


Year 4 French Curriculum

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2
<p>ONE OFF PHONICS LESSON</p> <p>Taught at start of Y4</p>	<p><u><i>La phonétique Lesson 2</i></u> Key sounds/phonemes: i - The French letter 'i' is pronounced very closely to how we pronounce the letter combination 'ee' in English, such as in the English word 'see'. in - This is pronounced as a nasal sound and is similar to the long 'an' sound in the English word 'clang'. ique - This French sound is made up of two phonemes: the 'i' vowel sound followed by a hard 'k' sound as in our English word 'kick'. The French phoneme 'ique' is pronounced very much like the 'eek' sound in our English word 'week'. ille - This sound is again made up of two phonemes: the French vowel 'i' followed by a 'yuh' sound. It should sound like 'ee-yuh', with emphasis on the 'eey' part.</p>	
<p>Unit Name - Intermediate</p>	<p>Je me présente</p>	<p>Ma famille</p>
<p>Aim of Unit</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use basic greetings in French, ask somebody how they are feeling and reply when asked. • Ask somebody their name in French and reply when asked. • Recall numbers 1-20 in French. • Ask somebody how old they are in French and reply when asked. • Ask somebody where they live in French and reply when asked. • Express my nationality in French and understand basic gender agreement rules. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remember the nouns for different family members in French from memory with their articles/determiners. • Describe our own or a fictitious family in French by name, age and relationship. • Learn numbers up to 70 and the multiples of ten (10-100) in French. • Understand possessive adjectives better in French ('my' form only).
<p>Skills developed</p>	<p>To work towards holding a simple conversation with a partner, asking a question as well as being able to answer one. Being able to present ourselves in French. Saying what our name is, how old we are, where we live and our nationality.</p>	<p>We will learn to talk and write with more accuracy, fluency and confidence on the topic of family. We will also increase our knowledge of how the French language works by understanding better the role of different words in a sentence. We will recall that nouns have gender and that this impacts the choice of articles/determiners and possessive adjectives. We will improve our ability to choose these words carefully, applying growing grammatical awareness and using them with higher accuracy.</p>
<p>Vocabulary to learn and revisit</p>	<p>Numbers 1-10 will be revisited along with the language to express how you are feeling. Plus new language to ask and answer the questions related to basic personal details (name, age, where you live and nationality).</p>	<p>We will revisit basic personal details (name/age/where you live) and learn the nouns and articles/determiners for family members, he/she is called and numbers 1-100, plus how to say our own/somebody else's age.</p>
<p>Key vocabulary</p>	<p>Bonjour ! Hello!</p>	<p>la famille the family</p>

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

la mère	the mother
la grand-mère	the grandmother
la tante	the aunty
la grande sœur	the big sister
la petite sœur	the little sister
le frère	the brother
l'oncle	the uncle
le père	the father
le grand-père	the grandfather
les parents	the parents
les grands-parents	the grandparents
les sœurs	the sisters
Comment s'appelle ton... (male)/ta... (female) (+family member?)	What is he/she called?
Il/Elle s'appelle	He/she is called
mon - y	masculine singular family members
Ma - my	feminine singular family members
Mes - my	masculine, feminine or mixed plural family members
As-tu des frères et sœurs ?	Do you have any brothers or sisters?
Oui, j'ai un frère	Yes, I have a brother
Oui, j'ai une sœur	Yes, I have a sister
Oui, j'ai deux frères	Yes, I have two brothers
Oui, j'ai deux sœurs	Yes, I have two sisters
Non, je suis fils unique	No, I am an only child (male)
Non, je suis fille unique	No, I am an only child (female)
Quel âge a ton/ta... ?	How old is your... ?
Il/Elle a ans	He/she is ... years old
trente	thirty
quarante	forty
cinquante	fifty
soixante	sixty
soixante-dix	seventy
quatre-vingts	eighty

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	dix-huit	eighteen	quatre-vinge-dix	ninety
	dix-neuf	nineteen	cent	one hundred
	vingt	twenty		
Phonics and pronunciation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IN sound in cinq • I sound in huit, dix, Patrick, habite & Paris • Silent letters. 'S' is not pronounced in 'appelles', 'ans', 'Paris', 'Londres' or 'habites'. This often happens when 's' is the final consonant in a word. • Liaison. When a word that ends in a normally silent consonant, is followed by a word starting with a vowel as seen in 'je suis anglais/anglaise' (pronunciation will change when an 'e' is added to the end of anglais). The 's' in 'suis' transforms and almost sounds like a 'z'. • Elision. As seen in 'je m'appelle'. Dropping of the last letter of a word (in this case the 'e' in 'me') and replacing it with an apostrophe, and attaching it to the word that follows, which begins with a vowel or mute h. This is generally in order to facilitate pronunciation. It is not optional in French. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IN sound in cinq & cinquante • I sound in petite • ILLE sound in famille & fille • IQUE sound in unique • Silent letters: the final consonant ('s') is not pronounced in appelle, ans, soeurs, mes grands-parents or parents. This often happens in French. • Elision: in 'je m'appelle/ il s'appelle/elle s'appelle/j'ai'. This is generally in order to facilitate pronunciation in French. Dropping of the last letter of a word (as in the 'e' in 'me' or 'se'), replacing it with an apostrophe and attaching it to the word that follows starting with a vowel or 'h muet'. 	
Grammar we will learn & revisit	<p>Adjectival agreement. An introduction to the concept of adjectival agreement, in the simplest form in French. Adding an 'e' to the end of an adjective (e.g. the nationalities as seen in Lesson 5) to show that the person talking or being described is female.</p>		<p>Nouns, articles/determiners & possessive adjectives. We will explore possessive adjectives in French with a focus only on 'my.' We will learn that there are 3 words in French 'mon', 'ma', 'mes' for our one word 'my' in English.</p>	


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	Spring 1		Spring 2																																																													
Unit Name - Intermediate	La date		En classe																																																													
Aim of Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise and recall the 7 days of the week in French. Recognise and recall the 12 months of the year in French. Recognise and recall numbers 1-31 in French Ask what the date is and say the date in French. Ask somebody when their birthday is and say when our own birthday is in French. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recall from memory a selection of nouns and indefinite articles for common classroom objects. Learn how to use the negative in French. Describe what we have and do not have in our pencil case. Respond to simple classroom commands. 																																																													
Skills developed	To learn how to formulate the date in French and to say when our birthday is using days of the week, months of the year and numbers 1-31.		To work on memory, recall and retention skills using images as well as the written word. To also improve spellings in French by completing a variety of written based activities. Improve oral work by learning to ask questions in French as well as answering but progressing even further by including a negative reply																																																													
Vocabulary to learn and revisit	The 12 nouns for the months of the year and the structures involved for asking and saying the date, as well as how to ask and say when your birthday is in French		11 nouns and articles for common classroom objects, 10 simple classroom commands. J'ai... ('I have') will be revisited before introducing the negative reply je n'ai pas de/d'...(I don't have).																																																													
Key vocabulary	<table border="1"> <tr><td>Quelle est la date aujourd'hui ?</td><td>What is the date today?</td></tr> <tr><td>Aujourd'hui, c'est</td><td>Today is</td></tr> <tr><td>C'est quand ton anniversaire</td><td>When is your birthday?</td></tr> <tr><td>Mon anniversaire, c'est le</td><td>My birthday is</td></tr> <tr><td>lundi</td><td>Monday</td></tr> <tr><td>mardi</td><td>Tuesday</td></tr> <tr><td>mercredi</td><td>Wednesday</td></tr> <tr><td>jeudi</td><td>Thursday</td></tr> <tr><td>vendredi</td><td>Friday</td></tr> <tr><td>samedi</td><td>Saturday</td></tr> <tr><td>dimanche</td><td>Sunday</td></tr> <tr><td>janvier</td><td>January</td></tr> <tr><td>février</td><td>February</td></tr> <tr><td>mars</td><td>March</td></tr> <tr><td>avril</td><td>April</td></tr> </table>	Quelle est la date aujourd'hui ?	What is the date today?	Aujourd'hui, c'est	Today is	C'est quand ton anniversaire	When is your birthday?	Mon anniversaire, c'est le	My birthday is	lundi	Monday	mardi	Tuesday	mercredi	Wednesday	jeudi	Thursday	vendredi	Friday	samedi	Saturday	dimanche	Sunday	janvier	January	février	February	mars	March	avril	April		<table border="1"> <tr><td>un livre</td><td>a reading book</td></tr> <tr><td>un cahier</td><td>an exercise book</td></tr> <tr><td>un crayon</td><td>a pencil</td></tr> <tr><td>un stylo</td><td>a pen</td></tr> <tr><td>un taille-crayon</td><td>a sharpener</td></tr> <tr><td>un sac à dos</td><td>a rucksack</td></tr> <tr><td>une calculatrice</td><td>a calculator</td></tr> <tr><td>un bâton de colle</td><td>a glue stick</td></tr> <tr><td>une règle</td><td>a ruler</td></tr> <tr><td>une gomme</td><td>a rubber</td></tr> <tr><td>une trousse</td><td>a pencil case</td></tr> <tr><td>des ciseaux</td><td>a pair of scissors</td></tr> <tr><td>j'ai</td><td>I have</td></tr> <tr><td>je n'ai pas de</td><td>I do not have</td></tr> <tr><td>Qu'est-ce qu'il y a dans ta trousse ?</td><td>What is in your pencil case?</td></tr> </table>	un livre	a reading book	un cahier	an exercise book	un crayon	a pencil	un stylo	a pen	un taille-crayon	a sharpener	un sac à dos	a rucksack	une calculatrice	a calculator	un bâton de colle	a glue stick	une règle	a ruler	une gomme	a rubber	une trousse	a pencil case	des ciseaux	a pair of scissors	j'ai	I have	je n'ai pas de	I do not have	Qu'est-ce qu'il y a dans ta trousse ?	What is in your pencil case?	
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	mai	May	Dans ma trousse j'ai	In my pencil case I have
	juin	June	Dans ma trousse je n'ai pas	In my pencil case I do not have
	juillet	July	mon my	masculine singular nouns
	août	August	ma my	feminine singular nouns
	septembre	September	mes my	plural nouns
	octobre	October		
	novembre	November		
	décembre	December		
	vingt-et-un	Twenty one		
	vingt-deux	Twenty two		
	vingt-trois	Twenty three		
	vingt-quatre	Twenty four		
	vingt-cinq	Twenty five		
	vingt-six	Twenty six		
	vingt-sept	Twenty seven		
	vingt-huit	Twenty eight		
	vingt-neuf	Twenty nine		
trente	Thirty			
trente-et-un	Thirty one			
Phonics and pronunciation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • É sound in février and décembre • EUX sound in deux. • Silent letters. These letters will appear throughout the unit, for example in the silent letter 't' at the ends of the words 'est' and 'juillet' 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I sound in lisez, silence, calculatrice, livre & ciseaux • Ille sound in taille • Silent letters. Hearing and seeing that the 'x' and 'z' are silent letters and not pronounced in ciseaux, écoutez, écrivez etc. • Elision. J'ai. Dropping of the last letter of a word (in this case the 'e' in je) and replacing it with an apostrophe. Attaching it to the word that follows which begins with a vowel or mute 'h'. This is in order to facilitate pronunciation. It is not optional in French. 	
	Grammar we will learn & revisit	Ordinal & cardinal numbers. To learn that months of the year (and the days of the week) do not have a capital letter in French unless they are found at the start of a sentence. Noting that the 2nd, 3rd, 4th etc is not used in the French date. The only ordinal number for saying the date in French is the 1st (premier/1er).		Nouns, gender, articles/determiners & use of the negative. Revisiting that nouns in French have gender and that this affects the choice of article/determiner. Moving from revisiting j'ai... ('I have') to learning the negative option je n'ai pas de/d'...'('I do not have') in French.

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	Summer 1	Summer 2																																																												
Unit Name - Intermediate	As-tu un animal?	Au salon de thé																																																												
Aim of Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know the nouns and indefinite articles for 8 common pets. • Ask somebody if they have a pet and give an answer back. • Say in French what pet we have/do not have and give our pet's name. • Start to use the simple conjunctions et (and) and mais (but) to make more complex and interesting sentences. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recall from memory a wider range of nouns and indefinite articles/determiners for common foods, snacks and drinks in a typical French 'salon de thé', improving our cultural knowledge of France. • Understand better how to make nouns plural in French. • Improve our knowledge of French currency. • Order in French what we would like to eat and drink in a role-play 																																																												
Skills developed	To work on creating longer, accurate yet authentic pieces of spoken and written French using the conjunctions 'et' and 'mais'. Incorporating the personal details previously learnt with our new knowledge. Moving to phrase level and creating extended sentences.	To work on memory, recall and retention skills using images but widening the range of language learning strategies available (such as identifying cognates) to support remembering and recalling new language. Also improving oral work by learning to ask more questions in French and creating more personalised responses.																																																												
Vocabulary to learn and revisit	8 common pets. J'ai... ('I have') will be revisited before introducing the negative reply je n'ai pas de/d'...(I don't have). This is all listed on the Vocabulary Sheet.	A wide range of common food, snacks and drinks available in a typical French salon de thé. The transactional language required to order and pay for food.																																																												
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<p>Phonics and Pronunciation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • É sound in Cécile • E sound in je & de • EAU sound in oiseau • Silent letters. 'S' is not pronounced in mais or souris and the t is not pronounced in et & chat. 's' & 't' are often silent at the end of French words. • 'H' Aspiré. This type of 'H' is not aspirated or otherwise pronounced. It does not allow elisions or liaisons - the 'h' in hamster acts like a consonant which is why it is 'je n'ai pas de hamster'. • Elision 'Je n'ai pas d'oiseau'. Dropping of the last letter of a word (in this case the 'e' in ne and de) and replacing it with an apostrophe, and attaching it to the word that follows, which begins with a vowel or mute h. It is not optional. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IN sound in cinquante. • I sound in sandwich, limonade, grenadine & brioche. • Silent letters. Hearing and seeing the silent consonants on the end of French words: voudrais, croissant, chocolat & lait but noting that cent is an exception! 																
<p>Grammar we will learn & revisit</p>	<p>Indefinite articles, high frequency verbs & negative. Revisiting 1st person singular conjugations of high frequency verbs je m'appelle, j'ai, je suis and j'habite. Indefinite articles/determiners un and une. Negative structure je n'ai pas de/d...</p>		<p>Nouns, indefinite articles/determiners & plurality. Remembering that nouns in French can be categorised by their determiner (in this case an indefinite article) and understand better how to make singular nouns plural in French so more than one of each item can be ordered from the choice of food, snacks and drinks.</p>																