



National Curriculum	Key Questions		Substantive Knowledge	Grammar																	
<p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">listen attentively to spoken language and show understanding by joining in and respondingexplore the patterns and sounds of language through songs and rhymes and link the spelling, sound and meaning of wordsengage in conversations; ask and answer questions; express opinions and respond to those of others; seek clarification and helpspeak in sentences, using familiar vocabulary, phrases and basic language structuresdevelop accurate pronunciation and intonation so that others understand when they are reading aloud or using familiar words and phrasespresent ideas and information orally to a range of audiencesread carefully and show understanding of words, phrases and simple writingappreciate stories, songs, poems and rhymes in the languagebroaden their vocabulary and develop their ability to understand new words that are introduced into familiar written material, including through using a dictionarywrite phrases from memory, and adapt these to create new sentences, to express ideas clearlydescribe people, places, things and actions orally and in writingunderstand basic grammar appropriate to the language being studied, including (where relevant): feminine, masculine and neuter forms and the conjugation of high-frequency verbs; key features and patterns of the language; how to apply these, for instance, to build sentences; and how these differ from or are similar to English.	<p>C'est quelle saison ? Quel est votre saison préférée ? C'est quand, ton anniversaire ?</p>	<p>What season is it ? What is your favourite season? When is your birthday?</p>	<p>Pupils know:</p> <p>The names of the seasons and months of the year.</p> <p>Some adjectives to describe the seasons.</p> <p>Seasons and months in French do not begin with a capital letter.</p> <p>How to ask and answers questions about the weather, the seasons and the months.</p> <p>About the myth of Persephone and the four seasons.</p>	<p>Pupils know:</p> <p>1st person singular (<i>je</i>).</p> <p>Adjectives of size come before the noun in French.</p> <p>Adjectives agree with both the gender of the noun and also the number.</p> <p>We use <i>parce que</i> to justify opinions.</p> <p>We use sequencing adverbs, such as <i>après ça, ensuite, et puis</i> to indicate the order of events.</p> <p>We use frequency adverbs such as <i>souvent</i> and <i>tous les jours</i> to describe how often something happens.</p>																	
	Key Vocabulary		Disciplinary Knowledge	Prior Learning																	
	<p>au printemps en été en automne en hiver clair sombre heureux triste Viens/Reste (avec moi)</p> <p>Les couleurs sont ... la fille trop très</p>	<p>in the spring in the summer in the autumn in the winter bright, light dark happy sad Come/Stay (with me) (<i>informal singular</i>) The colours are ... the girl too very</p>	<p><u>Listening</u> Listen to and show understanding of longer/more complex familiar phrases and sentences.</p> <p>Ask and answer more complex familiar questions.</p> <p><u>Speaking and pronunciation</u> Say longer and more complex sentences including subordinate clauses to describe people, places, things and actions using a scaffold.</p> <p><u>Reading</u> Read aloud familiar sentences with increasingly accurate pronunciation and intonation. Read and show understanding of a complex sentence using familiar language.</p> <p>Use a bilingual dictionary to find the meaning of words including nouns (singular and plural), adjectives and verbs.</p> <p>Follow the text and read aloud using knowledge of letter strings and observing silent letters.</p> <p><u>Writing</u> Write longer and more complex sentences including subordinate clauses to describe people, places, things and actions using a scaffold.</p> <p>Apply rules of agreement of adjectives in singular and plural with some accuracy.</p> <p>Produce positive and negative sentences using several high frequency verbs and pronouns.</p>	<p>Pupils will know the following relevant vocabulary from previous units:</p> <table><tr><td>Il fait du soleil.</td><td>It's sunny</td></tr><tr><td>Il gèle.</td><td>It's freezing/icy</td></tr><tr><td>Il fait du vent</td><td>It's windy</td></tr><tr><td>Il fait froid</td><td>It's cold</td></tr><tr><td>l'oiseau</td><td>the bird</td></tr><tr><td>le cygnet</td><td>the swan</td></tr><tr><td>la souris</td><td>the mouse</td></tr><tr><td>le lapin</td><td>the rabbit</td></tr><tr><td>le mouton</td><td>the sheep</td></tr></table>	Il fait du soleil.	It's sunny	Il gèle.	It's freezing/icy	Il fait du vent	It's windy	Il fait froid	It's cold	l'oiseau	the bird	le cygnet	the swan	la souris	the mouse	le lapin	the rabbit	le mouton
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Assessment

- Pupils working at the expected standard will:
- ✓ Be able to ask and answers questions about the weather, the seasons and the months.
 - ✓ Know that the months in French do not begin with a capital letter.
 - ✓ Be able to write more complex sentences about the seasons, using *parce que* to justify their opinions.

Lesson 1			
Flashback Four		Learning Objectives	Star Knowledge
Last Lesson Which of these infinitive verbs means to watch? Jouer/ Regarder	Last Topic What is le ciel? The sky	Learning Objective To talk about seasons and the weather in French. Success Criteria I can name the four seasons in French. I can use adjectives to describe the weather. I can say which season I prefer and why. Activity: Use the animation to recap vocabulary about the weather. Introduce the seasons and the adjectives: clair, sombre, heureux, triste, coloré. Pupils to choose an adjective to describe each season. Pupils to use <i>J'aime...</i> and <i>c'est...</i> to say which season they prefer and why. They could then practise writing these sentences on a whiteboard.	There are different words for the seasons in French- printemps (spring), été (summer), automne (autumn), hiver (winter).
Last Year What are these animals? le poisson (fish) l'âne (donkey) l'oiseau (bird) le cygne (swan)	A Previous Year What are these animals: Le mouton (Sheep) La souris (Mouse)		

Lesson 2			
Flashback Four		Learning Objectives	Star Knowledge
Last Lesson Name the four seasons in French. Le printemps (spring) L'été (summer) L'automne (autumn) L'hiver (winter)	Last Topic Write down the French words for the following: boat, beach, and sky. Le bateau, la plage, le ciel.	Learning Objective To match the months of the year to the seasons. Success Criteria I can say and write the months of the year in French. I can ask when someone's birthday is. I can talk about my own birthday. Activity: Recap the seasons and the months of the year. Pupils to match the months to the appropriate season. Explain that months and seasons do not start with a capital letter in French. Introduce the phrase: <i>Mon anniversaire est... (en été/ au printemps /en hiver/ en automne)</i> pupils to guess which month your birthday is in and then announce the season of their own birthday. Introduce the question <i>C'est quand, ton anniversaire ?</i> Pupils to respond, saying the month of their birthday. In their books, pupils to sort the months by season (in French) and write 2 sentences stating which season and which month their birthday is in. Then complete question 2 on activity sheet 2.	Months in French do not begin with a capital letter, unlike in English. Some of the months are spelled in a similar way.
Last Year What are the two ways to say 12 o'clock in French? Le midi (midday) Le minuit (midnight)	A Previous Year Is the word for sheep in French masculine or feminine? Masculine (le mouton)		

Lesson 3			
Flashback Four		Learning Objectives	Star Knowledge
Last Lesson How do you spell August in French? août	Last Topic Can you remember how to say 'I watch' and 'she watches' in French? Je regarde, elle regarde	Learning Objective To read and write a poem about Spring. Success Criteria I can recite a poem in French. I can use a wordbank to translate a poem about Spring. I can write my own poem about spring. Activity: Recap the name of some animals from previous units (l'oiseau/ the bird, le cygne/ the swan, la souris the mouse, le lapin/ the rabbit, le mouton/ the sheep). Introduce the poem Le Retour du Printemps and translate the first two verses using the visuals on the slides and a vocabulary sheet. As a class, practise reciting the poem together, with actions. Then give out a highlighted copy of the first verse of the poem and ask the children to change the highlighted nouns to something else.	French poems are written in lines and verses.
Last Year Translate the sentence into French: The lion lives in the forest. Le lion habite dans le forêt.	A Previous Year Translate the sentence into French: The mouse scurries. La souris trotte.		

Lesson 4			
Flashback Four		Learning Objectives	Star Knowledge
Last Lesson what are these? Une grenouille (frog) Un écureuil (squirrel)	Last Topic Translate into French: The sea is blue. La mer, c'est bleu.	Learning Objective To compare opposite adjectives. Success Criteria I can understand a story about the seasons. I can write a short text about the characters in the story. I can use adjectives to compare opposites. Activity: Describe in French what the world is like when Persephone is on earth and what it is like when she is in the Underworld. The children should use opposite adjectives.	When talking about different seasons we can use opposite adjectives to describe the weather and surroundings.
	A Previous Year Can you translate the following into English? Zut! (oh bother!) C'est impossible! (it's impossible) Attention! (watch out!)		

Lesson 5			
Flashback Four		Learning Objectives	Star Knowledge
Last Lesson Can you name the gods and goddesses from last lesson? Zeus, Démeter, Perséphone, Hadès	Last Topic Write this sentence in French: The mother watches the children. La mère regarde les enfants.	Learning Objective To recognise the letter 'i' in different letter strings. Success Criteria I can identify and correctly pronounce the letter 'i' in different letter strings. Activity Correctly write dictated French sentences and identify the 'i' in the words.	The same letter in French can be said in lots of different ways.
	A previous year Translate the following: Le lapin gris sautille lentement The grey rabbit hops slowly.		

Orange Paper			
<div> <div> <div>1.</div> <div> Put the months of the year into the correct order: octobre, mars, juillet, février, mai, décembre, avril, août janvier, juin, novembre, septembre (janvier, février, mars, avril, mai, juin, juillet, août, septembre, octobre, novembre, décembre) </div> </div> <div> <div>2.</div> <div> Put the words in order to make a sentence: hiver il c'est Ma saison neige. préférée, parce qu' l' (Ma saison préférée, c'est l'hiver parce qu'il neige.) du il y a soleil. J' chaud parce qu' été et l' il fait aime (J'aime l' été parce qu'il fait chaud et il y a du soleil.) </div> </div> <div> <div>3.</div> <div> Find the odd-one-out in each series. sombre/ clair / heureux / beau / fantastique (sombre) printemps / été / mars / automne / hive (mars) Il fait du vent. / Il fait du skate. / Il fait beau. / Il fait froid. / Il fait mauvais (Il fait du skate) un serpent / une grenouille / un mouton / un désert / un éléphant (un desert) un fromage / des champignons / un magasin / des bonbons / une laitue (un magasin) en bus / à pied / en voiture / en hiver / en avion (en hiver) </div> </div> <div> <div>4.</div> <div> Fill in the missing words form the selection at the bottom. Salut ! Ma saison préférée, c'est (l'été) parce qu'il fait chaud et il y a du soleil. Il fait (clair) et les couleurs sont belles dans la prairie. J'adore faire du vélo avec ma mère et mon père quand il fait beau. Mais (l'hiver), il (fait mauvais): il pleut, il fait froid et (sombre). Je reste chez moi et je regarde la télé ou je joue à la console. C'est mon anniversaire, c'est au (printemps), c'est le 30 mai, alors c'est super ! Normalement, il (fait beau) alors je (fais un pique-nique) avec des sandwiches, des chips et un énorme gâteau au chocolat. Je (joue) avec mes amis, à cache-cache ou à chat perché. J'adore mon anniversaire ! Et toi, quelle est ta (saison) préférée ? C'est quand ton (anniversaire) ? fait mauvais, printemps, clair, saison, l'hiver, l'été, fais un pique-nique, fait beau, sombre, triste, anniversaire, joue </div> </div> </div>			