



Thrapston Primary School knowledge progression

Subject area: French

Area	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<u>Grammar</u> Feminine and masculine forms: Nouns (including articles, pronouns and plural formation)	<p>Understand that every French noun is either masculine or feminine.</p> <p>Know that the gender effects the form of the word un or une (the indefinite article).</p> <p>Know that feminine nouns often (but not always) end in e.</p> <p>Know that when we turn the statement j'ai un/une n'ai pas ('I don't have a...'1) then we change the article from un/une to de.</p> <p>Know that if a word is plural, we cannot use un or une and instead use des (some).</p>	<p>Know that countries have different names in French and that each country is either masculine or feminine.</p> <p>Know that de becomes du (not de le) when followed by a masculine noun.</p> <p>Know that the definite article is used in French when saying the country, e.g. la France, le Royaume-Uni, les Pays-Bas.</p> <p>Know whether to use the pronouns il or elle (he or she) when describing what someone is wearing.</p>	<p>Know that I can compare nouns by placing plus/moins and que around the adjective of comparison (e.g. Neptune est plus grande que Mercure)</p> <p>Know that de translates as 'of' or 'some' and know that it changes when coupled with le to du (not de le) and when coupled with les to become des (not de les).</p> <p>Know that when using à (to) and then the direct article à + le = au (e.g. au nord).</p>	<p>Know that different prepositions are used to say going to a country: en if the country is feminine singular (en France) au if the country is masculine singular (au Canada) aux if the country is plural (aux États-Unis d'Amérique)</p> <p>Know a range of prepositions to describe the position of objects.</p> <p>When using the prepositions à côté de, près de or loin de, the de may change of followed by le or les: de + le = du, de + les = des.</p>

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	<p>Know that when talking about a specific noun in French we use the definite article le (m.) la (f.) l' (m./f. before a vowel) or les (m./f. plural)</p> <p>Know that I can find the gender of a noun by looking it up in the dictionary where French nouns are followed by a gender indicator.</p>			
<p><u>Grammar</u></p> <p>Feminine and masculine forms:</p> <p>Adjectives</p> <p>(position and agreement)</p>	<p>Know that adjectives of size are positioned in front of the noun in French e.g. un grand cercle.</p> <p>Know that adjective of colour are positioned after the noun in French e.g. un cercle bleu.</p>	<p>Know that, in French, adjectives change if they describe a girl or a feminine noun and that this is called adjectival agreement.</p> <p>Know that most (but not all) adjectives take an extra 'e' at the end of the word to make it feminine.</p> <p>Know that most adjectives go after the noun in French.</p> <p>Know that if the noun in a sentence is plural then the adjective describing it also becomes plural.</p>	<p>Know that there are usually four forms of an adjective to describe - a noun that is singular masculine, a noun that is singular feminine, a noun that is plural masculine and a noun that is plural feminine.</p> <p>Revise that adjectives of size go before the noun and adjectives of colour go after the noun.</p> <p>Know that when a singular noun begins with a vowel, the possessive adjective ma is difficult to pronounce, so mon is used (e.g. mon ami/ mone amie).</p>	<p>Know that when standalone adjectives are used, such as when saying c'est amusant, we always use the singular masculine.</p>

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		<p>Know that the feminine and masculine form of some adjectives can sound quite different e.g. vert/verte, heureux/heureuse.</p> <p>Know that, in French, the possessive adjective 'my' must agree with the gender of the noun and that we use mon (m.), ma (f.) and mes (pl.).</p> <p>Know that some adjectives do not change when describing a feminine noun (orange, marron, à pois).</p> <p>Know that if an adjective already ends in an 'e' in the masculine form, then it doesn't take another 'e' in the feminine form (e.g. jaune/rose).</p>		
<p><u>Grammar</u></p> <p>Verbs</p> <p>(including conjugation and negation)</p>	<p>Know that placing ne and pas around a verb makes the verb negative.</p>	<p>know that 'je aime' becomes 'j'aime' and 'je ne aime pas' becomes 'je n'aime pas' to help with pronunciation.</p>	<p>Understand that French verbs take different forms.</p> <p>Know that the infinitive is the basic form of a verb which in English is usually expressed as 'to [do something]' (e.g. 'to run').</p>	<p>Know that we use the verb jouer (to play) with some sports and faire (to make) with other sports.</p> <p>Know that the way verbs change to match the pronoun is called conjugation.</p>

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			<p>Know that there are three different endings for French verbs in the infinitive form: those that end in -er, those that end in -ir, and those that end -re.</p> <p>Know that the ending of regular -er verbs changes to go with the subject pronoun.</p> <p>Know that some verbs do not follow regular patterns such as avoir (to have) and être (to be).</p> <p>To know how to conjugate the verbs avoir (to have) and être (to be).</p>	<p>Know each part of the verb aller – to go, depending on the pronoun.</p> <p>Know that the near future tense is formed by using the present tense of the verb aller + the infinitive, e.g. je vais manger – I am going to eat.</p> <p>Know how to distinguish between the present and near future tense.</p>
<p><u>Grammar</u></p> <p>Key features and patterns of the language; how to apply these, for instance, to build sentences; and how these differ from or similar to English.</p>	<p>Know that we can use connectives such as et (and) and mais (but) to join clauses.</p> <p>Know that most nouns in French become plural by adding an 's' at the end, as in English.</p> <p>Know that the tone of voice can indicate a question.</p>	<p>Know that the compass point phrases can be added to the front or end of a weather phrase and it will have the same meaning.</p> <p>Know that sentences can be extended using et or mais.</p> <p>Know that some American and English words are borrowed by the French such as le hot-dog and le hamburger.</p>	<p>Know that I can use parce que (because) to extend my sentence and give a justification.</p> <p>Know some language detective strategies such as: recognising cognates and near cognates, guessing words by the layout of the page and using the words from before and after the unknown word to help.</p>	<p>Understand that existing written sentences in French can be adapted.</p> <p>Know that when standalone adjectives are used, such as when saying c'est amusant, we always use singular masculine.</p>

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	<p>Know that we can use connectives such as et (and) and mais (but) to join clauses.</p> <p>Know that most nouns in French become plural by adding an 's' at the end, as in English.</p> <p>Know that the tone of voice can indicate a question.</p> <p>Know that 'en' is usually used as a preposition when the mode of transport is something you get into e.g. 'en train', whereas 'à' is usually used when you are not getting into a form of transport e.g. 'à vélo' (a bicycle)</p> <p>Understand that I can use a model sentence as a guide for building other sentences.</p> <p>Know that a cedilla is the tail mark under the 'c' that changes the pronunciation of the c from a hard sound to a soft 's' sound.</p>	<p>Know that when building 2 digit numbers in French, we say 'twenty and one' or vingt-et-un.</p>	<p>Know that I can use il y a to mean 'there is' or 'there are'.</p> <p>Know that there is no possessive apostrophe in French but that to say 'my mother's father' the French would say Le père de ma mère (the father of my mother).</p> <p>Know that the word order is sometimes different in French compare to English.</p> <p>Know that metaphors and similes are also used in French and that a metaphor is when we say an object is another object and that a simile is when we liken an object to another.</p> <p>Know that there are clues in words for the multiples of 10, e.g. cinquante - 50.</p> <p>Know that the pattern of building larger numbers changes beyond 70 by adding the teen numbers to 60, e.g. soixante-dix (70), soixante-onze, soixante-douze.</p>	

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	<p>Know that a cognate is a word that is the same in both French and English e.g. un triangle.</p> <p>Know that a near cognate is a word that is very similar but not identical in French and English e.g. un cercle.</p> <p>Understand that I can use know vocabulary, cognates and near cognates as clues to help me understand a text in French.</p> <p>Know that sentences are often structures differently in French and English.</p> <p>Know that, in French, a space is needed before and after ? and !</p>		<p>Know that the word for 80 is built in a different way - quatre-vingts, and numbers up to 100 are built by continuing to count on from quatre-vingt, e.g. quatre-vingt-neuf, quatre-vingt-dix, quatre-vingt-onze.</p> <p>Know that the French use guillemets « » in the same way that the speech marks are used in English.</p>	

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Intercultural understanding	<p>Know that in French there are formal and informal greetings and when it is appropriate to use each one.</p> <p>Know the names of some Parisian landmarks.</p> <p>To know some French playground games.</p> <p>Know that there are French speaking countries around the world.</p>	<p>Know some similarities and differences between French and English schools.</p> <p>Know some French festivals that happen throughout the year.</p> <p>Know some similarities and differences between French and English birthday celebrations.</p> <p>Know that the abbreviation R.S.V.P, which is often used in English stands for 'Répondez s'il vous plaît' which translates 'Reply, if you please'.</p> <p>Know the name and locations of some cities in France.</p> <p>Know that the currency used in France is Euros and to recognise some of the notes and coins.</p> <p>Know that the Louvre is a famous art gallery.</p>	<p>Know that, in French, the days of the week (with the exception of Sunday - Dimanche) were names after bodies in the solar system.</p> <p>Know that there are many countries where French is spoken in the world and be able to name some of these.</p> <p>Know some 'treasures' that make up the national identity of France and some other French-speaking countries.</p>	<p>Know that the French word for countries around the world.</p> <p>Know that the Tour de France is a world famous cycling race that takes place in France each year.</p> <p>Know that pétangue is a popular French game sometimes known as boules.</p> <p>Know different ways to travel to and around France.</p>