Heene Church of England (Aided) Primary School

'Learning together, loving others, guided by God'



FRENCH

National Curri	culum Requiremen	nt
Early Years	Key Stage 1	Key Stage 2
		Pupils should be taught to:
Non-statutory	Non-statutory	 listen attentively to spoken language and show understanding by joining in and responding
		 explore the patterns and sounds of language through songs and rhymes and link the spelling, sound and meaning of words
		 engage in conversations; ask and answer questions; express opinions and respond to those of others; seek clarification and help*
		 speak in sentences, using familiar vocabulary, phrases and basic language structures
		 develop accurate pronunciation and intonation so that others understand when they are reading aloud or using familiar words and phrases*
		 present ideas and information orally to a range of audiences*
		 read carefully and show understanding of words, phrases and simple writing
		 appreciate stories, songs, poems and rhymes in the language
		 broaden their vocabulary and develop their ability to understand new words that are introduced into familiar written material, including through using a dictionary
		 write phrases from memory, and adapt these to create new sentences, to express ideas clearly
		 describe people, places, things and actions orally* and in writing
		• understand basic grammar appropriate to the language being studied, including (where relevant): feminine,
		masculine and neuter forms and the conjugation of high-frequency verbs; key features and patterns of the
l		language; how to apply these, for instance, to build sentences; and how these differ from or are similar to English.

PROGRESSION								
	EYFS	Year One	Year Two	Year Three	Year Four	Year Five	Year Six	
	Non-statutory	Non-statutory	Early Start French	The Primary French	The Primary	The Primary	The Primary French	
Autumn			Ch1: Greetings, goodbyes	Project	French Project	French Project	Project	
Term			- Salut! Au revoir!	Niveau Bleu	Niveau Blanc	Niveau Rouge	Niveau Tricolore	
2021			Ch2: How are you? - Ça va?					
			Ch3: What's your name?	Module 1	Module 1	Module 1	Module 1	
			- Comment t'appelles-tu?	Greetings	Dans le jardin	Telling the time	Months	
			Ch4: Alphabet - L'alphabet	Paris Landmarks		Town buildings	How are you?	
			Ch5: My family - Ma famille		Module 2			

			Ch17: Happy Christmas! - Joyeux Noël!	Module 2 Numbers 0-6 Countries of the UK	Les animaux Couleurs	Module 2 Town buildings cont. Numbers 22-31 Telling the time cont.	Module 2 Nationality In the classroom
Spring Term 2022	Non-statutory	Non-statutory	Early Start French Ch6: Numbers zero to 12 – Les nombres de 0 à 12 Ch7: How old are you? – Quel âge as-tu? Ch8: Brothers and sisters – As-tu des frères et des	The Primary French Project Niveau Bleu Module 3 Numbers 7-10 Paris Landmarks	The Primary French Project Niveau Blanc Module 3 Les animaux Couleurs	The Primary French Project Niveau Rouge Module 3 Ordinal numbers Capitals around the	The Primary French Project Niveau Tricolore Module 3 My day at school
			soeurs? Ch9: Do you have a pet? – As-tu un animal? Ch10: Colours – Les couleurs Ch11: Months of the year – Les mois de l'année	Module 4 Numbers 11-12 There is/are Paris Landmarks	Module 4 Dans la mer Dans les bois	world Module 4 Writing a letter	Module 4 Getting to school Recreation
Summer Term 2022	Non-statutory	Non-statutory	Early Start French Ch12: Numbers 13 to 31 - Les nombres de 13 à 31 Ch13: When's your birthday? - Joyeux anniversaire!	The Primary French Project Niveau Bleu Module 5 Age	The Primary French Project Niveau Blanc Module 5 Questions	The Primary French Project Niveau Rouge Module 5 Days of the week	The Primary French Project Niveau Tricolore Module 5 Family and jobs
			Ch14: Days of the week - Les jours de la semaine Ch15: What's today's date? - Quelle est la date aujourd'hui? Ch16: Weather - Quel temps fait-il?	Where I live UK Landmarks Module 6 Il y a Je suis UK Landmarks	Favourite Animals Module 6 Home and garden	Numbers cont. Q&A Module 6 Sports	Pets Module 6 Weather Clothing

SKILLS PROGRESSION – Speaking and Listening							
EYFS	Year Two	Year Three	Year Four	Year Five	Year Six		
Year One							

n/a n/	 Listen and show understanding of single words through physical or spoken response. Understand and respond to: greetings classroom instructions Identify Paris landmarks Join in with actions to accompany familiar songs, stories and rhymes and say some of the words. Listen and identify rhyming words and particular sounds in songs and rhymes. Recognise a familiar question and respond with a simple rehearsed response Q&A: name, age, where you live Ask how something is spelt. Asking a question Use C'est as an opener to a question or a statement. Speak in sentences Speak or read aloud using intonation to help convey meaning. Use images or speaking frames to ask and answer questions, to create sentences, and to read aloud. 	Questions Use rising intonation to create or recognise a spoken question Use question words to create or recognise a spoken question, e.g. où? Simple sentences and questions Ask spoken questions using a range of question words and create simple spoken responses Compound Sentences Create a compound spoken sentence by using a conjunction to link 2 simple sentences. Reading aloud Read aloud the text of familiar rhymes, stories or songs. Read aloud some simple sentences from a speaking frame.	Tell the timeTell and understand the time onthe hour, the half hour, thequarter hourUse numbersUnderstand and use numbers 0-60Asking a questionUnderstand and use a range ofquestions;be able to use tone of voice,inversion andquestion words.Create spoken sentencesUse speaking frames tocreate simple, complex andcompound sentences.Create compound spokensentences using acoordinating conjunctionVocabularyUnderstand and use a widerrange of verbs	Formal and informal speech Know that there is a formal and informal/familiar register of speech in French and recognise examples of each. Asking a question Understand and use a range of questions; be able to recognise and ask spoken questions using a question tag. Create longer spoken sentences Use speaking frames to create simple, complex and compound sentences. Create compound spoken sentences using a relative pronoun.
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SKILLS PROG	SKILLS PROGRESSION – Reading and Writing								
EYFS/Year	Year Two	Year Three	Year Four	Year Five	Year Six				
One									
n/a	n/a	Read and show understanding	Questions	Create written sentences	Create written sentences				
		of familiar	Use question words and	Use writing frames to create	Use writing frames to create				
		single words and phrases	punctuation (question mark) to	simple, complex and compound	simple, complex and compound				
		Use pictures, props or texts to	create or recognise a question	sentences.	sentences.				
		read aloud or to ask and answer	in written form						
		questions.							

	Simple sentences	Create compound written	Create compound written
Understand the role of	Create simple written sentences	sentences using a coordinating	sentences using a relative
punctuation		conjunction	pronoun
Use commas and full stops in	Compound Sentences	Create complex written	Create complex written
writing. Know that a fronted	Create a compound written	sentences using a subordinating	sentences using a subordinating
adverbial is followed by a	sentence by using a conjunction	conjunction	conjunction
comma.	to link 2 simple sentences.	Be familiar with a simple letter	
		format.	
Write and say simple familiar			Writing the date
words to describe people,			Know how to write the date,
places, things and actions using			including details of syntax, capital
a model			letters and
Use images or writing frames to			punctuation.
ask and answer questions, and			Know a range of conventions for
to create sentences and short			writing the date in numerical
texts.			format.
Write single familiar words from			
memory with understandable			
accuracy.			

EYFS/	Year Two	Year Three	Year Four	Year Five	Year Six
Year One					
n/a	n/a	Name, identify and use parts of speech Give a definition and example of: • a noun • a proper noun • a conjunction • a verb • an adverb Use a fronted adverbial to open a sentence Know the 4 definite articles: le, la, l', les Identify cognates/shared words Know that <i>no.</i> is used as a number label in French and English Translation	Name and identify parts of speech Know and use a range of masculine and feminine ordinary nouns Give a definition and example of: • an ordinary noun • a pronoun • an adjective • a conjunction • a verb • an adverb Know and use a range of adverbial phrases of place Use possessive adjectives; understand how they match the gender and number of the noun Negative Adverb Identify and use a negative adverb Know how to modify the indefinite article following the negative adverb	 Parts of speech Give a definition and example of an adverb of time an adverb of place a negative adverb a coordinating conjunction a subordinating conjunction a preposition a pronoun Position of adjectives Know that some adjectives precede the noun, and that others follow it Agreement of noun and adjective 	Verbs Understand and use the terms infinitive, conjugated, regular, irregular, stem and ending Know that the verb ending must agree with the subject. Be familiar with a verb paradigm (regular verb), present tense. Possessive adjective Recognise some possessive adjectives. Know that a possessive adjective must agree with the noun it is modifying. Agreement of noun and adjectives agree by gender and number;

	Know that we translate ideas, not words (one language is not a copy of another) e.g. How old are you? Tu as quel âge?	Fronted Adverbial Know that this can be used as a sentence starter Adverbial pronoun Use the adverbial pronoun en Plural Know how to form the plural of a noun and its determiner Recognise and use the plural form of the indefinite article Know some plural verb forms Numeral as determiner Use a numeral as a determiner Cognate Give a definition and example of a cognate Gender Know that in French, nouns have a grammatical gender, masculine and feminine Know that in English, nouns do not have a grammatical gender Know that the determiner must match the gender of the noun that it introduces Adjectival agreement by gender Know that the adjective must agree with the noun it qualifies Know how to modify an adjective to make it agree with a feminine noun Question Words Know what a question word is Syntax Know that syntax is the order in which words and phrases are put together to make a meaningful sentence. Understand how the adjective is placed in French and in English	Know how nouns and adjectives agree by gender and number Questions Know how to form questions using tone of voice, and inversion. Terminology Understand and use the terms clause, main clause, subordinate clause, simple, compound and complex sentences, coordinating conjunction, cognate and false friend, compound word, ordinal number, definite and indefinite article, conjugated verb, infinitive.	Know that some adjectives are invariable (they do not agree by gender or number) Questions Know how to create a question by using a question tag. Relative pronoun The relative pronoun qui can join together 2 clauses to make a compound sentence. Futur proche Use the futur proche – aller + infinitive
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SKILLS PROGRESSION – Pronunciation and Spelling								
EYFS	Year Two	Year Three	Year Four	Year Five	Year Six			
Year One								

n/a	n/a	Spell certain words	Liaison	Know how to pronounce the	The cedilla
		Say some alphabet letters	Understand the concept of	phoneme represented by the	Notice the cedilla in some
		Know how to say a capital letter	liaison.	digraph qu, in both French	words, e.g. Ça va?
		Spell Paris, Nounours.	Elision	and English.	Know how to write it, and
		Know that personal names and place names	Understand the concept of elision	Show deeper understanding	know how to pronounce
		begin with a capital letter	Know that an apostrophe is used	of the concepts of liaison and	words in which it appears.
		Recognise the ligature oe, and be able to write it	in writing	elision in speaking and	
		in certain words, e.g. Sacré-Coeur	when elision occurs	writing.	The circumflex accent
		Use the circumflex accent correctly	Silent final consonant	The circumflex accent	Know that the circumflex can
		Know that the acute accent appears only over	Know that there are exceptions	Notice the circumflex accent	be used over any vowel to
		the letter e, e.g. Sacré-Coeur	to the	in some words, e.g. âge	show that a historical letter
			silent final consonant rule, e.g.	Know how the pronunciation	has disappeared from the
		Phonics and pronunciation	ours, in	and spelling of an adjective	spelling of the word, e.g. âge,
		Pronounce the phoneme $[\tilde{\epsilon}]$ or $[o\tilde{e}]$ as in un	which the final 's' is sounded out	can change when it agrees	château.
		Pronounce the phoneme [y] as in tu.	Accents	with a feminine noun.	Ligatures
		Know that the final consonant in a word is	Notice the grave accent in some	Capital letters	Recognise the oe ligature in
		almost always silent, e.g. Paris	words, e.g. où.	Know that a capital letter is	certain French words, and be
		Know that the acute accent changes the		not given to days of the week	able to write it correctly, e.g.
		sound of the letter e, e.g. Sacré-Coeur	Phonics and pronunciation	in French.	soeur.
			Pronounce the phoneme [w].and		Capital letters
			recognise its grapheme 'oi', as in		Know that a capital letter is
			poisson, bois, trois and étoile.		not given to months of the
			Know that In English, the		year in French.
			grapheme 'oi' is pronounced [ø^]		Use the terminology upper
			as in oil, boil and soil.		case and lower case when
			Know what a homophone is.		spelling words
			Apply knowledge of liaison and		
			elision when reading aloud		

SKILLS PROGRESSION – Dictionary Skills								
EYFS/Year One	Year Two	Year Three	Year Four	Year Five	Year Six			
n/a	n/a	Know what a bilingual dictionary is Know what a headword is Know that headwords appear in alphabetical order Identify cognates / shared words Know that no. is used as a number label in French and English	Locate headwords in a bilingual dictionary	Apply key terminology when using a dictionary: bilingual, headword, entry, type of word, translation. The infinitive is form of the verb used as the head word in a dictionary.	Use a bilingual dictionary efficiently and effectively Know that written information is almost always stored in alphabetical order in reference material. The French and English alphabets are identical in appearance, & have 26 letters.			

SKILLS PROGRESSION – Language Learning Skills					
EYFS	Year Two	Year Three	Year Four	Year Five	Year Six

Year One					
n/a	n/a	Listen carefully and try to copy pronunciation Identify and use strategies for memorising new vocabulary, e.g. say ten times under your breath; practise with a partner; gradually cover a sentence until you can read it from memory Use images or speaking frames	Use a speaking frame to create spoken sentences with accurate syntax. Use a writing frame to create written sentences with accurate spelling, syntax and punctuation.	Use strategies for memorising and recalling vocabulary.	Use vocabulary lists to learn and memorise new vocabulary.

SEQUENCE OF LEARNING – (not applicable to Year 2)					
Knowledge Organiser put	Date and WALT	Recap learning so far	Explore – Speaking &	Explore – Grammar	Plenary
across a double page at the			Listening	and Writing	
start of the module.	In English from Year 3.				
	Progress to date in French in	This is built into each	This is built into each	This is built into each	Discuss and practice
Students can add other	Year 4. Students to write the	powerpoint/lesson plan	powerpoint/lesson plan	powerpoint/lesson	what has been
vocab or practice writing	date without support from			plan	learned and
words on this page. Students	Year 5.				practiced this lesson.
can also be encouraged to					
highlight words that are					
cognates.					

	MODIFICATION	CHALLENGE
Year 3	Provide scaffolds/sentence frames	Reading - Using the knowledge of the sound of some letter strings, read aloud individual familiar words. Apply
	Reduce vocab demands	knowledge to read aloud unfamiliar words
		Writing - write some words and phrases accurately from memory
Year 4	Provide scaffolds/sentence frames	Reading - Demonstrate knowledge of liaison and elision when reading aloud
	Reduce vocab demands	Writing - Write some words, phrases and sentences accurately from memory
Year 5	Provide scaffolds/sentence frames	Reading - Read longer sentences and short paragraphs and understand the gist and some detail.
	Reduce vocab demands	Writing - Write sentences from memory, using familiar vocabulary with a high degree of accuracy.
Year 6	Provide scaffolds/sentence frames	Reading - Read longer sentences and short paragraphs and understand the gist and some detail.
	Reduce vocab demands	Writing - Write sentences from memory, using familiar vocabulary with a high degree of accuracy.