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French: Progression of Skills

Year 3 French (Niveau Bleu)				
Speaking and Listening	Reading and Writing	Grammar	Pronunciation and Spelling	Intercultural Understanding
<p>Listen and show understanding of single words through physical or spoken response. Understand and respond to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Greetings Classroom Instructions <p>Identify Paris landmarks. Join in with actions to accompany familiar songs, stories and rhymes and say some of the words. Listen and identify rhyming words and particular sounds in songs and rhymes.</p> <p>Recognise a familiar question and respond with a simple rehearsed response. Q&A: name, age, where you live Ask how something is spelt. Use <i>C'est</i> as an opener to a question or a statement.</p> <p>Speak in sentences Speak or read aloud using intonation to help convey meaning. Use images or speaking frames to ask and answer questions, to create sentences, and to read aloud.</p>	<p>Read and show understanding of familiar single words and phrases. Use pictures, props or texts to read aloud or to ask and answer questions.</p> <p>Understand the role of punctuation. Use commas and full stops in writing. Know that a fronted adverbial is followed by <i>à</i></p> <p>Write and say simple familiar words to describe people, places, things and actions using a model. Use images or writing frames to ask and answer questions, and to create sentences and short texts. Write single familiar words from memory with understandable accuracy.</p>	<p>Name, identify and use parts of speech Give a definition and example of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a noun a proper noun a conjunction a verb an adverb <p>Use a fronted adverbial to open a sentence. Know the 4 definite articles: <i>le, la, l', les</i></p> <p>Identify cognates / shared words Know that <i>no.</i> is used as a number label in French and English</p> <p>Translation Know that we translate ideas, not words (one <i>but</i> is not a copy of another) e.g. How old <u>are you</u>? <i>Tu as quel âge?</i></p>	<p>Spell certain words Say some alphabet letters. Know how to say a capital letter. Spell <i>Paris, Nounours</i>. Know that personal names and place names begin with a capital letter Recognise the ligature <i>œ</i>, and be able to write it in certain words, e.g. <i>Sacré-Cœur</i> Use the <i>circumflex accent</i> correctly Know that the <i>acute accent</i> appears only over the letter <i>e</i>, e.g. <i>Sacré-Cœur</i></p> <p>Phonics and pronunciation Pronounce the phoneme [ɛ] or [œ] as in <i>un</i> Pronounce the phoneme [y] as in <i>tu</i>. Know that the final consonant in a word is not always silent, e.g. <i>Paris</i>. Know that the acute accent changes the sound of the letter <i>e</i>, e.g. <i>Sacré-Cœur</i>.</p>	<p>Locate the UK, France and Paris on a map and name these places in French Name Paris monuments:</p> <p>la Tour Eiffel, l'Arc de Triomphe, la Tour Montparnasse, le Louvre, la statue de la Liberté, le Sacré-Cœur, les Bouquinistes, le Canal Saint-Martin, la Seine, l'Opéra, le Musée du Quai Branly le Centre Pompidou</p> <p>Name five Belfast landmarks: le pont, la Statue de Thanksgiving, le Gros Poisson, le Centre Titanic and l'horloge.</p> <p>Name five Cardiff landmarks: le château, le stade, l'hôtel de ville, la bibliothèque and l'Assemblée Nationale.</p> <p>Name five Edinburgh landmarks: le château, la vieille ville, le zoo, le tramway and le Parlement.</p> <p>Name five London landmarks; la cathédrale, le pont, la grande roue, le Parlement.</p>
Dictionary Skills		Language Learning Skills		
<p>Know what a bilingual dictionary is Know what a headword is Know that headwords appear in alphabetical order</p>		<p>Listen carefully and try to copy pronunciation. Identify and use strategies for memorising new vocabulary, e.g. say ten times under your breath; practise with a partner; gradually cover a sentence until you can read it from memory. Use images or speaking frames.</p>		

Year 4 French (Niveau Blanc)

Speaking and Listening		Grammar		Pronunciation and Spelling		Intercultural Understanding	
<p>Questions Use rising intonation to create or recognise a spoken question Use question words to create or recognise a spoken question, e.g. où?</p> <p>Simple sentences and questions Ask spoken questions using a range of question words and create simple spoken responses</p> <p>Compound Sentences Create a compound spoken sentence by using a conjunction to link 2 simple sentences.</p> <p>Reading aloud Read aloud the text of familiar rhymes, stories or songs. Read aloud some simple sentences from a speaking frame.</p>		<p>Name and identify parts of speech Know and use a range of masculine and feminine ordinary nouns Give a definition and example of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an ordinary noun • a pronoun • an adjective • a conjunction • a verb • an adverb <p>Know and use a range of adverbial phrases of place Use possessive adjectives; understand how they match the gender and number of the noun.</p> <p>Negative Adverb Identify and use a negative adverb. Know how to modify the indefinite article following the negative adverb.</p> <p>Fronted Adverbial Know that this can be used as a sentence starter.</p> <p>Adverbial pronoun Use the adverbial pronoun <i>en</i>.</p> <p>Plural Know how to form the plural of a noun and its determiner. Recognise and use the plural form of the indefinite article. Know some plural verb forms.</p> <p>Determiners. Use a numeral as a determiner</p> <p>Cognate Give a definition and example of a cognate</p> <p>Gender Know that in French, nouns have a grammatical gender, masculine and feminine Know that in English, nouns do not have a grammatical gender Know that the determiner must match the gender of the noun that it introduces</p> <p>Adjectival agreement by gender Know that the adjective must agree with the noun it qualifies Know how to modify an adjective to make it agree with a feminine noun</p> <p>Question Words Know what a question word is</p> <p>Syntax Know that syntax is the order in which words and phrases are put together to make a meaningful sentence. Understand how the adjective is placed in French and in English</p>		<p>Liaison Understand the concept of liaison.</p> <p>Elision Understand the concept of elision Know that an apostrophe is used in writing when elision occurs</p> <p>Silent final consonant Know that there are exceptions to the silent final consonant rule, e.g. <i>ours</i>, in which the final 's' is sounded out</p> <p>Accents Notice the <i>grave accent</i> in some words E.g. où.</p>		<p>Name 5 well-known gardens in Paris: le Jardin du Luxembourg, le Jardin des Tuileries, les Jardins des Champs-Élysées, le Jardin du Palais Royal and les Jardins du Trocadéro</p> <p>Name, and pronounce correctly, Paris monuments: le Bois de Boulogne, le Bois de Vincennes, le Parc Montsouris, le Parc Monceau and le Parc de la Villette.</p> <p>Name, and pronounce correctly, five Paris squares: la Place du Tertre, la Place de la Bastille, la Place de la Concorde, la Place d'Italie and la Place Vendôme</p> <p>Name, and pronounce correctly, five Paris landmarks: l'Île de la Cité, l'Île Saint-Louis, la Conciergerie, le Palais de Justice and la Sainte-Chapelle.</p>	
<p>Reading and Writing</p> <p>Questions Use question words and punctuation (question mark) to create or recognise a question in written form.</p> <p>Simple sentences Create simple written sentences.</p> <p>Compound Sentences Create a compound written sentence by using a conjunction to link 2 simple sentences.</p>		<p>Phonics and pronunciation Pronounce the phoneme [w] and recognise its grapheme 'oi', as in <i>poisson, bois, trois and étoile</i>. Know that in English, the grapheme 'oi' is pronounced [ø°] as in <i>oil, boil and soil</i>. Know what a <i>homophone</i> is. Apply knowledge of liaison and elision when reading aloud</p>		<p>Talk knowledgeably about Paris and many of its monuments, parks, gardens, squares and islands in the River Seine</p>			
<p>Dictionary Skills</p> <p>Locate headwords in a bilingual dictionary</p>				<p>Language Learning Skills</p> <p>Use a speaking frame to create spoken sentences with accurate syntax. Use a writing frame to create written sentences with accurate spelling, syntax and punctuation.</p>			

Year 5 French (Niveau Rouge)			
Speaking and Listening	Grammar	Pronunciation and Spelling	Intercultural Understanding
<p>Tell the time Say and understand the time on the hour, the half hour, the quarter hour</p> <p>Use numbers Understand and use numbers 0-60</p> <p>Asking a question Understand and use a range of questions; be able to use tone of voice, inversion and question words.</p> <p>Create spoken sentences Use speaking frames to create simple, complex and compound sentences. Create compound spoken sentences using a coordinating conjunction.</p> <p>Vocabulary Understand and use a wider range of verbs</p>	<p>Parts of speech Give a definition and example of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an adverb of time • an adverb of place • a negative adverb • a coordinating conjunction • a subordinating conjunction • a preposition • a pronoun <p>Position of adjectives Know that some adjectives precede the noun, and that others follow it</p> <p>Agreement of noun and adjectives Know how nouns and adjectives agree by gender and number</p> <p>Questions Know how to form questions using tone of voice and inversion</p>	<p>Know how to pronounce the phoneme represented by the digraph qu, in both French and English. Show deeper understanding of the concepts of liaison and elision in speaking and writing.</p> <p>The circumflex accent Notice the circumflex accent in some words, e.g. âge Know how the pronunciation and spelling of an adjective can change when it agrees with a feminine noun.</p> <p>Capital letters Know that a capital letter is not given to days of the week in French</p>	<p>Know about the time differences between France and the UK Know that un arrondissement is an administrative district in Paris and can describe given arrondissements.</p> <p>Compare French addresses to British addresses Know how the postal system operates in France Know how the rail system operates in France and can identify railway stations in Paris.</p> <p>Name a range of monuments and key buildings in Paris and describe these (la Statue de la Liberté, Paris Saint-Lazare, la Place de l'Étoile, le Musée National du Moyen Âge, la Sorbonne, le Musée Rodin, Avenue des Champs-Élysées)</p>
<p>Reading and Writing</p> <p>Create written sentences Use writing frames to create simple, complex and compound sentences. Create compound written sentences using a coordinating conjunction Create complex written sentences using a subordinating conjunction. Be familiar with a simple letter format.</p>		<p>Terminology Understand and use the terms clause, main clause, subordinate clause, simple, compound and complex sentences, coordinating conjunction, cognate and false friend, compound word, ordinal number, definite and indefinite article, conjugated verb, infinitive</p>	
<p>Dictionary Skills</p> <p>Apply key terminology when using a dictionary: bilingual, headword, entry, type of word, translation. Know that the infinitive is form of the verb used as the head word in a dictionary.</p>		<p>Language Learning Skills</p> <p>Use strategies for memorising and recalling vocabulary.</p>	

Year 6 French (Niveau Tricolore)			
Speaking and Listening	Grammar	Pronunciation and Spelling	Intercultural Understanding
<p>Formal and informal speech Know that there is a formal and informal/familiar register of speech in French and recognise examples of each.</p> <p>Asking a question Understand and use a range of questions; be able to recognise and ask spoken questions using a question tag.</p> <p>Create longer spoken sentences Use speaking frames to create simple, complex and compound sentences. Create compound spoken sentences using a relative pronoun</p>	<p>Verbs Understand and use the terms infinitive, conjugated, regular, irregular, stem and ending Know that the verb ending must agree with the subject. Be familiar with a verb paradigm (regular verb), present tense.</p> <p>Possessive adjective Recognise some possessive adjectives. Know that a possessive adjective must agree with the noun it is modifying.</p> <p>Agreement of noun and adjective Know how nouns and adjectives agree by gender and number; Know that some adjectives are invariable (they do not agree by gender or number)</p> <p>Questions Know how to create a question by using a question tag.</p> <p>Relative pronoun The relative pronoun <i>qui</i> can join 2 clauses to make a compound sentence.</p> <p>Futur proche Use the futur proche – <i>aller</i> + infinitive</p>	<p>The cedilla Notice the cedilla in some words, e.g. <i>Çava?</i> Know how to write it, and know how to pronounce words in which it appears.</p> <p>The circumflex accent Know that the circumflex can be used over any vowel to show that a historical letter has disappeared from the spelling of the word, e.g. <i>âge, château.</i></p> <p>Ligatures Recognise the <i>œ</i> ligature in certain French words, and be able to write it correctly, e.g. <i>sœur.</i></p> <p>Capital letters Know that a capital letter is not given to months of the year in French. Use the terminology upper case and lower case when spelling words</p>	<p>Know the significance of key dates in French culture (New Year's Day, Epiphany, May Day, French National Day)</p> <p>Know how the school system in France operates (start at age of 6, snacks)</p> <p>Know that there are some differences in the number systems of France, Belgium and Switzerland.</p> <p>Know that countries all over the world share information from weather satellites, not only to monitor the weather, but to monitor environmental damage, disasters or emergencies</p> <p>Understand how the system of central government operates in the United Kingdom</p> <p>Understand how the Republic of France is governed</p>
<p>Reading and Writing</p> <p>Create written sentences Use writing frames to create simple, complex and compound sentences. Create compound written sentences using a relative pronoun Create complex written sentences using a subordinating conjunction</p> <p>Writing the date Know how to write the date, including details of syntax, capital letters and punctuation. Know a range of conventions for writing the date in numerical format.</p>			
Dictionary Skills		Language Learning Skills	
Use a bilingual dictionary efficiently and effectively Know that written information is almost always stored in alphabetical order in reference material. The French and English alphabets are identical in appearance, & have 26 letters		Use vocabulary lists to learn and memorise new vocabulary	