



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 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. 	<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>What adjectives could you use to describe each season?</p>	<p>Pupils know:</p> <p>The names of the four seasons in French</p> <p>How to say in French what their favourite season is</p> <p>Adjectives to describe the seasons in French: <i>L'automne, c'est coloré.</i></p> <p>How to describe the weather in French and say what the weather is like in different seasons.</p> <p>Which months are in which season</p> <p>How to say and write in French which month and season their birthday is in and what the weather is like at that time</p> <p>How to ask someone in French when their birthday is</p> <p>How to understand and respond to a poem in French about springtime</p> <p>How to use a wordbank and a writing framework to help them write their own poem in French</p> <p>How to write a short, simple text in French about the characters in the story</p> <p>use French adjectives to compare opposites</p> <p>How to identify and correctly pronounce the letter /i/ in different letter strings</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>																																													
	<p>Key Vocabulary</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>au printemps</td> <td>in the spring</td> </tr> <tr> <td>en été</td> <td>in the summer</td> </tr> <tr> <td>en automne</td> <td>in the autumn</td> </tr> <tr> <td>en hiver</td> <td>in the winter</td> </tr> <tr> <td>clair</td> <td>bright, light</td> </tr> <tr> <td>sombre</td> <td>dark</td> </tr> <tr> <td>heureux</td> <td>happy</td> </tr> <tr> <td>triste</td> <td>sad</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Viens/Reste (avec moi)</td> <td>Come/Stay (with me) (<i>informal singular</i>)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Les couleurs sont ...</td> <td>The colours are ...</td> </tr> <tr> <td>la fille</td> <td>the girl</td> </tr> <tr> <td>trop</td> <td>too</td> </tr> <tr> <td>très</td> <td>very</td> </tr> </table>			au printemps	in the spring	en été	in the summer	en automne	in the autumn	en hiver	in the winter	clair	bright, light	sombre	dark	heureux	happy	triste	sad	Viens/Reste (avec moi)	Come/Stay (with me) (<i>informal singular</i>)	Les couleurs sont ...	The colours are ...	la fille	the girl	trop	too	très	very	<p>Disciplinary Knowledge</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></p>	<p>Prior Learning</p> <p>Pupils will know the following relevant vocabulary from previous units:</p> <table border="0"> <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> <tr> <td>bon anniversaire</td> <td>happy birthday</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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		<p>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>	
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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
<p>Last Lesson Which of these infinitive verbs means to watch?</p> <p>Jouer/ Regarder</p>	<p>Last Topic What is le ciel? The sky</p>	<p>Learning Objective To talk about seasons and the weather in French.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Revise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Play the Getting Started animation, focusing on the sound and pictures and ask children to do a mime when they hear a weather phrase, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ il fait froid – shivering, ○ il pleut – fingers imitating raindrops falling, ○ il fait beau – shielding eyes against the sun. <p>Teach:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The four seasons: <i>au printemps (spring), en été (winter), en automne (autumn), en hiver (winter)</i>. • Some adjectives to describe the seasons: <i>clair (light), sombre (dark), heureux (happy), triste (sad), coloré (colourful)</i>. <p>Activity: WORK IN BOOKS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pupils to complete activity sheet 1 (Boost Learning, stage 3, unit 5). 		<p>There are different words for the seasons in French- printemps (spring), été (summer), automne (autumn), hiver (winter).</p>
<p>Last Year What are these animals? le poisson (fish) l'âne (donkey) l'oiseau (bird) le cygne (swan)</p>	<p>A Previous Year What are these animals: Le mouton (Sheep) La souris (Mouse)</p>			

Lesson 2				
Flashback Four		Learning Objectives		Star Knowledge
<p>Last Lesson Name the four seasons in French. Le printemps (spring) L'été (summer) L'automne (autumn) L'hiver (winter)</p>	<p>Last Topic Write down the French words for the following: boat, beach, and sky. Le bateau, la plage, le ciel.</p>	<p>Learning Objective To match the months of the year to the seasons.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Revise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use the animation to recall the seasons and adjectives introduced in session 1. <p>Teach:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The months of the year. 		<p>Months and seasons in French do not start with a capital letter unless they are at the start of a sentence. Some of the months are spelled in a similar way</p>
<p>Last Year What are the two ways to say 12 o'clock in French? Le midi (midday) Le minuit (midnight)</p>	<p>A Previous Year Is the word for sheep in French masculine or feminine? Masculine (le mouton)</p>			

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduce the question '<i>C'est quand, ton anniversaire ? (when is your birthday?)</i> and the response '<i>Mon anniversaire est . . .</i>' <p>Activity: NO WORK IN BOOKS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pair work; give pairs a copy of Anne's speech bubble (activity sheet 2) and challenge them to answer the four questions on the bottom of the sheet. 	
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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	<u>Learning Objective</u> To read and write a poem about Spring. <u>Success Criteria</u> I can read a poem in French I can recite a poem in French. I can use a wordbank to translate a poem about Spring. I can use a writing frame to write my own poem. <u>Revise:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The twelve months of the year. The seasons. <u>Teach:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Work as a class to translate the the poem 'Le Retour du Printemps' (The return of spring). Model how to innovate the poem by changing some of the key vocabulary (the name of the season, the setting, the animals etc.) <u>Activity: WORK IN BOOKS</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pupils to write their own poem by substituting key vocabulary. 	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 est bleue.	<u>Learning Objective</u> To compare opposite adjectives. <u>Success Criteria</u> I can read and 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. <u>Revise:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The seasons. Adjectives used to describe the seasons: <i>clair (light), sombre (dark), heureux (happy), triste (sad), coloré (colourful)</i>. <u>Teach:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Greek myth of Persephone. New/ previously taught adjectives: <i>gris (grey), vert (green) jaune (yellow), noir (black), soleil (sunny), pleut (rainy), beau (beautiful), mauvais (bad), chaud (hot), froid (cold)</i>. Verbs: <i>viens (come), reste (stay)</i>. Sort the adjectives and verbs according to whether they are connected with Persephone or Hades. <u>Activity: NO WORK IN BOOKS</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compare the seasons <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe what the world is like when Persephone is on earth and when she is in the underworld. 	When talking about different seasons we can use opposite adjectives to describe the weather and surroundings.
Last Year What does this mean? La tortue est lente.	A Previous Year Translate the following into English: Zut ! (oh bother!) C'est impossible ! (it's impossible) Attention! (watch out!)		

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Perséphone est sur Terre. C'est [season]. Il [weather]. C'est [colours]. Il fait [other adjectives]. Perséphone est aux Enfers. C'est [season]. Il [weather]. C'est [colours]. Il fait [other adjectives]. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Explain the terms <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ aux Enfers – <i>in the underworld</i> ○ <i>sur Terre</i> – <i>on earth</i> 	
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Lesson 5				
Flashback Four		Learning Objectives		Star Knowledge
<p>Last Lesson What is the opposite adjective to froid?</p> <p>chaud</p>	<p>Last Topic Write this sentence in French: The mother watches the children. La mère regarde les enfants.</p>	<p>Learning Objective To recognise the letter 'y' in different letter strings.</p> <p>Success Criteria I can identify the French 'y' sound in different letter strings. I can pronounce the French 'y' sound correctly in different letter strings. I can write sentences that contain the French 'y' sound.</p> <p>Revise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Previously-taught words containing the letter 'y' e.g. printemps, lapin, <i>mauvais, aime, fait, grenouille, gris, juillet, trois, fait, hirondelle, moi, toi, vingt.</i> <p>Teach:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Group the words according to the pronunciation of the 'y' sound: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mauvais, mai, aime, fait ○ Grenouille, juillet ○ Gris, hirondelle ○ Moi, toi, trois ○ Printemps, lapin, vingt. <p>Activity- WORK IN BOOKS</p> <p>Correctly write dictated French sentences and identify the 'y' in the words.</p>	<p>The 'y' sound in French can be pronounced different ways.</p>	
<p>Last Year Which is the odd one out? Why? le poisson, l'oiseau, le magasin, la poule, le cygnet (le magasin)</p>	<p>A previous year Translate the following: Le lapin gris sautille lentement The grey rabbit hops slowly.</p>			

Orange Paper

1. 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)
2. 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.)
3. Find the odd-one-out in each series.
sombre/ clair / heureux / beau / fantastique (sombre)
printemps / été / mars / automne / hiver (mars)
en bus / à pied / en voiture / en hiver / en avion (en hiver)
4. Fill in the missing words from 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