


Year 6 French Curriculum

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2
<p>ONE OFF PHONICS LESSON</p> <p>Taught at start of Y6</p>	<p><i>La phonétique Lesson 4</i> Key sounds/phonemes: Qu - In French, the letter 'q' is always followed by a letter 'u'. The French phoneme 'qu' is pronounced as a hard 'k' or a hard 'c' sound. It is pronounced very much like the 'k' sound in the English word 'king'. Gne - This French phoneme looks tricky, but it is actually very easy to pronounce. The letter 'g' here is not there to be pronounced as a hard 'g'. Instead, it is used to modify the 'n' sound, so that this particular string of letters in French is pronounced like the 'ny' in the English word 'canyon'. Ç - The French 'ç' is a letter 'c' with a cedilla underneath it. The cedilla is used to show that you must pronounce the 'c' like the letter 's' as in the English word 'say', rather than like the letter 'k'. En- The French sound/phoneme 'en' is a nasal sound and is pronounced similarly to the way we say the 'on' sound in the English word 'song'. See notes below for more details regarding nasal vowels. An - The French sound/phoneme 'an' is the same nasal sound as the French phoneme 'en'. It is pronounced similarly to the way we say the 'on' sound in the English word 'song'. See notes below for more details regarding nasal vowels.</p>	
<p>Unit Name - Progressive</p>	<p>En ville</p>	<p>À l'école</p>
<p>Aim of Unit</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recall 10 places in a town in French along with their respective definite articles/determiners. Follow 5 different directional instructions in French and their combinations. Ask where a location is and respond with a description of relative distance (nearby/far away) in French. Use prepositions to give the precise location of one place in relation to another in French. Conduct a dialogue in French about where places are in a town using transactional language. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recall 10 school subjects and use them with the verb 'I study'. Tell the time and apply it within the context of a school timetable. Apply the days of the week within the context of a school timetable. Express our opinions about a particular subject. Justify our opinions with a reason, using pertinent adjectives.
<p>Skills developed</p>	<p>To be able to ask and understand directions in French regarding 10 key places in a town and give a more precise location of one place in relation to another. To begin to pay more attention to the changes involved with prepositions and the different articles/determiners in French and apply these rules when using prepositions in future topics.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Transferable language - Understand that the positive and negative opinions and justifications learnt with regard to school subjects can be used in other topics. Extension of language - Learn how to develop our sentences to make them longer and more interesting using, for example, conjunctions and more varied vocabulary. Manipulation of language - Aim to be creative by integrating all elements of newly learnt language alongside recycled language into original and personal output in either spoken or written forms.


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Vocabulary to learn and revisit	The nouns for 10 places in French in a town with a range of directions to describe how to reach them as well as phrases for asking and answering where a place is located in a town. Transactional language will be covered.	10 school subjects with their definite articles/determiners, time phrases to indicate specific times, days of the week, opinion phrases and adjectives to justify the opinions in French.																																																																																																				
Key vocabulary	<table border="1"> <tr><td>en ville</td><td>around/in town</td></tr> <tr><td>le centre commercial</td><td>the shopping centre</td></tr> <tr><td>le musée</td><td>the museum</td></tr> <tr><td>la pharmacie</td><td>the pharmacy</td></tr> <tr><td>le superrché</td><td>the supermarket</td></tr> <tr><td>le restaura</td><td>the restaurant</td></tr> <tr><td>la piscine</td><td>the swimming pool</td></tr> <tr><td>l'école</td><td>the school</td></tr> <tr><td>l'hôpital</td><td>the hospital</td></tr> <tr><td>la gare</td><td>the station</td></tr> <tr><td>la bibliothèque</td><td>the library</td></tr> <tr><td>Tournez à droite</td><td>Turn right.</td></tr> <tr><td>Tournez à gauche</td><td>Turn left</td></tr> <tr><td>Allez tout droit</td><td>Go straight on</td></tr> <tr><td>et puis</td><td>and then</td></tr> <tr><td>en face de</td><td>opposite</td></tr> <tr><td>à coté de</td><td>next to</td></tr> <tr><td>Excusez-moi!</td><td>Excuse me!</td></tr> <tr><td>Merci beaucoup!</td><td>Thank you very much!</td></tr> <tr><td>De rien</td><td>You're welcome</td></tr> </table>	en ville	around/in town	le centre commercial	the shopping centre	le musée	the museum	la pharmacie	the pharmacy	le superrché	the supermarket	le restaura	the restaurant	la piscine	the swimming pool	l'école	the school	l'hôpital	the hospital	la gare	the station	la bibliothèque	the library	Tournez à droite	Turn right.	Tournez à gauche	Turn left	Allez tout droit	Go straight on	et puis	and then	en face de	opposite	à coté de	next to	Excusez-moi!	Excuse me!	Merci beaucoup!	Thank you very much!	De rien	You're welcome	<table border="1"> <tr><td>à l'école</td><td>at school</td></tr> <tr><td>j'étudie</td><td>I study</td></tr> <tr><td>le français</td><td>French</td></tr> <tr><td>le dessin</td><td>art</td></tr> <tr><td>la géographie</td><td>geography</td></tr> <tr><td>la musique</td><td>music</td></tr> <tr><td>l'anglais</td><td>English</td></tr> <tr><td>l'informatique</td><td>ICT</td></tr> <tr><td>l'histoire</td><td>history</td></tr> <tr><td>les sports</td><td>PE</td></tr> <tr><td>les sciences</td><td>science</td></tr> <tr><td>les maths</td><td>maths</td></tr> <tr><td>j'aime</td><td>I like</td></tr> <tr><td>je n'aime pas</td><td>I don't like</td></tr> <tr><td>j'adore</td><td>I love</td></tr> <tr><td>je déteste</td><td>I hate</td></tr> <tr><td>Est-ce que tu aimes... ?</td><td>Do you like...?</td></tr> <tr><td>parce que c'est...</td><td>because it is...</td></tr> <tr><td>facile</td><td>easy</td></tr> <tr><td>amusant</td><td>fun</td></tr> <tr><td>utile</td><td>useful</td></tr> <tr><td>intéressant</td><td>interesting</td></tr> <tr><td>ennuyeux</td><td>boring</td></tr> <tr><td>difficile</td><td>difficult</td></tr> <tr><td>le lundi</td><td>on Mondays</td></tr> <tr><td>le mardi</td><td>on Tuesdays</td></tr> <tr><td>le mercredi</td><td>on Wednesdays</td></tr> <tr><td>le jeudi</td><td>on Thursdays</td></tr> <tr><td>le vendredi</td><td>on Fridays</td></tr> <tr><td>à...heure/heures</td><td>at...o'clock</td></tr> </table>	à l'école	at school	j'étudie	I study	le français	French	le dessin	art	la géographie	geography	la musique	music	l'anglais	English	l'informatique	ICT	l'histoire	history	les sports	PE	les sciences	science	les maths	maths	j'aime	I like	je n'aime pas	I don't like	j'adore	I love	je déteste	I hate	Est-ce que tu aimes... ?	Do you like...?	parce que c'est...	because it is...	facile	easy	amusant	fun	utile	useful	intéressant	interesting	ennuyeux	boring	difficile	difficult	le lundi	on Mondays	le mardi	on Tuesdays	le mercredi	on Wednesdays	le jeudi	on Thursdays	le vendredi	on Fridays	à...heure/heures	at...o'clock
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Phonics and pronunciation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • É sound in supermarché, musée, école and côté • È sound in bibliothèque and près • EAU sound in beaucoup 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ique sound in 'musique'. • ç sound in 'français'. • an sound in 'amusant'. 																																																																																																				

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Silent letters: The 's' is not pronounced in près and puis, and the 't' is not pronounced in droit. These two consonants are often silent when seen at the end of words in French.• Guttural 'R': Becoming more familiar with the French 'r' sound as seen in gare, restaurant, centre, supermarché. The sound is made from the back of the mouth, not the front	<p>It will help if we already know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The letter sounds (phonics & phonemes) from 'Phonics & Pronunciation' lessons 1, 2, 3 & 4.• Language introduced from Early Language and Intermediate units: days of the week, numbers, concept of adjectival agreement, conjunctions.• en sound in 'sciences'.• silent letters as in 'aimes'.• elision as in 'j'étudie'.
<p>Grammar we will learn & revisit</p>	<p>Definite articles/determiners in French for masculine and feminine nouns and those beginning with a vowel or 'h muet'. Prepositions: examples and clear explanation of how prepositions can change in combination with these definite articles/determiners in French.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Nouns & articles/determiners. We will revisit these: le, la, l' les to remind us that in French there are more options than in English.• Changes in verbs. Targeting the verb 'étudier' in the 1st person singular ('j'étudie').

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	Spring 1	Spring 2																										
Unit Name - Moving On	Le week-end																											
Aim of Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tell the time in French using quarter past, half past and quarter to. • Say and write in French what we do at the weekend using two or more sentences. • Integrate conjunctions and opinions into written and spoken work to make more interesting and extended sentences. 																											
Skills developed	To be able to say and write what activities you do at the weekend, at what time you do them but also whether you like them or not. This unit will also encourage us to link our ideas together using more conjunctions and to create longer and more interesting replies as we will also try to include an opinion.																											
Vocabulary to learn and revisit	Ten phrases on activities to do at the weekend. A range of conjunctions and opinions to be able to fully answer the question 'Qu'est-ce que tu fais le week-end?'																											
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	Il est neuf heures	It is nine o'clock	
	Il est dix heures	It is ten o'clock	
	Il est onze heures	It is eleven o'clock	
	Il est midi	It is midday	
	Il est douze heures	It is twelve o'clock	
	Il est minuit	It is midnight	
	Je me lève	I get up	
	Je prends mon petit déjeuner	I have my breakfast	
	Je lis des bandes dessinées	I read comic books	
	J'écoute de la musique	I listen to music	
	Je joue à l'ordinateur	I play on the computer	
	Je joue au foot	I play football	
	Je vais à la piscine	I go to the swimming pool	
	Je vais au cinéma	I go to the cinema	
	Je regarde la télé	I watch television	
	Je me couche.	I go to bed.	
	après	after	
	aussi	also	
	plus tard	later	
finalement	finally		
Phonics and pronunciation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • QU sound in quelle, informatique & musique • AN sound in bandes, amusant, intéressant & fatigant • EN sound in prends & finalement • Silent letters. Hearing and seeing that the 's' is not pronounced in heures, and the 't' is not pronounced in amusant, barbant or fatigant. This is often the case when these consonants are the last letters in French words. • Elision. J'écoute. 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	Verbs, conjunctions and opinions. Revision and consolidation of a variety of first person singular high frequency verbs such as je vais and je joue. Also being introduced to new verbs such as je regarde, je lis and the		

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	reflexive verbs je me lève and je me couche. New conjunctions and opinions for joining two phrases together and opinions.	
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	Summer 1	Summer 2
Unit Name - Moving On/Up		
Aim of Unit		
Skills developed		
Vocabulary to learn and revisit		
Key vocabulary		
Phonics and Pronunciation		
Grammar we will learn & revisit		