



William Fletcher – French Progression of Knowledge and Skills



<u>Skill</u>	<u>Y3</u>	<u>Y4</u>	<u>Y5/6</u>
Grammar: Terminology	Noun Masculine Feminine Verb Adjectives Conjunction Preposition Accent Article	Definite article Indefinite article Plural Adjectival agreement Possessive adjectives Negative Subject pronouns: first, second and third person singular	Adverb Comparative adjectives Metaphor Compound nouns Compound sentences
Grammar: feminine and masculine forms of nouns (incl. articles, pronouns, plural formation)	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. 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. Know that the pronoun ça means 'it'. Know that the pronoun y means 'there'. Know that when a preposition and a definite article are contracted this indicates a place: au/à la/aux.	Know the equivalents for the word 'the' in French : le/la/l'/les and 'a/an/some' : un, une, des. 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.	Know that there are compound nouns in French e.g. mon grand-père, mes grand-parents. Know that a simple metaphor requires two nouns and the verb 'to be' e.g: le soleil est un ballon jaune
Grammar: feminine and masculine forms of adjectives (position and agreement)	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	Know that the ending of an adjective changes depending on the gender and number of the noun it describes. 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. Know that some adjectives are irregular in the feminine and/or plural forms: violet (masc)-violette (fem); blanc(masc)-blanche(fem), heureux-heureuse. Know that possessive adjectives mon/ma/mes must agree with the gender and number of the noun they describe.	Know that adjectives must agree with the gender and number of the noun being described. Know that I can compare nouns by placing plus/moins and que around the adjective of comparison. Know that when making comparisons the ending of the adjective may need to change depending on the gender and number of the noun it is describing.

Grammar: Verbs (incl. conjugation and negation)	Know that there are high frequency verbs s'appeler, avoir, être and aller which are used to formulate and answer questions. Know that je/j', and tu are subject pronouns. 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.' Know that placing ne...pas around the verb makes it negative: ne + verb + pas.	Know that the endings of verbs change according to the subject. Know how to form the first, second and third person of the verbs avoir (to have) and être (to be). Know that we can use conjunctions to link phrases such as et/mais. Know the verbs avoir and être are used to describe appearance and personality. 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. Know that the verb aimer is used to express an opinion, including with the negative form ne ... pas. Know how avoir (to have) and être (to be) are conjugated in the third person singular forms: il/elle a; il/elle est.	Know all subject pronouns in French and that je contracts to j' when the verb begins with a vowel. Know that the endings of French verb groups (er/ir/re) determine the pattern for how the verb is conjugated. Know that the same verb is not always used in English and French for a given phrase: when speaking about age and being hungry in French the verb avoir (to have) is used, not the verb to be as in English. J'ai dix ans - I am ten years old. Il a faim - He is hungry. Know that some verbs are irregular. Know that compound sentences join two simple sentences together using connectives such as et and mais. Know that ne is contracted to n' when followed by a vowel: je n'ai pas faim.
Grammar: Key features and patterns of the language (how to apply these, for instance, to build sentences; how these differ from or are similar to English)	Know that the word order is sometimes different in French compared to English. Know that we can use conjunctions such as et (and) and puis (then) to join clauses. 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'. Know that some words are cognates: they have the same spelling and meaning in French and English: le train, le taxi. Know that accents in French can change the sound of a letter	Know that months, seasons and days of the week in French are not capitalised unless used at the beginning of a sentence. Know that basic sentence structure English and French have the same pattern: subject + verb + object. Know that you can make a statement into a question simply by changing the intonation of your voice in French. Know that in a bilingual dictionary abbreviations give us grammatical information about nouns and other words in French.	Know that there is no possessive apostrophe in French. To say 'my father's sister in French would be the sister of my father: la sœur de mon père. Understand that the English language contains some words borrowed from the French language, but that these may have different meanings: les chips - crisps, les baskets- trainers. Understand that words in French and English will not always have a direct equivalent in the other language
Language comprehension (listening & reading): Listen attentively to spoken language and show understanding by joining in and responding	Listening and responding to single words and short phrases.	Listening and responding to full sentences	Listening and selecting information from short audio passages to give an appropriate response
Language comprehension (listening & reading): Explore patterns and sounds of languages through songs/rhymes and link to spelling, sound and meaning of words.	Listening and noticing rhyming words when joining in with songs. Beginning to notice common spelling patterns		Independently identifying rhyming words and spelling patterns when joining in with songs. Beginning to predict spelling patterns

Language comprehension (listening & reading): Appreciate stories, songs, poems and rhymes in the language.	Reading aloud some words from simple songs, stories and rhymes.	Following a short text or rhyme, listening and reading at the same time.	Reading and responding to a range of authentic texts
Language comprehension (listening & reading): Read carefully and show understanding of words, phrases and simple writing.	Recognising some familiar French words in written form. Beginning to understand and notice cognates and near cognates	Recognising some familiar French words when written in a short phrase. Identifying and discussing cognates and beginning to explore various language detective strategies.	Identifying key information in simple writing. Using a range of language detective strategies to decode new vocabulary including context and text type.
Language comprehension (listening & reading): Broaden vocabulary and develop ability to understand new words that are introduced into familiar written material, including through using a dictionary.	Becoming familiar with format, layout and simple use of a bilingual dictionary. Using visual clues to make predictions about the meaning of unfamiliar vocabulary,	Using a bilingual dictionary to find the meaning of unknown words and check the spelling of unfamiliar words. Using contextual clues and cues to gist and make predictions about meanings	Confidently using a bilingual dictionary to find the meaning of unknown words and check the spelling of unfamiliar words. Using further contextual clues and cues, such as knowledge of text types and structures to deduce unknown vocabulary.
Language Production (speaking & writing): Engage in conversations; ask and answer questions; express opinions and respond to those of others; seek clarification and help.	Asking and/or answering simple questions. Forming simple statements with information including the negative. Practising speaking with a partner.	Recognising and answering simple questions which involve giving personal information. Beginning to form opinion phrases. Using a variety of conversational phrases	Forming a question in order to ask for information. Presenting factual information in extended sentences including justification. Beginning to use conversational phrases for purposeful dialogue
Language Production (speaking & writing): Speak in sentences, using familiar vocabulary, phrases and basic language structures.	Using short phrases to give information. Recognising and repeating phrases from familiar rhymes and songs	Using a model to form a spoken sentence. Beginning to adapt phrases from a rhyme/song	Rehearsing and recycling extended sentences orally. Speaking in full sentences using known vocabulary.
Language Production (speaking & writing): Develop accurate pronunciation and intonation so that others understand when they are reading aloud or using familiar words and phrases.	Listening and repeating key phonemes with care. Recognising that sounds and spelling patterns can be different from English. Recognising how intonation and gesture are used to differentiate between statements and questions. Discussing strategies for remembering and applying pronunciation rules. Building confidence by repeating short phrases with increasing accuracy		Recognising key phonemes in an unfamiliar context, applying pronunciation rules. Using intonation and gesture to differentiate between statements and questions. Formulating their own strategies to remember and apply pronunciation rules. Speaking and reading aloud with increasing confidence and fluency.
Language Production (speaking & writing): Present ideas and information orally to a range of audiences.	Introducing self to a partner with simple phrases	Rehearsing and performing a short role-play or song.	Creating and presenting a dialogue or role-play

Language Production (speaking & writing): Write phrases from memory, and adapt these to create new sentences to express ideas clearly	Recalling and writing simple words from memory.	Selecting and writing short words and phrases.	Adapting model sentences to express different ideas.
Language Production (speaking & writing): Use familiar vocabulary in phrases and simple writing.	Experimenting with simple writing, copying with accuracy.	Making short phrases or sentences using word cards and knowledge organisers.	Writing a short text using word and phrase cards, knowledge organisers and a bilingual dictionary to model or scaffold
Language Production (speaking & writing): Describe people, places and things and actions orally and in writing	Recognising and using adjectives of colour and size.	Using different adjectives with a singular noun, with correct positioning and agreement. Choosing appropriate adjectives from a wider range of adjectives.	Selecting the correct form of an adjective that agrees with the singular or plural noun it is describing. Using adapted phrases to describe an object, person or place