

Je me présente

phonics

in sound in:
• cin 5

i sound in:
• huit 8
• dix 10

&

silent
letters

There are many last consonant silent letters in French. The final letter 's' is silent in the words 'Paris' and 'Londres'.

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'habite* as an 'h muet' acts like a vowel in *habite*.

vocabulary

Numbers 1-20 in French.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

How to present myself:



Salut ! Je m'appelle Cécile et j'ai dix ans. J'habite à Lyon.

Hi! My name is Cécile and I am ten years old. I live in Lyon.

Key questions:

Ça va ? *How are you?*

Comment t'appelles-tu ? *What is your name?*

Quel âge as-tu ? *How old are you?*

Où habites-tu ? *Where do you live?*

grammar

To understand adjectives better in French and how they may change spelling depending on what they are describing. This is called adjectival agreement.



Je suis française.

I am French.

Je suis français.

I am French.



First person high frequency verbs:

je suis

I am

j'ai

I have

j'habite

I live

What I will learn:

- ☐ Objective 1: I will use basic greetings in French, ask somebody how they are feeling and reply when asked to me.
- ☐ Objective 2: I will ask somebody their name in French and reply when asked to me.
- ☐ Objective 3: I will recall numbers 1-10 and count from 11-20 in French.
- ☐ Objective 4: I will learn how to ask somebody how old they are in French and reply when asked to me.
- ☐ Objective 5: I will learn how to ask somebody where they live in French and reply when asked to me.
- ☐ Objective 6: I will learn how to express my nationality in French and understand basic gender agreement rules.

Ma famille

phonics

i

sound in:

• fille



in

sound in:

• cinq 5

• cinquante 50

ille

sound in:

• famille



ique

Sound in:

• unique

&

silent
letters

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



vocabulary

The nouns & determiners for family members.



The words for the possessive 'my' in French.

mon

ma

mes

Numbers 1-70 in French:

10 20 30 40 50 60 70

High frequency verbs:

il/elle s'appelle

he/she is called

il/elle a

he/she has

grammar

To fully understand the role of gender and plurality in the choice of possessives.

mon frère

Singular possessive
'my' for masculine nouns

ma sœur

Singular possessive
'my' for feminine nouns

mes grands-parents



To move from the 1st person conjugation of high frequency verbs to 3rd person singular.

j'ai

I have

il/elle a

he/she has

What I will learn:

- ☐ Objective 1: I will learn the nouns and determiners for several family members in French.
- ☐ Objective 2: I will learn how to move from using the determiner 'a' with a family member noun to using a possessive adjective 'my' in French.
- ☐ Objective 3: I will learn to answer the question 'As-tu des frères et sœurs ?' (Do you have any brothers or sisters?)
- ☐ Objective 4: I will learn how to introduce family members, learning to use 'il/elle s'appelle' (he/she is called).
- ☐ Objective 5: I will use my knowledge of larger numbers to be able to describe the age of family members.

Chez moi

e

sound in:

• appartement

eau

sound in:

• bureau

&

silent
letters

elision

There are many last consonant silent letters in French. The final letter 's' is silent in the word 'dans' and 'mais'. The 't' is also silent in the conjunction 'et'. Pronounced almost like the English sound 'leh'.

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'habite as the 'h muet' in habite acts like a vowel.

phonics

The nouns and determiners for house & apartment.



The nouns and determiners for rooms of the house.



Key linguistic structures:

Chez moi,
il y a...

In my house there is...

Chez moi,
il n'y a pas de...

In my house there is not...

vocabulary

To fully understand the role of gender in the choice of determiners:

un salon



Singular determiner
'a' for masculine nouns

une cuisine



Singular determiner
'a' for feminine nouns

To understand better how to use the negative in French:

Chez moi, il y a
un salon.



Chez moi, il n'y a
pas de salon.



1st person conjugation of high frequency verbs.

j'habite

I live

grammar

What I will learn:

- ☐ Objective 1: I will learn how to say where I live using the first person high frequency verb 'j'habite' (I live).
- ☐ Objective 2: I will learn 5 nouns and their determiners for rooms of the house.
- ☐ Objective 3: I will learn 5 more nouns and their determiners for rooms of the house.
- ☐ Objective 4: I will learn how to say I do not have a particular room in the house using a key negative structure.
- ☐ Objective 5: I will use all my new knowledge in French to describe where I live.

Les glaces

phonics

sound in:
on • citron 

sound in:
ch • pistache 

&

**guttural
'r'**

The 'r' sound in French is guttural from the back of the throat like in the words 'fraïse'  and 'ciron' .

**silent
letters**

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

vocabulary

10 ice-cream flavours in French.



How to ask for a pot, cone and the number of scoops in French.



Je voudrais une glace s'il vous plaît. Je voudrais deux boules à la vanille s'il vous plaît.

*I would like an ice-cream please.
I would like 2 scoops of vanilla please.*

grammar

In French there are 2 words for the English determiner 'a'. These are often referred to as indefinite articles:

un

une

Singular determiner 'a/an'

The high frequency verb 'je voudrais' means (I would like) in French.

Je voudrais...

I would like...

What I will learn:

- ☐ Objective 1: I will learn and become more familiar with 5 ice-cream flavours in French.
- ☐ Objective 2: I will learn and become more familiar with 5 more ice-cream flavours in French.
- ☐ Objective 3: I will learn how to use the first person high frequency verb 'je voudrais' (I would like) in French.
- ☐ Objective 4: I will learn how to ask for a cone or a pot of ice-cream and say the number of scoops I would like.
- ☐ Objective 5: I will learn how to use all my new knowledge to perform a short role-play to order an ice-cream.

As-tu un animal ?

phonics

é

sound in:

• Cécile



eau

sound in:

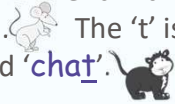
• oiseau



&

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 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*.

elision

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.

Les Vikings

phonics

ç

sound in:

• garçon



en

sound in:

• intellent
• violent

an

sound in:

• grand
• terrifiant

&

silent
letters

There are many last consonant silent letters in French. The final letter 't' is silent in the word "petit". The 'd' is silent in 'grand'.

vocabulary

The vocabulary to describe height and character.



The vocabulary to describe hair type, colour and length.



The vocabulary to describe eye colour.



The vocabulary to describe a Viking's daily routine.



grammar

To use a range of adjectives to make sentences longer, more complex and interesting. Understanding agreement.

Je suis
grand.

I am tall.



Je suis
grande.

I am tall.



Je suis
petit.

I am short/small.



Je suis
petite.

I am short/small.



Consolidate knowledge of the 2 high frequency irregular verbs 'être' (to be) and 'avoir' (to have) in first person but also the whole verb conjugation.

je suis

I am

j'ai

I have

What I will learn:

- ☐ Objective 1: I will learn how to decode unfamiliar and more complex language using my knowledge of cognates and history.
- ☐ Objective 2: I will learn how to describe myself and others physically in terms of height using the verb 'être' (to be).
- ☐ Objective 3: I will learn how to describe myself and others physically in terms of hair colour and type using the verb 'avoir' (to have).
- ☐ Objective 4: I will learn how to describe myself by eye colour using the verb 'avoir' (to have).
- ☐ Objective 5: I will learn how to describe a Viking's typical daily routine using time phrases.