

French scheme of work 2024-2023: Key Knowledge

We started using KAPOW's scheme of work for French in September 2022.

In 2022-2023 academic year, Year 4/5/6 all covered the Year 3 curriculum.

In 2023-2024 academic year, Year 4 will cover the Year 3 curriculum while Year 5 and Year 6 will both cover the Year 4 curriculum.

In 2024-2025, Year 4 will cover the Year 3 curriculum, Year 5 will cover the Year 4 curriculum and Year 6 will cover the Year 5 curriculum

In this way Key Stage 2 children will build their knowledge and skills in French as they move through the school.

Shabana Kauser to teach French lessons in all three year groups when she covers PPA.

It is essential that allocation of 5 lessons are taught every half-term so that the French scheme of work is covered.

Each lesson should be 45/50 minutes long.

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
<p>Y4 Learning Y3 curriculum</p>	<p>French greetings with puppets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To know that in French there are formal & informal greetings and when it is appropriate to use each one To know that different greetings are used at different times of the day To know that tone of voice can indicate a question To know that a cedilla is the tail mark under the c and that it changes the pronunciation of the c from a hard sound to a soft 's' sound To know that French words are pronounced differently to the way they are spelt 	<p>French adjectives of colour, size and shape</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To know that a cognate is a word that is the same in both English & French e.g. un triangle To know that a near-cognate is a word that is very similar but not identical in French & English e.g. un cercle To know that adjectives of size are positioned in front of the noun in French e.g. un grand cercle To know that adjectives of colour are positioned after the noun in French e.g. un cercle bleu 	<p>French playground games</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To understand that I can use known vocabulary, cognates and near-cognates as clues to help me understand a text in French To know that sentences are often structured differently in French and English To know the sounds the common phonemes eu, oi, ou and ui make in French To know the names of some Parisian landmarks To know some French playground games 	<p>In a French classroom</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To know in French that a space is needed before and after ? and ! To understand some of the similarities and differences between school in France and schools in the U.K. To understand that every French noun is either masculine or feminine To know that the gender affects the form of the word un or une (the indefinite article) To know that when we turn the statement j'ai un/une (I have a..) into a negative we change un/une to de 	<p>French transport</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To know the phonemes oi, au, in and on To know that I need to change my intonation to ask and answer questions To know some French speaking countries around the world To understand that I can use a model sentence as a guide for building other sentences To know that en is usually used as a preposition when the mode of transport you get into e.g. en train, whereas a is used when you are not getting into a form of transport e.g. a velo (a bicycle) 	<p>A circle of life in French</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 a bilingual dictionary is a special dictionary to translate words from one language to another To know that a bilingual is in two parts – one where the words are listed in French and the other where the words are in English To know that placing ne and pas around a verb makes the verb negative To know that we use the definite article when describing something specific and that the one we use depends on the gender of the noun: le (m), la (f); les (l)m/f plural; and l' (when followed by a vowel)

<p style="text-align: center;">Y5 Learning Y4 curriculum Key Knowledge</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Portraits – describing in French</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To know that, in French, adjectives change if they describe a girl or a feminine noun and that this is called adjectival agreement • To know that most (but not all) adjectives take an extra 'e' at the end of the word to make it feminine • To know that most adjectives go after the noun in French • To know that if the noun in a sentence is plural then the adjective describing it also becomes plural • To know that the Louvre is a famous French art gallery 	<p style="text-align: center;">Clothes – getting dressed in French</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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) • To know that some adjectives do not change when describing a feminine noun (orange, marron, a pois) • To know that je aime (I like) becomes j'aime and je ne aime pas because je n'aime pas to help with pronunciation • To know that if an adjective already ends in an 'e' in the masculine form, then it does not take another 'e' in the feminine form e.g. jaune/rose • To know whether to use the pronoun il or elle (he or she) when describing what someone is wearing 	<p style="text-align: center;">French numbers, calendars and birthdays</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To know some similarities and differences between French and English schools • To know some French festivals that happen throughout the year • To know some similarities and differences between French and English birthday celebrations • To know that the abbreviation R.S.V.P. (which is often used in English) stands for Repondez s'il vous plait which translates as 'Reply, if you please.' • To know that creating images to help remember pronunciation of new vocabulary is a good strategy e.g. quatorze (cat, oars) 	<p style="text-align: center;">French weather and the water cycle</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • To know the names and location of some of the cities in France 	<p style="text-align: center;">French food – miam, miam! (yum yum!)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To know that some American and English words are borrowed by the French e.g. le hot-dog and le hamburger • To know that the currency used in France is Euros and to recognise some of the notes and coins • To know that I can use a bilingual dictionary to translate unknown words 	<p style="text-align: center;">French and the Eurovision song contest</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To know that de because du (not de le) • when followed by a masculine noun • To know that sentences can be extended using et or mais • To know that countries have different names in French and that each country is either masculine or feminine • To know that the definite article is used in French when saying the country e.g. la France, le Royaume-Uni, les Pays-Bas
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<p>Y6 Following Y5 curriculum</p>	<p>French monster pets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To investigate a text for clues to understand new words • To identify nouns by their gender, number and meaning • To apply knowledge of French nouns and gender agreement to a short piece of writing • To develop understanding of adjectival rules in French • To apply knowledge of vocabulary and grammar to a piece of writing 	<p>Space exploration – in French</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To identify keywords, phrases and ideas from spoken French • To apply knowledge of noun and adjective agreement to create metaphors in French • To make comparisons in French • To develop understanding of the rules of adjectival agreement • To form questions in order to ask for information about alien planets 	<p>Shopping in France</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To build numbers and prices confidently in French • To name different foods in French and notice patterns in sounds • To be able to join in with and perform a short, repetitive story using voice and actions to communicate to an audience • To be able to use vocabulary to describe a quantity of different food nouns • To be able to explore and understand an authentic French text 	<p>French speaking world</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To recognise, read and respond to directional language • To read and give directions in French • To identify features of countries in the French-speaking world • To investigate climate data from the French speaking world using authentic materials • To ask and answer questions about different countries in the French-speaking world 	<p>Verbs in a week</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To recognise that verbs take different forms and to find infinitive verbs in a dictionary • To begin to recognise some regular verbs in the present tense • To recognise that verbs take different forms and to find infinitive verbs in a dictionary • To know that some verbs do not follow regular patterns • To build and deliver a short presentation, choosing and using a range of action verbs 	<p>Meet my French Family</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To recognise and use phrases to say if I have a brother or sister • To be able to name different family members on a family tree • To be able to build descriptive sentences into a short paragraph • To be able to understand and express simple opinions • To plan and prepare a short presentation about my family
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