

French Progression Map

Key Stage 2 National Curriculum Expectations

Pupils should be taught:

- Understand and respond to spoken and written language from a variety of authentic sources.
- Speak with increasing confidence, fluency and spontaneity, finding ways of communicating what they want to say, including through discussion and asking questions, and continually improving the accuracy of their pronunciation and intonation.
- Write at varying length, for different purposes and audiences, using the variety of grammatical structures that they have learnt.
- Discover and develop an appreciation of a range of writing in the language studied.

Speaking and pronunciation

National Curriculum	LKS2	UKS2
Engage in conversations; ask and answer questions; express opinions and respond to those of others; seek clarification and help.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asking and/or answering simple questions • Forming simple statements with information including the negative • Practising speaking with a partner • Recognising and answering simple questions which involve giving personal information • Beginning to form opinion phrases • Beginning to use conversational phrases for purposeful dialogue 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Forming a question in order to ask for Information • Presenting factual information in extended sentences including justification • Planning, asking and answering extended questions • Engaging in conversation and transactional language
Speak in sentences, using familiar vocabulary, phrases (and simple writing).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using short phrases to give information • Beginning to adapt phrases from a rhyme/song • Using a model to form a spoken sentence • Speaking in full sentences using known vocabulary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rehearsing and recycling extended sentences orally • Planning and presenting a short descriptive text • Planning and presenting a short text • Modifying, expressing and comparing opinions
Develop accurate pronunciation and intonation so that others understand when they are reading aloud or using familiar words and phrases.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repeating short phrases accurately, including liaison of final consonant before vowel • Listening and repeating key phonemes with care • Comparing sounds and spelling patterns with English Listening and repeating further key phonemes with care 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using intonation and gesture to differentiate between statements and questions • Making realistic attempts at pronunciation of new, vocabulary • Listening and repeating key phonemes with care applying pronunciation rules • Discussing strategies for remembering and applying pronunciation rules • Speaking and reading aloud with increasing confidence and fluency

Present ideas and information orally to a range of audiences.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introducing self to a partner with simple phrases • Rehearsing and performing a short presentation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adapting a story and retelling to the class • Conducting a survey with a partner, giving information and justifying opinions
Describe people, places and things and actions orally	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognising and using adjectives • Choosing appropriate adjectives from a wider range of adjectives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using adjectives with correct placement and agreement • Recognising and using a wide range of descriptive phrases

Listening

National Curriculum	LKS2	UKS2
Listen attentively to spoken language and show understanding by joining in and responding.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Listening and responding to single words and short phrases • Following verbal instructions in French • Responding to objects or images with a phrase or other verbal response • Identifying items by colour and other adjectives • Listening and selecting information • Using language detective skills to decode vocabulary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Listening and gisting information from an extended text using language detective skills such as cognates • Listening and following the sequence of a story, song or text including some unfamiliar language • Matching unknown written words to new spoken words • Recognising blends of sounds and selecting words to recognise common spelling patterns
Explore the patterns and sounds of languages through songs and rhymes and link to spelling, sound and meaning of words.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Listening and identifying key words in rhymes and songs and joining in • Beginning to identify vowel sounds and combinations • Listening and noticing rhyming words • Noticing and beginning to predict key word patterns and spelling patterns 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using prepositions to indicate the location of objects relative to something • Understanding directional language and phrases and prepositions to describe how to get to places eg the route to school • Recalling and performing an extended song or rhyme Listening to stories, songs or texts in French

Reading and writing

National Curriculum	LKS2	UKS2
Read carefully and show understanding of words, phrases and simple writing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Recognising some familiar words in written form ● Noticing and discussing cognates and beginning to identify language detective strategies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Recognising features of different text types ● Using a range of language detective strategies to decode new vocabulary including context and text type
Appreciate stories, songs, poems and rhymes in the language.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reading aloud some words from simple songs, stories and rhymes ● Following a short text or rhyme, listening and reading at the same time 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Reading and adapting a range of different format short texts ● Reading and responding to. an extract from a story, an e-mail message or song ● Reading short authentic texts for enjoyment or information
Broaden their vocabulary and develop their ability to understand new words that are introduced into familiar written material, including through using a dictionary.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Becoming familiar with format, layout and simple use of a bilingual dictionary to find the meaning of unknown words and check the spelling of unfamiliar words 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Confidently using a bilingual dictionary to find the meaning of unknown words and check the spelling of unfamiliar words ● Using a bilingual dictionary to select alternative vocabulary for sentence building
Write phrases from memory, and adapt these to create new sentences to express ideas clearly.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Recalling and writing simple words from memory ● Selecting and writing short words and phrases 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Using existing knowledge of vocabulary and phrases to create new sentences ● Choosing words, phrases and sentences and writing as a text or captions
Use familiar vocabulary in phrases and simple writing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Experimenting with simple writing, copying with accuracy ● Making short phrases or sentences using word cards 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Writing a short text using word and phrase cards to model or scaffold
Describe people, places and things and actions orally and in writing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Recognising and using adjectives of colour and size ● Using adapted phrases to describe an object or person 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Using different adjectives, with correct positioning and agreement ● Using language of metaphor and comparison ● Using a wide range of descriptive phrases ● Recognising and using verbs in different tenses

Grammar

National Curriculum	LKS2	UKS2
<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 to build sentences and how these differ from or are similar to English.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Beginning to recognise gender of nouns, definite and indefinite article • Identifying plurals of nouns • Recognising adjectives and placement relative to the noun • Beginning to understand that verbs have patterns • Beginning to use prepositions • Recognising and using possessive adjective 'my' and pronouns he/she/it • Recognising and beginning to apply rules for placement and agreement of adjectives 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Correct use of definite and indefinite article depending on gender and number of noun. • Applying placement and agreement rules for adjectives • Recognising and applying verb endings for present regular 'er' verbs • Learning and using some high frequency irregular verbs e.g. to have, to be, to go • Recognising and beginning to form some verbs in near future tense using aller • Recognising and applying verb endings for present regular 'er' verbs • Learning and using some common irregular verbs, e.g. 'to make' • Understanding how word order differs between French and English
<p>Feminine and masculine forms: Nouns (including articles, pronouns and plural formation)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To understand that every French noun is either masculine or feminine • To know that the gender affects the form of the word un or une (the indefinite article) • To know that feminine nouns often (but not always) end in e • To know that when we turn the statement j'ai un/une ('I have a...') into a negative je n'ai pas de ('I don't have a...') then we change the article from un/une to de • To know that if a word is plural, we cannot use un or une and instead use des (some). • To know that when talking about a specific noun in French we use the definite article le (m.) la (f.) l' (m./f. before a vowel) or les (m./f. plural) • To know that I can find the gender of a noun by looking it up in the dictionary where French nouns are followed by a gender indicator • To know that countries have different names in French and that each country is either masculine or feminine • To know that de becomes du (not de le) when followed by a masculine noun • To know that the definite article is used in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To know that I can compare nouns by placing plus / moins and que around the adjective of comparison (e.g. Neptune est plus grande que Mercure) • To know that de translates as 'of' or 'some' and know that it changes when coupled with le to become du (not de le) and when coupled with les to become des (not de les) • To know that when using à (to) and then the direct article à + le = au (eg. au nord) • To know that different prepositions are used to say going to a country: en if the country is feminine singular (en France) au if the country is masculine singular (au Canada) aux if the country is plural (aux États-Unis d'Amérique) • To know a range of prepositions to describe the position of objects When using the prepositions à côté de, près de or loin de, the de may change if followed by le or les: de+le = du, de + les = des

	<p>French when saying the country, e.g. la France, le Royaume-Uni, les Pays-Bas</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To know whether to use the pronouns il or elle (he or she) when describing what someone is wearing 	
<p>Feminine and masculine forms: Adjectives (position and agreement)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To know that adjectives of size are positioned in front of the noun in French • To know that adjectives of colour are positioned after the noun in French • To know that, in French, adjectives change if they describe a girl or a feminine noun • To know that most (but not all) adjectives take an extra 'e' at the end of the word to make it feminine • To know that most adjectives go after the noun in French • To know that if the noun in a sentence is plural then the adjective describing it also becomes plural • To know that the feminine and masculine form of some adjectives can sound quite different e.g. vert/verte heureux/heureuse • To know that, in French, the possessive adjective 'my' must agree with the gender of the noun and that we use mon (m.), ma (f.) and mes (pl.) • To know that some adjectives do not change when describing a feminine noun (orange, marron, à pois) • To know that if an adjective already ends in an 'e' in the masculine form, then it doesn't take another 'e' in the feminine form (e.g. jaune / rose) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To know that there are usually four forms of an adjective to describe- a noun that is singular masculine, a noun that is singular feminine, a noun that is plural masculine and a noun that is plural feminine • To revise that adjectives of size go before the noun and adjectives of colour go after the noun • To know that when a singular noun begins with a vowel, the possessive adjective ma is difficult to pronounce, so mon is used (e.g. mon ami / mon amie) • To know that when standalone adjectives are used, such as when saying c'est amusant, we always use the singular masculine
<p>Verbs (including conjugation and negation)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To know that placing ne and pas around a verb makes the verb negative • To know that 'je aime' becomes 'j'aime' and 'je ne aime pas' becomes 'je n'aime pas' to help with pronunciation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To understand that French verbs take different forms. • To know that there are three different endings for French verbs in the infinitive form: those that end -er, those that end -ir and those that end -re. • To know that the ending of regular -er verbs changes to go with the subject pronoun. • To know that some verbs do not follow regular patterns, such as avoir (to have) and être (to be)

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To know how to conjugate the verbs avoir (to have) and être (to be) • To know that we use the verb jouer (to play) with some sports and faire (to make) with other sports. • To know that the way verbs change to match the pronoun is called conjugation. • To know each part of the verb aller - to go, depending on the pronoun • To know that the near future tense is formed by using the present tense of the verb aller + the infinitive, eg je vais manger - I am going to eat • To know how to distinguish between the present and the near future tense.
<p>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>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To know that we can use connectives such as et (and) and mais (but) to join clauses • To know that 'en' is usually used as a preposition when the mode of transport is something you get into e.g. 'en train', whereas 'à' is usually used when you are not getting into a form of transport e.g. 'à vélo' (a bicycle) • To know that tone of voice can indicate a question • To understand that I can use known vocabulary, cognates and near cognates as clues to help me understand a text in French • To know that, in French, a space is needed before and after ? and ! • To know that compass point phrases can be added to the front or end of a weather phrase and it will have the same meaning • To know that sentences can be extended using et or mais • To know that when building 2 digit numbers in French, we say 'twenty and one' or vingt-et-un 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To know that I can use parce que (because) to extend my sentence and give a justification. • To know that I can use il y a to mean 'there is' or 'there are' • To know that there is no possessive apostrophe in French but that to say 'my mother's father' the French would say Le père de ma mère (the father of my mother). • To know that the word order is sometimes different in French compared to English • To know that there are clues in the words for the multiples of 10, eg cinquante - 50 • To know that the pattern of building larger numbers changes beyond 70 by adding the teen numbers to 60, eg soixante-dix (70), soixante-onze, soixante-douze. To know that the word for 80 is built in a different way - quatre-vingts, and numbers up to 100 are built by continuing to count on from quatre-vingt, eg quatre-vingt-neuf, quatre-vingt-dix, quatre-vingt-onze. • To know that the French use guillemets << >> in the same way that the speech marks are used in English. • To know that when standalone adjectives are used, such as when saying c'est amusant, we always use the singular masculine

French Culture

National Curriculum	LKS2	UKS2
<p>Provide an opening to other cultures. Foster curiosity and deepen understanding of the world.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognising that different languages are spoken in the community/world • Showing awareness of the capital and identifying some key cultural landmarks. • Recognising cultural similarities and differences between customs and traditions in France and England 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identifying and locating other countries in the world where French is spoken • Comparing geographical features and climates of different French-speaking countries • Learning about France's sporting culture and events • Asking question and making insightful commentary on cultural differences, including some understanding of stereotype
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To know that in French there are formal and informal greetings and when it is appropriate to use each one. • To know the names of some Parisian landmarks • To know some French playground games • To know some similarities and differences between French and English schools • To know some French festivals that happen throughout the year • To know some similarities and differences between French and English birthday celebrations. • To know that the currency is Euros and recognise some of the notes and coins • To know that the Louvre is a famous French art gallery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To know that, in French, the days of the week (with the exception of Sunday - Dimanche) were named after bodies in the solar system • To know that there are many countries where French is spoken in the world and be able to name some of these • To know some 'treasures' that make up the national identity of France and some other French-speaking countries • To know the French word for countries around the world. • To know that the Tour de France is a world famous cycling race that takes place in France each year. • To know that pétanque is a popular French game sometimes known as boules • To know different ways to travel to and around France