

French Curriculum – Y6 Summer Term

Title	Pupils will learn about the culture of France and French speaking countries.	
Greetings	En France (In France) greeting people and saying goodbye are often accompanied by a handshake. Close friends and relatives kiss each other on both cheeks (bisous) – two, three or four times depending on local custom. When greeting someone it is usual to add their name. When talking to someone you don't know, you address a man as monsieur and a woman as madame, or mademoiselle, if she is very young. Followed by a surname, these words are the equivalent of Mr, Mrs and Miss and, in writing, they are usually abbreviated to M., Mme and Mlle. En français, vous and tu both mean you. You use: vous to someone you don't know well and to more than one person tu to a close friend, a relative or a child The choice of vous or tu affects other words: vous Comment vous appelez-vous ? Et vous ? tu Comment tu t'appelles ? Et toi ? Note the change in spelling of appelez (1 l) and apelles (2 ls) The s of vous is pronounced when it is needed to lead into the next word, but not otherwise. En français, a man says Enchanté, a woman says Enchantée – spelt differently but both sounding the same.	
	Key Communicative Objective	Vocabulary
	To be able to greet people	Bonjour Salut!
	To ask people how they are and answer	Ça va? Ça va Ça va bien Ça va très bien Au revoir Bonsoir Bonne nuit
	To ask people their name and answer	Comment vous appelez-vous? Comment tu t'appelles? / Comment t'appelles tu ? Je m'appelle... Et vous ? / Et toi ? Enchanté(e)
		Hello / Good morning / Good afternoon Hi How are you? Fine I am well / good I am very well Goodbye Good evening Goodnight What is your name? (formal) What is your name (informal) I am called / my name is... And you? Pleased to meet you.

Class routines and instructions	En français, every noun is either masculine (le / un) or feminine (la / une). This is its gender, and you need to know a noun's gender because words used with it, such as articles and adjectives, have alternative masculine and feminine forms.		
	To understand classroom instructions	Écoutez! Répétez! Asseyez vous! Levez-vous! lève les mains Silence! Attention! J'ai fini! Rangez vos affaires Je ne comprends pas! Je peux aller aux toilettes ? Voila ! Merci ! S'il vous plaît Oui Mademoiselle ... Oui Madame ... Oui Monsieur	Listen ! Repeat ! Sit down ! Stand up! Put your hands up Silence ! / Be quiet! Be careful! I am finished! Organise your things. I don't understand. Can I go to the loo? There you go! Thank you! Please Yes Miss ... Yes Mrs ... Yes Mr ...
	To know vocabulary of classroom items	cahier, le / un livre, le / un crayon, le / un stylo, le / un règle, la / une gomme, la / une trousse, la / une sac, le / un Dans mon sac, j'ai... Mais je n'ai pas de	exercise book book pencil pen ruler rubber pencil case bag In my bag I have... But I do not have

Alphabet	To learn the pronunciation of the French alphabet To ask people to spell their names and other words	L'alphabet A ah H ash O oh V vay B bay I ee P pay W doobla-vay C say J shee Q coo X ix D day K car R air Y ee-grek E er L ell S ess Z zed F eff M emm T tay G shay N enn U ooo Ça s'écrit comment ? Ça s'écrit...		How is it written? It's written...	
Age	To know numbers 1-20	zéro un deux trois quatre cinq six huit neuf dix	onze douze treize quatorze quinze seize dix-sept dix-huit dix-neuf vingt	1 zay-ro 2 un 3 der 4 trwa 5 ka-trer 6 sungk 7 sees 8 weet 9 nerf 10 dees	11 onz 12 dooz 13 trez 14 ka-torz 15 kunz 16 sez 17 dee-set 18 dee-zweet 19 deez-nerf 20 vung

	En français, the expression used is that you ‘have’ a number of years – i.e. I have ten years rather than I am ten years old.				
	To ask people their age and answer	Tu as quel âge? Vous avez quel âge?		How old are you (informal) How old are you (formal)	
	To say how old you / someone is	J’ai dix ans Et vous (formal) Et toi (informal) Et elle ? Et il ? Elle a neuf ans Il a onze ans		I am ten years old And you? And her? And him? She is nine years old He is eleven years old	
	En français, days of the week and months of the year do not have capital letters.				
Date	To know numbers 21 to 31, days of the week and months of the year	vingt-et-un vingt-deux vingt-trois vingt-quatre vingt-cinq	vingt-six vingt-sept vingt-huit vingt-neuf trente trente-et-un	21 22 23 24 25	26 27 28 29 30 31
		lundi mardi mercredi jeudi vendredi samedi dimanche	Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday Sunday	janvier février mars avril mai juin juillet août septembre octobre novembre décembre	January February March April May June July August September October November December
	En français, the first is le premier, as in le premier octobre for the first of October.				
	To ask people for the date and answer	Quelle est la date ? Adjourd’hui, c’est le 7 mai		What is the date ? Today, it is the 7 th May	
Birthday	To ask people when their birthday is and answer	Quelle est la date de ton anniversaire ? Mon anniversaire c’est le premier août.		When is your birthday ? My birthday is the first of August.	
	To say when someone else’s birthday is	Son anniversaire est le 30 mai.		Her / his birthday is the 30 th May.	
	En français, the word for <u>in</u> with most countries is en because countries are usually feminine: en France, en Angleterre, en Australie but for masculine countries it is au and for plural aux: au Canada, au pays de Galles, aux États-Unis				

Countries	To learn a number of countries	France Angleterre Écosse Irlande pays de Galles Allemagne Italie Espagne Pologne Inde Chine Japon Canada Amérique du nord / États-Unis	France England Scotland Ireland Wales Germany Italy Spain Poland India China Japan Canada America / USA
	To ask people where they live and answer	Où habites-tu ? Où habitez-vous ?	Where do you live ?
	To say where someone else lives	J'habite en Angleterre. J'habite à Darlington Elle habite... / Il habite...	I live in England. I live in Darlington She lives / He lives...
En français, the country begins with a capital but the nationality does not, unless it is being used as a proper noun. The answer to the question 'What nationality...' will change depending on whether it is about a man or a woman.			

Nationality	To learn the related adjectives of nationalities To understand feminine agreement	français(e) anglaise(e) écossais(e) irlandais(e) gallois(e) allemande(e) italien(ne) espagnole(e) polonaise(e) indien(ne) chinois(e) japonais(e) canadien(ne) américain(e)	French English Scottish Irish Welsh German Italian Spanish Polish Indian Chinese Japanese Canadian American
	To ask people for their nationality and to answer	<i>Vous êtes d'où?</i> Je suis espagnole	Where are you from? I am Spanish.
Likes / dislikes	To be able to express opinions	J'aime J'adore le sport l'anglais le maths la science la musique l'art	I like I love Sports English Maths Science Languages Art
Assessments	1. Listening	Pupils listen to a short text and answer the questions: Bonjour! Je m'appelle Pierre. Aujourd'hui Je vais très bien. J'ai neuf ans et mon anniversaire c'est le premier août. Dans mon sac, j'ai un cahier, deux livres et trois stylos. - What is the name of the person? - How does he feel today? - How old is he? - When is his birthday? - Name the things he has in his bag.	
	2. Transcription	Read three words in context and ask pupils to write these. Read a full sentence and ask pupils to write this.	

	3. Comprehension	Answer the questions in English about the text below: Salut! Je m'appelle Marie. Je suis anglaise et j'habite en Écosse. J'ai onze ans et mon anniversaire c'est le dix-huit février. Quelle est la date de ton anniversaire ? Ça va? Dans mon sac, j'ai un stylo, une règle, deux cahiers et une trousse. Mais je n'ai pas de crayon. J'adore la musique et j'aime la science. Au revoir ! 1. What is her nationality and where does she live? 2. When is her birthday? 3. What questions does she ask? 4. What does she have in her bag? 5. What does she say about languages and science?
	4. Translation	Translate the following words into English: Bonjour Salut Dix Vendredi Janvier Translate the following sentences into English: Bonjour, je m'appelle Jean. Mon anniversaire est le huit Avril. Comment tu t'appelles ?
	5. Prepared speaking	Make notes and talk to your teacher about: • Your name • How you feel • One question for your teacher