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| **Knowledge and grammatical terminology** | **Example only** | **Drag and drop here (you may add to this if you wish)** |
| **GRAMMAR** |  |  |
| **Gender**  Awareness of gender as a concept and use of the terminology *masculine* and *feminine* | *un chat* is a **masculine** **noun**  *une baleine* is a **feminine noun** |  |
| **Common letter patterns which show gender** | *-eau* - masculine  *-elle* - feminine |  |
| **Nouns and Determiners**  Understand that a determiner introduces a noun, and that it can be an indefinite article, a definite article or a numeral.  **Numbers** | **Indefinite article**  *un chat, une baleine, des poissons*  **Definite article**  *le chat, la baleine, l’éléphant, l’araignée, les poissons*  **Numeral**  *un chat, une baleine, trois*  *éléphants, quatre coccinelles*  At least up to 31 |  |
| **Rules for capitalisation** | Capital letters are given to the names of people and places.  No capitalisation for days/ months |  |
| **Plurals**  An ability to recognise and form nouns in the plural, both by the determiner and the ending  Know that the final **–s** or  **–x** on French nouns is not usually pronounced | Most plurals are formed by adding **-s**  *une maison > les maisons, des maisons, cinq maisons*  Some nouns have a different ending in the plural  *un animal > les animaux, des animaux, cinq animaux* |  |
| **Agreement**  Awareness of agreement as a concept, ie the matching of words by number and gender | **Subject and verb**  *je chante, le chat saute, les poissons nagent, ils nagent*  **Noun, determiner and adjective**  *la jolie baleine bleue*  *les jolies baleines bleues* |  |

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| **Position of Adjectives**  Know that most adjectives follow the noun, eg adjectives of colour  Know that some adjectives precede the noun, eg petit/grand, | | | | **Most adjectives follow the noun**  *une chaise bleue*  *un livre bleu*  *des chaises bleues*  *des livres bleus*  **Some adjectives precede the noun**  *la grande maison*  *la petite maison*  *la jolie maison*  *la jeune fille* | | |  | |
| **Agreement of adjectives of colour**  Know that a colour adjective add an -e in the feminine form unless it already ends in -e, and an -s in the plural form unless it already ends in -s  Know that some colour adjectives (derived from a noun) are invariable | | | | **Adjectives of agreement**  *un chat bleu, des chats bleus*  *une baleine bleue, des baleines bleues*  *un lapin jaune, des lapins jaunes*  *une girafe jaune, des girafes jaunes*  **Invariable adjectives**  *marron, orange*  *eg une baleine orange, des baleines orange* | | |  | |
| **Subject Pronouns**  Understand the function of a pronoun | | | | *Tu* is the familiar ‘you’. It shows a certain closeness, informality. People use *tu* when addressing a friend, a relative, or a child.  *Vous* is either the formal ‘you’ or the plural of *tu*.  *Vous* is used to address more than one person no matter how close you are. | | |  | |
| Singular | | Plural | |
| ***je*** | I | ***nous*** | we |
| ***tu*** | you | ***vous*** | you |
| ***il, elle, on*** | he, she, it, one | ***ils/elles*** | they |
| **Regular Verbs**  Be familiar with conjugation of regular verbs in present tense and associated pronouns | | | | **Conjugation of ‘er’ verbs**  *jouer* – to play | | |  | |
| *je joue*  *tu joues*  *il/elle/on joue* | | *nous jouons*  *vous jouez*  *ils/elles jouent* |
| **High frequency regular verbs**  Know a selection of high frequency regular verbs  Be able to conjugate these verbs by knowing the paradigm | | | | *manger*  *trouver*  *donner*  *aimer*  *regarder*  *penser*  *travailler*  *danser*  *chanter*  *parler* | | |  | |
| **Irregular verbs**  Know the verbs ***être, avoir*** and ***faire***  Be familiar with conjugation of these verbs in present tense and associated pronouns | | | | ***avoir*** – to have | | | |  |
| *j’ai*  *tu as*  *il/elle/on a* | *nous avons*  *vous avez*  *ils ont* | | |
| ***être*** – to be | | | |
| *je suis*  *tu es*  *il/elle/on est* | *nous sommes*  *vous êtes*  *ils/elles sont* | | |
|  | | | | ***faire*** – to do, to make | | | |  |
| *je fais*  *tu fais*  *il/elle/on fait* | *nous faisons*  *vous faites*  *ils/elles font* | | |
| **High frequency irregular** Know some high frequency irregular verbs in the ‘je form’ | | | | ***pouvoir***  *je peux*  ***faire***  *je fais*  ***boire***  *je bois*  ***aller***  *je vais*  ***vouloir***  *je veux*  ***devoir***  *je dois* | | | |  |
| **Simple, complex and compound sentences**  Know that a*simple sentence* is made up of one clause.  A *complex sentence* is made up of two clauses: a main (independent) clause, and  a subordinate clause.  A *compound sentence* consists of two or more independent clauses. | | | | **Simple sentence**  *Dans le jardin, il y a un ours blanc et un lapin gris.*  **Complex sentence**  *Quand il est sept heures à Paris, il est six heures à Londres*.  **Compound sentence**  *À Jolieville, il y a un petit parc et un grand cinéma, mais il n’y a pas d’hôpital.* | | | |  |
| **Core structures**  Be able to use these core structures in sentences | | | | *il y a*  *il n’y a pas*  *c’est*  *ce n’est pas*  *je voudrais* | | | |  |
| **Opinion verbs** | | | | *j’adore*  *j’aime*  *je n’aime pas*  *je déteste*  *je préfère* | | | |  |
| **Opinion adjectives** | | | | *excellent*  *fantastique*  *génial*  *intéressant*  *amusant*  *facile*  *difficile*  *nul*  *ennuyeux* | | | |  |
| **Conjunctions** | | | | *et*  *mais/cependant*  *parce que* | | | |  |
| **Intensifiers** | | | | *très*  *beaucoup*  *assez* | | | |  |
| **Adverbs and adverbial phrases**  Know how to use the negative adverb *ne…pas*  Be able to use adverbial phrases of place and time.  Know some adverbs of manner, eg *vite, lentement* | | | | *Il y a un café, mais il* ***n’y a pas*** *de restaurant.*  ***À Paris****, il y a la Tour Eiffel et le Louvre.*  ***Dans le jardin****, il y a un furet bleu et un perroquet jaune.*  ***À neuf heures,*** *j’arrive à l’école.*  *Asseyez-vous,* ***vite****!*  *J’ai un frère et* ***aussi*** *une* sœur | | | |  |
| **Prepositions**  Be familiar with a range of prepositions | | | | ***à*** *Paris,* ***en*** *France,* ***en*** *Angleterre,* ***au*** *Royaume-Uni,* ***dans*** *le jardin* | | | |  |
| **Liaison and elision**  Know that *liaison* is the pronunciation of a final consonant (that is usually silent), when followed by a vowel.  Know that *elision* is the omission of a sound or syllable when speaking. In writing, an apostrophe is used to indicate the missing sound. | | | | **Liaison**  *C’est‿un mouton*  **Elision**  *je m’appelle*  *c’est un éléphant* | | | |  |
| **PHONOLOGY** | | | |  | | | |  |
| **Key phonemes** | | | | j/ge/gi, vowel sounds, qu=k, French r    ch, ou, é/er/et/ez, gn, on/an, in/ain and a simple awareness of silent letters  Nasal vowels- un/ in, en/ an, on | | | |  |
| **Accents and ligatures**  Be aware of accents and attempt to write them accurately:  the cédille ç  the accent aigu é  the accent circonflexe â, ê, î, ô, û  the accent grave à, è, ù  the accent tréma ë, ï, ü  the ligature œ | | | | *un garçon*  *un café*  *un château*  *mon père*  *le Père Noël*  *ma sœur* | | | |  |
| **VOCABULARY** | | | |  | | | |  |
| **Question words**  *comment*  *qui*  *quand*  *où*  *que / qu’est-ce que*  *quel/quelle* | | | | *Comment tu t’appelles ?*  *Qui est-ce ?*  *C’est quand ton anniversaire ?*  *Où habites-tu ?*  *Qu’est-ce que c’est ?*  *Que fais-tu ?*  *Qu’est-ce que tu fais ?*  *Quelle est la date ?* | | | |  |
| **Teacher classroom instructions** | | | | *Entrez !*  *Asseyez-vous !*  *Écoutez !*  *Répétez !*  *Levez le doigt !*  *Travaillez avec un/une partenaire !*  *Regardez le tableau blanc !*  *Tout le monde ensemble !*  *Levez-vous !*  *Silence, s’il vous plait !*  *Taisez-vous !* | | | |  |
| **Days of the week** | | | | *lundi*  *mardi*  *mercredi*  *jeudi*  *vendredi*  *samedi*  *dimanche* | | | |  |
| **Months of the year** | | | | *janvier, février, mars,*  *avril, mai, juin,*  *juillet, août, septembre, octobre, novembre, décembre* | | | |  |
| **Core phrases** | | | | *oui, non*  *merci, s’il vous plaît* | | | |  |
|  | | | | * Where is France? * General geography of France including main cities * Other countries where French is spoken * How French is descended from Latin and a lot of English comes from French via Norman invasion 1066 (overlap with history)   Important fêtes eg Christmas, Easter, Chandeleur, rentrée | | | |  |