

Calcot Schools – Overview of Progression

Year 3 French			
Speaking and Listening	Reading and Writing	Grammar	Pronunciation and Spelling
<p>Listen and show understanding of single words through physical or spoken response. Understand and respond to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> greetings classroom instructions <p>Identify Paris landmarks Join in with actions to accompany familiar songs, stories and rhymes and say some of the words. Listen and identify rhyming words and particular sounds in songs and rhymes.</p>	<p>Read and show understanding of familiar single words and phrases Recognise and understand familiar written words and short phrases (e.g basic nouns and first person 'I' form of simple verbs) in written text Read aloud familiar words or short phrases in chorus Use pictures, props or texts to read aloud or to ask and answer questions.</p>	<p>Name, identify and use parts of speech Give a definition and example of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a noun a proper noun a conjunction a verb an adverb <p>Start to understand the concept of gender (masculine/feminine) and how this is shown in French</p>	<p>Spell certain words Say some alphabet letters Know how to say a capital letter Spell <i>Paris</i> Know that personal names and place names begin with a capital letter Recognise the ligature œ, and be able to write it in certain words, e.g. <i>Sœur</i> Use the <i>circumflex accent</i> correctly Know that the <i>acute accent</i> appears only over the letter e, e.g. <i>journée</i></p>
<p>Recognise a familiar question and respond with a simple rehearsed response. Q&A: name, age, how are you? Ask how something is spelt. Asking a question (What/which colour is it?) Use <i>C'est</i> as an opener to a question or a statement.</p>	<p>Understand the role of punctuation Use commas and full stops in writing. Know that a fronted adverbial is followed by a comma</p>	<p>Identify cognates / shared words Know that <i>no.</i> is used as a number label in French and English. Know that some French words have the same origin or root as English e.g. <i>numéro</i> <i>âge</i></p>	<p>Phonics and pronunciation Pronounce the phoneme [ɛ] or [œ] as in <i>un</i> Pronounce the phoneme [y] as in <i>tu</i>. Know that the final consonant in a word is almost always silent, e.g. <i>Paris</i> Know that the acute accent changes the sound of the letter e, e.g. <i>journée</i></p>
<p>Speak in sentences Speak with others using simple words, phrases and short sentences Speak or read aloud using intonation to help convey meaning. Use images or speaking frames to ask and answer questions, to create sentences, and to read aloud. Use correct pronunciation when speaking and start to see links between pronunciation and spelling</p>	<p>Write and say simple familiar words to describe people, places, things and actions using a model. Use images or writing frames to ask and answer questions, and to create sentences and short texts. Write single familiar words from memory with understandable accuracy.</p>	<p>Translation Know that we translate ideas, not words (one language is not a copy of another) e.g. How old <u>are you?</u> <i>Tu as quel âge?</i></p>	
<p>Dictionary Skills</p>	<p>Language Learning Skills</p>	<p>Greater depth - reading</p>	<p>Greater depth – writing</p>
<p>Know what a bilingual dictionary is and that it can be used to find translations English/French words</p>	<p>Listen carefully and try to copy pronunciation Identify and use strategies for memorising new vocabulary, e.g. say ten times under your breath; practise with a partner; gradually cover a sentence until you can read it from memory Use images or speaking frames</p>	<p>Using the knowledge of the sound of some letter strings, read aloud individual familiar words. Apply knowledge to read aloud unfamiliar words</p>	<p>Write some words and phrases accurately from memory.</p>

Year 4 French			
Speaking and Listening	Grammar	Grammar	Pronunciation and Spelling
<p>Listen for and identify specific words and phrases in instructions, stories and songs</p> <p>Follow a text accurately whilst listening to it being read</p> <p>Questions</p> <p>Use rising intonation to create or recognise a spoken question</p> <p>Use question words to create or recognise a spoken question, e.g. où?</p> <p>Simple sentences and questions</p> <p>Ask spoken questions using a range of question words and create simple spoken responses</p> <p>Compound Sentences</p> <p>Create a compound spoken sentence by using a conjunction to link 2 simple sentences.</p> <p>Reading aloud</p> <p>Read aloud the text of familiar rhymes, stories or songs.</p> <p>Read aloud some simple sentences from a speaking frame.</p>	<p>Name and identify parts of speech</p> <p>Know and use a range of masculine and feminine ordinary nouns</p> <p>Give a definition and example of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an ordinary noun • a pronoun • an adjective • a conjunction • a verb • an adverb <p>Know and use a range of adverbial phrases of place</p> <p>Use possessive adjectives; understand how they match the gender and number of the noun</p> <p>Negative</p> <p>Introduce and use the negative form</p> <p>Fronted Adverbial</p> <p>Know that this can be used as a sentence starter</p> <p>Adverbial pronoun</p> <p>Use the adverbial pronoun <i>en</i></p> <p>Plural</p> <p>Know how to form the plural of a noun and its determiner</p> <p>Recognise and use the plural form of the indefinite article</p> <p>Know some plural verb forms</p>	<p>Numeral as determiner</p> <p>Use a numeral as a determiner</p> <p>Cognate</p> <p>Give a definition and example of a cognate</p> <p>Gender</p> <p>Know that in French, nouns have a grammatical gender, masculine and feminine</p> <p>Know that in English, nouns do not have a grammatical gender</p> <p>Know that the determiner/article must match the gender of the noun that it introduces</p> <p>Adjectival agreement by gender</p> <p>Know that the adjective must agree with the noun it qualifies</p> <p>Know how to modify an adjective to make it agree with a feminine noun</p> <p>Question Words</p> <p>Know what a question word is</p> <p>Syntax</p> <p>Know that syntax is the order in which words and phrases are put together to make a meaningful sentence.</p> <p>Understand how the adjective is placed in French and in English</p>	<p>Liaison</p> <p>Understand the concept of liaison.</p> <p>Elision</p> <p>Understand the concept of elision</p> <p>Know that an apostrophe is used in writing when elision occurs</p> <p>Silent final consonant</p> <p>Know that there are exceptions to the silent final consonant rule, e.g. <i>ours</i>, in which the final 's' is sounded out</p> <p>Accents</p> <p>Notice the <i>grave accent</i> in some words, e.g. où.</p>
<p>Reading and Writing</p> <p>Accurately read and understand familiar written words, phrases and short sentences</p> <p>Questions</p> <p>Use question words and punctuation (question mark) to create or recognise a question in written form</p> <p>Simple sentences</p> <p>Create simple written sentences</p> <p>Compound Sentences</p> <p>Create a compound written sentence by using a conjunction to link 2 simple sentences</p>			<p>Phonics and pronunciation</p> <p>Pronounce the phoneme [w].and recognise its grapheme 'oi', as in <i>poisson, bois, trois and étoile</i>. Know that In English, the grapheme 'oi' is pronounced [øˆ] as in <i>oil, boil and soil</i>.</p> <p>Know what a <i>homophone</i> is.</p> <p>Apply knowledge of liaison and elision when reading aloud</p> <p>Apply phonic knowledge to support speaking</p>
<p>Dictionary Skills</p>	<p>Language Learning Skills</p>	<p>Greater depth - reading</p>	<p>Greater depth - writing</p>
<p>Know what a headword is. Know that head words appear in alphabetical order</p> <p>Locate headwords in a bilingual dictionary to find the meaning or translation of a word</p> <p>Use a dictionary to look up spellings</p>	<p>Use a speaking frame to create spoken sentences with accurate syntax.</p> <p>Use a writing frame to create written sentences with accurate spelling, syntax and punctuation.</p>	<p>Demonstrate knowledge of liaison and elision when reading aloud</p>	<p>Write some words, phrases and sentences accurately from memory</p>

Year 5 French			
Speaking and Listening	Reading and Writing	Grammar	Pronunciation and Spelling
<p>Listen attentively and understand more complex phrases and sentences in longer passages eg instructions, songs, stories, extended listening activities Undertake longer listening exercises and be able to identify key words or phrases so as to answer questions</p> <p>Tell the time Tell and understand the time on the hour, the half hour, the quarter hour</p> <p>Use numbers Understand and use numbers 0-60</p> <p>Asking a question Understand and use a range of questions; be able to use tone of voice, inversion and question words.</p> <p>Create spoken sentences Take part in short conversations using sentences and familiar vocabulary Understand and express simple opinions using familiar topics and vocabulary</p> <p>Use speaking frames to create simple, complex and compound sentences. Create compound spoken sentences using a coordinating conjunction</p> <p>Vocabulary Understand and use a wider range of verbs</p>	<p>Read a variety of simple texts in different but authentic formats e.g stories, song covering familiar topics</p> <p>Read more complex sentences using knowledge of phonics</p> <p>Create written sentences Write simple sentences and short paragraphs from memory or supported written materials eg word bank</p> <p>Use writing frames to create simple, complex and compound sentences. Create compound written sentences using a coordinating conjunction Create complex written sentences using a subordinating conjunction</p> <p>Be familiar with a simple letter format.</p>	<p>Understand the concept of gender (masc/fem) and which article (definite/indefinite) to use correctly with different nouns</p> <p>Use the negative form, possessives and conjunctions</p> <p>Position of adjectives Know that some adjectives precede the noun, and that others follow it</p> <p>Agreement of noun and adjective Know how nouns and adjectives agree by gender and number</p> <p>Questions Know how to form questions using tone of voice, and inversion.</p> <p>Verbs Use verbs in the correct form with 1st, 2nd or 3rd person (I, you he/she) to express what they and other people do</p> <p>Terminology Understand and use the terms clause, main clause, subordinate clause, simple, compound and complex sentences, coordinating conjunction, cognate and false friend, compound word, ordinal number, definite and indefinite article, conjugated verb, infinitive.</p>	<p>Know how to pronounce the phoneme represented by the digraph qu, in both French and English.</p> <p>Show deeper understanding of the concepts of liaison and elision in speaking and writing.</p> <p>The circumflex accent Notice the circumflex accent in some words, e.g. <i>âge</i></p> <p>Know how the pronunciation and spelling of an adjective can change when it agrees with a feminine noun.</p> <p>Capital letters Know that a capital letter is not given to days of the week in French.</p>
Dictionary Skills	Language Learning Skills	Greater depth - reading	Greater depth - writing
<p>Apply key terminology when using a dictionary</p> <p>Use a bi-lingual dictionary to find the meaning of nouns in the plural, adjectives in agreement and conjugated verbs.</p> <p>Check spellings with a dictionary</p>	<p>Use strategies for memorising and recalling vocabulary.</p> <p>Use context and previous knowledge to help understanding</p> <p>Use actions and rhymes to aid memorisation</p>	<p>Read longer sentences and short paragraphs and understand the gist and some detail.</p>	<p>Write sentences from memory, using familiar vocabulary with a high degree of accuracy.</p>

Year 6 French

Speaking and Listening	Reading and Writing	Grammar	Pronunciation and Spelling
<p>Understand and identify longer and more complex phrases and sentences (e.g. descriptions, information, instructions) in listening exercises and be able to answer questions based on what they hear.</p> <p>Engage in short conversations using familiar questions and express opinions</p> <p>Formal and informal speech Know that there is a formal and informal/familiar register of speech in French and recognise examples of each.</p> <p>Asking a question Understand and use a range of questions; be able to recognise and ask spoken questions using a question tag.</p> <p>Create longer spoken sentences Use speaking frames to create simple, complex and compound sentences. Create compound spoken sentences using a relative pronoun Use connectives to link together ideas to aid cohesion and fluency.</p>	<p>Read aloud with expression and accurate pronunciation Read and understand the main points and more specific details from a variety of simple texts in different but authentic formats (e.g. stories, letters, song, lyrics, instructions)</p> <p>Create written sentences Write longer sentence/short paragraphs from memory or using supported materials. Use writing frames to create simple, complex and compound sentences. Create compound written sentences using a relative pronoun Create complex written sentences using a subordinating conjunction Writing the date Know how to write the date, including details of syntax, capital letters and punctuation. Know a range of conventions for writing the date in numerical format.</p>	<p>Verbs Understand and use the terms infinitive, conjugated, regular, irregular, stem and ending Know that the verb ending must agree with the subject. Understand what the different parts of a conjugated verb look like, know what each of the personal pronouns are, understand a verb stem and the different endings (where appropriate) for the main types of verbs</p> <p>Possessive adjective Recognise some possessive adjectives. Know that a possessive adjective must agree with the noun it is modifying.</p> <p>Agreement of noun and adjective Be able to identify and correctly use adjectives (e.g. colour, size) and connectives and understand the concept of adjectival agreement (where relevant)</p> <p>Questions Know how to create a question by using a question tag. Relative pronoun The relative pronoun qui can join 2 clauses to make a compound sentence.</p>	<p>The cedilla Notice the cedilla in some words, e.g. <i>Ça va?</i> Know how to write it, and know how to pronounce words in which it appears.</p> <p>The circumflex accent Know that the circumflex can be used over any vowel to show that a historical letter has disappeared from the spelling of the word, e.g. <i>âge, château.</i></p> <p>Ligatures Recognise the œ ligature in certain French words, and be able to write it correctly, e.g. <i>sœur.</i></p> <p>Capital letters Know that a capital letter is not used for months of the year in French. Use the terminology upper case and lower case when spelling words</p>
Dictionary Skills	Language Learning Skills	Greater depth – listening/speaking/reading/writing	
<p>Use a bilingual dictionary efficiently and effectively Know that written information is almost always stored in alphabetical order in reference material. The French and English alphabets are identical in appearance, & have 26 letters.</p>	<p>Use vocabulary lists to learn and memorise new vocabulary Use language known in one context or topic in another context/topic Use context and previous knowledge to help understanding and reading skills Use a dictionary</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage in a short conversation or present information without support • Understand the gist of a simple unfamiliar text; using a dictionary (where appropriate) • Read aloud confidently unfamiliar words with a high degree of accuracy • Apply an excellent understanding of key grammar concepts encountered in speaking and writing from memory 	