



Lingham Primary School

Year 3

MFL on a page























Sticky Knowledge	Key Skills	Key Phonics/Pronunciation
<p>J'apprends le français (I'm learning French)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Locate France, Paris, and a few key cities on a map. Ask somebody how they are feeling and what their name is. Say how we are feeling and our names. Count to 10. Read, write, say, and recall ten different colours <p>Les fruits (Fruit)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name, recognise and remember up to 10 fruits in French. Attempt to spell some of these nouns with their correct article/determiner. Ask somebody in French if they like a particular fruit. Say what fruits we like and dislike in French. <p>Les légumes (vegetables)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name, recognise and recall from memory up to 10 vegetables in French. Attempt to spell some of these nouns with their plural article/determiner. Learn and use the high frequency verb je voudrais from the verb vouloir, to want in French. <p>Le petit chaperon rouge (little red riding hood)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sit and listen to a familiar story being told in French. Learn to use picture and word cards to recognise and help retain new language. Remember key parts of the body in French. <p>Je peux (I can)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise, use and remember 10 common French verbs/activities. Use these verbs in the infinitive to make a short sentence starting with je peux. 	<p>Listening</p> <p>Listen to and enjoy short stories, nursery rhymes & songs. Recognise familiar words and short phrases covered in the units taught.</p> <p>Speaking</p> <p>Communicate with others using simple words and short phrases covered in the units.</p> <p>Reading</p> <p>Read familiar words and short phrases accurately by applying knowledge from 'Phonics Lesson 1'. Understand the meaning in English of short words I read in the foreign language.</p> <p>Writing</p> <p>Write familiar words & short phrases using a model or vocabulary list. EG: 'I play the piano'. 'I like apples'.</p> <p>Grammar</p> <p>Start to understand the concept of noun gender and the use of articles. Use the first person singular version of high frequency verbs. EG: 'I like...' 'I play...' 'I am called...'</p>	<p>J'apprends le français (I'm learning French)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> OI sound in trois & noir ON sound in marron OU sound in rouge Silent letters. The 's' in Paris, appelle, gris and trois, the 't' in comment, violet, vert, and the 'x' in deux. This is often the case when these letters are found at the end of words. HOWEVER, there are some rare exceptions where this rule does not apply e.g., the pronunciation of 't' at the end of sept and huit. Elision. As seen in comment tu t'appelles ? and je m'appelle. This involves dropping the last letter of a word (in these cases the 'e' in the reflexive pronouns te and me), replacing it with an apostrophe, and attaching it to the word that follows (when it begins with a vowel or mute h). This is generally to facilitate pronunciation. It is not optional in French. <p>Les fruits (Fruit)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> OI sound in poire Silent letters. We will see that the letter 's' is not pronounced in 'les' or the plural version of the fruits as final consonants are nearly always silent letters in French. Liaison. Understanding better that liaison is the word to explain what happens with pronunciation when a word that ends in a normally silent consonant is followed by a word starting with a vowel. The normally silent 's' in les is pronounced in les oranges and les abricots as both those fruits start with a vowel but the 's' almost sounds like a 'z'. This happens often in French. Guttural 'R'. Becoming more familiar with the French 'r' sound as seen in fraise, orange, poire, prune, cerise & abricot. Made from the back of the mouth, not the front. <p>Les légumes (Vegetables)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CH sound in champignon ON sound in oignon Liaison. The reason why the final letter 's' in les is sometimes pronounced and sometimes left silent in the unit is due to liaison in French. If the article/determiner is followed by a noun that starts with a vowel – a normally silent 's' is pronounced by as a 'z' sound. As with les oignons, les épinards and les aubergines. H Aspiré. The letter 'h' in haricots is called a h aspiré. It is still a silent 'h' and not pronounced but it acts like a consonant. The final 's' in les remains SILENT when used with haricots verts. <p>Le petit chaperon rouge (Little red riding hood)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> OU sound in rouge, loup, bouche & genoux CH sound in chaperon, bouche & bûcheron ON sound in chaperon, maison & bûcheron. Silent letters and liaison. The last consonants in French words are often silent as seen in the word pied. The final letter 's' in les is sometimes pronounced and sometimes not. When les is used in front of a word that starts with a consonant, you DO NOT hear the 's' on the end of les eg. les pieds the feet. When les is used in front of a word that starts with a vowel, most words starting with h, and the French word y, you DO pronounce the s on the end of les as seen in les yeux and les oreilles. <p>Je peux (I can)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CH sound in chanter OU sound in écouter OI sound in boire Silent Letters. 'X' is one of the 6 most commonly silent consonants in French. The "x" in peux is therefore not pronounced. Nasal sounds. Exploring the four French nasal sounds (on, un, in and an). This sound does not exist in English and is made through the nose not the mouth! Words like danser, chanter and manger. CH sound in chante

Vocabulary













J'apprends le français (I'm learning French)

French	English	French	English
Bonjour	Hello (formal)	Six	Six
Salut	Hello (informal)	Sept	Seven
Ça va ?	How are you?	Huit	Eight
Ça va bien	I am good	Neuf	Nine
Ça va mal	I am bad	Dix	Ten
Comme ci, comme ça	So, so	Rouge	Red
Au revoir	Goodbye	Bleu	Blue
À plus tard	See you later	Jaune	Yellow
Comment tu t'appelles?	What is your name?	Vert	Green
Je m'appelle...	My name is...	Noir	Black
Un	One	Blanc	White
Deux	Two	Gris	Grey
Trois	Three	Orange	Orange
Quatre	Four	Violet	Purple
Cinq	Five	Marron	Brown

Les fruits (Fruit)

French	English	French	English
 Une pomme	An apple	 Les pommes	The apples
 Une fraise	A strawberry	 Les fraises	The strawberries
 Une pêche	A peach	 Les pêches	The peaches
 Une banane	A banana	 Les bananes	The bananas
 Une cerise	A cherry	 Les cerises	The cherries
 Une orange	An orange	 Les oranges	The oranges
 Une prune	A plum	 Les prunes	The plums
 Une poire	A pear	 Les poires	The pears
 Un kiwi	A kiwi	 Les kiwis	The kiwis
 Un abricot	An apricot	 Les abricots	The apricots
 J'aime...	I like...		
 Je n'aime pas...	I do not like...		

Les Légumes (Vegetables)

French	English	French	English
 Les aubergines	The aubergines	 Un kilo de... / d'...	One kilo of...
 Les épinards	The spinach	 Un demi kilo de... / d'...	Half a kilo of...
 Les oignons	The onions		Je voudrais...
 Les courgettes	The courgettes		S'il vous plaît
 Les tomates	The tomatoes		Et
 Les haricots verts	The green bean		Bonjour
 Les petits pois	The peas		Je peux vous aider?
 Les champignons	The mushrooms		C'est tout?
 Les carottes	The carrots		C'est combien?
 Les pommes de terre	The potatoes		Merci
			Au revoir
			Dans mon panier j'ai...

Le petit chaperon rouge (Little red riding hood)

French	English	French	English
Petit Chaperon Rouge	Little Red Riding Hood	La tête	The head
La maison	The house	La bouche	The mouth
La grand-mère	The grandmother (formal)	Le nez	The nose
Le loup	The wolf	Les yeux	The eyes
Le bûcheron	The woodcutter	Les pieds	The feet
La forêt	The forest	Les oreilles	The ears
Les parents	The parents	Les genoux	The knees
Des gâteaux	Some cakes	Les épaules	The shoulders
Le corps	The body		

Je peux (I can)

French	English	French	English
Danser	To dance	Manger	To eat
Chanter	To sing	Boire	To drink
Cuisiner	To cook	Regarder	To watch TV
Sauter	To jump	Écrire	To write
Parler	To talk	Je peux...	I am able to...
Écouter	To listen		

Cultural Theme

Festival: Le Carnaval de Nice
Person: Louis Braille
Place: Paris (or Nice)

Key Texts

La chenille qui fait des trous by Eric Carle (The Very Hungry Caterpillar)
Les coulers d'Elmer by David McKee (Elmer the Elephant)
Six Dots by Jen Bryant and Boris Kulikov



Lingham Primary School

Year 4

MFL on a page

Sticky Knowledge	Key Skills	Key Phonics / Pronunciation
<p>Je Me Présente (Presenting Myself)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Count to 20. Ask somebody how they are feeling, their age, name and where they live. Say how we are feeling, how old we are, what our name is and where we live. Apply rules of adjectival agreement when saying our nationality. <p>Boucle d'Or Et Les Trois Ours (Goldilocks & The Three Bears)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Listen attentively to a whole familiar fairy tale in French. Remembering new language using picture, word and phrases cards. Improve gist reading and gist listening skills. Attempt to re-tell a familiar fairy tale in French using a mini book for support. <p>Au Café (At the Café)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Order a selection of typical foods, drinks and snacks from a French menu and order a French breakfast. Perform a simple role play ordering food, drink and/or snacks in a French café using useful language such as 'hello', 'can I have...', 'the bill please', 'thank you' and 'goodbye'. <p>En Classe (In the Classroom)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recall from memory a selection of nouns and indefinite articles/determiners for twelve common classroom objects. Learn how to replace an indefinite article/determiner with the appropriate possessive adjective. Learn how to use the negative in French. Describe what we have and do not have in our pencil case/rucksack. <p>Chez Moi (My Home)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Say and write in French whether we live in a house or an apartment. Say what room we have and do not have at home using the key structure chez moi il y a... and chez moi in n'y a pas de/d'... Use the connective/conjunction et to link two sentences together. 	<p>Listening</p> <p>Learn to listen to longer passages and understand more of what we hear by picking out key words and phrases covered in current and previous units.</p> <p>Speaking</p> <p>Communicate with others with improved confidence and accuracy. Learn to ask and answer questions based on the language covered in the units and incorporate a negative reply if and when required.</p> <p>Reading</p> <p>Read aloud short pieces of text applying knowledge learnt from 'Phonics Lessons 1 & 2'. Understand most of what we read in the foreign language when it is based on familiar language.</p> <p>Writing</p> <p>Write some short phrases based on familiar topics and begin to use connectives/conjunctions and the negative form where appropriate. EG: My name, where I live and my age.</p> <p>Grammar</p> <p>Better understand the concept of gender and which articles to use for meaning (EG: 'the', 'a' or 'some'). Introduce simple adjectival agreement (EG: adjectival agreement when describing nationality), the negative form and possessive adjectives. EG: 'In my pencil case I have...' or 'In my pencil case I do not have...'</p>	<p>Je Me Présente (Presenting Myself)</p> <p>Recommended phonics focus: I IN IQUE ILLE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> IN sound in cinq I sound in huit, dix, Patrick, habite, Paris & suis Silent letters. 'S' is not pronounced in appelle, ans, Paris, Londres or habites. This often happens when 's' is the final consonant in a word. Elision. As seen in je m'appelle. Dropping of the last letter of a word (in this case the 'e' in me) and replacing it with an apostrophe, and attaching it to the word that follows, which begins with a vowel or mute h. This is generally in order to facilitate pronunciation. It is not optional in French. <p>Boucle d'Or Et Les Trois Ours (Goldilocks & The Three Bears)</p> <p>Recommended phonics focus: I IN IQUE ILLE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I sound in petit, lit & il ILLE sound in fille Silent letters. The 's' is not pronounced in the final 's' of Boucles or fois and the 't' is not pronounced in et and chat. Both letters are often silent when they are at the end of a French word. Liaison. Ils ont. When a word ending in a normally silent consonant, like the 's' in ils (which is normally silent) is followed by a word starting with a vowel as the 'o' in ont, the consonant 's' is transferred onto the next word. This technique is called a liaison. It makes it very difficult in French to determine where one word ends and the next begins! <p>Au Café (At the Café)</p> <p>Recommended phonics focus: I IN IQUE ILLE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> IN sound in orangina I sound in petit, citron, frites, confiture & biscottes Silent letters. The 's' is not pronounced in words like frites, voudrais, prends, jus or biscottes. This is often the case with final consonants (in these examples 's') at the end of words in French. <p>En Classe (In the Classroom)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The letter sounds (phonics & phonemes) from phonics and pronunciation lessons 1 and 2. Vocabulary from a variety of 'Early learning Units' units and the Intermediate unit Je me présente. That J'ai means 'I have' and comes from the verb avoir (to have) in French. What a noun and article/determiner is in English. What a verb is in English. What a possessive adjective is. <p>Chez Moi (My Home)</p> <p>Recommended phonics focus: É E È EAU EUX</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> E sound in appartement EAU sound in bureau Silent letters. The 's' is not pronounced in many words like dans, habites, mais and bains the 't' is not pronounced in et. These two consonants are often silent when they are at the end of words. Elision. J'habite. 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.

Vocabulary

Je Me Présente (Presenting Myself)

French	English
Comment tu t'appelles?	What is your name?
Je m'appelle...	My name is
Bonjour	Hello
Ça va?	How are you?
Ça va bien	I am fine
Ça va mal	I am not very well
Comme ci, comme ça	So, so!
Au revoir	Goodbye
Quel âge as-tu?	How old are you?
J'ai...ans	I am... years old
Où habites-tu?	Where do you live?
J'habite à...	I live in ...
Je suis français	I am French (male)
Je suis française	I am French (female)
Je suis anglais	I am English (male)
Je suis anglaise	I am English (female)

French	English
Un	One
Deux	Two
Trois	Three
Quatre	Four
Cinq	Five
Six	Six
Sept	Seven
Huit	Eight
Neuf	Nine
Dix	Ten
Onze	Eleven
Douze	Twelve
Treize	Thirteen
Quatorze	Fourteen
Quinze	Fifteen

French	English
Seize	Sixteen
Dix-sept	Seventeen
Dix-huit	Eighteen
Dix-neuf	Nineteen
Vingt	Twenty
Rouge	Red
Bleu	Blue
Jaune	Yellow
Vert	Green
Noir	Black
Blanc	White
Gris	Grey
Orange	Orange
Violet	Purple
Marron	Brown

Boule d'Or Et Les Trois Ours (Goldilocks & The Three Bears)

French	English
Boule D'Or et les trois ours	Goldilocks and the three bears
Boule D'or	Goldilocks
Papa ours	Father bear
Maman ours	Mother bear
Bébé ours	Baby bear
Une maison	A house
Une forêt	A forest
Le grand bol	The big bowl
Le moyen bol	The medium bowl
Le petit bol	The small bowl
La grande chaise	The big chair

French	English
La moyenne chaise	The medium chair
La petite chaise	The small chair
Le grand lit	The big bed
Le moyen lit	The medium bed
Le petit lit	The small bed
Sucré	Sweet
Salé	Salty
Grand	Tall/high
Basse	Short
Dur	Hard













French	English
Mur	Soft
Le grand bol était trop salé.	The large bowl was too salty
Le moyen bol était trop sucré.	The medium bowl was too sweet
Le petit bol était juste comme il faut.	The small bowl was just right
La grande chaise était trop grande.	The big chair was too tall/high
La moyenne chaise était trop basse.	The medium chair was too short
La petite chaise était juste comme il faut.	The small chair was just right
Le grand lit était trop dur.	The big bed was too hard
Le moyen lit était trop mou.	The medium bed was too soft
Le petit lit était juste comme il faut.	The small bed was just right

Au Café (At the Café)

French	English
Le petit déjeuner au café	Breakfast in the café
Qu'est-ce tu prends pour le petit déjeuner?	What do you have for breakfast?
Vous désirez?	What would you like?
Je prends...	I would like...
S'il vous plaît	Please
Un jus d'orange	An orange juice
Un café	A black coffee
Un café au lait	A white coffee
Un thé au citron	A lemon tea
Un thé au lait	A tea with milk
Un chocolat chaud	A hot chocolate
Un croissant	A croissant
Du beurre	Some butter

French	English
Du pain	Some bread
De la confiture	Some jam
Des biscottes	Some melba toast
Des céréales	Cereal
Une omelette au jambon	A ham omlette
Une crêpe à la confiture	A pancake with jam
Un sandwich au fromage	A cheese sandwich
Un croque-monsieur	A toasted ham and cheese
Un coca-cola	A coke
Un orangina	A fizzy orange
Des frites	Some chips
L'addition s'il vous plaît	The bill please

En Classe (In the Classroom)

French		English
	un livre	a reading book
	un cahier	an exercise book
	un crayon	a pencil
	un stylo	a pen
	un taille-crayon	a sharpener
	un sac à dos	a rucksack
	une calculatrice	a calculator
	un bâton de colle	a glue stick
	une règle	a ruler
	une gomme	a rubber
	une trousse	a pencil case
	des ciseaux	a pair of scissors
j'ai		I have
je n'ai pas de		I do not have

[illegible]

Chez Moi (My Home)

French	English
Où habites-tu?	Where do you live?
J'habite dans...	I live in...
Une maison	A house
Un appartement	An apartment
En ville	In town
À la campagne	In the countryside
À la montagne	In the mountains
Au bord de la mer	By the sea
Dans un village	In a village
Et	And
Mais	But

French	English
Une cuisine	A kitchen
Une salle à manger	A dining room
Une salle de bains	A bathroom
Une chambre	A bedroom
Une buanderie	A utility room
Un sous-sol	A basement
Un bureau	An office / a study
Un salon	A living room
Un garage	A garage
Un jardin	A garden
Chez moi il y a...	In my home there is... / there are...
Chez moi il n'y a pas de...	In my home there is not... / there are no...

Cultural Theme

Person: Jacques Cousteau
Festival: Cannes Film Festival
Place: Cannes

Key Texts

A Fantastic Undersea Life of Jacques Cousteau



Lingham Primary School

Year 5

MFL on a page

Sticky Knowledge	Key Skills	Key Phonics/Pronunciation
<p>La Famille (Family)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remember the nouns for family members in French from memory. Describe our own or a fictitious family in French by name, age, and relationship. Count to 70 in French. Understand possessive adjectives better in French ('my' form only). <p>La Date (Date)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recall from memory the seven days of the week, the twelve months of the year and numbers 1-31 in French. Ask and answer what the date is in French. Ask and answer the question 'when is your birthday?' in French. <p>Quel temps fait il? (What's the weather like?)</p> <p>Recognise and recall the 9 weather expressions in French from memory.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask what the weather is today and give a reply in French. Describe the weather in France, in French using a weather map with symbols <p>Les Vêtements (Clothes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise and recall from memory 21 items of clothing Explore the regular 'er' whole verb present tense conjugation of the verb PORTER to describe what you and possibly somebody else is wearing. Revisit the use of the possessive adjective 'my' in French and describe clothes in terms of colour. <p>Les Romains (The Romans)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand the key facts of the history of Ancient Rome in French. Say and spell the days of the week in French. Name some/all of the most famous Roman inventions in French. Write a diary of life as a rich and/or poor child in Roman times including the use of the negative form in French 	<p>Listening</p> <p>Listen more attentively and for longer. Understand more of what we hear even when some of the language may be unfamiliar by using the decoding skills we have developed.</p> <p>Speaking</p> <p>Communicate on a wider range of topics and themes. Remember and recall a range of vocabulary with increased knowledge, confidence and spontaneity.</p> <p>Reading</p> <p>Understand longer passages in the foreign language and start to decode meaning of unknown words using cognates and context. Increase our knowledge of phonemes and letter strings.</p> <p>Writing</p> <p>Write a paragraph using familiar language incorporating connectives/conjunctions, a negative response and adjectival agreement where required. Learn to manipulate the language and be able to substitute words for suitable alternatives. EG: My name, my age, where I live, a pet I have, a pet I don't have and my pet's name.</p> <p>Grammar</p> <p>Revision of gender and nouns and learn to use and recognise the terminology of articles (EG: definite, indefinite and partitive). Understand better the rules of adjectival agreement and possessive adjectives. Start to explore full verb conjugation (EG: 'I wear...', 'he/she wears...' and also be able to describe clothes in terms of colour EG: 'My blue coat'.</p>	<p>La Famille (Family)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I sound in Famille & Fille IN sound in cinq & cinquante ILLE sound in Famille IQUE sound in unique Silent Letters: The final consonant (s) is not pronounced in appelle, ans, sœurs, mes grands-parents, les or parents. This is often but not always the case in French. Elision : In je m'appelle/ il s'appelle/ elle s'appelle/ j'ai. This is when the last letter of a word ends in a vowel, and so is dropped and replaced with an apostrophe because the first letter of the next word also starts with a vowel or a silent 'h'. This is done to facilitate pronunciation. <p>La Date (Date)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> É sound in février & décembre E sound in septembre & novembre EUX sound in deux. Silent letters. You will hear and see that the 't' is not pronounced in 'est' and 'juillet'. <p>Quel temps fait il? (What's the weather like?)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> E sound in le & de EAU sound in beau Silent letters. The 'd' is not pronounced in chaud, 's' is not pronounced in dans & mauvais and the 't' is not pronounced in fait & vent. These letters are often silent at the ends of words. Elision. As seen in l'est. the 'e' has been dropped in le as the next word starts with a vowel. <p>Les Vêtements (Clothes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> É sound in écharpe E sound in chemise & chemisier EAU sound in manteau Silent letters. The final 's' is not pronounced in gants, sandales and vacances. 'S' is often silent when it is the final consonant of a word in French. -ent is not pronounced in the 3rd person plural conjugation of the verb porter (to wear). This is the same for all 3rd person plural endings in the present tense. Guttural 'R'. Becoming more familiar with the French 'r' sound as in orange, rouge, robe, écharpe. Made from the back of the mouth, not front. <p>Les Romains (The Romans)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> É sound in Rémus, légende & Jésus E sound in le & selon È sound frère, père, mère & athlètes EAU sound in jumeau • EUX sound in deux & dieux Silent letters. The 's' is not pronounced in les and the 't' is not pronounced in est and font. Both these consonants are often silent letters when they are at the end of words in French. Nasal sounds. Exploring the four French nasal sounds (on, un, in and an). This sound does not exist in English and is made through the nose not the mouth.

Vocabulary

La Famille (Family)

French	English
La famille	The family
Le père	The father / The dad
La mère	The mother / The mum
Le frère	The brother
La sœur	The sister
Le grand-père	The grandfather
La grand-mère	The grandmother
L'oncle	The uncle
La tante	The aunt
Le beau-père	The stepfather
La belle-mère	The stepmother
Le demi-frère	The stepbrother/halfbrother
La demi-sœur	The stepsister/halfsister
Le fils	The son
La fille	The daughter
Le cousin	The cousin (male)
La cousine	The cousin (female)
Les parents	The parents

French	English
Les grands-parents	The grandparents
Mon, Ma, Mes	My
Des frères et sœurs	The siblings/ brothers and sisters
As-tu des frères et sœurs?	Do you have any siblings/brothers or sisters?
Oui, j'ai un frère	Yes, I have a brother
Oui, j'ai une sœur	Yes, I have a sister
Oui, j'ai deux frères	Yes, I have two brothers
Oui, j'ai deux sœurs	Yes, I have two sisters
Non, je suis fils unique	No, I am an only child (boy)
Non, je suis fille unique	No, I am an only child (girl)
Comment tu t'appelles?	What is your name?
«Comment s'appelle ton [male family member] / ta [female family member] ?	What is your (family member)'s name?
Je m'appelle...	My name is...
Il/elle s'appelle...	His/her name is...
Quel âge as-tu?	How old are you?
«Quel âge a ____?»	How old is ____?
J'ai ____ ans	I am ____ years old
Il/elle a ____ ans	He/she is ____ years old

Quel temps fait-il? (What's the weather like?)

French	English
Quel temps fait-il?	What weather is it?
Il pleut	It is raining
Il neige	It is snowing
Il y a un orage	There is a storm
Il y a du soleil	It is sunny
Il y a du vent	It is windy
Il fait beau	The weather is fine
Il fait mauvais	The weather is not good

French	English
Il fait chaud	It is hot
Il fait froid	It is cold
Dans le nord de la France	In the north of France
Dans le sud de la France	In the south of France
Dans le centre de la France	In the centre of France
Dans l'ouest de la France	In the west of France
Dans l'est de la France	In the east of France
Le temps	The weather

La Date (Date)

French	English	French	English	French	English
la date	the date	août	August	quatorze	fourteen
les jours de la semaine	the days of the week	septembre	September	quinze	fifteen
lundi	Monday	octobre	October	seize	sixteen
mardi	Tuesday	novembre	November	dix-sept	seventeen
mercredi	Wednesday	décembre	December	dix-huit	eighteen
jeudi	Thursday	un	one	dix-neuf	nineteen
vendredi	Friday	deux	two	vingt	twenty
samedi	Saturday	trois	three	vingt-et-un	twenty one
dimanche	Sunday	quatre	four	vingt-deux	twenty two
Aujourd'hui c'est quel jour ?	What day is it today?	cinq	five	vingt-trois	twenty three
Aujourd'hui c'est...	Today it is...	six	six	vingt-quatre	twenty four
janvier	January	sept	seven	vingt-cinq	twenty five
février	February	huit	eight	vingt-six	twenty six
mars	March	neuf	nine	vingt-sept	twenty seven
avril	April	dix	ten	vingt-huit	twenty eight
mai	May	onze	eleven	vingt-neuf	twenty nine
juin	June	douze	twelve	trante	thirty
juillet	July	treize	thirteen	trante-et-un	thirty one

Les Vêtements (Clothes)

French	English	French	English	French	English
Les vêtements	The clothes	Des gants	A pair of gloves	Ils portent	They wear (masculine or mixed group)
Un pantalon	A pair of trousers	Des bottes	Boots	Elles portent	They wear (feminine group)
Un maillot de bain	Swim wear	Des collants	Tights	lundi	(on) Monday
Un pull	A jumper	Des sandales	Sandals	mardi	(on) Tuesday
Un tee shirt	A tee shirt	Des lunettes	Sunglasses	mercredi	(on) Wednesday
Un manteau	A coat	Un chemisier	A blouse	jeudi	(on) Thursday
Un short	A pair of shorts	Des chaussures	A pair of shoes	vendredi	(on) Friday
Une robe	A dress	Des chaussettes	A pair of socks	samedi	(on) Saturday
Une cravate	A tie	Je porte	I wear	dimanche	(on) Sunday
Une écharpe	A scarf	Tu portes	You wear	À l'école je porte..	For school I wear..
Une jupe	A skirt	Il porte	He wears	Quand il fait beau je porte..	When it is nice weather I wear..
Une veste	A jacket	Elle porte	She wears	Quand il neige je porte..	When it snows I wear..
Une chemise	A shirt	Nous portons	We wear	Quand je suis en vacances je porte..	When I am on holiday I wear..
Une casquette	A cap	Vous portez	You all wear	Mon	My (masculine singular)
				Ma	My (feminine singular)
				Mes	My (plural)

Les Romains (The Romans)

French	English	French	English	French	English
Les Romains	The Romans	Les thermes romains	The roman baths	Je porte une tunique	I wear a tunic
La légende	The legend	Le chauffage central	The central heating	Je mange de la bouillie	I eat broth
L'histoire de Rome	The history of Rome	Les aqueducs	The aqueducts	Je travaille	I work
L'Empire Romain	The Roman Empire	Les routes romaines	The roman roads	Je ne suis pas riche	I am not rich
La Royauté	The Roman Monarchy	Les ponts romains	The roman bridges	Je ne porte pas de tige	I do not wear a tige
La République	The Roman Republic	La sculpture romaine	The roman sculptures	Je ne mange pas de viande	I do not eat meat
Les sénateurs	The senators	La mosaïque	The roman mosaics	Je ne vais pas à l'école	I do not go to school
Les plébéiens	The plebeians	La numération romaine	The roman numeration/numbers	Je ne suis pas pauvre	I am not poor
Les esclaves	The slaves	Le Latin	Latin	Je ne porte pas de tunique	I do not wear a tunic
lundi	Monday	Je suis un garçon romain	I am a Roman boy	Je ne mange pas de bouillie	I do not eat broth
mardi	Tuesday	J'habite à Rome	I live in Rome	Je ne travaille pas	I do not work
mercredi	Wednesday	Je suis riche	I am rich		
jeudi	Thursday	Je porte une tige	I wear a tige		
vendredi	Friday	Je mange de la viande	I eat meat		
samedi	Saturday	Je vais à l'école	I go to school		
dimanche	Sunday	Je suis pauvre	I am poor		

Cultural Theme

Person: King Louis XVI
Festival: Bastille Day
Place: Marseille

Key Texts

Madeline (Ludwig Bemelmans)
In the Reign of Terror: A Story of the French Revolution



Lingham Primary School

Year 6

MFL on a page

Sticky Knowledge	Key Skills	Key Phonics/Pronunciation
<p>A L'École School</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name the subjects we study in school in French with the correct definite article/determiner. Extend sentences by giving an opinion on the various school subjects and extend even further by giving a justification for that subject. Start to tell the time by learning how to say time by the hour. Say at what time we study certain subjects at school. <p>Le Week-end (The Weekend) Tell the time in French using quarter past, half past and quarter to.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <p>La Seconde Guerre Mondiale (World War II) Group and order words to decode unknown language.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand the key facts of history from WW2 when described in French. Say and write in French the key countries and languages involved in WW2. Write a letter in French home explaining what life is like as an evacuee living in the countryside. <p>Manger Et Bouger (Healthy Lifestyle) Say and write what we eat and drink to stay healthy.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Say and write what we do not eat and drink to stay healthy. Say and write the activities we do and do not do to stay in shape including a choice of physical activities. Follow a simple, healthy recipe in French. <p>Les Planètes (The Planets) Name and spell accurately some/all the planets in French on a solar map.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Say and write extended sentences for at least one planet. Understand better the rules of adjectival agreement in French and apply these rules to my work improving grammatical accuracy. <p>Les Verbes Réguliers (Regular Verbs) Understand better what personal/subject pronouns are.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand better the concept of verb stems and endings. Conjugate easily and with clear understanding regular -er verbs like JOUER. Conjugate easily and with clear understanding regular -ir verbs like FINIR. Conjugate easily and with clear understanding regular -re verbs like VENDRE. <p>Les Verbes Irréguliers (Irregular Verbs) Understand better the concept of verb stems and endings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conjugate easily and with clear understanding irregular verbs like AVOIR. Conjugate easily and with clear understanding irregular verbs like ÊTRE. Conjugate easily and with clear understanding irregular verbs like FAIRE. Conjugate easily and with clear understanding irregular verbs like ALLER. 	<p>Listening Listen to longer text and more authentic foreign language material. Learn to pick out cognates and familiar words and learn to 'gist listen' even when hearing language that has not been taught or covered.</p> <p>Speaking Learn to recall previously learnt language and recycle / incorporate it with new language with increased speed and spontaneity. Engage in short conversations on familiar topics, responding with opinions and justifications where appropriate.</p> <p>Reading Be able to tackle unknown language with increased accuracy by applying knowledge learnt from 'Phonics Lessons 1 to 4' including awareness of accents, silent letters etc. Decode unknown language using bilingual dictionaries.</p> <p>Writing Write a piece of text using language from a variety of units covered and learn to adapt any models provided to show solid understanding of any grammar covered. Also start to incorporate conjugated verbs and learn to be comfortable using connectives/conjunctions, adjectives and possessive adjectives. EG: A presentation or description of a typical school day including subjects, time and opinions.</p> <p>Grammar Consolidate our understanding of gender and nouns, use of the negative, adjectival agreement and possessive adjectives (EG: which subjects I like at school and also which subjects I do not like). Become familiar with a wider range of connectives/conjunctions and more confident with full verb conjugation - both regular and irregular. EG: 'to go', 'to do', 'to have' and 'to be'.</p>	<p>School</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> QU sound in informatique & musique Ç sound in français AN sound in anglaise, français, amusant & intéressant EN sound in sciences Silent letters. The children will hear and see that the final 's' is not pronounced in aimes the 't' is not pronounced in sport or the 'x' in ennuyeux. These letters are often silent at the end of words in French. Elision. J'étudie. 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. <p>The weekend</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> QU sound in quelle, informatique & musique ANsound in bandes, amusant, intéressant & fatigant ENsound 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. <p>WW2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> QU sound in Tchecoslovaquie & tchécoslovaque Ç sound in français GNE sound in Allemagne & Pologne AN sound in Angleterre, amusant & dangereux ENsound in parents & enfumé Silent letters. The 's' is not pronounced in français, anglais and the 'x' is not pronounced in dangereux, as with the 't' which is not heard in et and amusant. This often happens when these letters are the last consonants in French. <p>Healthy lifestyle</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> QU sound in électroniques AN sound in manger, santé, viande & mélangez Silent letters. The 's' is not pronounced in heures, and the 't' is not pronounced in amusant, barbant or fatigant. These two letters are often silent when they are the final consonants in words. <p>The Planets</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> EN sound in centre & seulement AN sound in planètes & uranus Silent letters. The 's' is not pronounced in planètes, and the 't' is not pronounced in et or seulement. These two consonants are often silent when seen at the ends of words in French. Guttural 'R'. Becoming more familiar with the French 'r' sound as seen in rouge, orange, marron, crème and noir. Made from the back of the mouth, not the front. <p>Regular verbs Silent letters. There are lots of silent letters and silent letter strings in the four high frequency regular verbs used in this unit. The 's' in tu joues & tu finis and je vais, je fais, tu as and tu fais for example. The letters s, x, z, t, d, n and m, normally silent when at the end of a word, are often pronounced when the next word begins with a vowel.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -entin the ils/elles conjugations ils/elles jouent/finissent/vendent is silent. The -ent at the end of a French verb is never pronounced. <p>Irregular verbs Silent letters There are lots of silent letters in the four high frequency irregular verbs used in this unit. The 's' in je suis, je vais, je fais, tu as & tu fais for example. The 't' in the il/elle conjugations of faire like il/elle fait. The letters s, x, z, t, d, n and m, normally silent when at the end of a word, are often pronounced when the next word begins with a vowel.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Liaison. In nous avons, vous avez, ils/ells ont, vous êtes, nous allons, and vous allez., the normally silent 's' is pronounced and almost like a 'z' sound. This is what is referred to as a required liaison. It is not optional!

Vocabulary

A L'École School

French	English	French	English	French	English
À l'école	At school	Non, je n'aime pas ...	No, I do not like ...	Parce que	Because
Le français	French	Non, je déteste ...	No, I hate ...	Car	Because
L'anglais	English	J'aime ...	I like ...	Et	And
Le dessin	Art	J'adore ...	I love ...	C'est	It is...
Le sport	P.E	Je n'aime pas ...	I do not like ...	Cependant	However
La musique	Music	Je déteste ...	I hate ...	Mais	But
La géographie	Geography	Amusant	Fun	Quelle est ta matière préférée?	What is your favourite subject?
L'histoire	History	Utile	Useful	Ma matière préférée c'est...	My favourite subject is...
Les maths	Maths	Intéressant	Interesting		
Les sciences	Science	Facile	Easy		
L'informatique	ICT	Ennuyeux	Boring		
Est-ce que tu aimes...?	Do you like...?	Difficile	Difficult		
Oui, j'aime ...	Yes, I like ...	Inutile	Pointless		
Oui, j'adore ...	Yes, I love ...				

French	English	French	English
Quelle heure est-il?	What time is it?	Je	I
Il est une heure	It is one o'clock	Tu	You
Il est deux heures	It is two o'clock	Il	He
Il est trois heures	It is three o'clock	Elle	She
Il est quatre heures	It is four o'clock	Nous	We
Il est cinq heures	It is five o'clock	Vous	You all
Il est six heures	It is six o'clock	Ils	They (masculine & mixed group)
Il est sept heures	It is seven o'clock	Elles	They (all feminine group)
Il est huit heures	It is eight o'clock	Je vais	I go
Il est neuf heures	It is nine o'clock	Tu vas	You go
Il est dix heures	It is ten o'clock	Il va	He goes
Il est onze heures	It is eleven o'clock	Elle va	She goes
Il est douze heures	It is twelve o'clock	Nous allons	We go
Il est midi	It is midday	Vous allez	You all go
Il est minuit	It is midnight	Ils vont	They go (masculine or mixed group)
		Elles vont	They go (feminine group)

Le Week-end (The Weekend)

French	English
Le week-end	The weekend
Quelle heure est-il?	What time is it?
Et quart	Quarter past
Et demie	Half past
Moins le quart	Quarter to
Il est une heure	It is one o'clock
Il est deux heures	It is two o'clock
Il est trois heures	It is three o'clock
Il est quatre heures	It is four o'clock
Il est cinq heures	It is five o'clock
Il est six heures	It is six o'clock
Il est sept heures	It is seven o'clock
Il est huit heures	It is eight o'clock
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 douze heures	It is twelve o'clock

French	English
Il est midi	It is midday
Il est minuit	It is midnight
Je me lève	I get up
Je prends mon petit déjeuner	I have my breakfast
Je regarde la télé	I watch television
Je lis des bandes dessinées	I read comics
J'écoute de la musique	I listen to music
Je joue à l'ordinateur	I play computer games
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 me couche	I go to sleep
Et	And
Après	After
Aussi	Also
Plus tard	Later on
Finalement	Finally

La Seconde Guerre Mondiale (World War II)

French	English
La Deuxième Guerre Mondiale	The Second World War
L'Angleterre	England
La France	France
L'Italie	Italy
L'Allemagne	Germany
La Pologne	Poland
La Tchécoslovaquie	Czechoslovakia
Les Etats-Unis	The United States (of America)
En Angleterre on parle...	In England you speak...
En France on parle...	In France you speak...
En Italie on parle...	In Italy you speak...
En Allemagne on parle...	In Germany you speak...
En Pologne on parle...	In Poland you speak...
En Tchécoslovaquie on parle...	In Czechoslovakia you speak...
Aux Etats-Unis on parle...	In the United States (of America) you speak...
L'anglais	English

French	English
Le français	French
L'italien	Italian
L'allemand	German
Le polonais	Polish
Le tchécoslovaque	Czechoslovakian
Cher papa	Dear dad
Chère maman	Dear mum
Chers parents	Dear parents
Bonjour	Hi
Ça va?	How are you?
Moi, ça va bien	I am very well
Moi, ça va mal	I am not very well
Je suis à la campagne	I am in the countryside
Je suis en ville	I am in the city
À la campagne c'est...	In the country side it is...
En ville c'est...	In the city it is ...

French	English
Mais	But
Parce que	Because
Et	And
Aussi	Also
Amusant	Fun
Calme	Calm/tranquil
Sans danger	Safe
Triste	Sad
Convivial	Friendly
Sombre	Gloomy
Sain	Healthy
Difficile	Difficult
Dangereux	Dangerous
Enfumé	Full of smoke
Grosses bises	Kiss Kiss/lots of love
A bientôt	See you soon

Manger Et Bouger (Healthy Lifestyle)

French	English	French	English	French	English
Manger et bouger	Eat and move	Des céréales	Some cereal	Je joue au foot	I play football
Manger:	To eat	Des légumes	Some vegetables	Je fais des promenades	I walk my dog
Boire	To drink	Des fruits	Some fruit	Je fais de la natation	I go swimming
Je mange	I eat	Des noixettes	Some nuts	Je fais du cyclisme	I go cycling
Je bois	I drink	De la viande rouge	Some red meat	Je fais du judo	I do judo
Pour ma santé ...	To stay in shape I...	Du lait entier	Some whole fat milk	Je fais du tennis	I play tennis
Pour ma santé je mange ...	To stay in good health I eat...	Du pain blanc	Some white bread	Je ne regarde pas la télévision	I do not watch television
Pour ma santé je bois ...	To stay in good health I drink...	Du chocolat	Some chocolate	Je ne joue pas aux jeux électroniques	I do not play electronic games
Pour ma santé je ne mange pas de ...	To stay in good health I don't eat...	Du beurre	Some butter	Une recette saine	A healthy recipe
Pour ma santé je ne bois pas de ...	To stay in good health I don't drink...	Des bonbons	Some sweets	Épluchez!	Peel
Du poisson	Some fish	Des chips	Some chips	Coupez!	Cut
De la viande blanche	Some white meat	Des frites	Some chips	Ajoutez!	Add
Du fromage allégé	Some low fat cheese	Des boissons sucrées	Some fizzy drinks	Mélangez!	Mix
Du lait écrémé	Some skimmed milk	Des biscuits	Some biscuits	Râpez!	Grate
Du pain complet	Some wholemeal bread	Bon pour la santé	Good for (your) health	Faites cuire!	Cook
De l'eau	Some water	Mauvais pour la santé	Bad for (your) health		

Les Planètes (The Planets)

French	English	French	English	French	English
Les planètes	The planets	Jupiter est énorme et aussi assez loin du soleil	Jupiter is huge and also quite far from the sun	Vert	Green (feminine singular agreement)
La lune	The Moon	Mercure est assez petite et près du soleil	Mercury is quite small and close to the sun	Verte	Green (feminine singular agreement)
Le soleil	The Sun	Pluton est la plus loin et la plus petite	Pluto is the furthest and the smallest	Verts	Green (masculine plural agreement)
La terre	The Earth	Mars est assez près du soleil et c'est rouge	Mars is quite close to the sun and red	Vertes	Green (feminine plural agreement)
Mars	Mars	La Terre est une planète près de Mars et a seulement une lune	The Earth is a planet close to Mars and only has one moon	Grise	Grey (masculine SINGULAR AND PLURAL agreement)
Mercure	Mercury	Néptune est une planète bleue	Neptune is a blue planet	Grise	Grey (feminine singular agreement)
Néptune	Neptune	Bleu	Blue (masculine singular agreement)	Grises	Grey (feminine plural agreement)
Pluton	Pluto	Bleue	Blue (feminine singular agreement)	Rouge	Red (masculine and feminine singular agreement)
Saturne	Saturn	Bleus	Blue (masculine plural agreement)	Rouges	Red (masculine and feminine plural agreement)
Uranus	Uranus	Bleues	Blue (feminine plural agreement)	Jaune	Yellow (masculine and feminine singular agreement)
Vénus	Venus	Noir	Black (masculine singular agreement)	Jaunes	Yellow (masculine and feminine plural agreement)
Jupiter	Jupiter	Noirs	Black (feminine singular agreement)	Marron	Brown (NO SPELLING CHANGE)- INVARIABLE
Le Soleil est au centre	The sun is in the centre	Noirs	Black (masculine plural agreement)	Crème	Beige/cream (NO SPELLING CHANGE)- INVARIABLE
Saturne est loin du soleil et a au moins 18 lunes	Saturn is far from the sun and has at least 18 moons	Noires	Black (feminine plural agreement)	Orange	Orange (NO SPELLING CHANGE)- INVARIABLE
Vénus est assez près du soleil et il y a toujours beaucoup de vent	Venus is close to the sun and it is always very windy				
Uranus est assez loin du soleil et c'est bleu et vert	Uranus is quite close to the sun and is blue and green				

Les Verbes Réguliers (Regular Verbs)

French	English
Je	I
Tu	You
Il	He
Elle	She
Nous	We
Vous	You all
Ils	They (masculine)
Elles	They (feminine)

French	English
HABITER	To live (infinitive form)
J'habite	I live
Tu habites	You live
Il habite	He lives
Elle habite	She lives
Nous habitons	We live
Vous habitez	You all live
Ils habitent	They live (masculine form)
Elles habitent	They live (feminine form)

French	English
VENDRE	To sell (infinitive form)
Je vends	I sell
Tu vends	You sell
Il vend	He sells
Elle vend	She sells
Nous vendons	We sell
Vous vendez	You all sell
Ils vendent	They sell (masculine form)
Elles vendent	They sell (feminine form)

JOUER	To play (infinitive form)
Je joue	I play
Tu joues	You play
Il joue	He plays
Elle joue	She plays
Nous jouons	We play
Vous jouez	You all play
Ils jouent	They play (masculine form)
Elles jouent	They play (feminine form)

FINIR	To finish or end (infinitive form)
Je finis	I finish
Tu finis	You finish
Il finit	He finishes
Elle finit	She finishes
Nous finissons	We finish
Vous finissez	You all finish
Ils finissent	They finish (masculine form)
Elles finissent	They finish (feminine form)

Les Verbes Irréguliers (Irregular Verbs)

French	English
Je	I
Tu	You
Il	He
Elle	She
Nous	We
Vous	You all
Ils	They (masculine)
Elles	They (feminine)

French	English
AVOIR	To have (infinitive form)
J'ai	I have
Tu as	You have
Il a	He has
Elle a	She has
Nous avons	We have
Vous avez	You all have
Ils ont	They have (masculine form)
Elles ont	They have (feminine form)

French	English
FAIRE	To do (infinitive form)
Je fais	I do
Tu fais	You do
Il fait	He does
Elle fait	She does
Nous faisons	We do
Vous faites	You all do
Ils font	They do (masculine form)
Elles font	They do (feminine form)

ALLER	To go (infinitive form)
Je vais	I go
Tu vas	You go
Il va	He goes
Elle va	She goes
Nous allons	We go
Vous allez	You all go
Ils vont	They go (masculine form)
Elles vont	They go (feminine form)

ÊTRE	To be (infinitive form)
Je suis	I am
Tu es	You are
Il est	He is
Elle est	She is
Nous sommes	We are
Vous êtes	You all are
Ils sont	They are (masculine form)
Elles sont	They are (feminine form)

Cultural Theme
Person: Louis Pasteur Festival: Berck-sur-Mer Festival Place: Paris
Key Texts
Rooftoppers by Katherine Rundell The Man Who Walked Between The Towers by Mordicai Gerstein