



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 responding explore the patterns and sounds of language through songs and rhymes and link the spelling, sound and meaning of words engage in conversations; ask and answer questions; express opinions and respond to those of others; seek clarification and help speak in sentences, using familiar vocabulary, phrases and basic language structures develop accurate pronunciation and intonation so that others understand when they are reading aloud or using familiar words and phrases 	<p>What time is shown on the clock?</p> <p>What are the names of the animals in French?</p> <p>What French word means where somebody/ something lives?</p> <p>How do you say 12 o'clock in French? <i>French speakers usually say midday (midi) or midnight (minuit).</i></p> <p>What do you add to an adjective if the noun is feminine? <i>-e</i></p>	<p>The name of some animals in French.</p> <p>How to answer the questions: <i>Où habites-tu ?</i> and <i>Quelle heure est-il ?</i></p> <p>How to describe characteristics in French using <i>Je suis...</i></p> <p>Adjectives change if they describe a singular feminine noun (<i>adjectival agreement</i>).</p> <p>How to say the time in French (o'clock).</p> <p>To use conjunctions <i>et</i> and <i>mais</i> to join sentences.</p>	<p>Most adjectives follow the noun in French.</p> <p>Adjectives change if they describe a singular feminine noun (<i>adjectival agreement</i>).</p> <p>Regular verbs end in <i>-er</i>, <i>-ir</i> or <i>-re</i>.</p> <p><i>Habiter/ être, avoir, aller and faire</i> are irregular verbs.</p> <p>We can use conjunctions such as <i>et, mais</i> and <i>quand</i> to join clauses.</p>																																																																				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> present ideas and information orally to a range of audiences read carefully and show understanding of words, phrases and simple writing appreciate stories, songs, poems and rhymes in the language broaden their vocabulary and develop their ability to understand new words that are introduced into familiar written material, including through using a dictionary write phrases from memory, and adapt these to create new sentences, to express ideas clearly describe people, places, things and actions orally and in writing understand 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. 	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2" data-bbox="635 905 1519 947">Key Vocabulary</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="635 947 1077 978">Où habites-tu ?</td> <td data-bbox="1077 947 1519 978">Where do you live?</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="635 978 1077 1010">J'habite dans ...</td> <td data-bbox="1077 978 1519 1010">I live in ...</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="635 1010 1077 1041">je suis</td> <td data-bbox="1077 1010 1519 1041">I am</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="635 1041 1077 1073">petit(e)</td> <td data-bbox="1077 1041 1519 1073">small</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="635 1073 1077 1104">grand(e)</td> <td data-bbox="1077 1073 1519 1104">big</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="635 1104 1077 1136">lent(e)</td> <td data-bbox="1077 1104 1519 1136">slow</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="635 1136 1077 1167">rapide</td> <td data-bbox="1077 1136 1519 1167">fast</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="635 1167 1077 1199">fort(e)</td> <td data-bbox="1077 1167 1519 1199">strong</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="635 1199 1077 1230">faible</td> <td data-bbox="1077 1199 1519 1230">weak</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="635 1230 1077 1262">féroce</td> <td data-bbox="1077 1230 1519 1262">fierce</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="635 1262 1077 1293">timide</td> <td data-bbox="1077 1262 1519 1293">shy</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="635 1293 1077 1325">Quelle heure est-il ?</td> <td data-bbox="1077 1293 1519 1325">What time is it?</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="635 1325 1077 1356">une heure, deux heures, trois heures,</td> <td data-bbox="1077 1325 1519 1356">one o'clock, two o'clock, three o'clock,</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="635 1356 1077 1388">quatre heures, cinq heures, six heures,</td> <td data-bbox="1077 1356 1519 1388">four o'clock, five o'clock, six o'clock</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="635 1388 1077 1419">sept heures, huit heures, neuf heures, dix heures</td> <td data-bbox="1077 1388 1519 1419">seven o'clock, eight o'clock, nine o'clock, ten o'clock</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="635 1419 1077 1451">Il est midi.</td> <td data-bbox="1077 1419 1519 1451">It's midday.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="635 1451 1077 1482">Il est minuit.</td> <td data-bbox="1077 1451 1519 1482">It's midnight</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="635 1482 1077 1514">le lion</td> <td data-bbox="1077 1482 1519 1514">the lion</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="635 1514 1077 1545">le coq</td> <td data-bbox="1077 1514 1519 1545">the cockerel</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="635 1545 1077 1577">le kangourou</td> <td data-bbox="1077 1545 1519 1577">the kangaroo</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="635 1577 1077 1608">le poisson</td> <td data-bbox="1077 1577 1519 1608">the fish</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="635 1608 1077 1640">le coucou</td> <td data-bbox="1077 1608 1519 1640">the cuckoo</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="635 1640 1077 1671">l'éléphant (m.)</td> <td data-bbox="1077 1640 1519 1671">the elephant</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="635 1671 1077 1703">l'âne (m.)</td> <td data-bbox="1077 1671 1519 1703">the donkey</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="635 1703 1077 1734">l'oiseau (m.)</td> <td data-bbox="1077 1703 1519 1734">the bird</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="635 1734 1077 1766">la tortue</td> <td data-bbox="1077 1734 1519 1766">the tortoise</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="635 1766 1077 1797">la poule</td> <td data-bbox="1077 1766 1519 1797">the hen</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="635 1797 1077 1829">le cygne</td> <td data-bbox="1077 1797 1519 1829">the swan</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Key Vocabulary		Où habites-tu ?	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Pupils working at the expected standard will:

- ✓ Be able to tell the time in French (o'clock)
- ✓ Know that French adjectives are spelt with an –e if the noun is feminine and without if the noun is masculine.
- ✓ Know the names of some animals in French and be able to form simple sentences about their habitat.
- ✓ Be able to correctly pronounce the 'oi' sound in French.

Lesson 1		
Flashback Four	Learning Objectives	Star Knowledge
<p>Last Lesson Which of the following words make the (nasal) sound 'on'?</p> <p>Group 1 répond téléphone maison</p> <p>Group 2 sonne résonne personne</p>	<p>Last Topic What are the French words for the following:</p> <p>Yogurt (yahourt) Orange juice (jus d'orange) Chips (frites)</p>	<p>Learning Objective To recognise and say the names of some animals in French.</p> <p>Success Criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I can recognise the words for some animals in French. • I can name some animals in French. <p>Activity: NO WORK IN BOOKS</p> <p>Revise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animals learnt in Stage 1 (<i>le cheval, la souris, le lapin, le mouton, le chat, le chien</i>). challenge chn to recall how these animals move (<i>galope, trotte, sautille, court</i>). <p>Teach:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • animal names - le lion, le kangourou, l'éléphant, le coucou, le poisson, l'âne (donkey), l'oiseau (bird) and la tortue (tortoise), la poule (hen), le coq (cockerel) and le cygne (swan). <p>Activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have chn come up mimes for actions for le lion, le kangourou, l'éléphant, le coucou, le poisson, l'âne, l'oiseau, la poule, le coq and le cygne. • Play the miming game; person who gets it correct does the next mime..
<p>Last Year What is the French word for these animals:</p> <p>Horse (le cheval) Dog (le chien) Mouse (la souris)</p>	<p>All About France How do the French pronounce Paris?</p> <p>Pa- REE.</p>	<p>Although many of the animal names look very similar in English and French, the pronunciation is completely different</p>

Lesson 2		
Flashback Four	Learning Objectives	Star Knowledge
<p>Last Lesson What is the French word for swan?</p> <p><i>Le cygne</i></p>	<p>Last Topic Translate the following into English: Je fais de la natation.</p> <p><i>I swim/ I do swimming.</i></p>	<p>Learning Objective To understand some clock times in French.</p> <p>Success Criteria</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I can ask what time it is in French. • I can understand some spoken and written clock times in French. • I can say and write some clock times in French.
<p>Last Year Write the following in French: The mouse scurries</p> <p><i>La souris trotte.</i></p>	<p>All About France Do you know the name of this famous Paris landmark?</p> <p><i>(Show picture of Sacre Coeur)</i></p>	<p>Activity: WORK IN BOOKS</p> <p>Revise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Animals from Session 1; le lion (the lion), le kangourou (the kangaroo), l'éléphant (the elephant), le coucou (the cuckoo), le poisson (the fish), l'âne (donkey), l'oiseau (bird) and la tortue (tortoise), la poule (hen), le coq (cockerel) and le cygne (swan). • Numbers 1–11. See if children can count to 11. <p>Teach:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce the question Quelle heure est-il ? (What time is it?). Draw attention to the word heure. and remind chn of the English word: 'hour' - compare the two. • Look at the clock faces and model how to ask and tell the time in French. • Explain that in French, people do not say douze heures for midday/midnight instead they say midi and minuit (midday and midnight).

		<u>Activity:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pupils to glue some clock faces (showing the time on the hour) into their books and write the time in French underneath. 	
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Lesson 3			
Flashback Four		Learning Objectives	Star Knowledge
<u>Last Lesson</u> What are the two ways to say 12 o'clock in French? <i>Midi and minuit</i>	<u>Last Topic</u> Write down the English for these sports: La natation (swimming) Le basket (basketball)	<u>Learning Objective</u> To understand and say where you live and where animals live. <u>Success Criteria</u> I can ask someone in French where they live. I can say where I live in French. I can talk and write in French about the habitat of some animals. <u>Activity:</u> WORK IN BOOKS <u>Revise:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revise the animals from Session 1; le lion (the lion), le kangourou (the kangaroo), l'éléphant (the elephant), le coucou (the cuckoo), le poisson (the fish), l'âne (donkey), l'oiseau (bird), la tortue (tortoise), la poule (hen), le coq (cockerel) and le cygne (swan). Play miming game. <u>Teach:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce the following habitats; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> dans une ferme (on a farm), dans le désert (in the desert). Explain to chn that the question Où habites-tu ? is 'Where do you live?' Elicit the meaning of each habitat and invite children to choose a suitable habitat for each animal. <i>Je m'appelle</i> is included so that children can say where they live: <i>Je m'appelle Tom. J'habite dans une maison/un appartement</i> (My name is Tom. I live in a house/flat). <u>Activity:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chn to write their own sentences in books about animals and their habitats. 	In French we use the verb 'habiter' to talk about where we live or where others live.
<u>Last Year</u> Translate the following: Je suis un cheval. Je galope ! <i>I am a horse. I gallop!</i>	<u>All About France</u> How would you pronounce the name of this French town? Orleans Or-lee-on		

Lesson 4			
Flashback Four		Learning Objectives	Star Knowledge
<u>Last Lesson</u> Translate the following: J'habite dans une maison. <i>I live in a house.</i>	<u>Last Topic</u> How do you say a food or drink is unhealthy in French? <i>C'est mauvais pour la santé.</i>	<u>Learning Objective</u> To describe some characteristics of animals in French. <u>Success Criteria</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I say in French what some animals eat I can describe in French the characteristics of some animals I can identify and use the masculine and feminine forms of some French adjectives <u>Activity:</u> WORK IN BOOKS <u>Revise:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recap le lion (the lion), le kangourou (the kangaroo), l'éléphant (the elephant), le coucou (the cuckoo), le poisson (the fish), l'âne (donkey), l'oiseau (bird), la tortue (tortoise), la poule (hen), le coq (cockerel) and le cygne (swan). ADD le lizart Each child introduces their animal with the words Je suis un ... and mimes the animal. <u>Teach:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remind chn of the adjectives that they already know; grand – big, petit – small Next show words that look like English words (rapide – rapid/fast, faible – feeble/weak, féroce – ferocious/fierce, timide – timid/shy). 	The adjective in French stays the same if the noun is masculine but we add an 'e' to the adjective if the noun is feminine.
<u>Last Year</u> Can you translate the following into English? Zut! (oh bother!) C'est impossible! (it's impossible) Attention! (watch out!)	<u>All About France</u> These flags are from two countries where French is spoken. What are they? <i>Use pictures of Canadian and Swiss flags.</i> ne		

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draw attention to the adjectives rapide, faible, féroce and timide that already end in 'e' and ensure chn know that as there is already an 'e' on the end there is no need for an extra 'e' when they're used with a feminine noun. <p><u>Activity:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chn to write sentences in their book using their table. EG L'oiseau est petit et rapide. 	
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Lesson 5			
Flashback Four		Learning Objectives	Star Knowledge
<p>Last Lesson Write in French 'the elephant is big and strong'. <i>L'éléphant est grand et fort.</i></p>	<p>Last Topic What does this question mean? 'Qu'est-ce que tu fais pour rester en forme?' <i>What do you do to keep fit?</i></p>	<p><u>Learning Objective</u> To identify and correctly pronounce the 'oi' sound in French.</p> <p><u>Success Criteria</u> I can identify and correctly pronounce the 'oi' sound. I can use my knowledge of French sounds to correctly say a simple poem.</p> <p><u>Revise:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pupils to recall and practise saying the the French words for: fish (le poisson), bird (l'oiseau), three (trois). <p><u>Teach:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Create a bank of French words with the same 'oi' sounds e.g.,_au revoir, noir, moi, l'histoire, froid etc. <p><u>Activity</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work together to complete the poem for stage 2 unit 5, lesson 5 (Boost Learning) 	<p>The pronunciation of 'oi' in French is different to English.</p>
<p>Last Year Translate this sentence: Ma souris a le nez rose et mon lapin est blanc. <i>My mouse has a pink nose and my rabbit is white.</i></p>	<p>All About France What three colours are in the French flag and do you know what it is called? <i>Red, white, blue Tricolor</i></p>		

Orange Paper Questions

- I can recognise the words for some animals in French.
 - Which of the following words is the French for bird?
 - l'âne
 - l'oiseau**
 - le cygne
- I can name some animals in French.
 - What animal is a *l'âne*?
 - lion
 - swan
 - donkey**
- I can ask what time it is in French.
 - Which of the following questions do I use to ask someone the time in French?
 - Quelle heure est il?**
 - Il est . . .
 - Où habites-tu ?
- I can understand some spoken and written clock times in French.
 - Look at the clock and select the correct time.**
 - Il est une heure
 - Il est onze heure
 - Il est une heures
 - Il est onze heures**
- I can say and write some clock times in French.
 - Select the correct French sentence to explain this time.**
 - Il est douze heures
 - Il est minuit**
 - Il est midi
- I can ask someone in French where they live.
 - Which of the following French phrases means I live in**
 - J'habite dans ...**
 - Où habites-tu ?



- Il est . . .

7. I can say where I live in French.

- **What does this statement mean? *J'habite dans un appartement***
 - I live in Africa
 - **I live in an flat/apartment**
 - I live in a house

8. I can talk and write in French about the habitat of some animals.

- **Which of these statements is correct about this animal?**
 - Je suis un lézard. J'habite dans la forêt.
 - Je suis un lézard, J'habite dans la mer
 - **Je suis un lézard, J'habite dans la le désert**

9. I say in French what some animals eat

- **Which of these animals is eating the correct food?**
 - **Je suis le cygne et je mange le poissons.**
 - Je suis un lion et je mange le kangarou.
 - Je suis une tortoue et je mange las souris.

10. I can describe in French the characteristics of some animals

- **Which of the following adjectives would I use to describe un lion? You may choose more than one.**
 - petite
 - **rapide**
 - **féroce**
 - faible
 - **fort**
 - lente

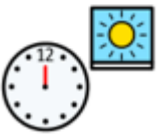
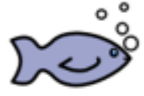
11. I can identify and correctly pronounce the 'oi' sound.

12. Find and click on the two pictures that **DO NOT** contain the French 'oi' sound.



- trois
- poisson
- maison
- **noir**
- voiture
- **midi**

3



3

