Progression of Knowledge in French

Year 3	Year 4
National Curriculum **Understanding and communicating ideas, using their knowledge of phonology, grammatical structures and vocabulary.**	
Phonics • To become familiar with key phonemes represented by the following letters: **a, c, e, g, i, j, q, s, t, u**, (which differ from their pronunciation in English). • To identify sounds created by linking some of the key phonemes: **ou, on,an, oi, in, ge, eu, oi, ui, eau**. • To recognise that some letters carry accents and that these change the sound of those letters: **ç, è, ù, é à, â** • To know that a **ç** cedilla is the hook shape that sits under the letter c when c precedes the letters a,o,u. It changes the pronunciation of the c from a hard to a soft 'ss' sound. • To know that consonants at the end of words in French are not usually pronounced: the **t** is silent in salut, comment, petit and vert. The **e** at the end of m'appelle; the s at the end of t'appelles and pas are silent, as is the **d** in grand.	**Phonics** • To identify sounds created by linking some of the key phonemes: **in, ou, on, en, eau, et, eau, eu, ez.** • To recognise and begin to predict key word patterns and spellings. • To know that 'h' at the start of a word in French is not pronounced.

Year 3 Vocabulary

Autumn 1
French greetings with puppets

je	I
tu	you
bonjour	hello
bonsoir	good evening
bonne nuit	good night
je m'appelle	my name is
ça va bien	I am fine
ça va très bien	I am very well
comme ci, comme ça	so so
ça va mal	I am not ok
ça va très mal	I am really not ok
au revoir	goodbye
c'est	it is
Comment tu t'appelles ?	What is your name?
Ça va/Comment ça va ?	How are you? (informal/formal).

Spring 1
French playground games- numbers and age

Combien ?	How many/much?
Tu as quel âge ?	How old are you?
un	one
deux	two
trois	three
quatre	four
cinq	five
six	six
sept	seven
huit	eight
neuf	nine
dix	ten
onze	eleven
douze	twelve
plus	plus
moins	minus
et	and
font/égale	Equals (in Maths)

Summer 1
French transport

en/à	By (referring to transport)
je vais en/à ...	I go by...
puis	then
Tu vas où ?	Where are you going?
Tu vas comment ?	How are you going?
Il y a combien de ... ?	How many ... are there?
Comment tu vas à l' école ?	How do you go to school?
	Colour adjectives
	Names in French of French-speaking countries and places

Autumn 2
French adjectives of colour, size and shape

grand	big
petit	small
rouge	red
blue	blue
jaune	yellow
vert	green
blanc	white
noir	black
orange	orange
violet	purple
rose	pink
brun	brown
un cercle	a circle
un carré	a square
un rectangle	a rectangle
un triangle	a triangle

Spring 2
In a French classroom

écoutez !	listen
écrivez !	write
lisez !	read
fermez !	close
ouvrez !	open
parlez !	speak
regardez !	watch/look
levez-vous !	stand up
asseyez-vous !	sit down
dans mon sac	in my bag
j'ai...	I have...
je n'ai pas de...	I do not have...
mais	but
Tu as... ?	Do you have...?

Summer 2
A circle of life in French

le	the (masc)
la	the (fem)
l'	the (when the noun begins with a vowel or an h).
qui	who
habite	lives
dans	in
mange	eat
où est ?	where is?

Year 4 Vocabulary

Autumn 1
Portraits - describing in French

il/elle a	he/she has
les cheveux	hair
les yeux	eyes
il/elle est	he/she is
poli(e)	polite
fort(e)	strong
travailleur/travailleuse	hard working
sportif/sportive	sporty
	colour adjectives in masculine, feminine and plural forms

Spring 1
French numbers, calendars and birthdays

le jour	the day
la semaine	the week
hier	yesterday
demain	tomorrow
aujourd'hui	today
les mois	the months
je voudrais	I would like
C'est quand ton anniversaire ?	When is your birthday?
Mon anniversaire c'est le ...	My birthday is on the...
Quelle est la date aujourd'hui ?	What is the date today?
lundi	Monday
mardi	Tuesday
mercredi	Wednesday
jeudi	Thursday
vendredi	Friday
samedi	Saturday
dimanche	Sunday
	numbers 13-31
	months of the year

Summer 1
French food- miam, miam!

le menu	menu
une boisson	drink
une entrée	starter
un plat principal	main dish
l'addition	the bill
s'il vous plaît	please
ça fait ...	it comes to... (amount)
le serveur / la serveuse	waiter/waitress
un billet	a banknote
une pièce de monnaie	a coin
Vous désirez ?	What would you like?
	Names of different shops and eateries
	nouns for foods and drinks

Autumn 2
Clothes - getting dressed in French

un	a/an (masculine article of clothing)
une	a/an (feminine article of clothing)
des	For articles of clothing that take the plural form in French
mon/ma/mes	my (m/f/pl)
dans ma valise il y a	in my suitcase there is/are
Il/elle porte	he/she is wearing
j'aime/je n'aime pas	I like/I do not like
C'est de quelle couleur ?	Which colour is it?
	Nouns for items of clothing

Spring 2
French weather and the water cycle

Quel temps fait-il aujourd'hui?	What is the weather like today?
il fait beau	it is good weather
il fait mauvais	it is bad weather
il fait chaud	it is hot weather
il fait froid	it is cold weather
il pleut	it is raining
il neige	it is snowing
il y a du soleil	it is sunny
il y a du vent	it is windy
il y a des nuages	it is cloudy
dans	in
le nord	the north
l'est	the east
le sud	the south
l"ouest	the west
Quel temps fait-il aujourd'hui?	What is the weather like today?
	multiples of 10

Summer 2
French and the Eurovision Song Contest

jouer du/de la/de l'	to play the...
je ne joue pas d'instrument	I do not play an instrument
je préfère	I prefer
je déteste	I detest
Tu joues d'un instrument ?	Do you play an instrument?
Quel genre de musique aimes-tu ?	Which type of music do you like?
	Names of instruments

Year 3 Grammar	Year 4 Grammar
Terminology Noun Masculine Feminine Verb Adjectives Conjunction Preposition Accent Article	**Terminology** Definite article Indefinite article Plural Adjectival agreement Possessive adjectives Negative Subject pronouns: first, second and third person singular
Feminine and masculine forms: • To understand that every French noun is either masculine or feminine. • To know that the gender affects the form of the indefinite article un or une. • To know that feminine nouns often (but not always) end in 'e' . • To know that most nouns in French become plural by adding an 's' at the end, as in English, but that some are irregular: **des ciseaux.** • To know that the pronoun ça means 'it'. • To know that the pronoun y means 'there'. • To know that when a preposition and a definite article are contracted this indicates a place: **au/à la/aux.** • To know that most adjectives are placed after the noun in French. • To know that adjectives of size such as petit and grand are placed before the noun.	**Feminine and masculine forms:** • To know the equivalents for the word 'the' in French: le/la/l'/les and 'a/an/some' : un, une, des. • To know that I can find the gender of a noun by looking it up in the dictionary where French nouns are followed by a gender indicator. • To know that the ending of an adjective changes depending on the gender and number of the noun it describes. • To know that certain colour adjectives are invariable and do not change in the feminine form: rouge; that some do not change in feminine or plural forms: **marron, orange**. • To know that some adjectives are irregular in the feminine and/or plural forms: **violet (masc)-violette (fem);** **blanc(masc)-blanche(fem),** **heureux-heureuse.** • To know that possessive adjectives mon/ma/mes must agree with the gender and number of the noun they describe,

Verbs (including conjugation and negation) • To know that there are high frequency verbs s'appeler, avoir , être and aller which are used to formulate and answer questions. • To know that je/j', and tu are subject pronouns. • To know that c'est means ''it is' and is used to describe what something is. • To know that il y a is used to say 'there is/are.' • To know that placing ne…pas around the verb makes it negative: **ne + verb + pas** .	**Verbs (including conjugation and negation)** • To know that the endings of verbs change according to the subject. • To know how to form the first, second and third person of the verbs avoir (to have) and être (to be). • To know that we can use conjunctions to link phrases such as et/mais. • To know the verbs avoir and être are used to describe appearance and personality. • To know the meaning of the verb porter (to wear) in the third person singular form : il/elle porte, and aimer in the third person plural form: ils aiment. • To know that the verb aimer is used to express an opinion, including with the negative form ne … pas. • To know how avoir (to have) and être (to be) are conjugated in the third person singularforms: il/elle a; il/elle est.
Key features and patterns of the language; how to apply these, for instance, to build sentences; and how these differ from or are similar to English • To know that the word order is sometimes different in French compared to English. • To know that we can use conjunctions such as et (and) and puis (then) to join clauses. • To know that en is usually used as a preposition when the mode of transport is something you get into e.g. en voiture whereas à is usually used when you are not getting into a form of transport e.g. à pied which means 'on foot'. • To know that some words are cognates: they have the same spelling and meaning in French and English: le train, le taxi. • To know that accents in French can change the sound of a letter.	**Key features and patterns of the language; how to apply these, for instance, to build sentences; and how these differ from or are similar to English** • To know that months, seasons and days of the week in French are not capitalized unless used at the beginning of a sentence. • To know that basic sentence structure English and French have the same pattern: **subject + verb + object.** • To know that you can make a statement into a question simply by changing the intonation of your voice in French. • To know that in a bilingual dictionary abbreviations give us grammatical information about nouns and other words in French.