Year 3	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Торіс	Introduction to France	Introduction to French	Introducing myself	Introducing myself (recap)	Introducing myself (recap)	Saying my age
Substantive	Exploring France in Europe	Greetings	Vocabulary:	Greetings	Numbers 1-10	Vocabulary:
Knowledge	https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesiz e/articles/zhw7vk7	https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips- video/articles/zf84d6f	To recognise and say words for	https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips- video/articles/zf84d6f	https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p0 113pkr	To recognise and say words for the
Essential E	e/articles/2flw7vk7		hello and goodbye:		<u>113pkr</u>	numbers 1-10:
		French morning routine	salut = hello		The verb 'avoir'	un, deux, trois, quatre, cinq, six,
	Exploring France (8 clips)	https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-	<pre>bonjour = good morning/good day bonsoir = good evening</pre>		https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z	<mark>sept, huit, neuf, dix.</mark>
	https://www.bbc.co.uk/progra mmes/b0071r3h/clips	video/articles/zjynvk7	bonne nuit = good night		6d98xs/articles/z9c4f82	To be able to talk about your age:
			au revoir = good bye			Quel âge as-tu? = How old are you?
	Living in Marsaillas	French school day				$J'ai \dots ans = I am \dots years old.$
	Living in Marseilles https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/	https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-	To be able to introduce yourself:			
	class-clips-	video/articles/z6fgr2p	Comment tu t'appelles? = What is			Phonics:
	video/articles/zv4wjsg		your name?			To say phonemes represented by
		French school trip	Je m'appelle = my name is			the letters: g (âge), i (dix/six) and q
	French cities quiz	https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-				(quatre/cinq)
	https://wordwall.net/resource /36772414/la-france	video/articles/z3872v4	Phonics:			
	<u>/36//2414/la-france</u>		To say phonemes represented by			To identify sounds created by
			the letters: a (salut), j and e (je).			<mark>linking the phonemes: in (cinq), eu</mark>
	Facts about France quiz					<mark>(deux/neuf), ui (huit).</mark>
	https://wordwall.net/resource /34163322/facts-about-of-		To identify sounds created by			
	france		linking the phonemes: ou			Grammar:
	Indice		(bonjour), on (bonjour/bonsoir), oi (bonsoir).			To begin to conjugate the verb
	French festivals quiz					avoir = to have.
	https://wordwall.net/resource		Grammar:			<mark>J'ai – I have</mark> Tu as a you have
	/62986303/f%C3%AAtes-en-		To know pronouns je (I) and ça (it).			Tu as – you have
	france					Cultural awareness:
			To know that a cedilla (ç) produces			To know that French people say 'I
			<mark>a soft 'c' sound.</mark>			have years' instead of 'I am
						years old using the verb 'avoir'.
			Cultural awareness:			, 3
			To know that in French there are			
			formal and informal greetings and			
			also different greetings for			
			different times of day.			La tratación de la companya de la co
Disciplinary Knowledge			L: Listening and responding to single words.			L: Listening and responding to
-			single words.			single words and short phrases.
(Skills)			R: Recognising some familiar			R: Recognising some familiar
Speaking = S			French words in written form.			French words and short phrases in
Listening = L						written form.
Reading = R			S: Answering simple questions and			
Writing = W			repeating key phonemes with care.			S: Asking and/or answering simple
						questions and repeating key
			W: Experimenting with simple			phonemes with care.
			writing, copying with accuracy.			
						W: Experimenting with simple
						writing, copying with accuracy.

Year 4	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Торіс		Introducing my family		My siblings		
Substantive	Recap of Year 3 unit 1/2:	Vocabulary:	Recap of Year 3/4:	Vocabulary:	Recap of Year 3/4:	Recap of Year 3/4:
Knowledge		To recognise and say words for family		To recognise and say words for family		
Essential	Numbers 1-10	members:	Family members	members:	Family members	Family members
	https://www.bbc.co.uk/progra	<mark>la mère = the mother</mark>	https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-	<mark>une mère = a mother</mark>	https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-	Alain le Lait Ma Famille song
Revisited	mmes/p0113pkr	<mark>le père = the father</mark>	clips-video/articles/zf7tgwx	<mark>un père = a father</mark>	clips-video/articles/zf7tgwx	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MF
	The verb 'avoir'	<mark>la sœur = the sister</mark>	Feminine and masculine nouns	<mark>une sœur = a sister</mark>	Feminine and masculine nouns	<u>k9YmJv-jc</u>
		<mark>le frère = the brother</mark>	https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zxnn7yc#:~:text	un frère = a brother	https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zxnn7yc#:~:text	
		la grand-mère = a grandma	=Burt%3A%20For%20definite%20articles%2C%20we,le% 20to%20say%20'the'.&text=Burt%3A%20Or%20the%20f	une belle-mère = a step-mother	=Burt%3A%20For%20definite%20articles%2C%20we,le% 20to%20say%20'the'.&text=Burt%3A%20Or%20the%20f	
		le grand-père = a granddad	eminine%20la%20for%20'the'.&text=Burt%3A%20With% 20masculine%20and%20feminine,L'%20goes%20before	un beau-père = a step-father	eminine%20la%20for%20'the'.&text=Burt%3A%20With%	
		la belle-mère = the step-mother	20masculine%20and%20feminine,L'%20goes%20before %20the%20word.	une grand-mère = a grandma	20masculine%20and%20feminine,L'%20goes%20before% 20the%20word.	
		your siblings = the step-father		un grand-père = a granddad		
				une demi-sœur = a step-sister		
		Phonics:		un demi-frère = a step-brother		
		To know that a grave accent è makes		To service and a service state for the		
		<mark>a short 'e' sound.</mark>		To recognise and say words for the		
				numbers 1-10:		
		To know that the grapheme œ makes the sound 'eu' as in 'neuf'.		un, deux, trois, quatre, cinq, six, sept,		
		the sound ed as in hear.		huit, neuf, dix.		
		Grammar:		Phonics:		
		To know definite articles for feminine		To say phonemes represented by the		
		and masculine nouns:		letters: u (une)		
		a = the (f) $b = the (m)$				
				To identify sounds created by linking		
		To know that the word 'et' (and) can		the phonemes: un (un) and eau		
		be used when talking about multiple		(beau)		
		family members.		·		
		· · · ·		Grammar:		
		Cultural awareness:		To know indefinite articles for		
		To begin to understand that every		feminine and masculine nouns:		
		French noun is either masculine or		une = a/an (f) un = a/an (m)		
		feminine.				
				To apply the verb 'avoir' when		
				talking about family members:		
				J'ai = I have		
				To know that the word 'et' (and) can		
				be used when talking about multiple		
				family members.		
Disciplinary		L: Listening to and translating single		L: Listening to and translating single		
Knowledge		words and short phrases.		words and short phrases.		
(Skills)						
		R: Recognising written French words		R: Recognising written French words		
Speaking = S		and short phrases and distinguishing		and short phrases and distinguishing		
Listening = L		between gendered nouns.		between gendered nouns.		
Reading = R						
Writing = W		S: Saying short phrases using definite		S: Saying short phrases using		
		articles correctly.		indefinite articles correctly.		
				Mark Marketing and and all second so the		
		W: Writing short phrases with		W: Writing short phrases with		
		definite articles.		indefinite articles.		

Year 5	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Торіс		Describing myself				Describing my family
Substantive		Vocabulary:	Recap of Year 5 unit 1:			Vocabulary:
Knowledge		To recognise, say and write words for				To recognise, say and write words
Essential		the numbers 1-10.	Body parts with definite articles			for the numbers 1-10.
			https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-			
Revisited		To recognise and say words for the	clips-video/articles/zn84d6f			To recognise and say words for the
		numbers 11-20: onze, douze, treize, quatorze, quinze,				numbers 11-20:
		seize, dix-sept, dix-huit, dix-neuf,				onze, douze, treize, quatorze, quinze, seize, dix-sept, dix-huit, dix-
		vingt.				neuf, vingt.
		To recognise and say words for parts				To recognise and say words for
		<mark>of the body and face:</mark>				parts of the body and face:
		<mark>la tête = the head</mark>				une tête = the head
		les yeux = the eyes				des yeux = the eyes
		la bouche = the mouth				une bouche = the mouth
		<mark>le nez = the nose</mark> les oreilles = the ears				un nez = the nose des oreilles = the ears
		les mains = the hands				des mains = the hands
		les pieds = the feet				des pieds = the feet
		Phonics:				Phonics:
		To say phonemes represented by the				To say phonemes represented by
		letters: r (treize) and q (quatorze).				the letters: a (la) and o (oreilles)
		To identify sounds created by linking				To identify sounds created by
		the phonemes: ou (douze), ez (nez),				linking the phonemes: ch (bouche)
		ain (mains).				and et (et)
		Grammar:				Grammar:
		To know that most nouns are made				To apply the verb 'avoir' when
		plural by adding a written (not				talking about yourself and others:
		<pre>spoken) 's' and the definite article 'les'.</pre>				<mark>J'ai = I have</mark> Tu as = you have
		les.				Il a = he/it has
		To apply the verb 'avoir' when				Elle a = she has
		talking about yourself: J'ai – I have				
						To apply 'et' (and) and <mark>'mais' (but)</mark>
		To know that some plural nouns end				when talking about multiple body
		in 'x', e.g. les yeux.				parts.
Disciplinary		L: Listening and responding to short				L: Listening and responding to
Knowledge		sentences.				short sentences with varying verb
(Skills)		B. Using sist and early includes				forms.
Speaking = S		R: Using gist and applying prior knowledge to read short sentences.				R: Using gist and applying prior
Listening = L		knowledge to read short sentences.				knowledge to read short sentences.
Reading = R		S: Saying short sentences using				internetige to read short sentences.
Writing = W		indefinite articles correctly.				S: Saying short sentences with
		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,				differing verb conjugations.
		W: Writing short phrases with plural				
		agreement.				W: Selecting correct verb forms to
						complete short sentences.

Year 6	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Торіс		Colours			Pets	
Substantive		Vocabulary:			Vocabulary:	
Knowledge		To recognise and say words for parts			To recognise, say and write words	
Essential		of the body and face.			for colours to describe people.	
		To recognise and say words for				
Revisited		colours to describe people:			To recognise and say words for	
		rouge = red			pets:	
		bleu/e = blue			le chien = the dog	
		vert/e = green			le chat = the cat	
		jaune = yellow noir/e = black			la tortue = the tortoise la souris = the mouse	
		blanc/he = white				
		rose = pink			Phonics:	
		orange = orange			To identify sounds created by	
		marron = brown			linking the phonemes: ien (chien)	
					and recap all the key phonemes	
		Phonics:			taught in KS2.	
		To identify sounds created by linking				
		the phonemes: an (blanc) and au			Grammar:	
		<mark>(jaune)</mark>			To know that in French, an	
		Grammar:			adjective must agree with the	
		To know that in French, an adjective			gender of the noun it is describing,	
		must agree with the gender of the			e.g. la bouche bleu e	
		noun it is describing, e.g. la bouche				
		bleu <mark>e</mark> To know that in Franch, on adjustive			To know that in French, an	
		To know that in French, an adjective must change depending on whether			adjective must change depending on whether the noun is singular or	
		the noun is singular or plural, e.g. les			plural, e.g. les yeux rouges	
		yeux rouge <mark>s</mark>			piural, e.g. les yeux louges	
		To apply the verb 'avoir' when talking			To begin to conjugate the verb	
		about yourself and others:			'aimer' (to like)	
		J'ai = I have			J'aime = I like	
		Tu as = you have			<mark>Je n'aime pas = I don't like</mark>	
		<mark>ll a = he/it has</mark>				
		Elle a = she has				
		Cultural awareness:				
		To know that in French, an adjective				
		comes after a noun not before.				
Disciplinary		L: Listening and responding to			L: Listening and responding to	
Knowledge		sentences including noun phrases.			sentences including a range of	
(Skills)		.			grammar features.	
Speaking = S		R: Applying prior knowledge and			D. Angleing grien by surfaces and	
Speaking = S Listening = L		using a bilingual dictionary to			R: Applying prior knowledge and	
Reading = R		translate sentences.			using a bilingual dictionary translate short passages.	
Writing = W		S: Beginning to say sentences			translate short passages.	
		including noun phrases.			S: Saying noun phrases in sentences	
					with increasing accuracy.	
		W: Beginning to include noun phrases				
		in written sentences.			W: Accurately writing sentences	
		in written sentences.			w: Accurately writing sentences including noun phrases.	