

As-tu un animal ?

phonics

é

sound in:

• Cécile



eau

sound in:

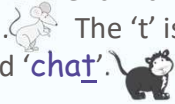
• oiseau



&

silent letters

There are many last consonant silent letters in French. The final letter 's' is silent in the word 'souris'. The 't' is silent in the word 'chat'.



elision

Elision is a type of contraction. The last letter of a word is dropped and replaced with an apostrophe. It is attached to the word that follows beginning with a vowel, so *je* becomes *j'* as in *j'ai*.

vocabulary

8 common pets & their determiners.



Key questions:



As-tu un animal ?

Do you have a pet?

A wider range of conjunctions:

mais

but

grammar

To understand the role of gender in the choice of determiners.

un

une

*Singular determiner
'a' for masculine nouns*

*Singular determiner
'a' for feminine nouns*

1st person conjugation of high frequency verbs.

j'ai

I have

How to use the negative form in French.

Je n'ai pas de...

I do not have...

What I will learn:

- ☐ Objective 1: I will revise 8 common pet nouns in French with their determiners.
- ☐ Objective 2: I will learn how to say I have a pet in French.
- ☐ Objective 3: I will also learn how to say what my pet is called in French.
- ☐ Objective 4: I will learn how to say what pet I do not have in French.
- ☐ Objective 5: I will learn how to integrate the conjunction 'et' (and) and 'mais' (but) accurately into my work.

En classe

phonics

i

sound in:

- livre
- calculatrice
- ciseaux

&

silent letters

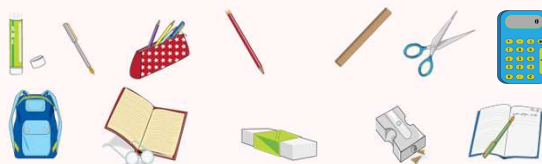
There are many last consonant silent letters in French. The final letter 's' is silent in the word 'des'. The 'x' is also silent in the word 'ciseaux'.

elision

Elision is a type of contraction. The last letter of a word is dropped and replaced with an apostrophe. It is attached to the word that follows beginning with a vowel. **Je** becomes **j'** as in **j'ai**. **Ne** becomes **n'** as in **n'ai**.

vocabulary

The nouns and determiners for 12 common classroom objects.



The words for the possessive 'my' in French.

mon

ma

mes

Language to describe what I have/do have not in my pencil case.

Dans ma trousse
j'ai un stylo.

*In my pencil case
I have a pen.*

Dans ma trousse je
n'ai pas de stylo.

*In my pencil case
I do **not** have a pen.*

grammar

To fully understand the role of gender and plurality in the choice of possessive adjectives in French.

mon stylo

*Singular possessive
'my' for masculine nouns.*

ma règle

*Singular possessive
'my' for feminine nouns.*

mes ciseaux

The negative structure 'je n'ai pas de'...

J'ai une
gomme.

I have a rubber.

Je n'ai pas
de gomme.

I do not have a rubber.

What I will learn:

- ☐ Objective 1: I will learn the nouns and determiners for 6 classroom objects in French.
- ☐ Objective 2: I will learn 6 more nouns and their determiners for classroom objects in French.
- ☐ Objective 3: I will learn how to answer the question '**Qu'est-ce qu'il y a dans ta trousse ?**' (What do have in your pencil case?)
- ☐ Objective 4: I will learn how to move from an indefinite determiner (a) to a possessive adjective (my) in French.
- ☐ Objective 5: I will learn the negative response and use all my new knowledge to say what I have/do not have in my pencil case.

Les vêtements

phonics

é

sound in:

• écharpe



e

sound in:

• chemise



eau

sound in:

• manteau



&

silent
letters

There are many last consonant silent letters in French. The final letters 'ts' are silent in the word 'gants'.



The 'nt' is silent in the 3rd person plural conjugation of the verb 'porter' (to wear). As seen in 'ils/elles portent'.

vocabulary

21 items of clothing & their determiners.



A new verb:

porter

to wear

je porte

I wear

The words for the possessive 'my' in French:

mon

ma

mes

grammar

To understand the role of gender in the choice of possessives.

mon pull



Singular possessive
'my' for masculine nouns

ma jupe



Singular possessive
'my' for feminine nouns

mes gants



Plural possessive 'my' for feminine and masculine nouns

To understand adjectival agreement. E.g.

Ma jupe verte.



Spelling of the colour (adjective) 'green' changes in French depending on the gender of the noun.

1st person conjugation of high frequency verbs.

je porte

I wear

What I will learn:

- ☐ Objective 1: I will learn 10 nouns for items of clothing and their determiners.
- ☐ Objective 2: I will learn 11 more nouns for items of clothing and their determiners.
- ☐ Objective 3: I will learn how to say what I am wearing in French using the verb 'je porte...' (I wear) plus the item of clothing.
- ☐ Objective 4: I will learn more about adjectival agreement in French, describing items of clothing by colour and learning how to say 'my' in French.
- ☐ Objective 5: I will use all my new knowledge in French to describe what I am packing in my suitcase for a holiday.

Les planètes

phonics

an

sound in:
• grand(e)

qu

sound in:
• quel
• pourquoi

&

silent
letters

There are many last consonant silent letters in French. The final letter 's' is silent in the word 'planètes'. The 't' is silent in 'et' – it is pronounced almost like the English sound 'eh'.

guttural
'r'

The 'r' sound in French is guttural from the back of the throat like in the words 'Uranus', 'Terre', 'Mercure', 'Saturne', 'Jupiter', 'Mars' and 'rouge'

vocabulary

As this is a unit that explores writing longer and more complex language, there is a wider range of vocabulary than in other units.

Not all will be learnt from memory but there will be an opportunity to learn 10 key elements from the Solar System from memory in French along with a wider range of adjectives and question words.



grammar

To use a range of adjectives, conjunctions and intensifiers to describe the Solar System, and make sentences longer, more complex and interesting.

La planète Jupiter est assez froide, très grande et lumineuse.

The planet Jupiter is quite cold, very big and bright.

Apply adjectival agreement rules:

petit(e)

Add an 'e' to make the adjective agree with feminine nouns.

rouge

If the adjective ends in an 'e' it doesn't change.

gazeux/gazeuse

If the adjective ends in 'eux', remove the 'x' and add 'se'.

Use a wider range of adjectives to describe character

patient(e)

patient

calme

calm

curieux/curieuse

curious

What I will learn:

- ☐ Objective 1: I will improve my range of vocabulary by learning 10 key elements of the Solar System in French and will be able to label them on a map.
- ☐ Objective 2: I will learn how to apply my increasing knowledge of adjectival agreement to describe the Solar System in French.
- ☐ Objective 3: I will extend my sentences by using conjunctions and intensifiers to create more complex descriptions in French.
- ☐ Objective 4: I will learn how to ask key questions in French to be able to conduct an interview with an astronaut.
- ☐ Objective 5: I will learn how to present myself as an astronaut by answering the questions in French and learn how to describe my qualities/character.

Quel temps fait-il ?

phonics

sound in:

- le
- de

sound in:

- beau



&

silent letters

There are many last consonant silent letters in French.

The final letter 's' is silent in the words 'temps', 'dans' and 'mauvais'.

The 't' is silent in the words 'fait' and 'vent'.

The 'd' is silent in the word 'chaud'.

vocabulary

9 common weather expressions.



Key question:



Quel temps fait-il aujourd'hui ?

What is the weather today?

Compass points:

le nord

north

le sud

south

l'ouest

west

l'est

east

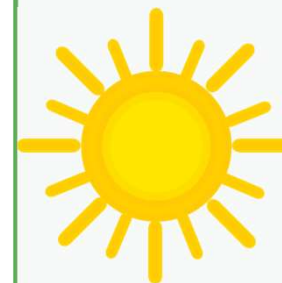
grammar

To understand better the use of the verb 'faire' (to do) and 'il y a' in set weather phrases:



Il fait chaud.

*It is hot.
(literal translation 'it is doing hot').*



Il y a du soleil.

*It is sunny.
(literal translation 'there is sun').*

What I will learn:

- ☐ Objective 1: I will be introduced to the new vocabulary for describing the weather in French.
- ☐ Objective 2: I will start to learn how to recall, say and write the weather expressions from memory.
- ☐ Objective 3: I will learn to improve my listening decoding skills.
- ☐ Objective 4: I will learn how to read a weather map in French and describe weather in different parts of the country.
- ☐ Objective 5: I will use all my new knowledge to present a weather forecast in French.

Au salon de thé

phonics

in

sound in:

- cinquante

i

sound in:

- un sandwich
- une limonade
- une grenadine
- une brioche

silent
letters

The 't' is silent in the words 'croissant', 'chocolat' and 'lait' and the 's' is silent in the word 'voudrais'.

vocabulary

20 words for foods, snacks and drinks.



Key questions and phrases for a role-play at the salon de thé.

Bonjour ! Vous désirez? Je voudrais et

Hello! What would you like? I would like and

L'addition s'il vous plaît ! Merci ! Au-revoir !

The bill please! Thank you! Goodbye!

Key vocabulary to be able to pay the bill.



grammar

To understand when to use the two different indefinite articles/determiners introduced in this unit.

un

une

Singular indefinite article/determiner 'a/an'

To understand how to move a singular noun to plural form.



un croissant

a croissant



deux croissants

two croissants

What I will learn:

- ☐ Objective 1: I will learn 11 different foods, snacks and drinks in French with the correct indefinite article/determiner.
- ☐ Objective 2: I will learn another 9 different foods, snacks and drinks in French with the correct indefinite article/determiner.
- ☐ Objective 3: I will learn some key phrases to help me perform a role-play in the French *salon de thé*.
- ☐ Objective 4: I will learn some more key phrases to help me perform a role-play in the French *salon de thé*.
- ☐ Objective 5: I will learn about French currency and will use my knowledge of numbers to help calculate the bill in French.