

<b>French</b>			
	<b>By the end of Autumn Term</b>	<b>By the end of Spring Term</b>	<b>By the end of Summer Term</b>
<b>Y3</b>	<p><b>Autumn Half Term 1 &amp; 2 - La Culture</b></p> <p>Not Applicable - Cultural Unit to launch new Language</p>	<p><b>Spring Half Term 1 - J'apprends le français et les salutations</b></p> <p><b>Phonic focus: CH OU ON OI</b></p> <p><b>ON sound</b> in salutations &amp; bonjour  <b>OU sound</b> in bonjour  <b>OI sound</b> in au revoir  <b>Silent letters.</b> We will see that the letter 's' is not pronounced in salutations some final consonants like 's' are nearly always silent letters in French.  <b>Guttural 'R'.</b> Becoming more familiar with the French 'r' sound as seen in bonjour. Made from the back of the mouth, not the front.  <b>Elision.</b> Je m'appelle. Dropping of the last letter of a word (in this case the 'e' in me) and replacing it with an apostrophe. Attaching it to the word that follows which begins with a vowel or mute 'h'. This is in order to facilitate pronunciation. It is not optional in French.</p>	<p><b>Summer Half Term 1 - Les chansons et le Petit Chaperon Rouge</b></p> <p><b>Phonic focus: CH OU ON OI Ç</b></p> <p><b>CH sound</b> in chaperon, bouche &amp; bûcheron  <b>OU sound</b> in rouge, loup, bouche &amp; genoux  <b>ON sound</b> in chaperon, maison &amp; bûcheron.  <b>Silent letters and liaison.</b> The last consonants in French words are often silent as seen in the word pied. The final letter 's' in les is sometimes pronounced and sometimes not. When les is used in front of a word that starts with a consonant, you DO NOT hear the 's' on the end of les eg. les pieds the feet. When les is used in front of a word that starts with a vowel, most words starting with h, and the French word y, you DO pronounce the s on the end of les as seen in les yeux and les oreilles.  <b>Ç sound.</b> Starting to learn that this is a very common and a specific sound to French. Even if we do not see it we will hear it in words like balançait in the French nursery rhymes.  <b>Nasal sounds.</b> Starting to learn that when vowels are followed by 'm' or 'n' in French, a 'nasal' sound is made. Air comes through the nose and mouth! As seen in the words font, dans, chien, éléphant, monte and tombe.</p>

**Spring Half Term 2 - Les couleurs et nombres**

Phonic focus: ON OU OI

ON sound in marron

OU sound in couleurs & rouge

OI sound in noir & trois

**Silent letters.** We will see that the letter 's' is not pronounced in couleurs, gris and trois. Some final consonants like 's' are nearly always silent letters in French.

**Guttural 'R'.** Becoming more familiar with the French 'r' sound as seen in rouge, marron, vert, orange and trois. Made from the back of the mouth, not the front.

**Summer Half Term 2 - Les glaces**

Phonic focus: CH OU ON OI

ON sound in citron

CH sound in pistache

**Silent letters.** We will see that the final letter 's' is not pronounced in 'voudrais' or the final 't' in 'chocolat'. This happens often in French.

**Guttural 'R'.** Becoming more familiar with the French 'r' sound as seen in fraise and citron. Made from the back of the mouth, not the front.

Y4

Autumn Half Term 1 - Les dates

Phonic focus: É E È EAU EUX

É sound in février, décembre

E sound in septembre & novembre

Silent letters. You will hear and see that the 's' is not pronounced in mars and the 't' is not pronounced in est and juillet.

Guttural 'R'. Becoming more familiar with the French 'r' sound as seen in mardi & mercredi. Made from the back of the mouth, not the front.

Spring Half Term 1 - Je me présente

Phonic focus: I IN IQUE ILLE

IN sound in cinq

I sound in huit, dix, Patrick, habite, Paris & suis

Silent letters. 'S' is not pronounced in appelle, ans, Paris, Londres or habites. This often happens when 's' is the final consonant in a word.

Liaison. When a word that ends in a normally silent consonant, is followed by a word starting with a vowel as seen in je suis anglaise/anglaise - pronunciation will change when an 'e' is added to the end of anglais.

Elision. As seen in je m'appelle. Dropping of the last letter of a word (in this case the 'e' in me) and replacing it with an apostrophe, and attaching it to the word that follows, which begins with a vowel or mute h. This is generally in order to facilitate pronunciation. It is not optional in French.

Summer Half Term 1 - Les animaux domestiques

Phonic focus: É E È EAU EUX

É sound in Cécile

E sound in je & de

EAU sound in oiseau

Silent letters. 'S' is not pronounced in mais or souris and the 't' is not pronounced in et, chat. 'S' & 'T' are often silent at the end of French words.

'H' Aspiré. This type of 'H' is not aspirated or otherwise pronounced. It does not allow elisions or liaisons - the 'h' in hamster acts like a consonant which is why it is 'je n'ai pas de hamster'.

Elision. Je n'ai pas d'oiseau. Dropping of the last letter of a word (in this case the 'e' in de) and replacing it with an apostrophe, and attaching it to the word that follows, which begins with a vowel or mute h. It is not optional.

**Autumn Half Term 2 - Les fruits et les légumes**

**Phonic focus: CH OU ON OI**

**CH sound** in champignon

**ON sound** in oignon

**OI sound** in poire

**Silent letters.** We will see that the letter 's' is not pronounced in 'les' or the plural version of the fruits as final consonants are nearly always silent letters in French.

**Liaison.** Understanding better that liaison is the word to explain what happens with pronunciation when a word that ends in a normally silent consonant is followed by a word starting with a vowel. The normally silent 's' in les is pronounced in les oranges and les abricots as both those fruits start with a vowel but the 's' almost sounds like a 'z'. This happens often in French.

**Guttural 'R'.** Becoming more familiar with the French 'r' sound as seen in fraise, orange, poire, prune, cerise & abricot. Made from the back of the mouth, not the front.

**H Aspiré.** The letter 'h' in haricots is called a h aspiré. It is still a silent 'h' and not pronounced but it acts like a consonant. The final 's' in les remains SILENT when used with haricots verts.

**Spring Half Term 2 - La famille**

**Phonic focus: I IN IQUE ILLE**

**IN sound** in cinq & cinquante

**I sound** in famille, Lisa, Jacqueline, petite & fille

**ILLE sound** in famille & fille

**IQUE sound** in unique

**Silent letters.** The final consonant ('s') is not pronounced in appelles, ans, soeurs, mes grandparents, les or parents. Often happens in French.

**Elision** in je m'appelle/il s'appelle/elle s'appelle/j'ai. This is generally in order to facilitate pronunciation in French. Dropping of the last letter of a word (as in the 'e' in me or je) replacing it with an apostrophe so attaching it to the word that follows that starts with a vowel or mute h

**Summer Half Term 2 - Boucle d'Or**

**Phonic focus: I IN IQUE ILLE**

**I sound** in petit, lit & il

**ILLE sound** in fille

**Silent letters.** The 's' is not pronounced in the final 's' of Boucles or fois and the 't' is not pronounced in et and chat. Both letters are often silent when they are at the end of a French word.

**Liaison.** Ils ont. When a word ending in a normally silent consonant, like the 's' in ils (which is normally silent) is followed by a word starting with a vowel as the 'o' in ont, the consonant 's' is transferred onto the next word. This technique is called a liaison. It makes it very difficult in French to determine where one word ends and the next begins!

Y5

Autumn Half Term 1 - Dans la salle de classe

Phonic focus: IN IQUE ILLE

**I sound** in lisez, silence, calculatrice, livre & ciseaux

**Ille sound** in taille

**Silent letters.** Hearing and seeing that the 'x' and 'z' are silent letters and not pronounced in ciseaux, écoutez, écrivez etc.

**Elision.** J'ai. Dropping of the last letter of a word (in this case the 'e' in je) and replacing it with an apostrophe. Attaching it to the word that follows which begins with a vowel or mute 'h'. This is in order to facilitate pronunciation. It is not optional in French.

Spring Half Term 1 - Les vêtements

Phonic focus: É E È EAU EUX

**É sound** in écharpe

**E sound** in chemise & chemisier

**EAU sound** in manteau

**Silent letters.** The final 's' is not pronounced in gants, sandales and vacances. 'S' is often silent when it is the final consonant of a word in French.

**-ENT** is not pronounced in the 3rd person plural conjugation of the verb porter (to wear). This is the same for all 3rd person plural endings in the present tense.

**Guttural 'R'.** Becoming more familiar with the French 'r' sound as in orange, rouge, robe, écharpe. Made from the back of the mouth, not front.

Summer Half Term 1 - Quel temps fait-il?

Phonic focus: É E È EAU EUX

**E sound** in le & de

**EAU sound** in beau

**Silent letters.** The 'd' is not pronounced in chaud, 's' is not pronounced in dans & mauvais and the 't' is not pronounced in fait & vent. These letters are often silent at the ends of words.

**Elision.** As seen in l'est the 'e' has been dropped in le as the next word starts with a vowel. This is to help pronunciation in French but can make it hard to know where one word starts and finishes.

### Autumn Half Term 2 - Chez moi

Phonic focus: É E È EAU EUX

**E sound** in appartement

**EAU sound** in bureau

**Silent letters.** The 's' is not pronounced in many words like dans, habites, mais and bains the 't' is not pronounced in et. These two consonants are often silent when they are at the end of words.

**Elision.** J'habite. Dropping of the last letter of a word (in this case the 'e' in je) and replacing it with an apostrophe. Attaching it to the word that follows which begins with a vowel or mute 'h'. This is in order to facilitate pronunciation. It is not optional in French.

### Spring Half Term 2 - Au café

Phonic focus: I IN IQUE ILLE

**IN sound** in orangina

**I sound** in petit, citron, frites, confiture & biscottes

**Silent letters.** The 's' is not pronounced in words like frites, voudrais, prends, jus or biscottes. This is often the case with final consonants (in these examples 's') at the end of words in French.

### Summer Half Term 2 - Les jeux Olympiques

Phonic focus: Ç GNE EN AN

**QU sound** in olympiques & antique

**Ç sound** in français

**EN sound** in commence, pendant & argent

**AN sound** in antique, pendant & grands

**Silent letters.** The 's' is not pronounced in grands, antiques and the 't' is not pronounced in amusant, barbant or fatigant.

**-ENT** is not pronounced at the end of a word as in avaient as it is part of the verb conjugation and a silent letter string.

Y6

Autumn Half Term 1 - Les planètes

Phonic focus: QU Ç GNE EN AN

EN sound in centre & seulement

AN sound in planètes & uranus

Silent letters. The 's' is not pronounced in planètes, and the 't' is not pronounced in et or seulement. These two consonants are often silent when seen at the ends of words in French.

Guttural 'R'. Becoming more familiar with the French 'r' sound as seen in rouge, orange, marron, crème and noir. Made from the back of the mouth, not the front.

Spring Half Term 1 - Les verbes réguliers

Phonic focus:

Silent letters. There are lots of silent letters and silent letter strings in the four high frequency regular verbs used in this unit. The 's' in tu joues & tu finis and je vais ,je fais , tu as and tu fais for example. The letters s, x, z, t, d, n and m, normally silent when at the end of a word, are often pronounced when the next word begins with a vowel.

-ENT in the ils/elles conjugations ils/elles jouent/finissent/vendent is silent. The - ent at the end of a French verb is never pronounced.

Summer Half Term 1 - Au collège

Phonic focus: QU Ç GNE EN AN

QU sound in informatique & musique

Ç sound in français

AN sound in anglaise, français, amusant & intéressant

EN sound in sciences

Silent letters. The children will hear and see that the final 's' is not pronounced in aime the 't' is not pronounced in sport or the 'x' in ennuyeux.

These letters are often silent at the end of words in French.

Elision. J'étudie. Dropping of the last letter of a word (in this case the 'e' in je) and replacing it with an apostrophe. Attaching it to the word that follows which begins with a vowel or mute 'h'. This is in order to facilitate pronunciation. It is not optional in French.

	<p><b>Autumn Half Term 2 - Manger et Bouger</b></p> <p><b>Phonic focus: QU Ç GNE EN AN</b></p> <p><b>QU sound</b> in électroniques  <b>EN sound</b> in promenade  <b>AN sound</b> in manger, santé, viande &amp; mélangez  <b>Silent letters.</b> The 's' is not pronounced in heures, and the 't' is not pronounced in amusant, barbant or fatigant. These two letters are often silent when they are the final consonants in words.</p>	<p><b>Spring Half Term 2 - Les verbes irréguliers</b></p> <p><b>Phonic focus:</b></p> <p><b>Silent letters.</b> There are lots of silent letters in the four high frequency irregular verbs used in this unit. The 's' in je suis, je vais, je fais, tu as &amp; tu fais for example. The 't' in the il/elle conjugations of faire like il/elle fait. The letters s, x, z, t, d, n and m, normally silent when at the end of a word, are often pronounced when the next word begins with a vowel.</p> <p><b>Liasion.</b> In nous avons, vous avez, ils/ells ont, vous êtes, nous allons, and vous allez., the normally silent 's' is pronounced and almost like a 'z' sound. This is what is referred to as a required liaison. It is not optional!</p>	<p><b>Summer Half Term 2 - Moi dans le monde</b></p> <p><b>Phonic focus: QU Ç GNE EN AN</b></p> <p><b>QU sound</b> in quel, qu'est-ce que, quelle &amp; plastique  <b>Ç sound</b> in ça &amp; français  <b>GNE sound</b> in montagnes  <b>EN sound</b> in commence, Valentin &amp; environnement  <b>AN sound</b> in dans, Merwan, Canada &amp; franc  <b>Silent letters.</b> The 's' is not pronounced in Paris and the 't' is not pronounced in amusant, barbant or fatigant. This often happens with 's' and 't' when they are the final consonant in a word.  <b>-ENT</b> is not pronounced in trouvent as it is part of the verb conjugation and a silent letter string.</p>
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