

<b>General Vocabulary</b>					
During their four years of learning French at Moorfield, the students will be introduced to the following vocabulary at the relevant stage, and it will be revisited, repeated and used both in French lessons and generally in classrooms where appropriate.					
<b>Greetings</b>	<b>Question and Answer</b>	<b>Numbers</b>	<b>Colours</b>	<b>Classroom Instructions</b>	<b>Days and Months</b>
Bonjour – hello / good day Salut - hello À bientôt – see you soon Au revoir- good bye Je voudrais- I would like... s’il vous plaît – please merci – thank you	Ça va?- how are you? Ça va bien – I am feeling good Ça va- I am feeling okay Comme ci comme ça- okay Ça va mal- I am not feeling good As-tu .....? – Have you got .....? J’ai ..... - I have ..... Je n’ai pas ...- I have not ..... Comment t’appelles –tu?- What are you called? Je m’appelle.... I am called..... Quel âge as-tu?- How old are you? J’ai .....ans – I am .... years old	zéro - 0 un - 1 deux- 2 trois - 3 quatre- 4 cinq - 5 six - 6 sept - 7 huit- 8 neuf - 9 dix- 10 onze- 11 douze- 12 treize- 13 quatorze- 14 quinze- 15 seize- 16 dix-sept -17 dix-huit- 18 dix-neuf- 19 vingt- 20	De quelle couleur est ....? – What colour is ...? De quelle couleur sont....? What colour are....? <b>La bouche</b> est .... - The mouth is..... <b>Les oreilles</b> sont ..... <b>The ears</b> are..... bleu- blue blanc-white rouge-red noir-black jaune-yellow vert -green	Montrez-moi- show me Regardez- look Ecoutez- listen Répétez- repeat Levez- vous- stand up Asseyez- vous- sit down Comptez- count Chantez- sing Trouvez- moi- find me Cherchez- look for	lundi - Monday mardi- Tuesday mercredi - Wednesday jeudi- Thursday vendredi- Friday samedi - Saturday dimanche- Sunday C’est quel jour aujourd’hui?- What day is it today? janvier- January février- February mars- March avril- April mai- May juin- June juillet- July août- August septembre octobre novembre décembre Quand est ton anniversaire?- When is your birthday?

<u>Year</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Unit Objectives</u>	<u>Unit Specific Vocabulary</u>	<u>Phonics and Grammar focus</u>
Year 3/4 A	Welcome to Our School	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ask and answer several questions about myself</li> <li>• Recall numbers to 10 and classroom instructions</li> <li>• Say and read some numbers between 0 and 20</li> <li>• Say and write the names of rooms in a school</li> <li>• Say and write the nouns for some classroom objects</li> </ul>	La salle de classe - The classroom Le hall - The hall La cour de recreation - The playground Les toilettes - The toilets La salle des profs - The staffroom La salle informatique - The ICT suite Les ordinateurs - The computers Le bureau - The office L'agent d'entretien - The caretaker Le sac à dos – the rucksack Le crayon- the pencil Le stylo- the pen Le livre- the book Le taille de crayon-pencil sharpener La gomme- the eraser La table- the table La chaise- the chair La règle- the ruler Des ciseaux- some scissors Des crayons de couleurs- some coloured pencils De la colle – some glue	<b>Phonic Focus</b> “ou” “ut” “oi” “ça” “sty” “aille” “eau” “as”  <b>Grammar Focus</b> When you ask a question in French you can turn a sentence into a question by raising the pitch of your voice at the end of the question. e.g. Ça va? Ça va.  In English we ask people “how old are you?” and in French we ask what age “ <i>have you?</i> ”.  To say “I have” in French we use “j’ai” (I have). To say the negative ( I have not..) we use “je n’ai pas...”
	Family Members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Say 4 family nouns in French</li> </ul>	Le père – the father Le papa -the dad	<b>Phonic Focus</b> “uis”

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Write 4 family nouns in French</li> <li>• Understand the nouns for some parts of the face</li> <li>• Describe an alien face using colours and numbers</li> </ul>	<p>Le frère – the brother  Le bébé – the baby  Le grand- père – the grandad  Le mère – the mother  La maman - the mum  La soeur – the sister  La grand-mère- the grandma  La famille– the family  Le nez – the nose  La bouche- the mouth  La tête- the head  Les cheveux- the hair  Les yeux – the eyes  Les oreilles- the ears</p>	<p>“ille”  “é”  sont  ez  che  eux</p> <p><b>Grammar Focus</b>  There are two words for “the” in French with singular nouns. These words are “le” and “la”  There is only one word for “the” with French plural nouns and this is “les”.</p>
	Summertime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Say the types of weather</li> <li>• Use some weather phrases</li> <li>• Play games with the weather phrases</li> <li>• Say flavours of ice cream</li> <li>• Create my perfect ice cream</li> </ul>	<p>Quel temps fait-il?- what’s the weather like?  Il fait du soleil – It’s sunny  Il fait du vent – It’s windy  Il fait du brouillard- It’s foggy  Il fait chaud – It’s hot  Il fait froid – it’s cold  Il neige – It’s snowy  Il pleut – It’s raining  Je voudrais – I would like  Une glace- an ice cream  Une glace au chocolat- a chocolate ice cream  Une glace au citron- a lemon ice cream  Une glace à la fraise- a strawberry ice cream  Une glace à la framboise- a raspberry ice cream  Une glace à la menthe- a mint ice cream  Une glace à la vanille- a vanilla ice cream  S’il vous plaît- please</p>	<p><b>Phonics Focus</b>  “emps”  “fait”  “ouill”  “aud”  “ais”  “glace”  “colat”  “menthe”  “ille”</p> <p><b>Grammar Focus</b>  If we ask for a flavour of ice cream that is a masculine noun (le) then we say <i>au chocolat/ au citron</i>.  If we ask for a flavour of ice cream that is a feminine noun (la) then we say <i>à la fraise / à la menthe</i></p>

Year 3/4 B	A New Start	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pronounce greetings in French</li> <li>• I can ask and answer about feelings</li> <li>• Introduce my name in French</li> <li>• Understand simple classroom instructions</li> <li>• Say numbers between 1 and 20</li> <li>• Say some different colours in French</li> </ul>	<p>Montrez-moi- show me  Regardez- look  Ecoutez- listen  Répétez- repeat  Levez- vous- stand up  Asseyez- vous- sit down  Comptez- count  Chantez- sing  Trouvez- moi- find me  Cherchez- look for</p>	<p>“ez”  “é”  “ous”</p>
	Calendar (and Celebrations)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understand and say days of the week</li> <li>• Understand and say months of the year</li> <li>• Say what month my birthday is in</li> <li>• Use and write days of the week and months of the year</li> </ul>	<p>lundi - Monday  mardi- Tuesday  mercredi - Wednesday  jeudi- Thursday  vendredi- Friday  samedi - Saturday  dimanche- Sunday  C’est quel jour aujourd’hui?- What day is it today?  janvier- January  février- February  mars- March  avril- April  mai- May  juin- June  juillet- July  août- August  septembre  octobre  novembre  décembre  Quand est ton anniversaire?- When is your birthday?</p>	<p><b>Phonics Focus</b>  “en”  “un”  “anche”  “di”  “é”  “em”  “ai</p> <p><b>Grammar Focus</b>  When you ask a question in French you can turn a sentence into a question by raising the pitch of your voice at the end of the question.</p> <p>When words are the same in two languages we call them cognates and when they look very similar we call them semi-cognates.</p>
	Hungry Giant	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understand and say some fruits and vegetables</li> </ul>	<p>Une pomme –an apple  Une banane- a banana</p>	<p><b>Phonics Focus</b>  “omme”</p>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Play games with vegetable and fruit words</li> <li>• Understand and say some words for breakfast foods</li> <li>• Recognise nouns for breakfast foods</li> <li>• Ask politely for an item</li> <li>• Understand and enjoy a story</li> </ul>	<p>Une pêche- a peach          Une grappe de raisin- a bunch of grapes          Une tomate- a tomato          Une carotte- a carrot          Une orange- an orange          Une poire- a pear          Un melon- a melon          Un concombre- a cucumber          Je voudrais- I would like...          s'il vous plaît - please</p>	<p>“oi”          “on”          “ais”          “aît”</p> <p><b>Grammar Focus</b>          We often add “s” at the end of the word in French to make the noun a plural word e.g. une pomme/ deux pommes</p>
<b>End Point for Year 3/4</b>		<p>At the end of Year Four, a French speaker will know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• That there is more than one way of saying “a” (un/une, masculine/feminine)</li> <li>• The there is more than one way of saying “the” (le/la/les, masculine/feminine/plural)</li> <li>• That adjectives often come after the noun they are describing</li> </ul> <p>At the end of Year Four, a French speaker will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ask and answer simple questions about themselves</li> <li>• recognise and use numbers to 20</li> <li>• recognise and use colours</li> <li>• name family members</li> <li>• understand and use weather phrases</li> <li>• understand and use days of the week and months of the year</li> </ul>		
Year 5/6 A	Revisiting “Me”	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recall phrases to describe my feelings</li> <li>• Remember words and phrases about school subjects and opinions</li> <li>• Talk about my daily routine in French</li> <li>• Answer questions about my daily routine</li> </ul>	<p>Quand te lèves- tu? – What time do you get up?  <b>Je me lève à.....- I get up at .....</b>          Quand manges- tu le petit déjeuner?- What time do you have breakfast?  <b>Je mange le petit déjeuner à..... – I eat my breakfast at .....</b>          Quand vas- tu à l’école? – What time do you go to school?  <b>Je vais à l’école à.....- I go to school at .....</b>          Quand rentres- tu à la maison? - What time do you get home?</p>	<p><b>Phonics Focus</b>          “ais”          “anges”          “quelle”          “heures”          “in”</p>

			<p><b>Je rentre à la maison à..... - I get home at .....</b>  <b>Quand vas- tu te coucher? – What time do you go to bed?</b>  Je vais me coucher à.....- I go to bed at .....</p> <p>Quelle heure est-il?  Il est ...- it is .....</p> <p>une heure- one o'clock  deux heures- two o'clock  trois heures- three o'clock  quatre heures- four o'clock  cinq heures- five o'clock  six heures- six o'clock  sept heures- seven o'clock  huit heures- eight o'clock  neuf heures – nine o'clock  dix heures – ten o'clock  onze heures – eleven o'clock  douze heures – twelve o'clock</p>	
	Sport and Favourites	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recognise and understand familiar and unfamiliar nouns</li> <li>• Identify some parts of a verb in French</li> <li>• Create opinions about a sport</li> <li>• Understand and write simple information about sports</li> <li>• Listen to and create a statement about my favourite things</li> <li>• Say and write sentences about myself</li> </ul>	<p>Le cricket- cricket  Le tennis- tennis  Le football - football  Le basket  La danse - basket ball  La gymnastique- gymnastics  L'équitation horse riding  La natation- swimming  rapide- fast  ennuyeux- boring  intéressant  difficile – difficult  gracieux-elegant  C'est bon pour ma santé- it's good for my health  Tu aimes....?- do you like..?</p>	<p><b>Phonics Focus</b>  nis  foot  tion  anse  qui  viens  près</p> <p><b>Grammar Focus</b>  <u>jouer- to play</u>  Je joue-I play  Tu joues you play  Il joue- he plays  Elle joue- he plays.</p>

			<p>J'aime....car c'est.....I like .. because it's.....  Je n'aime pas.....car c'est....I don't like ....., because it's  Je m'appelle.. – I am called  J'ai ....ans- I am .... years old  Mon nom de famille est ...- My surname is ...  Voici ma famille.- This is my family  Je viens de ... I come from  J'habite près de...- I live near  J'ai un frère- I have a brother  J'ai une soeur- I have a sister  qui s'appelle – who is called  J'aime - I like  Je n'aime pas ...I don't like  <u>Mon animal</u> préféré est .... My favourite animal is  Mon livre préféré - my favourite book  Mon sport préféré - my favourite sport  Mon film préféré - my favourite film  Quel est <u>ton sport</u> préféré? –What is your favourite sport?</p>	<p>Nous jouons-we play  Vous jouez- you play  Ils jouent- they play  Elles jouent- they play</p> <p>To say or write “my” in French, you replace the word for the with one of these three pronouns:  <b>mon- le</b>  <b>ma= la</b>  <b>mes – les</b></p> <p>To say or write “your” in French, you replace the word for the with one of these three pronouns:  <b>ton- le</b>  <b>ta= la</b>  <b>tes - les</b></p>
	Café Culture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Learn café culture vocabulary</li> <li>• Know names of snacks and drinks</li> <li>• Take part in café role play</li> <li>• Know some facts about favourite French meals</li> <li>• Follow a story about going to a restaurant</li> </ul>	<p>Les boissons- drinks  Un café- a black coffee  Un thé- a tea  Un café au lait- a coffee with milk  Un coca- a coca cola  De l'eau- some water  Une pizza= a pizza  Un sandwich (au fromage/ au jambon) – a (cheese/ham) sandwich  Des frites- some chips  Des chips – some crisps  Un croque monsieur  Vous désirez?- What would you like?  Je prends – I will have</p>	<p><b>Phonics Focus</b>  “oisons”  “th”  “ites”  “prends”  “eau”  “frais”  “ha”  “lat”</p>

			<p>Je voudrais...I would like          Merci- thank you          S'il vous plait- please          Des spaghettis bolognaise- spaghetti bolognaise          Jambon purée – Ham and mashed potato          Du fromage frais – fromage frais          Steak haché et frites- burger and chips          De la mousse au chocolat- some chocolate mousse          Des viennoiseries- some pastries          Le restaurant          Avez vous une table pour <u>5</u> personnes? – Have you got a table for <u>5</u> people?          Encore s'il vous plait – some more please          C'est délicieux- It's delicious          Entrée- starter          Plats - main course          Desserts- desserts          Le menu- the menu</p>	
Year 5/6 B	Talking About Us & School Subjects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduce myself with simple sentences</li> <li>• Explain in more detail about how I am feeling</li> <li>• Say some important things about myself and somebody else</li> <li>• Name school subjects in French</li> <li>• Give my opinion about school subjects</li> </ul>	<p><u>Je suis – I am .....</u>          heureux/heureuse – happy          triste- sad          perdu/perdue- confused          fatigué/ fatiguée          en plein forme- feeling great</p> <p>Je fais le fou- I am feeling silly          J'ai faim- I am hungry          J'ai soif – I am thirsty          J'ai chaud/ chaude- I feel hot          J'ai froid/ froide- I feel cold</p> <p>La géographie- geography          L'EPS- PE</p>	<p><b>Phonics Focus</b>          "iste"          "ein"          "suis"          "ire"          "ais"          "in"</p> <p><b>Grammar Focus</b>          To describe feelings in French, we need to make sure that the adjective used matches the person. The spelling can change for a male or a female person.</p>



			<p>Lire- reading  L'anglais- English  Le dessin- Art  Les maths- Maths  Les sciences- Science  Le français – French  La musique- Music  L'histoire- History  Tu aimes.....?- Do you like.....?  J'aime- I like.....  Je n'aime pas- I do not like...  J'adore – I love...  Tu préfères.....? –Do you prefer  Je préfère.... I prefer.....  car- because  et- an  mais- but  c'est..... it is .....  facile(s)- easy  ennuyeux/ennuyeuse (s) - boring  Intéressant (s)/intéressante (s)- interesting  utile(s)- useful</p>	<p><i>Remember that in French we do not always use "I am... (je suis) to explain how we are feeling, we also use "j'ai" and "je fais".</i></p> <p>Remember adjectives change spelling when they are used with masculine/feminine/singular or plural French nouns.</p>
	Time in the City	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explore a city in France</li> <li>• Design a city of the future</li> <li>• Understand and give simple information about a city</li> <li>• Ask for an entrance ticket politely in French</li> </ul>	<p>Le parc- the park  Le zoo- the cathedral  Le musée- the museum  Le centre commercial- the shopping centre  La galerie d'art – the art gallery  La gare – the station  La piscine- swimming pool  Qu'est -ce qu'il y a dans la ville?- What's in the town (city) ....?  Il y a .....- There is/ there are  Bienvenue..... welcome</p>	<p><b>Phonics Focus</b>  "oo"  "en"</p> <p><b>Grammar Focus</b>  We use "il y a ...." in French to mean both "There is...." and There are ...."</p>

	<p>Healthy Eating</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Say fruits and vegetables</li> <li>• Use vegetables and fruits in simple dialogues</li> <li>• Understand fruit and vegetables in written texts</li> <li>• Follow a simple story</li> <li>• Read and use instructions for a recipe</li> </ul>	<p>Avez vous.....? – do you have  C'est combien?- how much is it?  ça pèse combien?- how heavy is that?  Je prends – I will have ...  J'ai.... – I have  Je n'ai pas...- I haven't....  C'est .... – it is.....  Cinquante grammes- 50 grams  Un kilo – a kilo  Un demi-kilo- half a kilo  Deux euros – two euros  s'il vous plait- please  merci- thank you  Les bananes - the bananas  Les pommes – the apples  Les oranges – the oranges  Les pêches – the peaches  L'ananas – the pineapple  Les poires – the pears  Le cantaloup – the melon  Les fraises – the strawberries  Les raisins – the grapes  Les cerises – the cherries  Les kiwis – the kiwi fruit  Lavez vous les mains - Wash your hands  Faites attention - Be careful  Coupez - Cut  Découpez en rondelles - Cut into slices  Pelez - Peel  Lavez - Wash  Coupez en morceaux - Cut in to pieces  Mettez dans le bol - Put in the bowl  Remuez - Stir</p>	<p><b>Phonics Focus</b>  ez  ai  c'est  êches</p> <p><b>Grammar Focus</b>  To say I have in French we use part of the verb to have (avoir)  <b>"J'ai..."</b>  To say I haven't in French we add <b>n'</b> and <b>pas</b>  <b>Je n'ai pas</b></p>
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			Mélangez - Mix Ajoutez - Add Goûtez la recette - Taste the recipe	
Year 6	Preparing for France Residential Trip	Additional One-off lessons introducing where in France we are going, what we will be doing and refreshing key vocabulary that will be used.		
<b>End Point for Year 5/6</b>		<p>At the end of Year Six, a French speaker will know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• That there is more than one way of saying “a” (un/une, masculine/feminine) and use this correctly in sentences</li> <li>• The there is more than one way of saying “the” (le/la/les, masculine/feminine/plural) and use this correctly in sentences</li> <li>• That adjectives often come after the noun they are describing and can be spelt differently depending on whether the noun is masculine of feminine</li> <li>• Numbers to 20</li> <li>• Days of the week</li> <li>• Months of the year</li> <li>• Items of food available in a café and market</li> </ul> <p>At the end of Year Six, a French speaker will be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use their knowledge of French sounds to help them read unfamiliar words</li> <li>• Speak, read and write a variety of French sentences, including adding their own details</li> <li>• Listen and understand basic native French speaker dialogue</li> <li>• ask and answer simple questions about themselves, including expressing how they are feeling</li> <li>• use café and market dialogue to ask for items</li> <li>• recognise and use numbers to 40</li> <li>• write the date in French</li> <li>• recognise and use colours in descriptive sentences</li> <li>• understand and use sentences describing daily routines and time</li> <li>• express preferences about activities, food and school subjects</li> </ul>		