

Cheetwood Community Primary School



French Skills, Knowledge and Knowledge Categories

Year group	Term	Scheme of Work	Skills (What do we want them to do by the end of the unit?)	Knowledge (what are the 3(EYFS), 4 – 5 (KS1), 5-6 (KS2) pieces of knowledge by the end of the unit?)	Knowledge Categories
3	Autumn 1	In French classroom	<p>I can listen and respond to single words and short phrases.</p> <p>I can form simple statements with information including the negative.</p> <p>I can discuss strategies for remembering and applying pronunciation rules.</p> <p>I can compare international traditions.</p> <p>I can begin to speak with a partner.</p>	<p>I know that every French noun is either masculine or feminine.</p> <p>I know that most adjectives are placed after the noun in French.</p> <p>I know that we can use conjunctions such as et (and) and puis (then) to join clauses.</p> <p>I know that some words are cognates:they have the same spelling and meaning in french and english: le train, le taxi</p> <p>I know some similarities and differences between customs and traditions in France and the UK.</p>	<p>Speaking and Pronunciation</p> <p>Listening</p> <p>Grammar</p> <p>Reading and Writing</p> <p>Intercultural Understanding</p>
	Autumn 2	A circle of life in French	<p>I am familiar with the format, layout and can use a bilingual dictionary.</p> <p>I can apply the appropriate indefinite article (un/ une).</p> <p>I can recall and write simple words from memory.</p> <p>I can read aloud some words from simple songs, stories and rhymes</p>	<p>I know that accents in French can change the sound of a letter.</p> <p>I know that placing ne..pas around the verb makes it a negative.</p> <p>I know that consonants at the end of words in French are not usually pronounced: the t is silent in salut,</p>	

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			I can listen and respond to single words and short phrases.	comment, petit and vert. The e at the end of m'appelle; the s at the end of t'appelles and pas are silent, as is the d in grand.	
	Spring 1	French playground games	<p>I can listen and recognise rhyming words when joining in with songs.</p> <p>I can listen, recognise and repeat words ensuring that consonants at the end of words are often silent.</p> <p>I can recall numbers 1 to 12.</p> <p>I can read and match numbers (digits and French words).</p>	<p>I know numbers one to six and can say them with generally accurate pronunciation</p> <p>I know some playground games played in France</p> <p>I know that most nouns in French become plural by adding an 's' at the end, as in English, but that some are irregular: des ciseaux.</p>	
	Spring 2	French greetings with puppets	<p>I can introduce myself to a partner with simple phrases.</p> <p>I can become familiar with key phonemes represented by the following letters: a, c, e, g, i, j, q, s, t, u (which differ from their pronunciation in English).</p> <p>I can ask and answer simple questions.</p> <p>I can recognise how some sounds ('on', 'ou', 'et' and 'oi') are represented in written form.</p>	<p>To know that a ç cedilla is the hook shape that sits under the letter c when c precedes i know the letters a,o,u. It changes the pronunciation of the c from a hard to a soft 'ss' sound.</p> <p>I know how to greet someone and introduce myself in French.</p> <p>I know that the pronoun ça means 'it'.</p> <p>I know that in French there are formal and informal greetings.</p>	

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				I know the processes of appropriate conversation.	
	Summer 1	French adjectives of colour, size, and shape	<p>I can recognise cognates and near cognates.</p> <p>I can recognise, identify and use adjectives of colour and size.</p> <p>I can identify sounds created by linking some of the key phonemes: ou, on, an, oi, in, ge, eu, oi, ui, eau.</p> <p>I can use short phrases to give information.</p>	<p>I know that c'est means "it is" and is used to describe what something</p> <p>I know some famous paintings by French artists</p> <p>I know and can select the appropriate vocabulary in French for colour, size and shape.</p> <p>I know that adjectives of size such as petit and grand are placed before the noun.</p> <p>I know that Paris is the capital city of France and can identify some of the landmarks .</p>	
	Summer 2	French transport	<p>I can build confidence by repeating short phrases with creasing accuracy.</p> <p>I can recognise some familiar words in written form (modes of transport).</p> <p>I can read aloud some words from simple songs, stories and rhymes.</p>	<p>I know that when a preposition and a definite article are contracted this indicates a place: au/à la/aux.</p> <p>I know that 'il y a' is used to say 'there is/are.'</p> <p>I know that there are high frequency verbs s'appeler, avoir , être and aller which are used to formulate and answer questions.</p>	

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			<p>I can identify some French-speaking countries.</p> <p>Using a model for support, I can write a simple sentence.</p>	<p>I know that 'en' is usually used as a preposition when for something you get into e.g. en voiture whereas à is usually used when you are not getting into a form of transport e.g. à pied which means 'on foot'.</p> <p>I know the names and locations of some of the cities in France.</p> <p>I know that French is spoken in different countries around the world</p>	
4	Autumn 1	Portraits – describing in French	<p>I can listen to a list of descriptive features and accurately translate familiar vocabulary.</p> <p>I can listen and respond to full sentences.</p> <p>I can recognise some familiar french words when written in a short phrase</p> <p>I can use a model to form a spoken sentence</p> <p>I can discuss strategies to remember and apply pronunciation rules</p>	<p>I know that the ending of an adjective changes depending on the gender and number of the noun it describes.</p> <p>I know that the endings of verbs change according to the subject.</p> <p>I know that the verbs avoir and être are used to describe appearance and personality</p> <p>I know how to form the first, second and third person of the verbs avoir (to have) and être (to be).</p> <p>I know that 'h' at the start of a word in French is not pronounced.</p>	<p>Speaking and Pronunciation</p> <p>Listening</p> <p>Grammar</p> <p>Reading and Writing</p> <p>Intercultural Understanding</p>

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			I can notice common spelling patterns.		
	Autumn 2	Clothes – getting dressed in France	<p>I can compose a sentence using j’aime or je n’aime pas.</p> <p>I can use il/elle correctly and place the adjective in the correct position in relation to the noun.</p> <p>I can begin to recognise some familiar french words and notice common spelling patterns.</p> <p>I can select and write short words and phrases.</p>	<p>I know that alongside the feminine and masculine words, some are plural and take des.</p> <p>I know some common spelling patterns.</p> <p>I know how to say the words for items of clothing with accurate pronunciation</p> <p>I know that some adjectives are irregular in the feminine and/or plural forms</p> <p>I know that possessive adjectives mon/ma/mes must agree with the gender and number of the noun they describe.</p>	
	Spring 1	French numbers, calendars & birthdays	<p>I can identify sounds created by linking some of the key phonemes: in, ou, on, en, eau, et, eau, eu, ez.</p> <p>I can find the gender of a noun by looking it up in the dictionary where French nouns are followed by a gender indicator.</p>	<p>I know how to say numbers up to 31</p> <p>I know how to say all the days of the week, working out the words for the days that are yesterday and today</p> <p>I know how to ask when someone’s birthday is and give the number and month of their own birthday.</p>	

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			<p>I can recognise and begin to predict key word patterns and spellings.</p> <p>I can listen and notice rhyming words when joining in songs.</p> <p>I can build confidence by repeating short phrases with increasing accuracy.</p>	<p>I know the equivalents for the word 'the' in French : le/la/l'/les and 'a/an/some': un, une, des.</p> <p>I know that basic sentence structures in English and French have the same pattern: subject + verb + object.</p>	
	Spring 2	French weather & the weather cycle	<p>I can say several sentences about directions and weather</p> <p>I can repeat new phrases with accurate pronunciation</p> <p>I can listen and notice rhyming words when joining in with songs.</p> <p>I can recognise some familiar French words when written in a short phrase.</p>	<p>I know how to say the correct number for a temperature.</p> <p>I know that in France the temperature is measured in Celsius</p> <p>I know how to identify sounds by linking some of the key phonemes: in, ou, on, en, eau, et, eau, eu, ez.</p> <p>I can translate knowledge (weather) into French.</p> <p>I know that weather in France will be different to England</p>	
	Summer 1	French food – miam miam!	<p>I can use a range of strategies to understand a familiar text.</p> <p>I can ask and respond to questions in a conversation.</p>	<p>I know that the currency used in France is euros and can recognise some of the notes and coins.</p>	

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				<p>I know that in French there is a formal and informal version of the word for 'you', and when to use which one.</p> <p>I know and can select the appropriate vocabulary in French for money, shops, food and drinks.</p> <p>I know that the verb 'aimer' is used to express an opinion, including with the negative form ne ... pas.</p> <p>I know that in a bilingual dictionary abbreviations give us grammatical information about nouns and other words in French.</p>	
	Summer 2	French and the Eurovision Song Contest	<p>I can listen and repeat key phonemes with care.</p> <p>I can recognise that sounds and spelling patterns can be different from English.</p> <p>I can ask a question after listening to other pupils' attempts.</p> <p>I can use a full sentence to say 'J'habite en/au/aux ...'</p>	<p>I know how to say what kind of music I like, using a whole sentence.</p> <p>I know how to say what instrument I like to play.</p> <p>I know how to recall country names with correct pronunciation.</p> <p>I know how to perform a song from memory using correct pronunciation.</p>	

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				I know that the Eurovision song contest is an annual competition between countries in the euro area.	
5	Autumn 1	French monster pets	<p>I can recognise cognates and near cognates in a text.</p> <p>I can use a range of language detective strategies to decode new and unknown vocabulary and predict spelling patterns.</p> <p>I can recognise key phonemes in an unfamiliar context, applying pronunciation rules.</p> <p>I can use adapted phrases to describe an object, person or place.</p> <p>I can use adjectives with correct placement and agreement.</p> <p>I can adapt model sentences to express different ideas.</p> <p>I can write a short text using word and phrase cards, knowledge organisers and a bilingual dictionary to model or scaffold.</p>	<p>I know how to apply changes in sound caused by accents when speaking, especially the acute accent (é), grave accent, (è) and cedilla (ç).</p> <p>I know that a change in voice intonation can indicate when a question is being asked.</p> <p>I know that the English language contains some words borrowed from the French language, but that these may have different meanings: les chips – crisps, les baskets – trainers.</p> <p>I know that French and English words will not always have a direct equivalent in the other language.</p>	<p>Speaking and Pronunciation</p> <p>Listening</p> <p>Grammar</p> <p>Reading and Writing</p> <p>Intercultural Understanding</p>

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	Autumn 2	Space exploration – in French	<p>I can listen and select information from short audio passages to give an appropriate response.</p> <p>I can form a question in order to ask for information.</p> <p>I can rehearse and recite extended sentences orally.</p> <p>I can speak and read aloud with increasing confidence and fluency.</p> <p>I can use intonation and gesture to differentiate between statements and questions.</p>	<p>I know that a simple metaphor requires two nouns and the verb 'to be' e.g: Le Soleil est un ballon jaune.</p> <p>I know that I can compare nouns by placing plus/moins and que around the adjective of comparison</p> <p>I know all subject pronouns in French and that je contracts to j' when the verb begins with a vowel.</p> <p>I know in French, the verb is not always the same as English. The verb avoir (to have) is used, not the verb <i>to be</i> as in English.</p>	
	Spring 1	Shopping in France	<p>I can independently identify rhyming words and spelling patterns when joining in with songs.</p> <p>I can begin to use conversational phrases for purposeful dialogue.</p> <p>I can speak and read aloud with increasing confidence and fluency.</p>	<p>Repetition from French Monster Pets</p> <p>I know and can select the appropriate vocabulary in French for fruit, food, size and shape.</p> <p>I know how to apply changes in sound caused by accents when speaking, especially the acute accent (é), grave accent, (è) and cedilla (ç).</p>	

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			I can create and present a dialogue or role-play.	<p>I know that a change in voice intonation can indicate when a question is being asked.</p> <p>I know that the English language contains some words borrowed from the French language, but that these may have different meanings: les chips – crisps, les baskets – trainers.</p> <p>I know that French and English words will not always have a direct equivalent in the other language.</p> <p>I know and can match written numbers and digits.</p>	
	Spring 2	French speaking world	<p>I can listen and select information from short audio passages to give an appropriate response.</p> <p>I can speak and read aloud with increasing confidence and fluency.</p> <p>I can use adjectives with correct placement and agreement.</p>	<p>I know that I can compare nouns by placing plus/moins and que around the adjective of comparison.</p> <p>I know key geographical features of countries in the French-speaking world.</p> <p>I know how to analyse climate data for some French-speaking countries and explain how it varies.</p> <p>I know the different French speaking countries and identify the flags.</p>	

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	Summer 1	Verbs in a French week	<p>I can use further contextual clues and cues, such as knowledge of text types and structures to deduce unknown vocabulary.</p> <p>I can read and respond to a range of authentic texts.</p> <p>I can recognise key phonemes in an unfamiliar context, applying pronunciation rules.</p> <p>I can formulate my own strategies to remember and apply pronunciation rules.</p>	<p>I know that the endings of French verb groups (er/ir/re) determine the pattern for how the verb is conjugated.</p> <p>I know that ne is contracted to n' when followed by a vowel: je n'ai pas faim.</p> <p>I know all subject pronouns in French and that je contracts to j' when the verb begins with a vowel.</p>	
	Summer 2	Meet my French family	<p>I can identify key information in simple writing.</p> <p>I can speak and read aloud with increasing confidence and fluency.</p> <p>I can write a short text using word and phrase cards, knowledge organisers and a bilingual dictionary to model or scaffold.</p> <p>I can use adapted phrases to describe an object, person or place.</p>	<p>I know that there are compound nouns in French e.g. mon grand-père, mes grand-parents.</p> <p>I know that compound sentences join two simple sentences together using connectives such as et and mais.</p> <p>I know that ne is contracted to n' when followed by a vowel: je n'ai pas faim.</p> <p>I know that there is no possessive apostrophe in French. To say 'my father' s</p>	

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			I can use adjectives with correct placement and agreement.	sister' in French would be the sister of my father: la sœur de mon père.	
6	Autumn 1	French sport and the Olympics	<p>I can begin predicting spelling patterns.</p> <p>I can modify, express and compare opinions.</p> <p>I can research information about the French cycle race la Tour de France.</p> <p>I can construct short texts on a familiar topic.</p> <p>I can use existing knowledge of vocabulary and phrases to create new sentences.</p>	<p>I know that an understanding of different sounds in French can help when attempting to pronounce new vocabulary.</p> <p>I know that we use the verb jouer (to play) with some sports and faire (to do) with other sports.</p> <p>I know that the way verbs change to match the pronoun is called conjugation (aller, jouer and faire).</p> <p>I know whether to use the pronouns il 'he' or elle 'she' when describing someone.</p> <p>I know how the maillot jaune is awarded during the Tour de France race.</p>	<p>Speaking and Pronunciation</p> <p>Listening</p> <p>Grammar</p> <p>Reading and Writing</p> <p>Intercultural Understanding</p>
	Autumn 2	French football champions	<p>I can use a bilingual dictionary to select alternative vocabulary for independent sentence building.</p> <p>I can formulate my own strategies to remember and apply pronunciation rules.</p>	<p>I know that football is immensely popular in France which is reflected in the support for the national team les Bleus.</p> <p>I know that venir de + the infinitive of the second verb indicates a recent action: je</p>	

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			<p>I can speak and read aloud with increasing confidence and fluency.</p> <p>I can recognise key phonemes in an unfamiliar context, applying pronunciation rules.</p> <p>I can identify and extract key information in a range of authentic texts.</p>	<p>viens de finir - I have just finished, or a place of origin.</p> <p>I know that an understanding of different sounds in French can help when attempting to pronounce new vocabulary.</p> <p>I know that some verbs do not follow regular patterns, including avoir (to have), être (to be) and aller (to go).</p>	
	Spring 1	In my French house	<p>I can plan, ask and answer extended questions.</p> <p>I can listen and gist information from an extended audio passage using language detective skills.</p> <p>I can engage in conversation and transactional language</p> <p>I can recognise key phonemes in an unfamiliar context, applying pronunciation rules.</p> <p>I can plan and give a short oral presentation</p>	<p>I know a range of ways to ask questions in French using statements and voice inflection, by placing a question phrase e.g est-ce que at the beginning of a statement, or by inverting the subject and verb: quel genre de musique aimes-tu ?</p> <p>I know that an understanding of different sounds in French can help when attempting to pronounce new vocabulary.</p> <p>I know that partitive articles describe where something is placed: le livre est à côté du stylo.</p> <p>I know a range of prepositions to describe the position of objects.</p>	

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	Spring 2	Planning a French holiday	<p>I can use a wide range of descriptive phrases.</p> <p>I can engage in conversation and transactional language.</p> <p>I can identify and extract key information in a range of authentic texts.</p> <p>I can use further contextual clues and cues, such as awareness of grammatical structures to deduce unknown vocabulary.</p>	<p>I know that an understanding of different sounds in French can help when attempting to pronounce new vocabulary.</p> <p>I know that the way verbs change to match the pronoun is called conjugation.</p> <p>I know that some verbs do not follow regular patterns, including avoir (to have), être (to be) and aller (to go).</p> <p>I know how to conjugate the verbs aller, jouer and faire.</p> <p>I know that parce que (because) can be used to extend a sentence and give a justification.</p>	
	Summer	Visiting a town in France	<p>I can develop extended sentences to justify a fact or opinion</p> <p>I can engage in conversation and transactional language.</p> <p>I can use intonation and gestures to differentiate between statements and questions.</p>	<p>I know that an understanding of different sounds in French can help when attempting to pronounce new vocabulary.</p> <p>I know that, for regular verbs, the singular imperative verb (tu) is formed by removing the s from the second person singular of a verb e.g. tournes becomes tourne (turn).</p>	

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			<p>I can use a wide range of descriptive phrases.</p> <p>I can use further contextual clues and cues, such as awareness of grammatical structures to deduce unknown vocabulary.</p>	<p>I know that partitive articles describe where something is placed: le livre est à côté du stylo.</p>	