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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 endingKnow 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 colourKnow 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 -sKnow 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 verbsBe 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, anda 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 lettersNasal vowels- un/ in, en/ an, on |  |
| **Accents and ligatures**Be aware of accents and attempt to write them accurately:the cédille çthe accent aigu éthe accent circonflexe â, ê, î, ô, ûthe accent grave à, è, ùthe accent tréma ë, ï, üthe 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 |  |