

TERM	YEAR 3/4		YEAR 4/5		YEAR 5/6	
	CYCLE A	CYCLE B	CYCLE A	CYCLE B	CYCLE A	CYCLE B
Autumn 1	French Greeting with Puppets (4 lessons)	This is Me (5 lessons)	Portraits – describing in French (5 lessons)	French Weather (5 lessons)	Portraits – describing in French (5 lessons)	French Transport (5 lessons)
Autumn 2	French adjectives of colour, size and shape (5 lessons)	School Days (5 lessons)	Meet my French family (5 lessons) French verbs in a week (5 lessons)	Clothes – getting dressed in France (5 lessons)	Meet my French family (5 lessons)	In my French house (5 lessons)
Spring 1	Playground Games – numbers & ages (5 lessons)	Birthday Celebrations (5 lessons)	Birthday Celebrations (5 lessons)	French verbs in a week (5 lessons)	Clothes – getting dressed in France (5 lessons)	Music in France (5 lessons)
Spring 2	In a French Classroom (5 lessons)	Colourful Creatures – animals, colours and size (5 lessons)	Music in France (5 lessons)	Shopping for French Food (5 lessons)	French Weather (5 lessons)	French verbs in a week (5 lessons)
Summer 1	Bon Appetit! (5 lessons)	Fabulous French Food (5 lessons)	Fabulous French Food (5 lessons)	Exploring the French speaking world (5 lessons)	Exploring the French speaking world (5 lessons)	Visiting a town in France (5 lessons)
Summer 2	Shopping for French Food (5 lessons)	Gourmet Tour of France (5 lessons)	Bon Appetit! (5 lessons)	In my French house (5 lessons)	Planning a French holiday (5 lessons)	French sport and the Olympics (5 lessons)
Total Number of lessons	29 lessons	30 lessons	30 lessons	30 lessons	30 lessons	30 lessons

The following document shows the key knowledge for each unit. The year group at the beginning shows where it can be found in the single year group planning and the name of the unit, if different, is found in brackets in black.

KEY KNOWLEDGE

TERM	YEAR 3/4		YEAR 4/5		YEAR 5/6	
	CYCLE A	CYCLE B	CYCLE A	CYCLE B	CYCLE A	CYCLE B
Autumn 1	Y3 French Greeting with Puppets (4 lessons) To know that: In French there are formal & informal greetings & when it is appropriate to use each one. Different greetings are used at different times of the day. Tone of voice can indicate a question. A cedilla is the tail mark under the c & that it changes the pronunciation of the c from a hard sound to a soft 's' sound. French words are pronounced differently to the way they are spelt.	This is Me (5 lessons) To know that: How the key phonemes u, on, and ou sound. How the acute accent è and the cedilla ç change the sound of the letter they are placed on in a word. Vocabulary for different greetings, introductions and feelings. That in French there are formal and informal greetings.	Y4 Portraits – describing in French (5 lessons) To know that: In French, adjectives change if they describe a girl or a feminine noun and that this is called adjectival agreement. Most (but not all) adjectives take an extra 'e' at the end of the word to make it feminine. Most adjectives go after the noun in French. If the noun in a sentence is plural then the adjective describing it also becomes plural. The Louvre is a famous French art gallery	Y4 (French weather & the water cycle) French Weather (5 lessons) To know: That compass point phrases can be added to the front or end of a weather phrase and it will have the same meaning. The names and locations of some of the cities in France.	Y4 Portraits – describing in French (5 lessons) To know that: In French, adjectives change if they describe a girl or a feminine noun and that this is called adjectival agreement. Most (but not all) adjectives take an extra 'e' at the end of the word to make it feminine. Most adjectives go after the noun in French. If the noun in a sentence is plural then the adjective describing it also becomes plural. The Louvre is a famous French art gallery	French Transport (5 lessons) To know that: The English language contains some words borrowed from the French language, but these may have different meanings such as un car (a coach) and travail (work). The connective car (because) can be used to extend a sentence and give a justification. Accents change the sound of the words they appear on. French is spoken in many countries other than France. The indefinite article changes depending on the gender of a noun. Questions can be structured using a statement and changing my intonation. When talking about a countable object in French we use the indefinite article un (before a masculine singular noun) or une (before a feminine singular noun). Some nouns are irregular in the plural form such as bateau – bateaux .
Autumn 2	Y3 French adjectives of colour, size and shape (5 lessons) To know that: A cognate is a word that is the same in both French & English e.g. un triangle . A near-cognate is a word that is very similar but not identical in French & English e.g. un cercle . Adjectives of size are positioned in front of the noun in French e.g. un grand cercle . Adjectives of colour are positioned after the noun in French e.g. un cercle bleu .	Y3 School Days (5 lessons) To understand: Some of the similarities & difference between school in France & schools in the UK. That very French noun is either feminine or masculine. To know that: The gender affects the form of the word un & une (the indefinite article). When we turn the statement J'ai un/une (I have a) into a negative je n'ai pas de (I don't have a) then we can change the article from un/une to de .	Y5 Meet my French family (5 lessons) To know that: There is no possessive apostrophe in French but that to say 'my mother's father' the French would say le père de ma mère (the father of my mother). When a singular noun begins with a vowel, the possessive adjective ma is difficult to pronounce, so mon is used (e.g. mon ami / mon amie). The word order is sometimes different in French compared to English. To revise agreement and position in French.	Y4 Clothes – getting dressed in France (5 lessons) To know that: In French, the possessive adjective 'my' must agree with the gender of the noun and that we use mon (m.), ma (f.) and mes (pl.) . Some adjectives do not change when describing a feminine noun (orange, marron, à pois). Je aime (I like) becomes j'aime and je ne aime pas becomes je n'aime pas to help with pronunciation. If an adjective already ends in an 'e' in the masculine	Y5 Meet my French family (5 lessons) To know that: There is no possessive apostrophe in French but that to say 'my mother's father' the French would say le père de ma mère (the father of my mother). When a singular noun begins with a vowel, the possessive adjective ma is difficult to pronounce, so mon is used (e.g. mon ami / mon amie). The word order is sometimes different in French compared to English.	Y6 In my French house (5 lessons) To know: How to adapt existing written sentences in French. A range of prepositions to describe the position of objects. Where to place different types of adjectives in a sentence, and that these must agree with the noun they are describing e.g. dans ma chambre il y a une grande chaise bleue . That the subject pronoun on can be the equivalent of an informal 'we' in English, and that it takes the same verb ending as he, she, it.

				form, then it doesn't take another 'e' in the feminine form (e.g. jaune / rose). Whether to use the pronouns il or elle (he or she) when describing what someone is wearing	To revise agreement and position of adjectives in French	How to use a bilingual dictionary to find new descriptive vocabulary in order to extend written & spoken sentences.
Spring 1	Y3 Playground Games – numbers & ages (5 lessons) To understand that: I can use known vocabulary, cognates & near cognates as clues to help me understand a text in French. To know: Sentences are often structured differently in French & English. The sounds the common phonemes eu, oi, ou & ui make in French. The names of some Parisian landmarks. Some French games.	Y4 (French numbers, calendars & birthdays) Birthday Celebrations (5 lessons) To know: Some French festivals that happen throughout the year. Some similarities between French & English birthday celebrations. That the abbreviations R.S.V.P which is often used in English stands for Repondez s'il vous plait , which translates as 'Reply, if you please'. That creating images to help remember pronunciation of new vocabulary is an effective strategy.	Y4 (French numbers, calendars & birthdays) Birthday Celebrations (5 lessons) To know: Some French festivals that happen throughout the year. Some similarities between French & English birthday celebrations. That the abbreviations R.S.V.P which is often used in English stands for Repondez s'il vous plait , which translates as 'Reply, if you please'. That creating images to help remember pronunciation of new vocabulary is an effective strategy.	Y5 French verbs in a week (5 lessons) To understand: That French verbs take different forms. Regular verbs follow a pattern & some verbs are irregular. To know: That the infinitive is the basic form of a verb, which in English is usually expressed 'to' (do something) e.g. to run. That there are 3 different groups of endings for French verbs in the infinitive form: those that end in -er , those that end in -ir & those that end in -re . That the ending of regular -er verbs change to go with the subject pronoun. That some verbs do not follow regular patterns such as avoir (to have) & etre (to be) . To be able to conjugate the verbs avoir & etre .	Clothes – getting dressed in France (5 lessons) To know that: In French, the possessive adjective 'my' must agree with the gender of the noun and that we use mon (m.), ma (f.) and mes (pl.) . Some adjectives do not change when describing a feminine noun (orange, marron, à pois) Je aime (I like) becomes j'aime and je ne aime pas becomes je n'aime pas to help with pronunciation. If an adjective already ends in an 'e' in the masculine form, then it doesn't take another 'e' in the feminine form (e.g. jaune / rose). Whether to use the pronouns il or elle (he or she) when describing what someone is wearing.	Y4 (French & the Eurovision song contest) Music in France (5 lessons) To know: That de becomes du (not de le) when followed by a masculine noun. That sentences can be extended using et or mais . That countries have different names in French and that each country is either masculine or feminine. That the definite article is used in French when saying the country e.g. la France, le Royaume-Uni, les Pays-Bas. Understand cultural references in different types of music from French-speaking countries, such as Zouk from Martinique and in the French song Sur le pont d'Avignon
Spring 2	Y3 In a French Classroom (5 lessons) To know that: In French a space is needed before and after ? & ! The gender affects the form of the word un & une (the indefinite article). When we turn the statement J'ai un/une (I have a) into a negative je n'ai pas de (I don't have a) then we can change the article from un/une to de . To understand: Some of the similarities & difference between school in France & schools in the UK. That very French noun is either feminine or masculine.	Colourful Creatures – animals, colours and size (5 lessons) To know that: To know that all nouns in French have a gender and that they are either masculine or feminine. To know that not all nouns that end in 'e' are feminine. To know that word order can differ in French compared to English. To know that adjectives of size go before the noun and adjectives of colour go after the noun in French. To know that some adjectives are irregular and do not follow a pattern.	Y4 (French & the Eurovision song contest) Music in France (5 lessons) To know: That de becomes du (not de le) when followed by a masculine noun. That sentences can be extended using et or mais . That countries have different names in French and that each country is either masculine or feminine. That the definite article is used in French when saying the country e.g. la France, le Royaume-Uni, les Pays-Bas.	Shopping for French Food (5 lessons) To know: How to identify a noun in a short phrase. That certain letters make sounds that are different from English: the letters ch make the sound 'sh', e with an acute accent e makes the sound 'ay' and i makes the sound 'ee'. How to source alternative vocabulary to adapt a model, such as using a bilingual dictionary.	Y4 (French weather & the water cycle) French Weather (5 lessons) To know: That compass point phrases can be added to the front or end of a weather phrase and it will have the same meaning. The names and locations of some of the cities in France	Y5 French verbs in a week (5 lessons) To understand: That French verbs take different forms. Regular verbs follow a pattern & some verbs are irregular. To know: That the infinitive is the basic form of a verb, which in English is usually expressed 'to' (do something) e.g. to run. That there are 3 different groups of endings for French verbs in the infinitive form: those that end in -er , those that end in -ir & those that end in -re . That the ending of regular

		To know that adjectives must agree with the gender and number of the noun they are describing. To know how to find the gender of a noun by looking it up in the dictionary.	Understand cultural references in different types of music from French-speaking countries, such as Zouk from Martinique and in the French song Sur le pont d'Avignon .			-er verbs change to go with the subject pronoun. That some verbs do not follow regular patterns such as avoir (to have) & etre (to be) . To be able to conjugate the verbs avoir & etre .
Summer 1	Bon Appetit! (5 lessons) To know: How to pronounce the phonemes 'oi', 'x', 'z' & 'c'. Where to place the negative construction in a phrase, such as when expressing an opinion e.g. je n'aime pas. That the gender of the noun determines which definite article should be used. How cognates provide clues to work out the meaning of new words. To be able to correctly identify & pronounce plural nouns.	Y4 (French food – Miam, miam) Fabulous French Food (5 lessons) To know that: Some American & English words are borrowed by the French such as le hot-dog & le hamburger. The currency in France is euros and to recognise some of the notes & coins. I can use a bilingual dictionary to translate unknown words.	Y4 (French food – Miam, miam) Fabulous French Food (5 lessons) To know that: Some American & English words are borrowed by the French such as le hot-dog & le hamburger. The currency in France is euros and to recognise some of the notes & coins. I can use a bilingual dictionary to translate unknown words.	Y5 (French speaking world) Exploring the French speaking world (5 lessons) To know that when using à (to) and then the direct article à+ le = au (eg. au nord). To know that there are many countries where French is spoken in the world and be able to name some of these. To know some 'treasures' that make up the national identity of France and some other French-speaking countries. To know that I can use il y a to mean 'there is' or 'there are'	Y5 (French speaking world) Exploring the French speaking world (5 lessons) To know that when using à (to) and then the direct article à+ le = au (eg. au nord). To know that there are many countries where French is spoken in the world and be able to name some of these. To know some 'treasures' that make up the national identity of France and some other French-speaking countries. To know that I can use il y a to mean 'there is' or 'there are'	Y6 Visiting a town in France (5 lessons) To know that when using the prepositions à côté de, près de ou loin de , the word de may change if followed by le or les: de+le = du, de+les = des . To be able to recognise grammatical elements in a written text: nouns, verbs, adjectives, pronouns and prepositions. To know that when standalone adjectives are used, such as when saying c'est amusant, the singular masculine form is always used. To recognise some modes of transport that are used in Paris. To know that previously learned language can be used in new contexts
Summer 2	Shopping for French Food (5 lessons) To know: How to identify a noun in a short phrase. That certain letters make sounds that are different from English: the letters ch make the sound 'sh', e with an acute accent e makes the sound 'ay' and i makes the sound 'ee'. How to source alternative vocabulary to adapt a model, such as using a bilingual dictionary.	Gourmet Tour of France (5 lessons) To know: Phonics To apply changes in sound caused by accents when speaking, especially the acute accent (é), grave accent (è) and cedilla (ç). Grammar To know: Some words are cognates: they have the same spelling and meaning in French and English: le train, le taxi. The word order is sometimes different in French compared to English. How to form the first, second and/or third person of the verbs avoir (to have) and être (to be). You can make a statement into a question simply by changing the intonation of your voice in French.	Bon Appetit! (5 lessons) To know: How to pronounce the phonemes 'oi', 'x', 'z' & 'c'. Where to place the negative construction in a phrase, such as when expressing an opinion e.g. je n'aime pas. That the gender of the noun determines which definite article should be used. How cognates provide clues to work out the meaning of new words. To be able to correctly identify & pronounce plural nouns.	Y6 In my French house (5 lessons) To know: How to adapt existing written sentences in French. A range of prepositions to describe the position of objects. Where to place different types of adjectives in a sentence, and that these must agree with the noun they are describing e.g. dans ma chambre il y a une grande chaise bleue . That the subject pronoun on can be the equivalent of an informal 'we' in English, and that it takes the same verb ending as he, she, it. How to use a bilingual dictionary to find new descriptive vocabulary in order to extend written & spoken sentences.	Y6 Planning a French holiday (5 lessons) To know that the near future tense is formed by using the present tense of the verb aller + the infinitive, e.g. je vais manger - I am going to eat. To know that, when saying you go to a country, the preposition used depends on the gender of the country name: en with feminine singular countries, au with the masculine singular countries, aux with countries that are plural. To understand that gisting a text involves getting an idea of what it is about and doesn't mean understanding every word. To know different ways to travel to France.	Y6 French sport and the Olympics (5 lessons) Phonics To know that an understanding of different sounds in French can help when attempting to pronounce new vocabulary. Grammar To know whether to use the pronouns il – he, or elle – she, when describing someone. To know all subject pronouns in French and that je contracts to j' when the verb begins with a vowel. To know that the endings of French verb groups (er/ir/re) determine the pattern for how the verb is conjugated. To know that the same verb is not always used in English and French for a given phrase. To know that compound sentences join two simple sentences together using

		The gender affects the form of the indefinite article un or une. Feminine nouns often (but not always) end in 'e'. That je/j', tu and vous are subject pronouns. Placing ne...pas around the verb makes it negative: ne + [verb] + pas. The endings of verbs change according to the subject. That conjunctions such as et – and, and mais – but, can be used to join clauses. That basic sentence structures in English and French have the same pattern: [subject] + [verb] + [object].			To know how to distinguish between the present and the near future tense.	connectives such as et and mais. To know that ne is contracted to n' when followed by a vowel: je n'ai pas fait or y: il n'y a pas de bus. To know that the way verbs change to match the pronoun is called conjugation. To know that some verbs do not follow regular patterns, such as avoir (to have) and être (to be) and aller (to go). To conjugate the verbs aller, jouer and faire. To know that venir de + the infinitive of the second verb indicates a recent action: je viens de finir – I have just finished, or a place of origin. To know that we use the verb jouer – to play, with some sports and faire – to do, with other sports. To know that parce que and/or car(because) can be used to extend a sentence and give a justification. Cultural awareness To be able to name French-speaking countries and recognise the flags of those countries. To be able to explain how climate varies in some French-speaking countries. To know the rules for playing French bowls.
	29 lessons	30 lessons	30 lessons	30 lessons	30 lessons	30 lessons