

	Autumn	Spring	Summer
<p>Year 3</p> <p>Unit title and key content</p>	<p>French greetings:</p> <p><i>Pupils learn how to introduce themselves, to ask how someone is feeling and to say how they are feeling.</i></p> <p>Lesson 1: Listen attentively to spoken language and show understanding by joining in and responding</p> <p>Lesson 2: Understand and respond to written language from a variety of authentic sources</p> <p>Lesson 3: Engage in conversations, ask and answer questions, Imitate pronunciation of sounds</p> <p>Lesson 4: Explore the patterns and sounds of language through songs and rhymes</p>	<p>In the classroom:</p> <p><i>Children learn commands and objects from the classroom, respond to simple instructions, learn items found in a school bag, read and understand short sentences and present a spoken text</i></p> <p>Lesson 1: Develop accurate pronunciation and intonation so that others understand when they are reading aloud or using familiar words and phrases</p> <p>Lesson 2: Describe people, places, things and actions orally and in writing</p> <p>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> <p>Lesson 3: Understand basic grammar (feminine, masculine and neuter forms) and how to apply it to build sentences</p> <p>Engage in conversations; ask and answer questions</p> <p>Lesson 4: Describe people, places, things and actions orally and in writing</p> <p>Adapt phrases to create new sentences</p> <p>Understand basic grammar appropriate to the language being studied and how these differ from or are similar to English</p> <p>Lesson 5: Speak in sentences, using familiar vocabulary, phrases and basic language structures</p>	<p>Playground games:</p> <p><i>Children count, recognise and use the numbers to twelve, ask how old someone is and say how old they are and compare sentence structures in French and English</i></p> <p>Lesson 1: Listen attentively to spoken language and show understanding by joining in and responding</p> <p>Lesson 2: Explore the patterns and sounds of language. Appreciate stories, songs, poems and rhymes in the language</p> <p>Lesson 3: Speak in sentences, using familiar vocabulary. Read carefully and show understanding of words, phrases and simple writing</p> <p>Lesson 4: Develop accurate pronunciation. Link the spelling, sound and meaning of words</p> <p>Lesson 5: Use language for practical communication; understanding spoken language from authentic sources</p>
<p>Key learning by the end of the unit</p>	<p>To greet someone and introduce yourself in French</p> <p>To use the correct French greeting for the time of day</p> <p>To ask and answer a question about feelings in French</p> <p>To perform a finger rhyme in French</p>	<p>To understand and respond to simple classroom instructions</p> <p>To say items that are in a school bag, and recognise if they are masculine or feminine</p> <p>To ask and answer a question about something you have or do not have</p> <p>To read and understand short sentences</p>	<p>To count in French</p> <p>To count beyond six in French</p> <p>To use number words to give more information about ourselves</p> <p>To recognise the numbers one to twelve, written in French</p> <p>To identify French words that use the key phonemes</p>

		To create original sentences using a model sentence To prepare and present a short, spoken text	To use the number words one to twelve when playing playground games
Key vocabulary	<p>Bonjour - Hello/Good morning (formal) Salut - Hi (informal) Je m'appelle... - My name is... Comment tu t'appelles? - What's your name? Au revoir - Goodbye *Et toi ? - And you? *Comment t'appelles-tu ? - What's your name? *Bien - Good *Très bien - Very good Bonjour – Hello/Good morning Bonsoir – Good evening Bonne nuit – Good night Ça va ?/Comment ça va ? - How are you? Ça va bien - I'm well, I'm fine Ça va très bien - I'm very well, I'm really good Ça va mal – I'm not well, I'm bad, I'm not fine, it's not going well (not ill) Ça va très mal - I'm really not well, I'm really not fine, it's going badly (not ill) Ça va - I'm ok Comme ci comme ça – So so,/ok C'est qui ? - Who is it? C'est... - It is... Oui – Yes Non – No Tu as ? - You have? Do you have? Je m'appelle... – My name is Bonjour - Good morning Au revoir - Goodbye Deux petits chatons visiteurs Paris - Two little kittens visiting Paris Je m'appelle François – Je m'appelle Marie - I'm called François – I'm called Marie Bonjour François, Bonjour Marie - Hello François, Hello Marie Au revoir François, Au revoir Marie - Good bye François, Good bye Marie *Des marionnettes - Puppets</p>	<p>Écoutez ! – listen! Regardez ! – look! Parlez ! – speak! Écrivez ! – write! Lisez ! – read! Ouvrez ! – open! Fermez ! – close! Dessinez ! – draw! Asseyez-vous ! – sit down! Levez-vous ! – stand up! un crayon – a pencil un taille-crayon – a pencil sharpener un stylo – a pen un cahier – an exercise book un sac – a bag une règle – a ruler une gomme – a rubber une trousse – a pencil case J'ai... – I've got Tu as...? – Have you got ... Des ciseaux – some scissors Je n'ai pas – I haven't got Et – and Mais – but plus haut – higher plus bas – lower un - one deux - two trois - three quatre - four cinq - five six - six sept - seven huit - eight neuf - nine dix – ten</p>	<p>un – one deux – two trois – three quatre – four cinq – five six – six plus (or you can use 'et') – plus moins – minus fait (literally 'makes') – equals égale - equals combien ? – how many?/how much? à toi – your turn à moi – my turn J'ai gagné ! – I've won! rouge - red bleu - blue vert - green jaune - yellow orange - orange blanc - white noir - black C'est de quelle couleur ? - what colour is it? c'est - it is onze – eleven douze – twelve un cercle - a circle un triangle - a triangle un rectangle - a rectangle un carré - a square petit - small grand – big Tu as quel âge? – How old are you? J'ai [X] ans – I am [X] years old Combien ? – How many? À moi – my turn À toi – your turn point à point – dot to dot une corde à sauter – a skipping rope</p>



<p>Year 4</p>	<p>Unit title and key NC content</p>	<p>Clothes:</p> <p><i>Children name items of clothing and the different forms of the indefinite article and possessive adjective and practice using the correct adjectival agreement.</i></p> <p>Lesson 1: listen attentively to spoken language and show understanding by joining in and responding 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 understand basic grammar appropriate to the language being studied, including (where relevant): feminine, masculine and neuter forms Lesson 2: Broaden their vocabulary and develop their ability to understand new words that are introduced into familiar written material Write phrases from memory, and adapt these to create new sentences, to express ideas clearly Lesson 3: Listen attentively to spoken language and show understanding by joining in and responding Read carefully and show understanding of words, phrases and simple writing Understand basic grammar appropriate to the language being studied, including (where relevant): feminine, masculine Lesson 4: Engage in conversations; ask and answer questions; express opinions and respond to those of others; seek clarification and help Broaden their vocabulary and develop their ability to understand new words that are introduced into familiar written material, including through using a dictionary Describe things in writing</p>	<p>Numbers:</p> <p><i>Children learn the days of the week dates and seasons through maths, songs, surveys and the research of French festivals finishing with a birthday celebration.</i></p> <p>Lesson 1: Develop accurate pronunciation and intonation so that others understand when they are reading aloud or using familiar words and phrases Read carefully and show understanding of words, phrases and simple writing Lesson 2: Explore the patterns and sounds of language through songs and rhymes and link the spelling, sound and meaning of words Read carefully and show understanding of words, phrases and simple writing Lesson 3: Listen attentively to spoken language and show understanding by joining in and responding Engage in conversations; ask and answer questions Read carefully and show understanding of words, phrases and simple writing Broaden their vocabulary and develop their ability to understand new words that are introduced into familiar written material, including through using a dictionary Lesson 4: Engage in conversation, ask and answer questions Develop accurate pronunciation and intonation so that others understand when they are reading aloud or using familiar words and phrases Lesson 5: Present ideas and information orally to a range of audiences Broaden their vocabulary and develop ability to understand new words that are introduced into familiar written material, including through using a dictionary</p>	<p>Food:</p> <p><i>Pupils apply their understanding within a new context; using number when paying for items in a café, and their language detective skills to interpret authentic French menus.</i></p> <p>Lesson 1: Listen attentively to spoken language and show understanding by joining in and responding Engage in conversations; ask and answer questions; broaden their vocabulary and develop their ability to understand new words Lesson 2: Listen attentively to spoken language and show understanding by joining in and responding; engage in conversations Ask and answer questions; broaden their vocabulary and develop their ability to understand new words Read carefully and show understanding of words, phrases and simple writing Lesson 3: Listen attentively to spoken language and show understanding by joining in and responding Engage in conversations; ask and answer questions Broaden their vocabulary and develop their ability to understand new words Read carefully and show understanding of words, phrases and simple writing Lesson 4: Listen attentively to spoken language and show understanding by joining in and responding; engage in conversations Ask and answer questions Broaden their vocabulary and develop their ability to understand new words Read carefully and show understanding of words, phrases and simple writing Lesson 5: Listen attentively to spoken language and show understanding by joining in and responding</p>
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	<p>Lesson 5: 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>		<p>Engage in conversations Ask and answer questions Broaden their vocabulary and develop their ability to understand new words Read carefully and show understanding of words, phrases and simple writing</p>
Key learning by the end of the unit	<p>To recognise and use vocabulary relating to clothing To add colour adjectives, adapting the suffix in accordance with gender To understand adjectival position and agreement for gender and number To express an opinion (like/dislike) To describe an outfit using adjectives correctly</p>	<p>To learn the numbers to 31 and do maths calculations in French To say the days of the week in French To say the months of the year To know how to ask what the date is and to write down the date To learn about the similarities and differences between traditional birthday celebrations in France and England</p>	<p>To begin to understand a conversation in French To read and say amounts of money in French To say the names of French shops correctly To work out the meaning of unfamiliar words. To create a French menu based on authentic texts</p>
Key vocabulary	<p>un T-shirt - a T-shirt un short - shorts un pantalon - trousers un chapeau - a hat un maillot de bain - a swimsuit une culotte - pants une chemise - a shirt une veste - a jacket des chaussettes (f) - socks des bottes (f)- boots des lunettes (f) - glasses des baskets (f)- trainers un pull - a jumper or pullover mon (masc. sing.) - my ma (fem. sing.) - my mes (plural) - my C'est de quelle couleur ? - What colour is it? c'est - it is rouge(s) - red orange - orange jaune(s) - yellow vert(s) (m), verte(s) (f) - green bleu(s) (m), bleue(s) (f) - blue rose(s) - pink violet(s) (m), violette(s) (f) - violet marron - brown</p>	<p>un nombre - number un numéro - number un chiffre - digit les mathématiques – maths les opérations – the operations égale – equals plus – add/plus moins – minus/take away multiplié par – multiplied by divisé par, – divided by 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 seize - sixteen</p>	<p>le restaurant - the restaurant le café - the cafe le menu - the menu une boisson - a drink une entrée- a starter un plat principal - a main course la soupe - the soup la pizza - the pizza le hot-dog - the hotdog le hamburger - hamburger le croissant - the croissant la baguette - the baguette un Coca-Cola - a Coca Cola une limonade - a lemonade un jus d'orange - an orange juice de l'argent - some money un billet - a bill,note or paper money la monnaie - change une pièce (de monnaie) - a coin Number 1 -100 in French les magasins - the shops la boulangerie - the baker's shop du pain - some bread la baguette - the bread stick la pâtisserie - the cake shop le gâteau - the cake</p>



	<p>blanc(s) (m), blanche(s) (f) - white noir(s) (m), noire(s) (f) - black et – and il porte - he is wearing elle porte - she is wearing les vêtements - the clothes j'aime - I like je n'aime pas - I don't like voici – here is je porte - I wear</p>	<p>dix-sept - seventeen dix-huit - eighteen dix-neuf - nineteen vingt - twenty vingt-et-un - twenty-one vingt-deux - twenty-two vingt-trois - twenty-three vingt-quatre - twenty-four vingt-cinq - twenty-six vingt-sept - twenty-seven vingt-huit - twenty eight vingt-neuf - twenty-nine trente - thirty trente-et-un - thirty-one *compter – to count les jours de la semaine - the days of the week lundi - Monday mardi -Tuesday mercredi -Wednesday jeudi -Thursday vendredi - Friday samedi - Saturday dimanche - Sunday la semaine - week hier - yesterday demain - tomorrow aujourd'hui – today janvier - January février- February mars - March avril - April mai - May juin - June juillet - July août - August septembre - September octobre - October novembre - November décembre – December les saisons - The seasons Il y a quatre saisons - There are four seasons le printemps - the spring l'été - the summer l'automne - the autumn l'hiver - the winter</p>	<p>la tarte - the tart la chocolaterie - the chocolate shop le chocolat - the chocolate une épicerie - the grocer's shop les fruits - the fruit les légumes - the vegetables le marché - the market la nourriture - food le supermarché - the supermarket les courses - the shopping Je voudrais - I would like Merci - Thank you J'aime - I like Je n'aime pas - I don't like s'il vous plaît - please Merci - Thank you</p>
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			<p>C'est la fête – It's party time C'est quand, ton anniversaire? - When is your birthday? une invitation – an invitation Je t'invite à fêter mon anniversaire - I invite you to celebrate my birthday un anniversaire – a birthday le cadeau (m) – the present le gâteau (m) – the cake le gâteau d'anniversaire – the birthday cake les invités – the guests</p>	
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Year 5	Unit title and key NC content	<p>Shopping:</p> <p><i>Pupils develop vocabulary associated with a trip to France, as well as building their understanding of sentence structures, questions and phrases. They also apply their language detective skills when faced with an unfamiliar text.</i></p> <p>Lesson 1: Read carefully and show understanding of words and phrases Explore patterns of language Communicate for practical purposes</p> <p>Lesson 2: Improve accuracy of pronunciation and intonation Listen attentively and show understanding by responding Understand basic grammar (masculine/feminine nouns)</p> <p>Lesson 3: Listen attentively to spoken language, join in and respond Speak in sentences using familiar vocabulary Present information orally to a range of audiences</p> <p>Lesson 4: Communicating for practical purposes Broaden vocabulary and develop ability to understand new words Write phrases from memory</p> <p>Lesson 5: Understand and respond to written language from an authentic source Read carefully and show understanding of simple writing Develop ability to understand new words</p>	<p>A week in the life:</p> <p><i>Pupils learn the verbs 'avoir' and 'être', identify the infinitive and other forms of verbs, and learn to use the correct verb ending for different subject pronouns, whilst recognising that some verbs are irregular.</i></p> <p>Lesson 1: Broaden vocabulary using a dictionary Speak in sentences using basic language structures</p> <p>Lesson 2: Describe actions orally Conjugation of verbs / Key features and patterns of language</p> <p>Lesson 3: Conjugate verbs to build sentences Understand new words introduced into familiar writing</p> <p>Lesson 4: Conjugation of high-frequency verbs Develop accurate pronunciation</p> <p>Lesson 5: Appreciate stories in French Describe people and actions orally and in writing</p>	<p>Meet the family:</p> <p><i>Pupils learn how to describe family members and what they like and dislike, using the correct form of mon, ma and mes, and making sure of adjectival agreement, before preparing a short, written presentation.</i></p> <p>Lesson 1: Read carefully and show understanding of simple writing Speak in sentences using familiar vocabulary</p> <p>Lesson 2: Present ideas and information orally Improve accuracy of pronunciation</p> <p>Lesson 3: Read carefully and show understanding of simple writing Write at varying length using a variety of grammatical structures</p> <p>Lesson 4: Speak with fluency and spontaneity Express opinions and respond to those of others</p> <p>Lesson 5: Describe people orally and in writing Express ideas clearly</p>
	Key learning by the end of the unit	<p>To build numbers and prices confidently in French</p> <p>To name different foods in French and notice patterns in sounds</p> <p>To be able to join in with and perform a short, repetitive story using voice and actions to communicate to an audience</p> <p>To be able to use vocabulary to describe a quantity of different food nouns</p> <p>To be able to explore and understand an authentic French text</p>	<p>To recognise that verbs take different forms and to find infinitive verbs in a dictionary</p> <p>To begin to recognise some regular verbs in the present tense</p> <p>To choose and use appropriate verb endings</p> <p>To know that some verbs do not follow regular patterns</p> <p>To build and deliver a short presentation, choosing and using a range of action verbs</p>	<p>To recognise and use phrases to say if I have a brother or sister</p> <p>To be able to name different family members on a family tree</p> <p>To be able to build descriptive sentences into a short paragraph</p> <p>To be able to understand and express simple opinions</p> <p>To plan and prepare a short presentation about my family.</p>

Key vocabulary	<p>Numbers 1-100 in French Euro(s) – Euro(s) Les fruits - the fruits Un ananas - a pineapple Un abricot - an apricot Un citron - a lemon Une pomme - an apple Une poire - a pear Une pêche - a peach Une banane - a banana Une orange - an orange Une cerise - a cherry Une fraise - a strawberry Une pastèque - a watermelon Des raisins - (some) grapes Je vais au marché et j'achète... - I go to the market and I buy... lundi – Monday mardi – Tuesday mercredi – Wednesday jeudi – Thursday vendredi – Friday samedi – Saturday dimanche – Sunday Il a faim – he is hungry toujours – always Il n'a pas faim – he isn't hungry Je voudrais - I would like Food items from Lesson 3, plus: C'est combien ? - How much is it? Ça fait € - That's ...€ un croissant – a croissant une glace – an ice cream des chips – some crisps du poulet – some chicken de la soupe – some soup des bonbons – some sweets un oignon - an onion une carotte - a carrot une tomate - a tomato du sel - some salt du poivre - some pepper une pincée - a pinch (of) un couteau - a knife une cuillère - a spoon</p>	<p>chanter – to sing courir – to run danser – to dance</p> <p>dormir – to sleep écrire – to write jouer – to play lire – to read manger – to eat nager – to swim J'aime – I like Je - I tu - you (singular and informal) il - he elle - she nous - we vous - you (plural/formal) ils - they (masculine plural) elles - they (feminine plural) chanter – to sing Je chante - I sing Tu chante - you sing (singular, informal) Nous chantons - we sing Vous chantez - you sing (plural and singular formal) Ils chantent - they sing (masculine plural) Elles chantent - they sing (feminine plural) Je - I tu - you (singular and informal) il - he elle - she nous - we vous - you (plural/formal) ils - they (masculine plural) elles - they (feminine plural) Avoir – to have J'ai – I have Tu as – you (singular and informal) have Il/Elle a – he/she has Nous avons – we have Vous avez – you (plural and formal) have Ils/Elles ont – they have une semaine - a week lundi - Monday</p>	<p>J'ai un frère – I have a brother J'ai une sœur – I have a sister J'ai deux frères - I have two brothers J'ai deux sœurs - I have two sisters J'ai un frère et une sœur - I have a brother and a sister. Je n'ai pas de frère – I haven't got a brother Je n'ai pas de sœur – I haven't got a sister Je n'ai pas de frère ou de sœur - I haven't got a brother or a sister J'ai une sœur mais je n'ai pas de frère - I have a sister but I don't have a brother Je suis fils unique – I am an only child (boy) Je suis fille unique – I am an only child (girl) mon - my (and a masculine noun) ma - my (and a feminine noun) mes - my (and a plural noun) mon père - my father ma mère - my mother mes parents - my parents mon grand-père - my grandfather ma grand-mère - my grandmother mes grands-parents - my grandparents mon frère - my brother ma soeur - my sister le fils - the son la fille - the daughter mon oncle - my uncle ma tante - my aunt mon cousin - my cousin (boy) ma cousine - my cousin (girl) Il a - he has Elle a - she has les cheveux - hair les yeux - eyes les cheveux blonds - blond hair les cheveux noirs - black hair les cheveux roux - ginger hair les yeux bleus - blue eyes les yeux verts - green eyes les yeux gris - grey eyes J'aime - I like J'aime beaucoup - I really like J'adore - I love Je n'aime pas - I don't like</p>
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	<p>une poêle - a cooking pot les légumes- the vegetables laver - to wash couper - to cut ajouter - to add émincer - to slice laisser cuire - to leave to cook à feu bas - on a low heat couvrir - to cover c'est délicieux ! - It's delicious! Bon appétit !-Bon appétit! / Enjoy!</p>	<p>mardi - Tuesday mercredi - Wednesday jeudi - Thursday vendredi - Friday samedi - Saturday dimanche – Sunday</p>	
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<p>Year 6</p>	<p>Unit title and key NC content</p>	<p>Visiting a French Town:</p> <p><i>In learning directional and transport vocabulary and prepositional phrases, the children explore their journey to school and what places in town are worth a visit and why. They practise giving opinions and talk about a trip to France.</i></p> <p>Lesson 1: Listen attentively to spoken language and show understanding, seek clarification and help, broaden vocabulary including through using a dictionary, write phrases and adapt these to create new sentences, to express ideas clearly.</p> <p>Lesson 2: Listen attentively to spoken language and show understanding, engage in conversations, ask and answer questions, speak in sentences.</p> <p>Lesson 3: Engage in conversations, read carefully and show understanding of words, broaden vocabulary develop ability to learn new words, speak in sentences.</p> <p>Lesson 4: Broaden their vocabulary and develop their ability to understand new words that are introduced into familiar written material, including using a dictionary, understand basic grammar to build sentences.</p> <p>Lesson 5: Read carefully and show understanding of words, broaden vocabulary introduced into written material, including through using a dictionary, adapt phrases to write new sentences, how basic grammar differ or are similar to English.</p>	<p>In my French house:</p> <p><i>Pupils learn how to describe a house, the different rooms and who lives there. They also learn about prepositions to explain where items are arranged in their bedrooms and consolidate the grammar and vocabulary they have learned by writing a letter to describe their family, home and bedroom.</i></p> <p>Lesson 1: Listen attentively to spoken language and show understanding by joining in and responding, engage in conversations, ask and answer questions, describe places in writing.</p> <p>Lesson 2: Speak in sentences using familiar vocabulary and basic language structures, key features of the language to build sentences, broaden their vocabulary and develop their ability to understand new words. Explore patterns and sounds of language through songs and link the meaning of words.</p> <p>Lesson 3: To use prepositions to describe the position of items in the bedroom</p> <p>Lesson 4: Speak in sentences using familiar vocabulary and basic language structures, key features of the language to build sentences, broaden their vocabulary and develop their ability to understand new words Develop accurate pronunciation and intonation so that others understand when are reading aloud or using familiar words and phrases Present information orally to a range of audiences</p> <p>Lesson 5: Read carefully and show understanding of words, phrases and simple writing. Write some phrases from memory and adapt to create new sentences, understand basic grammar appropriate to language.</p>	<p>French sport and the Olympics:</p> <p><i>Pupils learn to conjugate the verb 'aller'- to go and which preposition to use to express going to a country. They learn sports vocabulary, how to express preferences and expand their knowledge of country names. They develop their cultural knowledge of Pétanque, the Tour de France and the Olympics and consolidate their learning by writing a magazine article about participating in the Olympic Games</i></p> <p>Lesson 1: Ask and answer questions Express opinions and respond to those of others</p> <p>Lesson 2: Broaden their vocabulary and develop their ability to understand new words. Understand basic grammar appropriate to the language being studied; the conjugation of high-frequency verbs; key features and patterns of the language. Fostering curiosity and deepening understanding of the world.</p> <p>Lesson 3: Broaden their vocabulary and develop their ability to understand new words. Understand basic grammar appropriate to the language being studied; the conjugation of high-frequency verbs; key features and patterns of the language.</p> <p>Lesson 4: Listen attentively to spoken language and show understanding by joining in and responding. Engage in conversations. Ask and answer questions. Broaden their vocabulary and develop their ability to understand new words.</p> <p>Lesson 5: Listen attentively to spoken language and show understanding by joining in and responding. Engage in conversations. Ask and answer questions. Broaden their vocabulary and develop their ability to understand new words. Fostering curiosity and deepening understanding of the world</p>
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			<p>Lesson 6: Listen attentively to spoken language and show understanding by joining in and responding; engage in conversations Ask and answer questions Broaden their vocabulary and develop their ability to understand new words</p>
<p>Key learning by the end of the unit</p>	<p>To create a description of my route to school To begin to understand and speak directions to places in a town To learn about travel to France through role play To express and justify an opinion on a range of themes To understand and agree/disagree with another opinion To analyse a text and identify key grammatical features</p>	<p>To describe houses in French To write a description of a house in French. To use prepositions to describe the position of items in the bedroom To use prepositions to describe the positions of objects in the bedroom. To write a letter describing my home</p>	<p>To express an opinion about sports and say which sports you play To learn the words in French for countries around the world To conjugate the verb 'to go' and say I or someone else is going to a country To rehearse orally new vocabulary To learn about the French game of pétanque and to rehearse new vocabulary To write an interview article about the Olympic Games</p>
<p>Key vocabulary</p>	<p>Comment vas-tu à l'école ? - How do you get to school? Je vais à l'école - I go to school en voiture - by car en autobus - by bus à vélo - on a bicycle à pied - on foot sur - on sous - under derrière - behind devant - in front of dans - in entre - between à coté de - next to près de - near to loin de - far from il y a ... - there is ... il y a aussi - there is also un parc - a park un musée - a museum un marché - a market une école - a school une plage - a beach une gare - a train station une bibliothèque - a library la droite - right la gauche - left</p>	<p>J'habite dans - I live in un appartement – an apartment une grande maison - a big house une petite maison - a little house une maison jumelée - semi-detached house une ferme - a farm la salle à manger - dining room la cuisine - kitchen le salon - lounge room habiter - to live j'habite - I live j'habite dans - I live in ma mère - my mother mon père - my father mon frère - my brother mon petit frère - my little brother ma soeur - my sister ma grand-mère - my grandmother mon grand-père - my grandfather ma tante - my aunt un lit - a bed un poster - a poster un ordinateur - a computer les rideaux (m) - the curtains un tapis - the rug un garde-robe - a wardrobe le mur - the wall</p>	<p>je joue - I play je fais - I do je joue au basket - I play basketball le basket - basketball le football/ le foot - football le hockey - hockey le tennis - tennis le rugby - rugby le ski - skiing c'est quel sport ? - what sport is it? c'est le... - it's... tu aimes le sport ? - do you like sports? j'adore - I love j'aime - I like je n'aime pas - I don't like je déteste - I hate L'Angleterre (f) - England L'Écosse (f) - Scotland Le Pays de Galles (m) - Wales L'Irlande du Nord (f) - Northern Ireland L'Irlande (f) - Ireland (the Republic of Ireland) La France (f) - France La Belgique (f) – Belgium aller - to go je vais - I go tu vas - you go (you singular/informal) il va/elle va - he/she goes</p>

	<p> tourne à droite - turn right tourne à gauche - turn left la deuxième à droite - the second right la deuxième à gauche - the second right en avion - by plane en bus - by bus en train - by train en bateau - by boat en bateau - by river en métro - by metro/underground à vélo - by bike à pied - on foot Est-ce que tu aimes...? - Do you like ...? J'aime - I like Je n'aime pas - I don't like Je déteste - I hate J'adore - I love Je préfère - I prefer parce que c'est - because it is ma ville - my town mon village - my village une grande rivière - a big river une grande statue - a big statue les habitants - inhabitants il/elle se trouve - it is situated le centre - the centre au sud - in the south au nord - in the north loin de - far from près de - near to autour de - around au bord de - on the edge of </p>	<p> une chaise - a chair une lampe - a lamp un bureau - a desk les jouets - the toys sur - on sous - under devant - in front derrière - behind à côté de - next to dans - in entre - in between où est ? - where is? il y a - there is un lit - a bed un poster - a poster un ordinateur - a computer J'habite dans... - I live in... un appartement - an apartment une grande maison - a big house une petite maison - a little house une maison jumelée - a semi-detached house une ferme - a farm </p>	<p> nous allons - we go vous allez - you go (plural/formal) ils/elles vont - they go sauter - to jump marcher - to walk courir - to run danser - to dance nager - to swim patiner - to ice skate plonger - to dive pédaler - to pedal les jeux Olympiques – the Olympic Games une médaille de bronze – a bronze medal une médaille d'argent – a silver medal une médaille d'or – a gold medal </p>
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