

#### What you should already know...

You may already be aware of some basic French greetings, numbers, songs and possibly some basic vocabulary. In your spoken language, you will be able to name and describe people and objects. You will be able to hold a short conversation with at least 3 exchanges and be able to speak in short phrases or sentences.

## **Opportunities for teaching diversity, equality** and expanding cultural capital...

Learning a foreign language, such as French, provides liberation from insularity and allows you to investigate and learn about (and from) other cultures. This unit provides you with a deeper understanding of the world and history which is not linked to the UK.

### Key Knowledge...



# What you will have learnt by the end of this unit...

You will be able to hold a short conversation with 4 or more exchanges and be able to speak in short phrases or sentences. You will be able to use your developing knowledge of grammar to speak correctly. You will be able to say numbers to at least 1.000.

In your reading, you will be able to understand short sentences and passages which use familiar language, using context to work out unfamiliar words.

In your writing, you will be able to write 4-5 short sentences which are based on a familiar topic- substituting words or phrases.

II MASCULINE- MALE	J`ai huit ans.	
est né le = was born the- He was born on	J'ai quatre ans.	
a meurt le = died on	J'ai un an.	
FEMININE - FEMALE	J'ai trois ans.	
est née le =was	J`ai dix ans.	
born the- She was born on	J'ai cinq ans.	
a meurt le = died on	J'ai neuf ans.	
	J'ai deux ans	

When writing dates in French, you start with the name of the day, then the number of the date and then the month.

I have

You have

We have

You capitalise the day and month.

E.g. Monday 9<sup>th</sup> June

Lundi, neuf Juin.

What you will have learnt by the end of this Key Stage....

By the end of this Key Stage you will be able to: Spoken Language

- Name and describe people.
- Name and describe a place.
- Name and describe an object. •
- Hold a short conversation saying 3-4 things
- Provide responses using a short phrase. .
- Begin to speak in sentences. •

### Reading

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- Read and understand a short passage using familiar language.
- Explain the main points in a short passage.
- Read a passage independently.
- Use a bilingual dictionary or glossary to look up new words.

#### Writing

- Write phrases from memory ٠
- Write 2-3 short sentences on a familiar topic.
- Say what you like/dislike about a familiar topic. •



al deux ans. J'ai sept ans.

Qui... ? Combien...? Où... ? Qu'est-ce que...? Comment... Quel... ? Quand...? Est-ce que...? Quelle...? Pourquoi...? À quelle heure...

7 + 3 = 13

Sept plus

trois égale

10 - 3 = 7

Dix moins

trois égale

sept

dix

Key Vocabulary			
	Ils/Elles – they	Dimanche – Sunday	
plus - add		Quel age as-tu? - How old are you?	
moins – less/subtract	<b>Qui</b> – who?		
égale – equals	Quel/Quelle – what?	Quelle est la date de ton anniversaire? - What is the date of your birthday? When is your	
	<b>Où</b> – where?	birthday?	
nombre – number	Pourquoi – why?	C'était quell an? - What year was it?	
<b>ans</b> – years Je – I	Quand – when?	What is your name? - Comment tu t'appelle?	
<b>Tu</b> - you	Comment – How?	When is your birthday? - Quelle est la date de ton anniversaire?	
II- he	<b>Lundi</b> – Monday	How old are you? - Quel âge as-tu?	
Elle – she	Mardi – Tuesday	Where do you live? - Où habites-tu?	
On - it	Mecredi – Wednesday	<b>II est né le</b> = He was born the- He was born on	
Nous – we	<b>Jeudi</b> – Thursday	II a meurt le = He died on	
<b>Vous</b> – you	Vendredi – Friday	<b>Elle est née le</b> = She was born the- She was	
	Samedi – Saturday	born on	

# Recall and Remember....

- 1. How would you ask someone how old they are?
- 2. Can you answer these questions?

Quelle est la date de ton anniversaire?

## Où habites tu?

- 3. Write some sentences about when your parents were born...
  - (HE) Il est né le
  - (SHE) Elle est né le

## Key Skills...

## Listening

Listen attentively and understand more complex phrases and sentences. Understand the main points and simple opinions in spoken sources e.g. story, song or passage Understand longer and more complex phrases or sentences e.g. descriptions, information, instructions.

## Speaking

Take part in and initiate short conversations using familiar structures and vocabulary Use simple conjunctions to build more complex sentences and present information to others Understand and express more complex opinions Explore the patterns and sounds of language to help develop accurate pronunciation and intonation.

### Reading

Read a variety of short simple texts in different formats and in different contexts. Read aloud from a text with good expression Read and understand the main points and some detail from a short-written passage.

## Writing

Write simple sentences and short texts using a model. Use a dictionary to check the spelling of words. Write sentences and construct short texts using a model. Write a few sentences from memory, using knowledge of words, text and structure.

### Grammar

Understand some basic grammar appropriate to the language being studied:

 gender – masculine, feminine, neuter – adjectives, nouns and possessive pronouns

• verbs – how to form different, simple tenses, including the past tense.

4. Can you fill in the correct spellings of the verb 'avoir'- to have. The first one has been done for you!

J' <u>ai</u>	Vous	
Tu	lls	
II	Elles	
Elle		
Nous		