

French Progression and Key Learning

Our overall intent is that pupils when they leave Y6 they will have a secure grounding in the 3 pillars of good linguistic education: phonics (and sound-letter correspondences), vocabulary and grammar. Languages are an integral part of the curriculum as they open the mind to other cultures, build cultural capital and liberate from insularity. To be successful in language learning, children need to experience success, have sound knowledge of the French language's phonetic code, have a secure grasp of the building blocks which enables manipulation of language and being clear about how to make progress. Working memory limitations means that overloading learners with content will negatively affect the quality of learning: less can be more. An effective French curriculum includes distributed practice (practising rehearsal of knowledge in short chunks regularly and often) is more effective than massed practice (doing lots of rehearsal in one go). Our spiral curriculum revisits the 3 pillars throughout the 4 years. Retrieval practice supports long-term memory development. Explicit teaching works best with novice learners. Concepts are presented clearly to pupils and explicit links are made to children's knowledge of grammar in English which is secure. This supports our pupils through making links between the two languages.

Our golden threads are: Vocabulary, Grammar, Knowledge about France, Power (linked to History) and the countries within the UK (linked to Geography)

We only teach French in Key Stage 2. Our pupils enter the 4 year rolling programme at different points; it is important that children have the opportunity to revisit learning in order to help it become 'sticky knowledge', to further develop skills when using this knowledge and purposefully recap on learning. Each level has key phonics, vocabulary and grammar and through our spiral curriculum, this knowledge is revisited and built up on each year. This approach ensures our curriculum fulfils the distinct needs of our learners, it also supports children in being able to remember more because revisiting learning helps it transfer to the long-term memory. In order to do this effectively, we use the Bloom's rainbow steps to success to ensure children can use knowledge in a variety of higher order ways appropriate to their stage of learning. This way of working is successful for our mixed-aged classes.

We use the scheme: The Primary French Project.

The Primary French Unit of Learning KS2	How KS2 units revisit key learning	How French will help in life.	Key substantive knowledge		Key disciplinary	knowledge		Key learning opportunities with other curriculum areas
			Vocabulary	Phonics	Grammar	Language Learning Skills	Knowledge about France	_
Ble∪ 1	Bleu 2&3 & Blanc 1 Capital letters for proper nouns Blanc 1 Comment tu t'appelles? Je m'appelle Classroom instructions Nos 1-12 Bleu 2 & Blanc 1&2 Silent final consonant Blanc 1 [y]		Greetings Bonjour! Au revoir! Monsieur/madame Nounours les enfants Comment tu t'appelles? Je m'appelle Classroom instructions Écoutez! Regardez! Taisez-vous! Croisez les bras! Asseyez-vous! Levez-vous! Levez-vous correctement! Levez le doigt!	Silent final consonant eg Paris [y] or /U/ U as in Tu [ɛ] as in un	Nouns including proper nouns needing capital letters	Sing a song: Frère Jacques. Recite a rhyme: Voici ma main, elle a cinq doigts. Listen to a story: Le petit mot magique.	Map of France Location of Paris Key Parisian monuments: The Eiffel Tower, The Louvre, The Arc de Triomphe and The Montparnasse Tower.	Geography: key human features in Paris. Geography: Map reading skills. Geography: use of webcams to find out about a place. English: capital letters for proper nouns.

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Bleu 2	Bleu 1& 3 & Blanc 1 Capital letters for proper nouns Bleu 3 / Blanc 1 C'est + noun. C'est + noun? Blanc 1 Nos 1-12 Bleu 1 & Blanc 1&2 Silent final consonant	Proper nouns la France Paris la Tour Eiffel l'Arc de Triomphe le Louvre la Tour Montparnasse Comment ça s'écrit ? P majuscule – a – r – i – s N majuscule – o – u – n – o – u – r – s Countries in the UK le Royaume-Uni la Grande Bretagne l'Angleterre l'Écosse l'Irlande du Nord le Pays de Galles Capital cities in UK Belfast, Cardiff, Édimbourg, Londres. Numbers: 0, 4-6 Quelle est la capitale de? C'est + noun. C'est + noun? Oui / non	Silent final consonant e.g. the [d] in I'lrlande du Nord and the [s] in le Pays de Galles.	Sentence opener: C'est can mean It is or This is. It can be used as a sentence opener when talking about people, places or things. C'est can mean Is it? or Is this? Tone of voice is used to make this sound like a question. Nouns including proper nouns needing capital letters. A bilingual dictionary contains equivalent words in 2 languages. Headwords are listed in alphabetical order.	Sing a song: Mon beau sapin. Recite a rhyme: Mets ton nez là! from memory Listen to a story: Non non non		Geography: Knowledge of the make up of GB and UK. Geography: Map skills - to know where each country of the UK is located on a map. Geography: photographs of places. Geography: webcams. History: Golden thread with power (monarchy/kingdoms). English: dictionary skills.
Bleu 3	Bleu 2 / Blanc 1 C'est + noun. C'est + noun? Bleu 1&2 & Blanc 1 Capital letters for proper nouns Tricolore 4 The ligature œ	Bonne année! The conjunction ou Nos 7 – 10 C'est + noun. C'est + noun? Ia Statue de la Liberté Ie Sacré-Cœur voyelle consonne Classroom instructions Sautez! Courez! Marchez! Marchez sur la pointe des pieds! Written Abbreviation no. a written abbreviation, meaning	The ligature œ as in Sacré-Cœur. The ligature 'œ' is known as "o e stuck together". It occurs in French words such as cœur (heart), sœur (sister), œuf (egg), œuvre (work) and œil (eye). Ligatures used to be included in English words such as phænix, fœtus and ædema, but their use has fallen out of favour and they are rarely seen in current written English.	A conjunction It can be used to link two words or phrases together. The French conjunction ou means the same as the English conjunction or, and is used in the same way.	Developing accurate pronunciation. Listen carefully to the person who is speaking and try to copy their pronunciation. Language Learning Skills Memorising vocabulary. When memorising new words, try saying them ten times under your breath. Language Learning Skills Practise with a partner. Practising with a partner can help you to remember new words. Sing a song: Au clair de la lune.	la Statue de la Liberté le Sacré-Cœur	English: capital letters for proper nouns. Geography: Map skills - to know where Europe is on a world map and within Europe, be able to identify France. Art: Famous monuments/architect ure: The Eiffel Tower and l'Arc de Triomphe, Le Sacré-Coeur and la Statue de la Liberté. English: the coordinating conjunction 'or'. English: commands. Significant people: Gustav Eiffel

		"number", used in both French and English. Of Latin origin			Recite a rhyme: Monsieur Pouce from memory. Listen to a story: Bonne nuit!.		Jean Chalgrin Frédéric Auguste Bartholdi
Bleu 4	Bleu 6 Blanc 4	Adverbial À Paris		An adverb	Memorising vocabulary. When memorising new	les Bouquinistes le Canal Saint-Martin	Geography: photographs of
	Rouge 1/Rouge 5 A Place adverbial	Adverb		A verb	words or sentences, try gradually removing the	la Seine l'Opéra	places.
	Blanc 1	aussi		Fronted adverbials. When an adverbial phrase is used as a	text and recalling it with the aid of images.	le Musée du Quai Branly le Centre Pompidou	History: Golden thread with power
	Nos 1-12 Bleu 6	Verb il y a		sentence opener, it must be followed by a comma (in both French and English).	Practise with a partner. Practising with a partner		(monarchy/kingdoms /parliament).
	Blanc 3/Blanc 5 Rouge 5	Numbers 11 onze, 12 douze		Intonation. It describes how we	can help you to remember new words.		English: fronted adverbials and the
	Verbs	Proper nouns		can use our voice to help convey meaning in a sentence,	Sing a song: Une poule sur		use of a comma.
	Bleu 6 Blanc 4 Rouge 1/rouge 5	les Bouquinistes le Canal Saint-Martin la Seine		and can highlight aspects of grammatical structure.	un mur. Recite a rhyme: Monsieur et Madame Pouce from		English: place adverbials.
	Tricolore 5/Tricolore 6 Adverbial phrases	l'Opéra le Musée du Quai Branly le Centre Pompidou		Using a comma. In written sentences a comma is used to separate words in a series, and	memory. Listen to a story: Qu'est- ce que tu préfères ?		English: capital letters for proper nouns.
		·		to represent intonation present in spoken language.			English: looking at the verb 'to be'.
Bleu 5	Rouge 5 Tricolore 6	Names of key buildings (proper nouns) around Belfast, Cardiff and Edinburgh	The circumflex accent	Prepositional phrases	Practise with a partner.		Geography:
	Preposition	Assemblée Nationale	This accent can appear over any vowel – a, e, i, o or u.	en Angleterre en Écosse	Practising with a partner can help you to		photographs of places.
	Troposition	la bibliothèque	The circumflex accent	en France	remember new words.		piacos.
		le Centre Titanic	appears in the word âge.	en Irlande du Nord			History: Golden
		le château	Historically, there used to be	au Pays de Galles	Develop an oral		thread with power
		le Gros Poisson	two vowels in this word. Double		description		(monarchy/kingdoms
		l'horloge	vowels have now usually	Talking about age. In English we	Use images and templates		/parliament).
		l'hôtel de ville	disappeared from	say How old are you? I am 7	to help you to develop a		
		le Parlement	French words, but the	years old. In French, this idea is	spoken description		English: capital letters
		le stade	circumflex accent can show us	expressed as What age do you			for proper nouns.
		la Statue de Thanksgiving	where they used to be.	have? I have 7 years. Tu as quel	Sing a song: Promenons-		
		le tramway		âge ? J'ai 7 ans.	nous dans les bois.		English: questions.
		la vieille ville	The circumflex accent appears		Recite a rhyme: Au		
		le zoo le pont	in the word château. The circumflex accent shows that there used to be a historical 's'	Translation. When we translate from one language to another, we translate ideas, not words.	printemps, petites feuilles from memory. Listen to a story: Bravo		English: a preposition/prepositional phrase.
		Question: Quel age as tu? And response	in this word, that has now fallen	we fransiere laces, flor words.	les amis!		nai prii asc.
		J'aians	silent and vanished from the orthography. The same	Prepositions with countires In French, we say J'habite en			English: place adverbial.
		Question: Tu habites où? And response J'habite	word in English has kept its consonant: castle.	Angleterre, en Écosse, en Irlande du Nord, but au Pays de Galles.			
		Prepositional phrases en Angleterre					
		en Écosse					
		en France					
		en Irlande du Nord					
51		au Pays de Galles		<u> </u>			<u> </u>
Bleu 6	Bleu 4	Verb	The phoneme [e] can be	Fronted adverbials	Intonation		Geography: know
	Blanc 4	Je suis	represented by the graphemes	When an adverbial phrase is	It describes how we can		famous
	Rouge 1/Rouge 5	Phraso	'é', 'er' and 'ez'. e.g. café,	used as a sentence opener, it	use our voice to help		landmarks/human
	A – place adverbial	Phrase en vacances	regarder, Regardez !	must be followed by a comma (in both French	convey meaning in a sentence, and can		features in London.
	II y a	The determiners le, la, l' and les	The acute accent é. This accent appears only over the letter 'e'. It changes the	and English). Place adverbial A,	highlight aspects of grammatical structure.		Geography: photographs of places.
	Blanc 1 Determiners	Proper Nouns (Landmarks in London)	pronunciation of the letter 'e'. In English words that have	II y a	Using a comma In written sentences, a		British values:
		la cathédrale	been borrowed from French,	The definite article	comma is used to		democracy – the

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	Bleu 3/Blanc 1		le pont	the acute accent can still be	In English, there is one: the. In	separate words in a series,		Palace of
	Conjunction ou		Big Ben	found, e.g. café	French, there are four: le, la, l'	and to represent		Westminster
	,		la grande roue		and les.	intonation present		
	Blanc 1/2		le Parlement		dia ios.	in spoken language.		English: looking at the
			le runemeni		The continue tion of	in spoken language.		
	Conjunction et				The conjunction et			verb 'to be'.
						Recalling vocabulary by		
	Bleu 4					identifying images		English: determiners –
	Blanc 3/Blanc 5					, , ,		the definite article.
	Rouge 5					Developing listening and		me demine amere.
								Fig. adjulant as assault and health assault
	Verbs					reading comprehension		English: capital letters
						skills		for proper nouns.
	Blanc 1							
	Rouge 5					Reading aloud by listening		English: fronted
	Tricolore 1/Tricolore 3					to a model, and focusing		adverbials and the
	Definite articles					on pronunciation and		use of a comma.
	Delimite driicles							use of a comma.
						intonation		
								English: the co-
						Memorising vocabulary.		ordinating
						When memorising new		conjunction 'and'.
								Conjunction and .
						words or sentences, try		6
						gradually removing the		Significant people:
						text and recalling it with		Julia
						the aid of images.		Barfield and David
								Marks (London Eye)
						Concilional Transfer and Concilion		MUINS (LUTIOUTIESE)
						Spelling. Try to remember		
						spellings by hiding the		
						word, then trying to spell		
						or write it from memory.		
						or wine ir irom memory.		
						l		
						Engage in conversations.		
						Use familiar questions and		
						answers.		
						G. 16 17 6.161		
						D. de		
						Developing an oral		
						description. Use familiar		
						vocabulary and sentence		
						structures to give a spoken		
						description of a place.		
						Developing a written		
						description. Use familiar		
						vocabulary and		
						sentence structures to		
						produce a written		
						description of a place.		
						Sing a some Combana		
						Sing a song: Sur le pont		
						d'Avignon.		
						Recite a rhyme: La Tour		
						Eiffel a trois cents mètres		
						from memory.		
						Listen to a story: Le petit		
	<u> </u>					éléphant et les jours		
Blanc 1	Bleu 2&3		Revision of greetings and forms of address	Silent final consonant e.g. the	A determiner introduces a noun.	Sing a song: Il court, il		Geography: map
	C'est		Bonjour	's' in Paris.	A determiner can be a definite	court, le furet.		skills – map of
				J IIII GIIS.				
	C'est?		Au revoir		article such as le, la, l', les (the),	Recite a rhyme: Petit		Europe/London/Paris.
			monsieur / madame	The phoneme [y], grapheme	or an indefinite article such as un			
	Bleu 1		Nounours	'u' which	(a, an).	Listen to a story:		Geography: map
	Comment tu		les enfants	can be heard in furet and	1 ' '	Aujourd'hui, je suis		skills – locating
			155 STRIGHTS		A conjunction links two words or	, .0,0014 1101, jo 3013		countries in UK and
	t'appelles ?			Comment tu t'appelles ?	A conjunction links two words or			
	Je m'appelle		Revision of question and answer forms		phrases together. The			where their capitals
			Comment tu t'appelles ? Je m'appelle	The phoneme /ɔ̃/ & grapheme	conjunction ou can be used to			are.
	Bleu 1			'on'. The phoneme /ɔ̃/ is a	connect different			
	Classroom instructions		Revision of classroom	nasal vowel. The letters 'on'	possibilities.			English: commands.
	Cidssicotti itisituciions			riusui vowei. The letters fon	իրջուրյյլուբջ.			Lingiisi i. Commanas.
1	Í	İ	instructions	1	1	1	İ	

	Bleu 1, 2 & 4		Écoutez!	form a digraph, so the 'n'	Nouns are types of words that			English: determiners –
	Nos 1-12		Regardez!	should not be sounded out.	can name people, places or			the definite and
			Taisez-vous!		things.			indefinite articles.
	Bleu 6		Croisez les bras!	The phoneme [ɛ] & graphemes				
	Determiners		Asseyez-vous!	'in' & 'un'. The phoneme [ε] is a	A proper noun is the name of a			English: questions.
			Levez-vous!	nasal vowel. The letters 'un'	specific person, place or thing. In			
	Bleu 3/6 conjunctions		Asseyez-vous correctement!	form a digraph, so	both English and French, it starts			English: common
	Biod of a conjunctions		Levez le doigt!	the 'n' should not be sounded	with a capital letter.			nouns/proper nouns.
	Bleu 1, 2 &3		Levez le doigi :	out.	wiiii a capitarierier.			Tiodris/proper ricoris.
			Revision of numbers 1-12	001.	A proper pour is the name of a			English: the co
	Capital for proper		Revision of numbers 1-12		A proper noun is the name of a			English: the co-
	nouns				specific person, place or thing. In			ordinating .
			Qu'est-ce que c'est?		both English and French, it starts			conjunction 'or'.
	Bleu 1 & 2 Blanc 2		C'est unou un?		with a capital letter.			
	silent final consonant		C'est un					
	Bleu 1		Common nouns					
	[y]		un poussin					
			un lapin					
	Bleu 6		un renard					
	Rouge 5		un canard					
	Tricolore 1/Tricolore 3		un mouton					
	Definite articles		un poisson					
		1	un furet					
	Blanc 3		un perroquet					
1	Rouge 2	1	on ponogooi					
1	Tricolore 5							
	Indefinite articles							
Blanc 2	Bleu 1 & 2 Blanc 1	Taking	Common nouns	The final consonant in French	A conjunction can be used to	Sing a song: Mon Âne	Paris landmarks	Coography
bidric 2								Geography:
	silent final consonant	time for	un escargot	words is almost always silent.	link two words or phrases. It can	Recite a rhyme: Père Noël,	le Jardin du Luxembourg	understanding why
	1	well-	un âne	There are some exceptions to	link the final 2 nouns in a	es-tu là ? from memory	Le Jardin des Tuileries	Parisians have so
	Blanc 3	being:	un éléphant	this rule, such as ours, in which	sequence, and it can link the	Listen to a story: Le petit	Le Jardin des Champs-	many parks due to
	Colours	be	un ours	the final 's' is sounded out.	final 2 adjectives in a sequence –	éléphant et les quatre	Élysées	how they live in large
		active/			'et'.	saisons	Le Jardin du Palais-Royal	immeubles.
	Blanc 3	take	Adjectives	Liaison			Les Jardins du Trocadéro	
	Conjunction – et	notice.	bleu	When a word ending in a	Syntax is the order in which			Geography: to know
			rouge	vowel sound is followed by a	words and phrases are put			capital cities of the
	Blanc 3/Blanc 4		vert	word beginning with a vowel	together to make a meaningful			countries in the UK
	Rouge 2/Rouge 3		jaune	sound, a final consonant that is	sentence.			and France.
	Tricolore 2/Tricolore 5		,	usually silent can be sounded				
	Adjectival		le Jardin du Luxembourg	out, e.g. C'est un éléphant.	An adjective describes a noun.			Geography: using
	agreement		Le Jardin des Tuileries	301, 0.g. 2 301 311 318p.1.a	/ dajeee deteee diree			Youtube to learn
	agreemen		Le Jardin des Champs-Élysées		In English, the adjective usually			about what Paris
			Le Jardin du Palais-Royal		precedes the noun it is			looks like.
			Les Jardins du Trocadéro		describing; in French the			IOOKS IIKO.
			Les Jarairis du Mocadero		adjective usually follows the			PSHE: How the French
			Out act as quilly a dama la jardin?					
			Qu'est-ce qu'il y a dans le jardin?		noun it is describing.			look after their well-
			C'est quelle couleur?					being e.g. long lunch
								break, time to
			Tout le monde!					connect with nature.
								English: capital letters
								for proper nouns.
								English: questions.
								English: adjectives.
								English: commas in a
								list.
								1151.
								English, the
1								English: the co-
1		1						ordinating
1								conjunction 'and'.
								Significant people:

				Marie de Medicis

Blanc 3	Blanc 2	Etymolo	Feminine Nouns	In English, the grapheme 'oi' is	A conjunction can be used to	Using a speaking frame	Paris landmarks	Geography: using
	Colours	gý	une abeille	pronounced JI as in oil, boil	link together two nouns or two	can help to create	le Bois de Boulogne	Youtube to learn
		37	une araignée	·	adjectives – 'et'.	sentences with accurate	le Bois de Vincennes	about what Paris
	Bleu 6/ Blanc 2		une coccinelle	and soil. In French, it is	adjoonvos or:	syntax.	le Parc Montsouris	looks like.
			une souris	pronounced [w], as in poisson,	A cognate is a word in one	Syriida.	le Parc Monceau	IOOKS like.
	Conjunction – et			bois, trois and étoile.				
			une baleine	Solo, Holo aria orono.	language that is related in origin	Using a writing frame can	le Parc de la Villette	English: Etymology -
	Blanc 5		une étoile de mer		to a word in another language.	help to create sentences		Latin roots
	Rouge 1/Rouge 5		une méduse			with accurate spelling,		
	Tricolore 2/Tricolore		une pieuvre		In French, nouns are divided into	syntax and punctuation.		English: questions.
	4/Tricolore 6		'		2 categories: masculine and	'		
	Pronoun		Adjectives		feminine. In French, all nouns	Sing a song: J'aime la		English: adjectives.
	110110011		blanc		have a gender. English nouns	galette.		English. adjectives.
	Diam A/Diam /							For edialace allaharmasina and
	Bleu 4/Bleu 6		gris		do not have a gender.	Recite a rhyme: Le jardin		English: determiners.
	Blanc 5		noir			from memory.		
	Rouge 5		orange		Agreement of determiner with	Listen to a story: Dans la		English: verbs.
	Verbs		rose		noun in French, the determiner	cour de l'école		
					must match the gender of the			English: pronouns.
	Blanc 2/Blanc 4		ia vaia		noun that it introduces. The			
	-		je vois		indefinite article is un with			English: the co-
	Rouge 2/Rouge 3		Que vois-tu ?					
	Tricolore 2/Tricolore 5				masculine nouns, and une with			ordinating
	Adjectival		le Bois de Boulogne		feminine.			conjunction 'and'.
	agreement		le Bois de Vincennes					
			le Parc Montsouris		A verb expresses an action or a			English: common and
	Blanc 1				state of being. It describes what			proper nouns.
	Rouge 2		le Parc Monceau		is happening. It is sometimes			1, 1,11
	Tricolore 5		le Parc de la Villette		called a "doing word" because			
	Indefinite articles				it can name an action that			
	indefinite articles							
					someone does.			
	Blanc 5							
	Tricolore 2/Tricolore				A pronoun can replace a noun.			
	3/Tricolore 4/Tricolore				English subject pronouns include			
	6				I, you, he, she, it, we and they.			
	Subject				The French pronoun je is the			
	Subject							
					equivalent of the English			
					pronoun I.			
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Blanc 4	Rouge 4	Adverbial phrases of place	A homophone is a word that	Sing a song: Une souris	Paris Landmarks	Geography: using
bluric 4		dans la mer	sounds exactly the same as	verte.	la Place du Tertre	Geography: using Youtube to learn
	Compound sentence					
		dans les bois	another word, when the words	Recite a rhyme: Monsieur	la Place de la Bastille	about what Paris
	Bleu 4/Bleu 6		are pronounced.	l'escargot from memory.	la Place de la Concorde	looks like.
	Blanc 4	Paris Landmarks		Listen to a story: le petit	la Place d'Italie	
	Rouge 1/Rouge 5	la Place du Tertre	All nouns in French have a	éléphant et les contraires	la Place Vendôme	Geography:
	Adverb of time/place	la Place de la Bastille	grammatical gender, masculine			photographs of
		la Place de la Concorde	or feminine. When an adjective			places.
	Blanc 2/Blanc 3	la Place d'Italie	describes a noun, the adjective			
	Rouge 2/Rouge 3	la Place Vendôme	must agree with the gender of			English: homophones
	Tricolore 2/Tricolore 5		the noun.			
	Adjectival		ine neem			English: place and
	agreement		When an adjective describes a			time adverbials.
	agreemen		feminine noun, it must agree by			little daverbidis.
	Ble∪ 4					Frantisla, statisla ativas
			adding an 'e', unless it already			English: adjectives.
	Blanc 4		ends in an 'e'.			
	Rouge 1/rouge 5					English: questions.
	Tricolore 5/Tricolore 6		A question word is a function			
	Adverbial phrases		word used to ask a question,			English: fronted
			such as what, when, where,			adverbials and the
			who, why and how.			use of a comma.
			A question can be recognised if			English: co-ordinating
			a question word is used, and also			conjunctions.
			by rising intonation.			
			Synamy unonanon.			English: Proper nouns
			A question can be recognised if			needing a capital
			a question word is used, and also			letter.
			by the question mark at the end.			lener.
			by the question mark at the end.			Franciska a a rear a cura d
						English: compound
			An adverb gives information			sentences.
			about the verb, such as when,			
			where or how the action is taking			Significant people:
			place. An adverb of place			Olympe de Gouges
			identifies where the action is			Marie Antoinette
			taking place.			Joan of Arc
			An adverb, or adverbial phrase,			
			that starts a sentence, is known			
			as a fronted adverbial. In writing,			
			a fronted adverbial is followed			
			by a comma.			
			by a continu.			
			A conjugation can be used to			
			A conjunction can be used to			
			link the last 2 nouns in a			
			sequence, or the last 2			
			adjectives in a sequence. A			
			conjunction can also link 2			
			sentences, in order to create a			
I			compound sentence.			

Blanc 5	Rouge 2/Rouge 4		Où est ?	A noun can be replaced by a	Sing a song: La poule	Geography: map
	Elision		Il est / Elle est	pronoun: masculine singular	grise.	skills – map of Europe.
				nouns by il, and feminine	Recite a rhyme: Un petit	
	Blanc 3		Quel est ton animal préféré ?	singular nouns by elle. The	lapin from memory	Geography: to know
				singular noons by elle. The		
	Rouge 1/Rouge 5		Mon animal préféré, c'est	plural forms are ils and elles.	Listen to a story: Le chien	capital cities of the
	Tricolore 2/Tricolore		Tu aimes?		avec une maison sur la	countries in the UK.
	4/Tricolore 6		j'aime	A verb can describe an action or	tête	
	Pronoun		je n'aime pas	a state of being. The French verb		Paris Landmarks
			1	est means is. The plural form,		L'Île de la Cité
	Bleu 4/Bleu 6		Tu aimes quels animaux ?	sont, means are.		L'Île Saint-Louis
				soni, means are.		
	Blanc 3		Il y a combien de?			La Conciergerie
	Rouge 5			A French noun generally adds		Le Palais de Justice
	Verbs		Subject pronouns	an 's' in the plural. The		La Sainte-Chapelle
			II / elle	determiner must match the		
				plural form of the noun, e.g. les		RE: link with stained
	Rouge 2		Plural indefinite article	furets, les chats.		glass windows found
	Tricolore 4			101013, 103 011013.		
			des	1		in churches (Is God
	Negative adverb			A negative adverb is used to		holy or loving unit) –
			Negative adverb	change a positive statement into		Sainte-Chapelle
	Blanc 3		nepas	a negative statement. In English,		
	Tricolore 2/Tricolore			the adverb not is used. In French,		Spirituality: awareness
	3/Tricolore 4/Tricolore		Adverbial pronoun	the adverb nepas is wrapped		awe and wonder at
	4		en	around the verb, e.g. j'aime / je		the beauty of the art
	Culata at		G11			
	Subject			n'aime pas.		work; reflect on why
			Paris Landmarks			this was created; put
			L'Île de la Cité	A negative adverb is used to		into action – design
			L'Île Saint-Louis	change a positive statement into		their own stained
			La Conciergerie	a negative statement. In English,		glass window which
			Le Palais de Justice	the adverb not is used. In		depicts the glory of
			La Sainte-Chapelle	French, the adverb nepas is		God.
				wrapped around the verb, e.g.		
				j'aime / je n'aime pas.		Geography: using
						Youtube to learn
				A numeral can be a determiner,		about what Paris
				e.g. deux coccinelles, trois chats.		looks like.
				Combien de		Geography:
						photographs of
				The pronoun en can replace de		places.
				+ noun, e.g. Il y a combien de		piacos.
						F. P.L.
				méduses? Il y en a 5. It can be		English: pronouns.
				omitted in English, but not in		
				French.		English: the verb 'to
						be'.
				Elision is the omission of a sound		
						English: determiners
				or syllable when speaking.		
						(including numbers).
				Elision is the omission of a sound		
				or syllable when speaking.		English: questions.
						, ,
						English: possessive
						adjective.
DI · · · ·	Triba a Lance A	FL .	Navas	A management of the first of th	Cian many series	
Blanc 6	Tricolore 4	Etymolo	Nouns	A possessive adjective shows	Sing a song: Le fermier	English: Etymology -
	Possessive adjective	gy	un arbre	who owns or possesses the	dans son pré.	Latin roots
			un banc	following noun.	Recite a rhyme: Les	
			un parasol	_	pompiers from memory	English: determiners
			une piscine	In French, possessive adjectives	Listen to a story: Le jeune	(including indefinite
			une table	must agree with the noun by	loup qui n'avait pas de	articles).
			une terrasse	gender and number: my = mon,	nom	
			une pelouse	ma, mes; your = ton, ta, tes.		English: questions.
			des chaises			
			des fleurs	The indefinite articles un, une		English: possessive
			un appartement	and des must change to de		adjective.
						aajechve.
			une maison	when they follow a negative		
			une chambre	adverb. This applies to all nouns,		

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Rouge 1 Nouge 1 Interpress									
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Bough Boug									
Rangel Rouges Time phrases Tim									
Mough Couple water level									
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stans. Millors 5 Sought Affectables 4/fillocates 6 from a graphsmore blank manual and a proposed and any state string statements and per statement		Complex sentences		Quelle heure est-il ?			Recite a rhyme: Am,		
Procure of Procure of				Il est		phrase of the clock.			countries in the UK.
Register of Company Process of Process o				une heure	j ,	An abbreviation is a shortened	Listen to a story: Compter		
Afficiency of source of the place of the pla				deux heures			avec un monstre		
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Side of the control o				· ·	the end of a word.	necessary, e.g. 2 neures.			time.
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A clause is a group of words that on internal sentence, or port of a						between the verb and pronoun,			
Advertion time quant and minute Actives of time quant and properties of the properti		Adverb of time/place				e.g. Quelle heure est-il ?			
Adverb of filme quand Adverb of filme quand Numbers Nu									
Adveto of lime quand Numbers N						A -1			1
Activate of time quoted Numbers Incidence quickness Incidence quickness Quotome quinne Settle Quotome quinne Settle Quotome quinne Settle Glassept A subordinative order pendent clouse, cannot stand alone and a incomplete by itself. A subordinative order pendent clouse, cannot stand alone and a incomplete by itself. A subordinative order pendent clouse, cannot stand alone and a incomplete by itself. A complex sunfance is made up of one clouse. A complex sunfance is made up of one clouse. A complex sunfance is made up of one clouse. Cognotes are words in fwo languages Intral lock or sound similar, and have fire point meaning. Folds friends are words in fwo languages Intral lock or sound similar, and have fire pendence in meaning. Folds friends are words in fwo languages Intral lock or sound similar, and have fire pendence in meaning. There is a lideon in the phrase cord in two languages Intral lock or sound similar, and not one the pendence order in the phrase cord in two languages Intral lock or sound similar, and have fire some meaning. There is a lideon in the phrase cord in the phrase cord in the phrase cord in the phrase cord in the phrase cord in the phrase cord in the phrase cord in the phrase cord in the phrase cord in the phrase cord in the cord in the phrase cord in the c				minuii					ent.
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Nouns une banque une gare une mairie une piscine une poste An adjective that does not end in 'e' must add one, e.g. petite, grande. This means that the pronunciation changes. An ordinal number tells the position of something in a list, State-owned railway company. State-owned railway company. Geography: zones/longite latitude lines The time in N 2 hours ahed								SNICE is Franco's national	capital cities for key
une banque une gare une mairie une piscine une poste An adjective that does not end in 'e' must add one, e.g. petite, grande. This means that the pronunciation changes. An ordinal number tells the un arrondissement An ordinal number tells the position of something in a list, An ordinal number tells the position of something in a list,				Nouns		orango, roso.		l .	
une gare une mairie une piscine une poste An ordinal number tells the un arrondissement une gare une mairie service une poste in 'e' must add one, e.g. petite, grande. This means that the pronunciation changes. An ordinal number tells the position of something in a list, 2 hours ahea									countries around the
une gare une mairie une piscine une poste An ordinal number tells the un arrondissement une gare une mairie une piscine une poste in 'e' must add one, e.g. petite, grande. This means that the pronunciation changes. An ordinal number tells the position of something in a list, 2 hours ahea				i i		An adjective that does not end		company.	world.
une mairie grande. This means that the une piscine pronunciation changes. An ordinal number tells the un arrondissement grande. This means that the pronunciation changes. An ordinal number tells the position of something in a list, 2 hours ahead				une gare					
une piscine une poste pronunciation changes. An ordinal number tells the un arrondissement position of something in a list, zones/longitu latitude lines The time in Manages. 2 ones/longitu latitude lines The time in Manages. 2 ones/longitu latitude lines The time in Manages. 2 ones/longitu latitude lines The time in Manages. 2 ones/longitu									Geography: time
une poste An ordinal number tells the un arrondissement un arrondissement un arrondissement un arrondissement un arrondissement latitude lines The time in M position of something in a list, 2 hours ahea									
An ordinal number tells the un arrondissement An ordinal number tells the position of something in a list,				· ·		pronunciation changes.			zones/longitude and
An ordinal number tells the un arrondissement An ordinal number tells the position of something in a list,				une poste					latitude lines on map.
un arrondissement position of something in a list, 2 hours ahea				· '		An ordinal number tells the			The time in Moscou is
such as 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th.				un arronaissement					
						such as 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th.			Paris.
Ordinal numbers may be written Geography:						Ordinal numbers may be written			Geography: map of
in English with numerals and Europe.									curope.
letter suffixes: 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th,						letter suffixes: 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th,			

				5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th.			Art: Looking at Claude Monet's St Lazare station.
				A cardinal number represents			Lazare station.
				quantity; it tells us how many,			Maths: ordinal and
				e.g. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.			cardinal numbers.
				In French, the first ordinal number is le premier or la première. We			English: adjectives.
				use le premier with a masculine			Significant people:
				noun, and la première with a			Claude Monet
				feminine noun			
Rouge 4	Blanc 5		Numbers	Elision is the omission of a sound	Sing a song: Quand trois	In Paris, the last 2 digits of	English: simple and
	Rouge 2		Quarante	or syllable when speaking. In	poules vont aux champs	the postcode show the	complex sentences.
	Elision			writing, an apostrophe is used to	Recite a rhyme: Crêpes à	number of the	
	,		Nouns	show that there is a missing letter.	la vanille	arrondissement; the first 2	English: complex
	Rouge 1		une bibliothèque une école une	(e.g. pas d'école).	Listen to a story: P'tit	digits show the region of	sentences – a
	Complex sentences		église	Compley contance	Boule et Bill - La Partie de	France, which for Paris is 75. The post code for the 15th	main/independent and a
	Blanc 4		une patinoire une	Complex sentence A complex sentence is formed	crêpes	arrondissement is 75015,	subordinate/depend
	Compound		piscine	when we join 2 clauses with a	Learn new vocabulary by	G.701101311573010,	ent clause.
	sentences		le deuxième	connective: a main (or	• saying words 10 times	In London, the first part of	
			arrondissement	'independent') clause, and a	under breath	the postcode is made up of	English: subordinating
	Rouge 3/Rouge 6			subordinate (or 'dependent')	learn spellings by look-	a compass point (N, S, E, W)	conjunction.
	Arrondissement		Writing a letter	clause.	cover-write-check	plus a number starting from	
			Chère amie		do high-speed testing	1. The post code for 10	English: compound
			Cher ami	Subordinating conjunction	with a partner.	Downing Street is SW1A	sentences and co-
			c'est bien!	A subordinating conjunction		2AA.	ordinating
			c'est super! c'est très intéressant!	(e.g. when, if, because, since,			conjunctions.
			malheureusement	although) introduces a subordinate clause.			Significant people:
			écris-moi pour me le dire	subordinate clause.			Jean-Frédéric Possoz
			pour les touristes	A compound sentence is formed			(1st person to decide
			l'	when we join two main clauses			to number areas in
				with a connective. In a			Paris in a circular
				compound sentence the clauses			fashion).
				are linked by a coordinating			
				conjunction (and, but, so, or).			
				Co-ordinating conjunction			
				A co-ordinating conjunction			
				(and, but, so, or) links two words			
				or phrases together as an equal			
				pair.			
				Formation of ordinal numbers			
				Ordinal numbers are usually			
				formed by adding the suffix – ième to the cardinal number.			
				isme to me carallia nomber.			
				Letter salutations			
				In English, the usual letter			
				salutation is 'Dear'. In French, it is			
				Cher to a male recipient, and			
Douge 5	Plau F	Vn o : .in =:	Days of the week	Chère to a female recipient.	Sing groups, Alarratta		Coography
Rouge 5	Tricolore 6	Knowing that in	Days of the week les jours de la semaine	Preposition A preposition tells us when or	Sing a song: Alouette. Recite a rhyme: Frappe,		Geography - Knowledge about
	Preposition	different	lundi	where something is, e.g. at 3	frappe frappe.		the world: Sydney
	1.10003111011	places	mardi	o'clock she is going to the	Listen to a story: Mimi		Sydney is a city in
	Blanc 3/Blanc 5	across	mercredi	library.	Cracra fait le chef		southeast Australia,
	Rouge 1	the	jeudi		d'orchestre		located in the state
	Tricolore 2/Tricolore	world, it	vendredi	Preposition à			of New South Wales,
	4/Tricolore 6	is a	samedi	The preposition à is used before	Etymology – days of the		on the shores of the
	Pronoun	different	dimanche	the names of towns and cities,	week		Tasman Sea. With a
		time.					population of

Bleu 4/Bleu 6	This	Number		e.g. j'habite à Paris, je vais à	The Romans named the	4,840,600, Sydney is
	needs to			Londres.	days after the planets. The	the most populous
Rouge 5	be				Latin dies means 'day';	city in Australia,
_	account	Time		Preposition à	dies Lunae means 'day of	ahead of Melbourne
	ed for if	à quelle		The preposition à can be used	the Moon'. The letters di in	and Brisbane.
	working	heure?		with all forms of the definite	the French words are a	
	and you	à une heure		article, e.g. je vais à la piscine, je	vestige of the Latin	Geography: time
	need to			vais à l'hôpital. If the definite	word. The English word	zones/longitude and
<u> </u>	change	Question and answer		article is le, the preposition	'day' does not derive from	latitude lines on ma
	your	Où vas-tu ?		combines with it to form a new	the Latin dies – this	World clocks – Paris
	watch if	Je vais à la		word – au, e.g., je vais au café.	is a false cognate.	Sydney. The time in
	you visit	Je vais a la		word – du, e.g., je vais du care.	is a raise cognate.	Sydney is 10 hours
	another	Je vais à l'		Pronoun		ahead of the time in
		Je vais a i				Paris.
	country.			A pronoun can replace a noun.		rans.
Definite articles				It can represent a person, place		- "
	Etymolo			or thing. We usually use a		English – etymology
	gy			pronoun when we already know		
				which noun it is referring to.		English: preposition.
				The French pronoun je is the		English: definite
				equivalent of the English		article.
				pronoun I.		
						English: pronoun.
				Verb		
				A verb expresses an action or a		English: verb.
				state of being. It describes what		
				is happening. It is sometimes		English: time and
				called a "doing word" because		place adverbials.
				it can name an action that		·
				someone does.		English: definite
						articles.
				Adverb of time or place		
				An adverb of time answers the		English: proper nour
				question "When?" An adverb of		need capital letters
				place answers the question		nood capital lottors
				"Where?" An adverb can tell us		
				when or where the action is		
				taking place, e.g. Je vais à la		
				patinoire à cinq heures. An		
				adverbial phrase often consists		
				of a preposition and a noun, or		
				noun phrase.		
				The definite article		
				The definite article is used with		
				the names of countries		
				(l'Angleterre, le		
				Pays de Galles, la France) and		
				with the names of monuments		
				(l'Île de la Cité, le Louvre, la Tour		
				Eiffel).		
				The definite article		
				The definite article can also be		
				used with the names of buildings		
				and places in a town: l'hôpital,		
				la banque, le parc.		
I				Days of the week		
			1	1	Ī	
				In English, the days of the week		
				In English, the days of the week are considered proper nouns,		
				are considered proper nouns,		

	T	1	1		T	I		T 1
					with a capital letter, unless they are the first word in a sentence.			
					die me ilisi word in a semence.			
Rouge 6	Rouge 3/Rouge 4 Arrondissement Tricolore 3 The infinitive		Verbs (activities) faire du skate jouer au football faire du vélo jouer au tennis		Infinitive The infinitive is the basic, unconjugated form of a verb, sometimes called the name of the verb. It is the form of the verb	Sing a song: Savez-vous planter les choux Recite a rhyme: Petits pouces. Listen to a story: Chat	Paris monuments Ia Fontaine Saint-Michel Ie Jardin des Plantes Ie Musée national du Moyen Âge	Art – links to famous sculptors – Rodin and painters – Monet and Manet.
	Tricolore 3 Conjugated verbs		faire un pique-nique nager emprunter un livre patiner		used as the head word in a dictionary. A conjugated verb	ch'est Paris!	le Panthéon la Sorbonne Un immeuble	English: the infinitive form of the verb and the conjugated form of the verb.
	Tricolore 3/Tricolore 6 The infinitive		faire des courses boire une lemonade voir un film voir une pièce		A conjugated verb is a verb that has been changed to communicate an idea such as the person or tense.		Un immeuble is a multi- storey building, often a block of flats.	English: subordinate clauses.
			Paris arrondissements le 7ème arrondissement le 8ème arrondissement le 16ème arrondissement the 7th arrondissement the 8th arrondissement the 16th arrondissement		Clause of purpose A clause of purpose can show why somebody does something. It answers the questions Why? or What for? It is always a subordinate clause.		la Statue de la Liberté The statue on the Île aux Cygnes in Paris is a miniature of her bigger sister in New York, USA. la Gare Saint-Lazare Paris Saint-Lazare is a large railway station in Paris.	Significant people: Rodin Manet Marie Curie (enshrined at the Pantheon) Josephine Baker Simone Veil
							La Place de l'Étoile is a large road junction, the meeting point of twelve straight avenues.	
							Charles de Gaulle was a former president of France.	
							Le Musée National du Moyen Âge houses a variety of important medieval artefacts, including the tapestries La Dame à la Licorne.	
							La Sorbonne is the University of Paris.	
							The Musée Rodin dedicated to the works of the sculptor Rodin. les Champs-Élysées The Avenue des Champs-Élysées is a large boulevard.	
							A boulevard is a type of large road, usually running through a city.	
Tricolore	Bleu 6 Blanc 1 Rouge 5 Tricolore 3 Definite articles	Dates are written in different ways around	Greeting Salut! Asking how someone is Ça va? Comment ça va? Comment vas-tu?	The circumflex accent The circumflex accent is used over any vowel to show that a historical letter has disappeared from the spelling of the word, e.g. the 's' from August → août.	Informal speech There is a difference between vocabulary typical of informal and formal speech, e.g. Salut, ça va and et toi? are informal. Question tag	Rhymes or poems to aid memorisation e.g. 30 days hath September. Sing a song: Dansons la capucine. Recite a rhyme: Je cache	The numerical date format In the UK, France and the rest of Europe, the numerical date format is DD.MM.YY or DD.MM.YYYY	Link to maths: months of the year. The months of the year are not all the same length. Most months have 31 days: January, March, May,
		the world e.g.	Ça va, et toi? Ça va, Oui, ça va,	The cedilla (ç) The cedilla is a hook or tail that is placed underneath the letter	Et toi? is a question tag that can ask the same question that has just been asked, or can ask a question based on a statement.	mes yeux. Listen to a story: Ça	Writing the date on the board If the day of the week is not	July, August, October, December. Some have 30 days: April, June,

		is		'c' to show that it is	There is no simple equivalent in		included, the date begins	September,
		different	Months of the year	pronounced like an 's' rather	English.		with the definite article. A	November.
		to	janvier	than a 'k' (e.g. façade). It is	2.19.311.		capital letter is used at the	February has 28 days,
		Europe.	février	used before the vowel letters	Capital letters and months of the		start of the phrase. No	but 29 in a leap year.
		20.000.	mars	'a', 'o' and 'u' if the 'c' needs	vear		commas are used in French	20127 III a loap year.
			avril	to remain soft.	The months of the year begin		dates. If the day of the	English:
			mai		with a capital letter in English, as		week is included, it is the first	informal/formal tone.
			juin		they are proper nouns. In French,		word in the phrase, and it	in on har rental
			juillet		the months are common nouns;		replaces the definite article.	English: proper nouns
			août		they do not begin with a capital		A	need capital letters.
			septembre		letter, unless they are the first		capital letter is used at the	noca capital terrors.
			octobre		word in the sentence.		start of the phrase.	English: upper and
			novembre				Francisco Principo	lowercase.
			décembre		Terminology of upper and lower			
					case			Maths: ordinal and
					The terms upper case and lower			cardinal numbers.
					case originate from the early			
					days of the printing press, when			
					the letter blocks were stored in			
					cases.			
					Ordinal and cardinal numbers in the date			
					In English, ordinal numbers are			
					always used when saying the			
					date. In French, cardinal			
					numbers are used when saying			
					the date, with the exception of			
					the first day of the month: le			
					premier février.			
					Letter suffixes in the written date			
					In English, ordinal numbers with			
					letter suffixes are used when			
					writing the date by hand, but			
					letter suffixes are not used when			
					word processing, or using a			
					keyboard to type. In French,			
					cardinal numbers are used when			
					writing the date by hand, and			
					also when word processing, or			
					using a keyboard to type, with			
					the exception of the first day of			
					the month: le 1er mai, le 2 mai.			
Tricolore	Tricolore 2	People	Festivals		Position of the adjective	Sing a song: Douce nuit.	Knowledge about French –	English: adjectives.
2	Noun/adjective order	celebrat	la fête de Saint Nicolas / la Saint-Nicolas		In French, most adjectives follow	Recite a rhyme: Petit	the alphabet	
		е	la veille de Noêl		the noun, including adjectives of	oiseau d'or et d'argent.	The French alphabet and	English: pronouns.
1	Blanc 2/ Blanc 3	Chrstma	le jour de Noêl		colour. Some adjectives, such as	Listen to a story: Saint	the English alphabet are	
	/Blanc 4	s in			petit and grand, precede the	Nicolas	identical in appearance, &	English:
	Rouge 2/Rouge 3	different	Questions and answers		noun.		have 26 letters.	informal/formal tone.
	Tricolore 5	ways/on	Tu peux épeler ton nom?					
	Adjectival	different	Tu es de quelle nationalité?		Nationality		Knowledge about France	English: nouns –
	agreement	days	Je suis français(e)		Words that describe nationality		The date of la Fête de Saint	singular and plural.
1		around	britannique		are adjectives, e.g. je suis		Nicolas is 6th December.	
	Blanc 3/Blanc 5	the	anglais(e)		britannique.		The date of la Veille de Noël	,
	Rouge 1/Rouge 5	world.	écossais(e)				is 24 th December.	skills.
	Tricolore 4/Tricolore 6		gallois(e)		The subject pronoun on		The date of le Jour de Noël	
	Pronoun		On parle quelles langues au Royaume-Uni?		On is an impersonal pronoun;		is 25th December.	RE: Special days
1			On parle l'anglais, le gallois, le gaélique		when French uses on, English			around Christmas.
	Blanc 3/Blanc 5		écossaise et le cornique		sometimes uses the passive			
1	Tricolore 3/Tricolore		Est-ce que tu parles d'autres langues?		voice of the verb.			
	4/Tricolore 6		Avec qui ?					
	Subject		Quelle est ton adresse?		Formal and informal language			
			À bientôt!		In a formal situation, we use s'il			
		1				1		

			D I II I		I	1	
			Dans la salle de classe	vous plaît, when speaking to one			
			un cahier	or more people. It is also used			
			un crayon	informally when speaking to			
			un dictionnaire	more than one person. In an			
			un feutre	informal situation, s'il te plait is			
			un pinceau	used, speaking to one person.			
			un stylo	osea, speaking to one person:			
				Discord in a conse			
			une trousse	Plural nouns			
			une gomme	Regular plurals add 's'. Nouns			
			une règle	that end in –eau in the singular			
			des ciseaux	form their plural by adding 'x',			
			Tu peux me donner xx, s'il te plait?	e.g. un gâteau → des gâteaux.			
			voilà!				
			merci	Plural nouns and adjectives			
			je t'en prie	In French, an adjective agrees			
			Je i eli pile				
				with a noun by gender and by			
				number. A feminine adjective			
				usually adds 'e', unless it already			
				ends in 'e'. A plural adjective			
				usually adds 's', unless it already			
1				ends in 's'.			
1							
				Invariable adjectives			
				Some colour adjectives are			
				derived from nouns, such as			
				animals, flowers, fruits, gems, and			
				metals, and are usually			
				invariable, e.g. orange. An			
				invariable adjective does not			
				show any agreement with the			
				noun it is qualifying. Some colour			
				adjectives, derived from nouns,			
				behave as variable adjectives,			
				e.g. rose.			
				Dictionary skills			
				A bilingual dictionary contains			
				equivalent words in 2 languages.			
				Headwords are usually shown in			
				colour, in French in one half of			
				the dictionary and in English in			
				the other, listed in alphabetical			
				order. Each entry in a dictionary			
				begins with a headword. Written			
1				information is almost always			
				stored in alphabetical order in			
		1		 reference material.		<u> </u>	
Tricolore	Rouge 6	People	Festivals	Infinitive	Sing a song: Gugusse	Un goûter is a light snack	English: the infinitive
3	The infinitive	celebrat	le Jour de l'An	The infinitive is the basic form of	Recite a rhyme: J'enroule,	usually eaten in the	form of the verb and
	_	e	le Jour des Rois	the verb. In French, an infinitive is	j'enroule	afternoon, or eaten by	the conjugated form
1	Rouge 6	Chrstma		recognisable by its ending: -er, -	Listen to a story: Lucie	school children at morning	of the verb.
	Conjugated verbs	s in	Travelling to school	re or -ir.	aime les histories.	break time.	O. 1110 VOID.
	Conjugated verbs	different	Travelling to school	15 OI = . 	Girrie ies riistories.	DIEUK IIIIIE.	DE Fostivals Navy
1	DI		Tu viens comment à l'école?	Carrier and a state of the	Hara Faradati a constati	The shade of the transfer to the transfer to	RE: Festivals – New
	Bleu 6	ways/on	Je viens	Conjugated verb	Use English prompts in a	The date of le Jour de l'An is	year and Epiphany
1	Blanc 1	different	à vélo	A conjugated verb has been	speaking frame to help	1 st January.	
1	Rouge 5	days	à pied	altered from its basic form	me recall French phrases,	The date of le Jour des Rois	
	Tricolore 1	around	à trottinette	(infinitive), to communicate an	and to hold a	is 6th January.	
	Definite articles	the	en taxi	idea such as the person or tense.	conversation,		
1		world.	en autobus	To conjugate a regular verb, we			
1	Rouge 6	1.5110.	en voiture	take the ending off the infinitive			
	Tricolore 6		Tu arrives à l'école à quelle heure?	(stem) and add the ending that			
	The infinitive		J'arrive	matches the subject (eg			
				pronoun).			
	Blanc 3/Blanc 5		School routine				
			Tu prends le petit déjeuner à quelle heure?	 Irregular verbs			

							
	Tricolore 2/Tricolore	Je prends le petit déjeuner		Irregular verbs do not follow the			
	4/Tricolore 6	Les cours commencent à quelle heure?		same rules of conjugation as			
	Subject	la récréation		regular verbs.			
		Le déjeuner, c'est à quelle heure?		Togorar vores.			
				The definite article			
		L'école finit à quelle heure ?					
				In English, the definite article is			
		At breaktime		'the'. In French, the definite			
		Qu'est-ce que tu fais pendant la récréation?		article has 4 possible forms: le, la,			
		je parle avec mes camarades		I', and les. The definite article is			
		je joue avec mes camarades		used with the names of school			
		je prends mon goûter		subjects.			
		je parle avec les profs					
		je vais à la bibliothèque					
		je vais aux toilettes					
		je joue au football					
		Moi aussi					
		77101 00001					
		Cultinate					
		Subjects					
		l'allemand					
		l'anglais					
		le dessin					
		l'éducation					
		physique					
		l'espagnol					
		le français					
		la géographie					
		l'histoire					
		l'informatique					
		les maths					
		la musique					
		les sciences					
		Quelle est ta matière préférée?					
		In French lessons					
		Dans la classe de français					
		Qu'est-ce que tu aimes faire dans la classe					
		de français?					
		,					
		parler français					
		chanter					
		lire des phrases					
		écrire des phrases					
		écouter des histoires					
		regarder des films					
		apprendre des comptines					
		en savoir plus sur Paris					
		lire des livres					
		jouer à des jeux					
		bricoler					
Tricolore	Bleu 3	le Poisson d'avril	The ligature œ	Possessive adjective	Sing a song: Pirouette	The date of le Poisson d'avril	Knowledge about
Tricolore 4		le Poisson d'avril	The ligature œ œ is a Latin alphabet	Possessive adjective A possessive adjective shows a	Sing a song: Pirouette Recite a rhyme:	The date of le Poisson d'avril is 1 April.	
Tricolore 4	Bleu 3 The ligature œ	le Poisson d'avril Présenter quelqu'un	œ is a Latin alphabet	A possessive adjective shows a	Recite a rhyme:	The date of le Poisson d'avril is 1 April.	the UK –
Tricolore 4	The ligature œ	le Poisson d'avril Présenter quelqu'un voici	œ is a Latin alphabet grapheme,	A possessive adjective shows a form of possession or ownership	Recite a rhyme: Haskawawa		the UK – animal health
Tricolore 4	The ligature œ Blanc 6	le Poisson d'avril Présenter quelqu'un voici mon père	œ is a Latin alphabet grapheme, a ligature of o and e. In	A possessive adjective shows a form of possession or ownership in relation to the noun it is	Recite a rhyme: Haskawawa Listen to a story: Le		the UK – animal health certificate.
Tricolore 4	The ligature œ	le Poisson d'avril Présenter quelqu'un voici mon père mon frère	œ is a Latin alphabet grapheme, a ligature of o and e. In medieval and early modern	A possessive adjective shows a form of possession or ownership in relation to the noun it is qualifying. In English, the most	Recite a rhyme: Haskawawa Listen to a story: Le voyage autour de ma		the UK – animal health certificate. You can enter or
Tricolore 4	The ligature œ Blanc 6 Possessive adjective	le Poisson d'avril Présenter quelqu'un voici mon père mon frère ma mère	œ is a Latin alphabet grapheme, a ligature of o and e. In medieval and early modern Latin, it was used to represent	A possessive adjective shows a form of possession or ownership in relation to the noun it is qualifying. In English, the most common possessive adjectives	Recite a rhyme: Haskawawa Listen to a story: Le		the UK – animal health certificate. You can enter or return to the UK with
Tricolore 4	The ligature œ Blanc 6 Possessive adjective Blanc 5	le Poisson d'avril Présenter quelqu'un voici mon père mon frère	œ is a Latin alphabet grapheme, a ligature of o and e. In medieval and early modern Latin, it was used to represent the Greek diphthong oi, a	A possessive adjective shows a form of possession or ownership in relation to the noun it is qualifying. In English, the most common possessive adjectives are my, your, his, her, our and	Recite a rhyme: Haskawawa Listen to a story: Le voyage autour de ma		the UK – animal health certificate. You can enter or return to the UK with your pet cat, dog or
Tricolore 4	The ligature œ Blanc 6 Possessive adjective Blanc 5	le Poisson d'avril Présenter quelqu'un voici mon père mon frère ma mère	œ is a Latin alphabet grapheme, a ligature of o and e. In medieval and early modern Latin, it was used to represent the Greek diphthong oi, a	A possessive adjective shows a form of possession or ownership in relation to the noun it is qualifying. In English, the most common possessive adjectives	Recite a rhyme: Haskawawa Listen to a story: Le voyage autour de ma		the UK – animal health certificate. You can enter or return to the UK with
Tricolore 4	The ligature œ Blanc 6 Possessive adjective Blanc 5 Rouge 2	le Poisson d'avril Présenter quelqu'un voici mon père mon frère ma mère ma sœur mes parents	œ is a Latin alphabet grapheme, a ligature of o and e. In medieval and early modern Latin, it was used to represent the Greek diphthong oi, a usage which continues in	A possessive adjective shows a form of possession or ownership in relation to the noun it is qualifying. In English, the most common possessive adjectives are my, your, his, her, our and	Recite a rhyme: Haskawawa Listen to a story: Le voyage autour de ma		the UK – animal health certificate. You can enter or return to the UK with your pet cat, dog or ferret if it has an
Tricolore 4	The ligature œ Blanc 6 Possessive adjective Blanc 5	le Poisson d'avril Présenter quelqu'un voici mon père mon frère ma mère ma sœur mes parents mes frères	œ is a Latin alphabet grapheme, a ligature of o and e. In medieval and early modern Latin, it was used to represent the Greek diphthong oi, a usage which continues in English and French	A possessive adjective shows a form of possession or ownership in relation to the noun it is qualifying. In English, the most common possessive adjectives are my, your, his, her, our and their.	Recite a rhyme: Haskawawa Listen to a story: Le voyage autour de ma		the UK – animal health certificate. You can enter or return to the UK with your pet cat, dog or ferret if it has an animal health
Tricolore 4	The ligature œ Blanc 6 Possessive adjective Blanc 5 Rouge 2 Negative adverb	le Poisson d'avril Présenter quelqu'un voici mon père mon frère ma mère ma sœur mes parents	œ is a Latin alphabet grapheme, a ligature of o and e. In medieval and early modern Latin, it was used to represent the Greek diphthong oi, a usage which continues in English and French The oe ligature is used in	A possessive adjective shows a form of possession or ownership in relation to the noun it is qualifying. In English, the most common possessive adjectives are my, your, his, her, our and their. Possessive adjectives in French	Recite a rhyme: Haskawawa Listen to a story: Le voyage autour de ma		the UK – animal health certificate. You can enter or return to the UK with your pet cat, dog or ferret if it has an animal health certificate, plus other
Tricolore 4	The ligature œ Blanc 6 Possessive adjective Blanc 5 Rouge 2 Negative adverb Blanc 3/Blanc 5	le Poisson d'avril Présenter quelqu'un voici mon père mon frère ma mère ma sœur mes parents mes frères mes sœurs	œ is a Latin alphabet grapheme, a ligature of o and e. In medieval and early modern Latin, it was used to represent the Greek diphthong oi, a usage which continues in English and French The oe ligature is used in French in words such as cœur,	A possessive adjective shows a form of possession or ownership in relation to the noun it is qualifying. In English, the most common possessive adjectives are my, your, his, her, our and their. Possessive adjectives in French In French, the possessive	Recite a rhyme: Haskawawa Listen to a story: Le voyage autour de ma		the UK – animal health certificate. You can enter or return to the UK with your pet cat, dog or ferret if it has an animal health certificate, plus other documentation.
Tricolore 4	The ligature ce Blanc 6 Possessive adjective Blanc 5 Rouge 2 Negative adverb Blanc 3/Blanc 5 Rouge 1/Rouge 5	le Poisson d'avril Présenter quelqu'un voici mon père mon frère ma mère ma sœur mes parents mes frères mes sœurs Number	œ is a Latin alphabet grapheme, a ligature of o and e. In medieval and early modern Latin, it was used to represent the Greek diphthong oi, a usage which continues in English and French The oe ligature is used in French in words such as cœur, sœur and œuf.	A possessive adjective shows a form of possession or ownership in relation to the noun it is qualifying. In English, the most common possessive adjectives are my, your, his, her, our and their. Possessive adjectives in French In French, the possessive adjective 'my' has 3 forms: mon,	Recite a rhyme: Haskawawa Listen to a story: Le voyage autour de ma		the UK – animal health certificate. You can enter or return to the UK with your pet cat, dog or ferret if it has an animal health certificate, plus other documentation. There are strict
Tricolore 4	The ligature œ Blanc 6 Possessive adjective Blanc 5 Rouge 2 Negative adverb Blanc 3/Blanc 5 Rouge 1/Rouge 5 Tricolore 2/Tricolore 6	le Poisson d'avril Présenter quelqu'un voici mon père mon frère ma mère ma sœur mes parents mes frères mes sœurs	œ is a Latin alphabet grapheme, a ligature of o and e. In medieval and early modern Latin, it was used to represent the Greek diphthong oi, a usage which continues in English and French The oe ligature is used in French in words such as cœur, sœur and œuf. The ae ligature – æ – is still	A possessive adjective shows a form of possession or ownership in relation to the noun it is qualifying. In English, the most common possessive adjectives are my, your, his, her, our and their. Possessive adjectives in French In French, the possessive adjective 'my' has 3 forms: mon, ma and mes. Just like the	Recite a rhyme: Haskawawa Listen to a story: Le voyage autour de ma		the UK – animal health certificate. You can enter or return to the UK with your pet cat, dog or ferret if it has an animal health certificate, plus other documentation. There are strict controls to help
Tricolore 4	The ligature ce Blanc 6 Possessive adjective Blanc 5 Rouge 2 Negative adverb Blanc 3/Blanc 5 Rouge 1/Rouge 5	le Poisson d'avril Présenter quelqu'un voici mon père mon frère ma mère ma sœur mes parents mes frères mes sœurs Number	œ is a Latin alphabet grapheme, a ligature of o and e. In medieval and early modern Latin, it was used to represent the Greek diphthong oi, a usage which continues in English and French The oe ligature is used in French in words such as cœur, sœur and œuf.	A possessive adjective shows a form of possession or ownership in relation to the noun it is qualifying. In English, the most common possessive adjectives are my, your, his, her, our and their. Possessive adjectives in French In French, the possessive adjective 'my' has 3 forms: mon,	Recite a rhyme: Haskawawa Listen to a story: Le voyage autour de ma		the UK – animal health certificate. You can enter or return to the UK with your pet cat, dog or ferret if it has an animal health certificate, plus other documentation. There are strict
Tricolore 4	The ligature œ Blanc 6 Possessive adjective Blanc 5 Rouge 2 Negative adverb Blanc 3/Blanc 5 Rouge 1/Rouge 5 Tricolore 2/Tricolore 6	le Poisson d'avril Présenter quelqu'un voici mon père mon frère ma mère ma sœur mes parents mes frères mes sœurs Number	œ is a Latin alphabet grapheme, a ligature of o and e. In medieval and early modern Latin, it was used to represent the Greek diphthong oi, a usage which continues in English and French The oe ligature is used in French in words such as cœur, sœur and œuf. The ae ligature – æ – is still sometimes used in English	A possessive adjective shows a form of possession or ownership in relation to the noun it is qualifying. In English, the most common possessive adjectives are my, your, his, her, our and their. Possessive adjectives in French In French, the possessive adjective 'my' has 3 forms: mon, ma and mes. Just like the definite article le, la and les, the	Recite a rhyme: Haskawawa Listen to a story: Le voyage autour de ma		the UK – animal health certificate. You can enter or return to the UK with your pet cat, dog or ferret if it has an animal health certificate, plus other documentation. There are strict controls to help prevent the spread of
Tricolore 4	The ligature œ Blanc 6 Possessive adjective Blanc 5 Rouge 2 Negative adverb Blanc 3/Blanc 5 Rouge 1/Rouge 5 Tricolore 2/Tricolore 6	le Poisson d'avril Présenter quelqu'un voici mon père mon frère ma mère ma sœur mes parents mes frères mes sœurs Number soixante Work	œ is a Latin alphabet grapheme, a ligature of o and e. In medieval and early modern Latin, it was used to represent the Greek diphthong oi, a usage which continues in English and French The oe ligature is used in French in words such as cœur, sœur and œuf. The ae ligature – æ – is still sometimes used in English words, e.g. 'orthopædic', and	A possessive adjective shows a form of possession or ownership in relation to the noun it is qualifying. In English, the most common possessive adjectives are my, your, his, her, our and their. Possessive adjectives in French In French, the possessive adjective 'my' has 3 forms: mon, ma and mes. Just like the definite article le, la and les, the possessive adjective must agree	Recite a rhyme: Haskawawa Listen to a story: Le voyage autour de ma		the UK – animal health certificate. You can enter or return to the UK with your pet cat, dog or ferret if it has an animal health certificate, plus other documentation. There are strict controls to help
Tricolore 4	The ligature œ Blanc 6 Possessive adjective Blanc 5 Rouge 2 Negative adverb Blanc 3/Blanc 5 Rouge 1/Rouge 5 Tricolore 2/Tricolore 6	le Poisson d'avril Présenter quelqu'un voici mon père mon frère ma mère ma sœur mes parents mes frères mes sœurs Number soixante	œ is a Latin alphabet grapheme, a ligature of o and e. In medieval and early modern Latin, it was used to represent the Greek diphthong oi, a usage which continues in English and French The oe ligature is used in French in words such as cœur, sœur and œuf. The ae ligature – æ – is still sometimes used in English	A possessive adjective shows a form of possession or ownership in relation to the noun it is qualifying. In English, the most common possessive adjectives are my, your, his, her, our and their. Possessive adjectives in French In French, the possessive adjective 'my' has 3 forms: mon, ma and mes. Just like the definite article le, la and les, the	Recite a rhyme: Haskawawa Listen to a story: Le voyage autour de ma		the UK – animal health certificate. You can enter or return to the UK with your pet cat, dog or ferret if it has an animal health certificate, plus other documentation. There are strict controls to help prevent the spread of

Tricolore 5	Blanc 2/ Blanc 3 /Blanc 4	Oui, mes parents travaillent. mon père / ma mère travaille à la maison / en ville Do you have a pet? As-tu un animal ? un chat un chien un cochon d'Inde un furet un hamster un lapin un phasme un poisson une perruche une souris une tortue Do you have any brothers or sisters? As-tu des frères ou des sœurs ? je suis fille unique je suis fils unique un frère une sœur Relative pronoun Qui les fêtes la Fête du muguet	the ligatures are often replaced by a single letter. Silent final consonant When the final letter in a French word is a consonant, the consonant is almost always silent, e.g. chat, souris, furet.	Regular -re verb paradigm travailler (to work) je travaille nous travaillons tu travailles vous travaillez il/elle/on travaille ils/elles travaillent Negative adverb A negative adverb turns a statement into a negative statement, e.g. I have not got a cat, je n'ai pas de chat. Subject pronoun The subject pronouns il and elle must match gender of the noun they are representing. Relative pronoun qui The relative pronoun qui can join together 2 clauses to make a compound sentence.	Sing a song: Cadet Rousselle.	Knowledge about the French number system	Cultural capital: how April Fool's Day is celebrated in different countries. Geography: Countries all over the
٥	Rouge 2/Rouge 3			brun is used with hair and marron	Recite a rhyme: Bonjour	There are slight differences	world share
	Tricolore 2 Adjectival	Se décrire grand(e) de taille		with eyes. Brun obeys the normal rules of agreement, but	Listen to a story: Le coq qui n'avait pas chanté	in the number systems of France, Belgium and	information from weather satellites, not
	agreement	moyenne petit(e)		marron is invariable.	quin avan pus chamo	Switzerland.	only to monitor the weather, but to
	Blanc 1/Blanc 3	j'ai les cheveux blonds/ bruns/ roux/ noirs		Adjectives In French,		Knowledge about France	monitor
	Rouge 2 Indefinite articles	j'ai les yeux bleus/ marron/ verts/ gris Je porte des lunettes		An adjective must agree with the noun it is modifying, both in		May Day (1 May) in France has 2 titles - la Fête du	environmental damage or
		Je ne porte pas de lunettes		gender and in number. This can		Muguet and la Fête du	environmental
	Tricolore 6 Festivals	Number		mean changes in spelling and pronunciation.		Travail. In France, it is a public holiday to campaign	disasters or emergencies.
	I GUIIACID	soixante-dix		prononcianon.		for and celebrate workers	emergencies.
	Bleu 4/Bleu 6			Determiner		rights.	Cultural capital:
	Blanc 4 Rouge 1/rouge 5	Tu aimes t'habiller comment? j'aime porter		A determiner introduces a noun. Indefinite article		France is a leading country	knowing about bank holidays and why we
	Tricolore 6	un t-shirt		In English, the indefinite article		in the fashion design	have them and how
	Adverbial phrases	un pull		can often be omitted in the		industry. Famous names	these are also in
		une robe une veste		plural, but it can not be omitted in French, e.g. des chaussures =		include Christian Dior, Coco Chanel and Yves Saint	other countries but may celebrate
		un jean		shoes.		Laurent.	different things.
		un pantalon					
		un short		Clause		Météo-France is the French	Significant people:
		une jupe des chaussures		A clause is a group of words that can form a whole sentence, or		national meteorological service.	Coco Chanel
		des bottes des baskets		that can be part of a sentence.			
		une casquette		A clause must always contain a			
		un manteau une écharpe		verb.			
		des gants		Complex sentence			
		un bonnet		A complex sentence is made up			
		des sandales des lunettes		of a main and a subordinate clause.			
		de soleil		CIGU3G.			
		un maillot de bain		Subordinate clause			
				A subordinate clause does not			

			Quel temps fait-il ?		make sense as a sentence on its			
			il fait chaud		own. It gives extra information			
			il fait froid		about the main clause.			
			il pleut		about the thair classe.			
			il y a du soleil					
			il neige					
			il y a du vent					
			Adverbial phrases					
			après l'école					
			le week-end					
			quand il y a du soleil					
			quand if fait froid					
T	T. Carloss E	1			D	6	L. Fâla a Para la la lina	C
Tricolore	Tricolore 5	Living	les fêtes		Pronoun	Sing a song: Au clair de la	La Fête nationale is the	Geography: The
6	Festivals	with our	la Fête nationale		A pronoun can replace a noun.	lune	national day in France, and	United Kingdom
		British				Recite a rhyme: Les	is usually known in the UK as	consists of 4
	Bleu 4/Bleu 6	Values:	Adverbs of time		Subject	pouces en avant	'Bastille Day'. In France, it is	countries: England,
	Blanc 4	democr	le week-end		The subject of a sentence is a	Listen to a story: Johnny et	also sometimes referred to	Scotland, Northern
	Rouge 1/rouge 5	асу,	après l'école		person or thing that performs the	le coucou	by its date, as Le quatorze	Ireland and Wales.
	Tricolore 5	individu	pendant les vacances		action of the verb. A subject		juillet.	
	Adverbial phrases	al	le samedi		pronoun is used to replace the		,	PSHE: British Values
	/ (averbial prilases	liberty,	ce week-end		subject (person or thing) of a		Liberté, égalité, fraternité,	link to French motto
	Dougo /							
	Rouge 6	mutual	vendredi prochain		verb.		French for "liberty, equality,	Liberté, égalité,
	Tricolore 3	respect	[. <u></u>		l		fraternity", is the national	fraternité
	The infinitive	and the	Infinitive phrases (leisure activities)		Preposition		motto of France.	
		rule of	faire du vélo		A preposition indicates location			Cultural capital:
	Blanc 3/Blanc 5	law.	faire un pique-nique		in space and time. In space, it		Boules and Pétanque are	knowing about bank
	Rouge 1/Rouge 5		faire un château de sable		shows where something is, e.g.		popular games, a type of	holidays and why we
	Tricolore 2/Tricolore 4		faire la cuisine		dans la mer. In time, it indicates		bowls.	have them and how
	Pronoun		faire mes devoirs		when something is, e.g. à huit			these are also in
	110110011		lire un magazine		heures et demie. Prepositions are			other countries but
	Blanc 3/Blanc 5		lire un livre					
					usually followed by a noun or a			may celebrate
	Tricolore 2/Tricolore		prendre le petit-déjeuner		pronoun, and a prepositional			different things.
	3/Tricolore 4		apprendre un poème		phrase can function as an			
	Subject		tondre la pelouse		adverbial in a sentence			Significant people:
			dormir					Mbappé, Pogba and
	Bleu 5				Aimer + infinitive			Kanté
	Rouge 5		Infinitive phrases (leisure activities)		A conjugated form of the verb			
	Preposition		ler au		aimer can be used with an			
			cinéma		infinitive to express what			
			aller à la		somebody likes doing.			
					30111cbody likes doing.			
			plage		Aller Linfinitive le futur proche			
			jouer au		Aller + infinitive – le futur proche			
			football		A conjugated form of the verb			
			jouer au		aller can be used with an			
			ballon		infinitive to express what			
			jouer aux		somebody is going to do doing.			
			boules		This tens is known as le futur			
			jouer à un		proche.			
			jeu de					
			société					
			jouer avec le					
			chien					
			jouer dans					
			l'eau					
			dessiner					
			nager					
			regarder la					
			télé					
			écouter mon					
			iPod					
			écouter une					
			histoire					
			ranger ma					
			chambre					
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parler avec	
mes parents	
parler avec	
mes amis	
bricoler	
préparer le	
déjeuner	
manger un	
sandwich	
manger une	
glace	
aider ma	
mère	
aider mes	
parents	
laver la	
voiture	
travailler à	
l'ordinateur	
Verbs	
aimer	
aller	