

Year 4- Unit 1 - Je me presente (Presenting Myself)

Key Vocabulary

French	English	French	English	French	English
Bonjour !	Hello!	Je suis...	I am...	onze	eleven
Salut !	Hi!	français/française	French	douze	twelve
Ça va ?	How are you?	anglais/anglaise	English	treize	thirteen
Ça va bien.	I am fine.	gallois/galloise	Welsh	quatorze	fourteen
Ça va mal.	I am not great.	irlandais/irlandaise	Irish	quinze	fifteen
Comme ci, comme ça.	So-so.	écossais/écossaise	Scottish	seize	sixteen
Ça va très bien.	I am great.	un	one	dix-sept	seventeen
Ça va très mal.	I am really not great.	deux	two	dix-huit	eighteen
très	very	trois	three	dix-neuf	nineteen
Au revoir !	Goodbye!	quatre	four	vingt	twenty
À plus tard !	See you later!	cinq	five		
Comment t'appelles-tu ?	What is your name?	six	six		
Je m'appelle...	My name is...	sept	seven		
Quel âge as-tu ?	How old are you?	huit	eight		
J'ai ... ans.	I am ... years old.	neuf	nine		
Où habites-tu ?	Where do you live?	dix	ten		
J'habite à...	I live in...				

Key Facts

grammar

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

Je suis française.
I am French.

Je suis français.
I am French.

First person high frequency verbs:

je suis I am *j'ai* I have *j'habite* I live

phonics

sound in: 5
• *cinq*

sound in: 8
• *huit*

• *dix* 10

&

silent letters

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

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

What I will learn:

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

Year 5- Unit 2 - Joyeux Noël (Merry Christmas)

Key Vocabulary



Key Facts

Unit Description

4 lessons about Christmas, exploring key vocabulary and important cultural traditions.

Unit Suitability

A series of 4 lessons about the Christmas period, ideally suited to be taught towards the end of the Autumn term.

No previous knowledge is expected.

Each lesson is designed for each of the 4 year groups in Key Stage 2.

Lesson 1

In this lesson, suitable for the Early Language teaching type level, pupils listen to a Christmas song and learn key vocabulary related to it.

Lesson 2

In this lesson, suitable for the Intermediate teaching type level, pupils learn key vocabulary related to Christmas.

Lesson 3

In this lesson, suitable for the Intermediate teaching type level, pupils learn how to write a letter to Father Christmas telling him what presents they would like for Christmas.

Lesson 4

In this lesson, suitable for the Progressive teaching type level, pupils revise some key Christmas vocabulary and learn how people in France celebrate Christmas along with their key cultural traditions.

Year 5 - Unit 3 - La date (The Date)

Key Vocabulary

French	English	French	English	French	English
Quelle est la date aujourd'hui ?	What is the date today?	octobre	October	seize	16
Aujourd'hui, c'est	Today is	novembre	November	dix-sept	17
lundi	Monday	décembre	December	dix-huit	18
mardi	Tuesday	un	1	dix-neuf	19
mercredi	Wednesday	deux	2	vingt	20
jeudi	Thursday	trois	3	vingt-et-un	21
vendredi	Friday	quatre	4	vingt-deux	22
samedi	Saturday	cinq	5	vingt-trois	23
dimanche	Sunday	six	6	vingt-quatre	24
janvier	January	sept	7	vingt-cinq	25
février	February	huit	8	vingt-six	26
mars	March	neuf	9	vingt-sept	27
avril	April	dix	10	vingt-huit	28
mai	May	onze	11	vingt-neuf	29
juin	June	douze	12	trente	30
juillet	July	treize	13	trente-et-un	31
août	August	quatorze	14	C'est quand ton anniversaire ?	When is your birthday?
septembre	September	quinze	15	Mon anniversaire, c'est le...	My birthday is ...

Key Facts

phonics

sound in:

- é • février
- é • décembre

sound in:

- eux • deux

silent letters

Some letters in French are not pronounced; they are silent. For example, the silent 't' at the end of 'est' and 'juillet'.

grammar

Days of the week and months of the year do not have capital letters unless they are at the start of a sentence in French.

Aujourd'hui, c'est lundi huit juillet.

Today is Monday eight July.

No capital letter in the phrase above for the day of the week 'Monday' or the month 'July' in French.

What I will learn:

- ☐ Objective 1: I will learn to recognise and recall the 7 days of the week in French.
- ☐ Objective 2: I will learn to recognise and recall the 12 months of the year in French.
- ☐ Objective 3: I will learn to recognise and recall numbers 1-31 in French.
- ☐ Objective 4: I will learn how to ask and answer the question 'Quelle est la date aujourd'hui ?' (*What is the date today?*) in French.
- ☐ Objective 5: I will learn how to ask and answer the question 'C'est quand ton anniversaire ?' (*When is your birthday?*) in French.

Year 5- Unit 4 - As-tu un animal ? (Do You Have a Pet?)

Key Vocabulary

French	English
 un chien	a dog
 un chat	a cat
 un lapin	a rabbit
 un hamster	a hamster
 un poisson rouge	a goldfish
 un oiseau	a bird
 une souris	a mouse
 une tortue	a tortoise

French	English
J'ai...	I have...
Je n'ai pas de / d'...	I do not have...
J'ai un...	I have a... (masculine)
J'ai une...	I have a... (feminine)
qui s'appelle...	that is called...
et	and
mais	but

Key Facts

phonics

é sound in:
• Cécile

eau sound in:
• oiseau

&

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

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

grammar

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

un Singular determiner 'a' for masculine nouns

une Singular determiner 'a' for feminine nouns

1st person conjugation of high frequency verbs.

j'ai I have

How to use the negative form in French.

Je n'ai pas de... I do not have...

What I will learn:

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

Year 5- Unit 5 - Chez moi (My Home)

Key Vocabulary

French	English
Où habites-tu ?	Where do you live?
J'habite dans...	I live in...
 une maison	a house
 un appartement	an apartment
 en ville	in town
 à la campagne	in the countryside
 à la montagne	in the mountains
 au bord de la mer	by the sea
 dans un village	in a village
Chez moi il y a...	In my home there is... / there are...
Chez moi il n'y a pas de...	In my home there is not... / there are no...

French	English
 une cuisine	a kitchen
 une salle à manger	a dining room
 une salle de bains	a bathroom
 une chambre	a bedroom
 une buanderie	a utility room
 un sous-sol	a basement
 un bureau	an office / a study
 un salon	a living room
 un garage	a garage
 un jardin	a garden
et	and
mais	but

Key Facts

phonics

sound in:
• appartement

sound in:
• bureau

&

silent letters

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

elision

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

grammar

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

un salon  **une cuisine** 

Singular determiner 'un' for masculine nouns *Singular determiner 'une' for feminine nouns*

To understand better how to use the negative in French:

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

1st person conjugation of high frequency verbs.

j'habite

I live

What I will learn:

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

Year 5- Unit 6 - Les vêtements (Clothes)

Key Vocabulary

French	English	French	English
les vêtements	clothes	porter	to wear
 un T-shirt	a T-shirt	je porte	I wear/I'm wearing
un pull 	a jumper	et	and
 un manteau	a coat	 À l'école...	At school...
un pantalon 	trousers	À la maison... 	At home...
 un short	shorts	 En été...	In summer...
une chemise 	a shirt	En hiver... 	In winter...
 une robe	a dress	 rouge	red
une jupe 	a skirt	 jaune	yellow
 une casquette	a cap	 bleu	blue
une écharpe 	a scarf	 noir	black
 des gants	gloves	 vert	green
des chaussettes 	socks	 violet	purple
 des chaussures	shoes	 gris	grey
des baskets 	trainers	 blanc	white
 des lunettes de soleil	sunglasses	 orange	orange
Qu'est-ce que tu portes ?	What are you wearing?	 marron	brown

Key Facts

phonics

sound in:  **é** • écharpe

sound in:  **e** • chemise

sound in:  **eau** • manteau

&

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

grammar

To understand better the role of gender in the choice of articles/determiners.

un Singular determiner 'a/an' for masculine nouns

une Singular determiner 'a/an' for feminine nouns

des Plural determiner 'some' for masculine and feminine nouns

Une jupe verte. Spelling of the colour (adjective) changes in French depending on the gender of the noun.

1st person conjugation of high frequency verbs.

Je porte I wear

What I will learn:

- ☐ Objective 1: I will learn to recognise and recall 10 nouns for items of clothing in French with their articles/determiners.
- ☐ Objective 2: I will learn to recognise and recall 5 more nouns for items of clothing in French with their articles/determiners.
- ☐ Objective 3: I will learn to describe what I am wearing in French using 10 different colours and the verb '**je porte...**' (I wear) with the conjunction '**et**' (and).
- ☐ Objective 4: I will understand more about the changes involved in adjectival agreement in French when describing items of clothing by colour.
- ☐ Objective 5: I will use all my new knowledge to describe what I wear at school, at home, in summer and in winter in French.