisser cuire - to leave to cook</p>
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		<p>à feu bas - on a low heat couvrir - to cover c'est délicieux ! - It's delicious! Bon appétit !-Bon appétit! / Enjoy!</p>
<p>Y5 French Speaking World</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Know and use the points of the compass in French - au nord – to the North, au sud – to the South, à l'est – to the East, à l'ouest – to the West, le nord-est – North East, le nord-ouest – North West, le sud-est – South East, le sud-ouest – South West ✓ Know how to accurately pronounce words ✓ Know à l' and au means 'to the' ✓ Know the following phrases when describing directions - je vais – i go / I'm going, tu vas - you go/ you are going, mètres – metres, pas – steps, j'ai trouvé le trésor ! – I've found the treasure! ✓ Know different countries where French is spoken in the world - La France – France, La Grande-Bretagne - Great Britain, La Suisse –Switzerland, L'Algérie - Algeria, Le Luxembourg – Luxembourg, La Tunisie – Tunisia, Le Maroc – Morocco, Madagascar – Madagascar, Le Québec - Quebec, La Martinique – Martinique, La Guinée Française - French Guiana, Le Laos – Laos, La Belgique – Belgium, Le Viêt Nam – Vietnam, L'Égypte - Egypt ✓ Know and use directional vocabulary to locate a country - un pays - a country, le drapeau est - The flag is, rouge –red, jaune – yellow, bleu – blue, vert- green, noir – black, blanc – white, petit – small, grand – big, énorme - enormous, une étoile - a star, un croissant - a crescent, une île - an island, une croix - a cross, un cercle - a circle ✓ Know how to ask and answer questions using full sentences ✓ Know and name some features of countries in the French-speaking world - l'intrus - the odd one out, des montagnes - some mountains, des châteaux - some castles, du fromage - some cheese, des canaux - some canals, des forêts - some forests, des tigres - some tigers, des lanternes - some lanterns, le marché flottant - the floating market, les Pyramides - the Pyramids, des ours - some bears, La Poutine - Poutine - a dish from Quebec of chips, cheese and gravy, des volcans - some 	<p>au nord – to the North au sud – to the South à l'est – to the East à l'ouest – to the West le nord-est – North East le nord-ouest – North West le sud-est – South East le sud-ouest – South West je vais – i go / I'm going tu vas - you go/ you are going mètres – metres pas – steps j'ai trouvé le trésor ! – I've found the treasure! à l' and au means 'to the' La France - France La Grande-Bretagne - Great Britain La Suisse -Switzerland L'Algérie - Algeria Le Luxembourg - Luxembourg La Tunisie - Tunisia Le Maroc - Morocco Madagascar - Madagascar Le Québec - Quebec La Martinique - Martinique La Guinée Française - French Guiana Le Laos - Laos La Belgique - Belgium</p>



	<p>volcanoes, des chameaux - some camels, des mosaïques - some mosaics, des sangliers - some wild boar, des gauffres - some waffles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Know and can use 'gisting' skills to help me understand spoken French ✓ Know words and phrases when investigating climate in the French speaking world - Il fait chaud - it's hot, Il fait très chaud - it's very hot, Il fait plus chaud qu'en/au/à it's hotter than in, Il fait moins chaud qu'en/au/à- it's less hot than in, Il ne fait pas chaud - it's not hot, Il fait froid - it's cold, Il pleut - it rains, Il pleut beaucoup – it rains a lot, Il pleut plus qu'en/au/à ... - it rains more than in, Il pleut moins qu'en/au ... - it rains less than in, Il ne pleut pas - it doesn't rain, La température est de X degrés - The temperature is X degrees ✓ Know how to ask and answer questions to provide information about countries - Quel est le nom du pays ? – what is the country called ?, Quelle est la population ? - What is the population?, Quel est le climat ? – What is the climate like?, Qu'est-ce qu'il y a à visiter ? – What is there to visit?, Il y a – there is/are, Je voudrais visiter – I would like to visit, parce que - because ✓ Know how to write sentences to justify my opinions 	<p>Le Viêt Nam - Vietnam L'Égypte - Egypt rouge -red jaune - yellow bleu - blue vert- green noir - black blanc - white Il fait chaud - it's hot Il fait très chaud - it's very hot Il fait plus chaud qu'en/au/à it's hotter than in Il fait moins chaud qu'en/au/à- it's less hot than in Il ne fait pas chaud - it's not hot Il fait froid - it's cold Il pleut - it rains Il pleut beaucoup – it rains a lot Il pleut plus qu'en/au/à ... - it rains more than in Il pleut moins qu'en/au ... - it rains less than in Il ne pleut pas - it doesn't rain La température est de X degrés - The temperature is X degrees Quel est le nom du pays ? – what is the country called ? Quelle est la population ? - What is the population? Quel est le climat ? – What is the climate like? Qu'est-ce qu'il y a à visiter ? – What is there to visit?</p>
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		<p>Il y a – there is/are Je voudrais visiter – I would like to visit parce que - because</p>
<p>Y5 Verbs in a French week</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Know how to identify a verb in the infinitive form in the dictionary ✓ Know three different endings for an infinitive verb ✓ Know and begin to use infinitive verb forms to give an opinion using the following phrases - chanter – to sing, courir – to run, danser – to dance, dormir – to sleep, écrire – to write, jouer – to play, lire – to read, manger – to eat, nager – to swim, J’aime – I like ✓ Know and use different subject pronouns in French ✓ Know that a verb ending changes depending upon the person it is referring to ✓ Know how to write a sentence by choosing the correct verb form ✓ Know the correct verb ending for the person I am talking about ✓ Know how to conjugate high frequency verbs ‘to have’ and ‘to be’ ✓ Know ways to practice new language with a partner ✓ Know the correct sentence by looking at the context ✓ Know how to create my own text by adapting from a model ✓ Know how to put together a short presentation, choosing and using a range of the following action verbs - marcher - to walk, arriver - to arrive, frapper - to knock, manger - to eat, tomber - to fall, habiter - to live, inhabit, rester - to stay, rest, explorer - to explore, décider - to decide, courir - to run, chanter - to sing ✓ Know days of the week - une semaine - a week, lundi – Monday, mardi – Tuesday, mercredi – Wednesday jeudi – Thursday, vendredi – Friday, samedi – Saturday, dimanche – Sunday 	<p>chanter – to sing courir – to run danser – to dance dormir – to sleep écrire – to write jouer – to play lire – to read manger – to eat nager – to swim J’aime – I like Je - I tu - you (singular and informal) il - he elle - she nous - we vous - you (plural/formal) ils - they (masculine plural) elles - they (feminine plural) chanter – to sing Je chante - I sing Tu chante - you sing (singular, informal) Nous chantons - we sing Vous chantez - you sing (plural and singular formal) Ils chantent - they sing (masculine plural) Elles chantent - they sing (feminine plural)</p>



	<p>Avoir – to have J'ai – I have Tu as – you (singular and informal) have Il/Elle a – he/she has Nous avons – we have Vous avez – you (plural and formal) have Ils/Elles ont – they have Être – to be Je suis – I am Tu es – you (singular and informal) are Il/elle est – he/she is Nous sommes – we are Vous êtes – you (plural and formal) are Ils/Elles sont – they are une semaine - a week lundi - Monday mardi - Tuesday mercredi - Wednesday jeudi - Thursday vendredi - Friday samedi - Saturday dimanche – Sunday marcher - to walk arriver - to arrive frapper - to knock manger - to eat tomber - to fall habiter - to live, inhabit rester - to stay, rest explorer - to explore décider - to decide</p>
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		<p>courir - to run chanter - to sing</p>
<p>Y5 Meet My French Family</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Know how some words change in a sentence ✓ Know the following phrases to say if I have a brother or sister - J'ai un frère – I have a brother, J'ai une sœur – I have a sister, J'ai deux frères - I have two brothers, J'ai deux sœurs - I have two sisters, J'ai un frère et une sœur - I have a brother and a sister., Je n'ai pas de frère – I haven't got a brother, Je n'ai pas de sœur – I haven't got a sister, Je n'ai pas de frère ou de sœur - I haven't got a brother or a sister, J'ai une sœur mais je n'ai pas de frère - I have a sister but I don't have a brother, Je suis fils unique – I am an only child (boy), Je suis fille unique – I am an only child (girl) ✓ Know the names of different family members ✓ Know that there are different words for 'my' and how to choose which one I need - mon - my (and a masculine noun), ma - my (and a feminine noun), mes - my (and a plural noun) ✓ Know that adjectives describe nouns, and in French must agree with the noun they describe both for gender (masculine or feminine) and for number (singular or plural). ✓ Know that adjectives of size go before the noun (as they do in English) ✓ Know that adjectives of colour go after the noun. ✓ Know that word order is sometimes different in French from English ✓ Know how to write some simple adjectives from memory ✓ Know the following phrases when describing family members - Il a - he has, Elle a - she has, les cheveux – hair, les yeux – eyes, les cheveux blonds - blond hair, les cheveux noirs - black hair, les cheveux roux - ginger hair, les yeux bleus - blue eyes, les yeux verts - green eyes, les yeux gris - grey eyes, Son anniversaire, c'est le ... - his/her birthday is the... ✓ Il/Elle a [] ans - He/She is [] years old. ✓ Know how to say what I, and others in my family, like or don't like ✓ Know how to plan and prepare a short presentation about my family. 	<p>J'ai un frère – I have a brother J'ai une sœur – I have a sister J'ai deux frères - I have two brothers J'ai deux sœurs - I have two sisters J'ai un frère et une sœur - I have a brother and a sister. Je n'ai pas de frère – I haven't got a brother Je n'ai pas de sœur – I haven't got a sister Je n'ai pas de frère ou de sœur - I haven't got a brother or a sister J'ai une sœur mais je n'ai pas de frère - I have a sister but I don't have a brother Je suis fils unique – I am an only child (boy) Je suis fille unique – I am an only child (girl) mon - my (and a masculine noun), ma - my (and a feminine noun), mes - my (and a plural noun) mon père - my father ma mère - my mother mes parents - my parents mon grand-père - my grandfather ma grand-mère - my grandmother mes grands-parents - my grandparents mon frère - my brother ma sœur - my sister le fils - the son</p>



	<p>la fille - the daughter mon oncle - my uncle ma tante - my aunt mon cousin - my cousin (boy) ma cousine - my cousin (girl) Son anniversaire, c'est le ... - his/her birthday is the... Il/Elle a [] ans - He/She is [] years old. Il a - he has Elle a - she has les cheveux - hair les yeux - eyes les cheveux blonds - blond hair les cheveux noirs - black hair les cheveux roux - ginger hair les yeux bleus - blue eyes les yeux verts - green eyes les yeux gris - grey eyes J'aime - I like J'aime beaucoup - I really like J'adore - I love Je n'aime pas - I don't like les ananas (m) - the pineapples les abricots (m) - the apricots les citrons (m) -the lemons les pommes (f) - the apples les poires (f) - the pears les pêches (f) - the peaches les bananes (f) - the bananas les oranges (f) - the oranges les cerises (f) - the cherries les fraises (f) -the strawberries les pastèques (f) - the watermelons</p>
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		<p>les raisins - the grapes et - and mais - but mon - my (and a masculine noun) ma - my (and a feminine noun) mes - my (and a plural noun) mon père - my father ma mère - my mother mon grand-père - my grandfather ma grand-mère - my grandmother mon frère - my brother ma soeur - my sister ma tante - my aunt mon oncle - my uncle mon cousin - my cousin (male) ma cousine - my cousin (female) les bonbons - the sweets les biscuits - the biscuits et - and Mais - but L'anniversaire de ma mère, c'est le trois juillet - My mother's birthday is the third of July Il a trente-huit ans - he is thirty-eight years old</p>
<p>Y6 French Sport and The Olympics</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Know how to say if I play a sport and if I like a sport ✓ Know how to write sentences about what sports I play and like ✓ Know what 'cognates' are and how to identify them. ✓ Know and use different methods to learn new words. ✓ Know accurate pronunciation for new vocabulary. ✓ Know different countries round the world and give the French name for them. ✓ Know where countries are on a map in French. ✓ I can learn new verbs and conjugate them in the present tense. 	<p>sauter - to jump marcher - to walk courir - to run danser - to dance nager - to swim patiner - to ice skate plonger - to dive pédaler - to pedal</p>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Know a preposition is word that tells you 'where' or 'when' something is in relation to something else. ✓ Know and use prepositions with some accuracy - when looking on a map. ✓ Know and join together the verb 'to go' and say I or someone else is going to a country ✓ Know and use key phrases in French when describing Le Tour de France. ✓ Know how to play pétanque ✓ Know, say and write phrases about what sports I like and what sports I don't like using the following phrases - J'aime - I like, Tu aimes - you like, Il aime - he likes, Elle aime - she likes, J'adore - I love Tu adores - you love, Il adore - he loves, Elle adore - she loves, Je n'aime pas - I don't like, Je déteste - I hate ✓ Know and understand cognate words for sports in French ✓ Know and use key phrases in French to write a magazine article using some of the following phrases - les jeux Olympiques – the Olympic Games, l'athlétisme – athletics, la gymnastique –gymnastics, le cyclisme – cycling, le volleyball – volleyball, le kayak – kayaking, le water-polo – water-polo, le tennis de table – table tennis, le judo – judo, l'équitation - horse riding, le badminton – badminton, le golf – golf, le tir à l'arc – archery, l'escrime – fencing, la boxe – boxing, le snowboard – snowboarding, le bobsleigh – bobsleighbing, l'aviron – rowing, la voile – sailing .le saut à ski -ski-jumping, le curling – curling, une médaille de bronze – a bronze medal, une médaille d'argent – a silver medal, une médaille d'or – a gold medal, un sport olympique – an Olympic sport, la compétition - the competition, le tournoi - the tournament, une équipe - a team, un bon joueur - a good player, gagner - to win, j'ai gagné une médaille de bronze – I won a bronze medal, perdre - to lose, il a perdu - he has lost, aujourd'hui – today, et – and, il y a - there is 	<p>la bicyclette/le vélo – bicycle le frein - brake les freins - brakes le maillot jaune - the yellow jersey le départ - the start/departure la fin - the end ralentir - slow down à droite - right à gauche - left tout droit - straight on vite - fast lentement – slow pétanque – pétanque le cochonnet – the jack or little pig les boules – the boules glisser – to slide rouler – to roll lober – to lob lancer - to throw frapper – to tap Le bon homme ! – Good man! Bras d'or ! – Golden arm! sauter - to jump marcher - to walk courir - to run danser - to dance nager - to swim patiner - to ice skate plonger - to dive pédaler - to pedal J'aime - I like Tu aimes - you like Il aime - he likes</p>
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	<p>Elle aime - she likes J'adore - I love Tu adores - you love Il adore - he loves Elle adore - she loves Je n'aime pas - I don't like Je déteste - I hate les jeux Olympiques – the Olympic Games l'athlétisme – athletics la gymnastique -gymnastics le cyclisme – cycling le volleyball -volleyball le kayak - kayaking le water-polo – water-polo le tennis de table – table tennis le judo - judo l'équitation - horse riding le badminton – badminton le golf – golf le tir à l'arc – archery l'escrime - fencing la boxe - boxing le snowboard - snowboarding le bobsleigh - bobsleighbing l'aviron - rowing la voile - sailing le saut à ski -ski-jumping le curling - curling une médaille de bronze – a bronze medal une médaille d'argent – a silver medal une médaille d'or – a gold medal</p>
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		<p>un sport olympique – an Olympic sport la compétition - the competition le tournoi - the tournament une équipe - a team un bon joueur - a good player gagner - to win j’ai gagné une médaille de bronze – I won a bronze medal perdre - to lose il a perdu - he has lost aujourd'hui - today et - and il y a - there is</p>
<p>Y6 French Football Champions</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Know what the word ‘cognate’ means ✓ Know and use different methods to learn new words ✓ Know the meanings of new some new words using cognates, near cognates and my existing knowledge ✓ Know how to develop my strategies for recalling new vocabulary learned ✓ Know the following football vocabulary - le ballon – the ball, le but - the goal, le terrain - the pitch, le sifflet - the whistle, mi-temps - half time, un match de foot - a football match, un joueur de foot/un footballeur – a footballer (male), une joueuse de foot/une footballeuse - a footballer (female), Les Bleus - the Blues (French team) ✓ Know how to read and speak about football player profiles in French ✓ Know and use words and phrases to say from which place or country a person comes from using the following phrases - venir - to come, venir de - to come from, je viens de - I come from, il vient de - he comes from, elle vient de - she comes from ✓ Know and use my vocabulary to play a game with others. ✓ Know how to use fluidity in my intonation so my peers can understand me ✓ Know how to answer questions about football vocabulary 	<p>le ballon – the ball le but - the goal le terrain - the pitch le sifflet - the whistle mi-temps - half time un match de foot - a football match un joueur de foot/un footballeur – a footballer (male) une joueuse de foot/une footballeuse - a footballer (female) Les Bleus - the Blues (French team) une équipe – a team Les Bleus – the Blues (French team) mi-temps – half time un gardien de but – a goalie/goalkeeper (male) une gardienne de but - a goalie/goalkeeper (female) un bon joueur – a good player (male)</p>



		<p>une bonne joueuse - a good player (female) un supporter - a fan (male) une supportrice - a fan (female) un attaquant – a striker/attacker/forward (male) une attaquante - a striker/attacker/forward (female) un milieu de terrain défensif – defensive midfielder marquer un but - to score a goal sauver un but - to save a goal un carton jaune - a yellow card un carton rouge - a red card venir - to come venir de - to come from je viens de - I come from il vient de - he comes from elle vient de - she comes from</p>
<p>Y6 In my French house</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ know the vocabulary to describe different types of houses and rooms in French. ✓ Know how to ask and answer questions in French. ✓ Know how to read, speak and write the French vocabulary for the elements of a house. ✓ Know and use vocabulary relating to my family members using the following phrases - habiter - to live, j'habite - I live, j'habite dans - I live in, ma mère - my mother, mon père - my father, mon frère - my brother, mon petit frère - my little brother, ma soeur - my sister, ma grand-mère - my grandmother, mon grand-père - my grandfather, ma tante - my aunt, mon oncle - my uncle, mon - my (masculine), ma - (feminine), mes - (plural), Il y a - there is, Il n'y a pas - there isn't, au rez-de-chaussée - on the ground floor, au premier étage - on the first floor, en bas – downstairs, en haut - upstairs. ✓ Know how to write my own description. 	<p>J'habite dans - I live in un appartement – an apartment une grande maison - a big house une petite maison - a little house une maison jumelée - semi-detached house une ferme - a farm la salle à manger - dining room la cuisine - kitchen le salon - lounge room la chambre la chambre de mes parents - my parents' bedroom ma chambre - my bedroom</p>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Know how to use prepositions accurately when describing my French room using the following vocabulary - sur – on, sous – under, devant – in front, derrière – behind, à côté de – next to, dans – in ✓ Know how to describe the position of objects in the bedroom and write as a sentence. ✓ Know the phrases où est ? - where is? And il y a - there is when asking and answering where objects are in my French bedroom. ✓ Know how to describe all the rooms in a house. ✓ Know and use at least 3 prepositions to describe the rooms in a house and objects in a bedroom. ✓ Know and describe where I live and with whom. ✓ Know how to write questions. ✓ Know how to write a letter describing my home 	<p>la salle de bain - bathroom le jardin - the garden le garage - the garage qu'est-ce que c'est ? - what is it? c'est la salle à manger - it's the dining room il y a - there is il n'a y a pas - there isn't habiter - to live j'habite - I live j'habite dans - I live in ma mère - my mother mon père - my father mon frère - my brother mon petit frère - my little brother ma soeur - my sister ma grand-mère - my grandmother mon grand-père - my grandfather ma tante - my aunt mon oncle - my uncle mon - my (masculine) ma - (feminine) mes - (plural) Il y a - there is Il n'y a pas - there isn't au rez-de-chaussée - on the ground floor au premier étage - on the first floor en bas - downstairs en haut - upstairs un lit - a bed un poster - a poster un ordinateur - a computer</p>
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		<p>les rideaux (m) - the curtains un tapis - the rug un garde-robe - a wardrobe le mur - the wall une chaise - a chair une lampe - a lamp un bureau - a desk les jouets - the toys les livres - the books sur - on sous - under devant - in front derrière - behind à côté de - next to dans - in où est le crayon ? - where is the pencil? le crayon est à côté de livre - the pencil is next to the book sur - on sous - under devant - in front derrière - behind à côté de - next to dans - in entre - in between</p>
<p>Y6 Planning a French holiday</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Know present and near future tense in French using the following phrases - cet été - this summer, cette année - this year, ce mois-ci - this month ✓ Know different countries around the world in French. ✓ Know present and future tense using aller – to go using the following phrases - Je vais aller - I am going to go, Tu vas aller - You are going to go, Elle va aller - She is going to go, Je vais nager - I am going to go swimming, Je vais manger - I am going to eat, Je vais jouer le foot - I am going to play football, Je vais regarder un livre - I am going to look at a book, Je vais marcher - I am going to walk, Ils vont manger - 	<p>L'Angleterre (f) - England L'Écosse (f) - Scotland Le Pays de Galles (m) - Wales L'Irlande du Nord (f) - Northern Ireland L'Irlande (f) - Ireland (Republic of Ireland) La France (f) - France La Belgique (f) - Belgium</p>



	<p>They are going to eat, maintenant – now, demain – tomorrow, je vais faire du camping - I am going to go camping, je vais faire du ski - I am going to go skiing, je vais aller à la plage - I am going to go to the beach, je vais jouer au volley - I am going to play volley ball, je vais travailler - I am going to work.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Know whether sentences are true/false ✓ Know the beginnings of talking about holidays and what clothes to pack using the following phrases - une valise - a suitcase, dans ma valise il y a ... - in my suitcase there is..., un short - a pair of shorts, une casquette - a cap, un t-shirt - a t-shirt, un chapeau de soleil - a sun hat, la crème solaire - the sun cream, des lunettes de soleil - some sunglasses, une robe - a dress, des baskets - the trainers, un maillot de bain - a swim suit, un livre - a book, une brosse à dents - a toothbrush, le pyjama - the pyjamas, un pantalon – trousers, un pull - a jumper, un bonnet - a beanie hat, des chaussettes - some socks, une robe de chambre - a dressing-gown, un parapluie - an umbrella, une veste - a jacket, des bottes - some boots, une écharpe - a scarf, Quand vas-tu en vacances ? - When are you going on holiday?, En été ou en hiver ? In summer or in winter?, Où vas-tu en vacances ? - Where are you going on holiday?, Pourquoi vas-tu en vacances ? -Why are you going on holiday?, Qu'est ce que tu vas faire en vacances ? What are you going to do on holiday?, Quel temps va-t-il faire ? - What is the weather going to be like?, Qu'est ce qu'il y a dans la valise ? - What is in the suitcase?, Ça va être chaud - it's going to be hot, Ça va être froid - it's going to be cold, Cet été - this summer, Cet hiver - this winter ✓ Know a simple story about a summer holiday, understand the gist and show comprehension through answering questions using the following phrases - encore – again, rester - to stay, le centre-ville - the town centre, génial - nice, beaucoup de - lots of, les magasins - the shops, les glaces -the ice-creams, près de -near to, un parc - a park, la bibliothèque - the library, la place - the Square, il vend - he/it sells, pendant – during, la natation – swimming, se bronzer - to sunbathe, une plage - a beach, pourquoi ? - why?, parce que – because, les vacances - the holidays, il fait beau - the weather is nice, il fait du soleil - the weather is sunny, j'aime nager - I like to swim, une valise - a suitcase, dans ma valise il y a... - In my suitcase there is..., un maillot de bain - a swimsuit, un t-shirt - a t-shirt, des baskets - some trainers, un short - a pair of shorts, je vais - I go/I am going, aller - to go, 	<p>L'Allemagne (f) - Germany L'Italie (f) - Italy L'Australie (f) - Australia L'Espagne (f) - Spain Le Canada (m) - Canada Les Pays-Bas (m) - The Netherlands Les États-Unis d'Amérique (m) - United States of America en - to (a feminine country) au - to (a masculine country) aux - to (a plural country) Je vais en France - I am going to France Je vais au Canada - I am going to Canada Je vais aux États-Unis d'Amérique - I am going to the United States of America cet été - this summer cette année - this year ce mois-ci - this month parce que - because aller - to go je vais - I go tu vas - you go (singular/informal) il va/elle va - he/she goes nous allons - we go vous allez - you go (plural/formal) ils vont - they go (masculine) elles vont - they go (feminine) c'est magnifique - it's magnificent c'est chaud - it's hot J'ai de la chance - I'm lucky J'aime nager - I like swimming</p>
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	<p>l'Angleterre (f) - England, en France - to France, je m'appelle - my name is, j'ai dix ans - I am ten years old, j'habite - I live, un appartement - a flat, ma famille - my family, mon frère - my brother, ma mère - my mother, mon père - my father, cette année - this year, une petite maison - a little house, la crème solaire - the sun cream, le supermarché - the supermarket, samedi – Saturday, à côté de... - next to ..., un marché - a market</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Know what cognates or near cognates are ✓ Know how to use a bilingual dictionary ✓ Know different ways to get to France ✓ Know how to navigate French accommodation website ✓ Know the following vocabulary when planning a French holiday - Combien de jours ? - for how many days?, Où allez-vous ? - Where will you go?, Que vas-tu faire ? - What will you do?, les dates - the dates, le voyage - the journey, la durée du voyage - the duration of the journey, l'accommodation - the accommodation, une valise - a suitcase, dans ma valise il y a ... - in my suitcase there is..., un short – shorts, un t-shirt - a t-shirt, une casquette - a cap, un chapeau de soleil - a sun hat, la crème solaire - the sun cream, des lunettes de soleil - some sunglasses, une robe - a dress, des baskets - some trainers, un maillot de bain - a swim suit, un livre - a book, une brosse à dents - a toothbrush, le pyjama - the pyjamas, un pantalon - a pair of trousers, un pull - a jumper, un bonnet - a beanie hat, des chaussettes - some socks, une robe de chambre - a dressing-gown, un parapluie - an umbrella, une veste - a jacket, des bottes - some boots, une écharpe - a scarf, en train - by train, en avion - by plane, en ferry - by ferry, en bateau - by boat, en autobus - by bus, en voiture - by car 	<p>J'aime la plage - I like the beach J'adore les montagnes - I adore the mountains C'est amusant - It's fun J'aime faire de la planche à voile - I like windsurfing Je vais aller - I am going to go Tu vas aller - You are going to go Elle va aller - She is going to go Je vais nager - I am going to go swimming Je vais manger - I am going to eat Je vais jouer le foot - I am going to play football Je vais regarder un livre - I am going to look at a book Je vais marcher - I am going to walk Ils vont manger - They are going to eat maintenant - now demain - tomorrow je vais faire du camping - I am going to go camping je vais faire du ski - I am going to go skiing je vais aller à la plage - I am going to go to the beach je vais jouer au volley - I am going to play volley ball je vais travailler - I am going to work une valise - a suitcase dans ma valise il y a ... - in my suitcase there is... un short - a pair of shorts</p>
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	<p>une casquette - a cap un t-shirt - a t-shirt un chapeau de soleil - a sun hat la crème solaire - the sun cream des lunettes de soleil - some sunglasses une robe - a dress des baskets - the trainers un maillot de bain - a swim suit un livre - a book une brosse à dents - a toothbrush le pyjama - the pyjamas un pantalon - trousers un pull - a jumper un bonnet - a beanie hat des chaussettes - some socks une robe de chambre - a dressing-gown un parapluie - an umbrella une veste - a jacket des bottes - some boots une écharpe - a scarf Quand vas-tu en vacances ? - When are you going on holiday? En été ou en hiver ? In summer or in winter? Où vas-tu en vacances ? - Where are you going on holiday? Pourquoi vas-tu en vacances ? -Why are you going on holiday? Qu'est ce que tu vas faire en vacances ? What are you going to do on holiday? Quel temps va-t-il faire ? - What is the weather going to be like?</p>
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		<p>Qu'est ce qu'il y a dans la valise ? - What is in the suitcase? Ça va être chaud - it's going to be hot Ça va être froid - it's going to be cold Cet été - this summer Cet hiver - this winter pourquoi ? - Why? parce que – because nager - to swim faire du camping - to go camping faire du ski - to go skiing marcher dans les montagnes - to walk in the mountains jouer dans la neige - to play in the snow jouer sur la plage - playing on the beach Combien de jours ? - for how many days?, Où allez-vous ? - Where will you go?, Que vas-tu faire ? - What will you do?, les dates - the dates, le voyage - the journey, la durée du voyage - the duration of the journey, l'accommodation - the accommodation, une valise - a suitcase, dans ma valise il y a ... - in my suitcase there is..., un short – shorts, un t-shirt - a t-shirt, une casquette - a cap, un chapeau de soleil - a sun hat, la crème solaire - the sun cream, des lunettes de soleil - some sunglasses, une robe - a dress, des baskets - some trainers, un maillot de bain - a swim</p>
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		<p>suit, un livre - a book, une brosse à dents - a toothbrush, le pyjama - the pyjamas, un pantalon - a pair of trousers, un pull - a jumper, un bonnet - a beanie hat, des chaussettes - some socks, une robe de chambre - a dressing-gown, un parapluie - an umbrella, une veste - a jacket, des bottes - some boots, une écharpe - a scarf, en train - by train, en avion - by plane, en ferry - by ferry, en bateau - by boat, en autobus - by bus, en voiture - by car</p>
<p>Y6 Visiting a town in France</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Know and describe my route to school ✓ Know how to say different ways to get to school. ✓ Know how to describe places I may pass on my route to school. ✓ Know phrases and places to describe my route to school. ✓ Know directions to places in a town. ✓ Know the names of places in a town. ✓ Know and use the following prepositions - à côté de - next to, devant - in front, derrière - behind, entre – between, près de - near ✓ Know the direction words and can describe a route to a destination using the following phrases - la droite – right, la gauche – left, tourne à droite - turn right, tourne à gauche - turn left, la deuxième à droite - the second right, la deuxième à gauche - the second left ✓ Know that ne and pas, which wrap around the verb make a negative sentence. ✓ Know the names of transport in France - en avion - by plane, en bus - by bus, en train - by train, en bateau - by boat, en bateau - by river, en métro - by metro/underground, à vélo - by bike, à pied- on foot, la gare - the station, l'aéroport - airport ✓ Know phrases and vocabulary about journeys in France and develop a conversation. 	<p>Comment vas-tu à l'école ? - How do you get to school? Je vais à l'école - I go to school en voiture - by car en autobus - by bus à vélo - on a bicycle à pied - on foot sur - on sous - under derrière - behind devant - in front of dans - in entre - between à coté de - next to près de - near to loin de - far from il y a ... - there is ... il y a aussi - there is also un parc - a park un musée - a museum un marché - a market</p>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Know how to express an opinion about where to visit in a town using the following vocabulary - Est-ce que tu aimes...? - Do you like ...?, J'aime - I like, Je n'aime pas - I don't like, Je déteste - I hate, J'adore - I love, Je préfère - I prefer, parce que c'est - because it is ✓ Know how to use connectives in my writing. ✓ Know vocabulary and use it when describing sightseeing in France. ✓ Know how to analyse a text and identify key grammatical features. ✓ Know words and phrases to describe my village, town or city. 	<p>une école - a school une plage - a beach une gare - a train station une bibliothèque - a library une boulangerie - a bakery un café- a café un zoo - a zoo une piscine - a swimming pool une pharmacie - a pharmacy un supermarché - a supermarket Il y a un parc près de chez moi - There is a park near my house Le parc est loin de chez moi - The park is far from my house près de chez moi il y a ... - near my house, there is ... loin de chez moi il y a ... - far from my house there is ... voici ... - here is ... il y a ... - there is ... il y a aussi ... - there is also... en avion - by plane en bus - by bus en train - by train en bateau - by boat en bateau - by river en métro - by metro/underground à vélo - by bike à pied- on foot la gare - the station l'aéroport - airport un billet - a ticket un carnet - a book of tickets un passeport - the passport Nom de famille - family name/last name/surname</p>
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	<p>Prénom - first name Date de naissance - date of birth Lieu de naissance - place of birth Yeux - eyes Cheveux - hair Taille - height Âge (ans, mois) - age (years, months) Adresse en France - address in France L'Arc de Triomphe - The Arc de Triomphe La Basilique du Sacré-Coeur de Montmartre - The Basilica of the Sacred Heart of Montmartre La Tour Eiffel - The Eiffel Tower La Cathédrale Notre-Dame de Paris - The Notre-Dame Cathedral of Paris un café - a café La Seine et le Musée du Louvre - The Seine and the Louvre Museum Tu vas aller à l'Arc de Triomphe ? - Are you going to go to the Arc de Triomphe? Non, je ne vais pas aller à l'Arc de Triomphe. Je vais aller à la Tour Eiffel. - No, I am not going to go to the Arc de Triomphe. I am going to go to the Eiffel Tower. Tu vas aller à la Tour Eiffel en bateau ? - Are you going to go to the Eiffel Tower by boat? Non, je ne vais pas aller à la Tour Eiffel en bateau. J'y vais aller à pied. - No, I am not going to go to the Eiffel Tower by boat. I am going to go there on foot. Bonjour, un billet à Paris, s'il vous plaît - Hello, a ticket to Paris please Simple ou retour ? Single or return? Est-ce que tu aimes...? - Do you like ...?</p>
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	<p>J'aime - I like Je n'aime pas - I don't like Je déteste - I hate J'adore - I love Je préfère - I prefer parce que c'est - because it is le cinéma - the cinema le zoo - the zoo le marché - the market la bibliothèque - the library la piscine - the swimming pool le théâtre - the theatre le musée - the museum le parc - the park sain - healthy amusant - fun relaxant - relaxing intéressant - interesting bruyant - noisy et - and mais - but aussi - also visiter - to visit ma ville - my town mon village - my village une grande rivière - a big river une grande statue - a big statue les habitants - inhabitants il/elle se trouve - it is situated le centre - the centre au sud - in the south au nord - in the north loin de - far from près de - near to autour de - around au bord de - on the edge of</p>
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		<p>dans - in sur - on beaucoup de - many/lots of Il y a - there are les montagnes - the mountains la mer - the sea ma ville est assez grande - my town is quite big un très beau château- a very beautiful castle c'est très amusant - it's great fun une grande statue - a big statue un saint - a saint les gratte-ciels - sky-scrapers</p>
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