

MFL (French) – Key Knowledge by Unit

This document shows the **knowledge** covered in each strand in each class for each of the units taught over the two-year cycle.

		Lower Key Stage 2 - Cycle A	Lower Key Stage 2 - Cycle B	Upper Key Stage 2 - Cycle A	Upper Key Stage 2 - Cycle B
		Portraits – describing in French	French greetings with puppets	French sport and the Olympics	French monster pets
Autumn Term	Phonics	<p>To know that 'h' at the start of a word in French is not pronounced.</p>	<p>To become familiar with key phonemes represented by the following letters: a, c, e, g, i, j, q, s, t, u (which differ from their pronunciation in English).</p> <p>To identify sounds created by linking some of the key phonemes: ou, on, an, oi, in, ge, eu, oi, ui, eau.</p> <p>To recognise that some letters carry accents and that these change the sound of those letters: ç, è, ù, é à..</p> <p>To know that a ç cedilla is the hook shape that sits under the letter c when c precedes the letters a,o,u. It changes the pronunciation of the c from a hard to a soft 'ss' sound.</p> <p>To know that consonants at the end of words in French are not usually pronounced: the t is silent in salut, comment, petit and vert. The e at the end of m'appelle; the s at the end of t'appelles and pas are silent, as is the d in grand.</p>	<p>To know that an understanding of different sounds in French can help when attempting to pronounce new vocabulary.</p>	<p>To apply changes in sound caused by accents when speaking, especially the acute accent (é) grave accent (è)and cedilla (ç)</p> <p>To know that a change in voice intonation can indicate when a question is being asked.</p>
		Clothes – getting dressed in French	French adjectives of colour, size and shape	In my French house	Shopping in France
		<p>To identify sounds created by linking some of the key phonemes: in, ou, on, en, eau, et, eau, eu, ez.</p>	<p>To become familiar with key phonemes represented by the following letters: a, c, e, g, i, j, q, s, t, u (which differ from their pronunciation in English).</p> <p>To identify sounds created by linking some of the key phonemes: ou, on, an, oi, in, ge, eu, oi, ui, eau.</p> <p>To recognise that some letters carry accents and that these change the sound of those letters: ç, è, ù, é à..</p> <p>To know that consonants at the end of words in French are not usually pronounced: the t is silent in salut, comment, petit and vert. The e at the end of m'appelle; the s at the end of t'appelles and pas are silent, as is the d in grand.</p>	<p>To know a range of ways to ask questions in French using statements and voice inflexion, by placing a question phrase e.g est-ce que at the beginning of a statement, or by inverting the subject and verb: quel genre de musique aimes-tu ?</p> <p>To know that an understanding of different sounds in French can help when attempting to pronounce new vocabulary.</p>	<p>To apply changes in sound caused by accents when speaking, especially the acute accent (é) grave accent (è)and cedilla (ç)</p> <p>To know that a change in voice intonation can indicate when a question is being asked.</p>

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		Lower Key Stage 2 - Cycle A	Lower Key Stage 2 - Cycle B	Upper Key Stage 2 - Cycle A	Upper Key Stage 2 - Cycle B
		Portraits - describing in French	French greetings with puppets	French sport and the Olympics	French monster pets
Autumn Term	Grammar	<p>To know that the ending of an adjective changes depending on the gender and number of the noun it describes.</p> <p>To know that certain colour adjectives are invariable and do not change in the feminine form: rouge; that some do not change in feminine or plural forms: marron, orange.</p> <p>To know that some adjectives are irregular in the feminine and/or plural forms: viole (masc)-violette (fem); blanc(masc)-blanche(fem), heureux-heureuse</p> <p>To know that the endings of verbs change according to the subject.</p> <p>To know how to form the first, second and third person of the verbs avoir (to have) and être (to be).</p> <p>To know that we can use conjunctions to link phrases such as et/mais.</p> <p>To know the verbs avoir and être are used to describe appearance and personality.</p> <p>To know how avoir (to have) and être (to be) are conjugated in the third person singular forms: il/elle a; il/elle est.</p>	<p>To know that the pronoun ça means 'it'.</p>	<p>To know that the way verbs change to match the pronoun is called conjugation.</p> <p>To know that some verbs do not follow regular patterns, including avoir (to have), être (to be) and aller (to go).</p> <p>To conjugate the verbs aller, jouer and faire.</p> <p>To know that we use the verb jouer (to play) with some sports and faire (to do) with other sports</p>	<p>To know that adjectives must agree with the gender and number of the noun being described.</p> <p>To know that compound sentences join two simple sentences together using connectives such as et and mais.</p> <p>To understand that the English language contains some words borrowed from the French language, but that these may have different meanings: les chips - crisps, les baskets- trainers.</p> <p>To understand that words in French and English will not always have a direct equivalent in the other language.</p>

MFL (French) - Key Knowledge by Unit

Clothes - getting dressed in French	French adjectives of colour, size and shape	In my French house	Shopping in France
<p>To know the equivalents for the word 'the' in French: le/la/l'/les and 'a/an/some': un, une, des.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>To know that the ending of an adjective changes depending on the gender and number of the noun it describes.</p> <p>To know that certain colour adjectives are invariable and do not change in the feminine form: rouge; that some do not change in feminine or plural forms: marron, orange.</p> <p>To know that some adjectives are irregular in the feminine and/or plural forms: violet (masc)-violette (fem); blanc(masc)-blanche(fem), heureux-heureuse.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>To know that possessive adjectives mon/ma/mes must agree with the gender and number of the noun they describe,</p> <p>To know that the endings of verbs change according to the subject.</p> <p>To know the meaning of the verb porter (to wear) in the third person singular form : il/elle porte, and aimer in the third person plural form: ils aiment.</p>	<p>To understand that every French noun is either masculine or feminine.</p> <p>To know that the gender affects the form of the indefinite article un or une.</p> <p>To understand that the English language contains some words borrowed from the French language, but that these may have different meanings: les chips - crisps, les baskets- trainers.</p> <p>To understand that words in French and English will not always have a direct equivalent in the other language.</p>	<p>To know that partitive articles describe where something is placed: le livre est à côté du stylo.</p> <p>To know a range of prepositions to describe the position of objects.</p>	<p>To know that the same verb is not always used in English and French for a given phrase: when speaking about age and being hungry in French the verb avoir (to have) is used, not the verb to be as in English.</p>

MFL (French) - Key Knowledge by Unit

		Lower Key Stage 2 - Cycle A	Lower Key Stage 2 - Cycle B	Upper Key Stage 2 - Cycle A	Upper Key Stage 2 - Cycle B
		Portraits - describing in French	French greetings with puppets	French sport and the Olympics	French monster pets
Autumn Term	Cultural Awareness		To know that in French there are formal and informal greetings.	To know the rules for playing French bowls. To know how the maillot jaune is awarded during the Tour de France race.	
		Clothes - getting dressed in French	French adjectives of colour, size and shape	In my French house	Shopping in France
			To name some famous paintings by French artists.		

MFL (French) – Key Knowledge by Unit

		Lower Key Stage 2 - Cycle A	Lower Key Stage 2 - Cycle B	Upper Key Stage 2 - Cycle A	Upper Key Stage 2 - Cycle B
		French numbers, calendars and birthdays	French playground games - numbers and age	Planning a French holiday	Verbs in a week
Spring Term	Phonics	<p>To identify sounds created by linking some of the key phonemes: in, ou, on, en, eau, et, eau, eu, ez.</p> <p>To recognise and begin to predict key word patterns and spellings.</p> <p>To know that 'h' at the start of a word in French is not pronounced.</p>	<p>To become familiar with key phonemes represented by the following letters: a, c, e, g, i, j, q, s, t, u (which differ from their pronunciation in English).</p> <p>To identify sounds created by linking some of the key phonemes: ou, on, an, oi, in, ge, eu, oi, ui, eau.</p> <p>To recognise that some letters carry accents and that these change the sound of those letters: ç, è, ù, é à..</p> <p>To know that consonants at the end of words in French are not usually pronounced: the t is silent in <i>salut, comment, petit</i> and <i>vert</i>. The e at the end of <i>m'appelle</i>; the s at the end of <i>t'appelles</i> and <i>pas</i> are silent, as is the d in <i>grand</i>.</p>	<p>To know that an understanding of different sounds in French can help when attempting to pronounce new vocabulary.</p>	<p>To know that a change in voice intonation can indicate when a question is being asked.</p>
	Grammar	<p>To know the equivalents for the word 'the' in French: le/la/l'/les and 'a/an/some': un, une, des.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>To know that months, seasons and days of the week in French are not capitalised unless used at the beginning of a sentence.</p> <p>To know that basic sentence structure English and French have the same pattern: subject + verb + object.</p>	<p>To know that most nouns in French become plural by adding an 's' at the end, as in English, but that some are irregular: des ciseaux.</p>	<p>To know that the way verbs change to match the pronoun is called conjugation.</p> <p>To know that some verbs do not follow regular patterns, including avoir (to have), être (to be) and aller (to go).</p> <p>To conjugate the verbs aller, jouer and faire.</p> <p>To know that parce que (because) can be used to extend a sentence and give a justification.</p>	<p>To know all subject pronouns in French and that je contracts to j' when the verb begins with a vowel.</p> <p>To know that the endings of French verb groups (er/ir/re) determine the pattern for how the verb is conjugated.</p> <p>To know that the same verb is not always used in English and French for a given phrase: when speaking about age and being hungry in French the verb avoir (to have) is used, not the verb <i>to be</i> as in English.</p> <p>To know that ne is contracted to n' when followed by a vowel: je n'ai pas faim.</p>

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		Lower Key Stage 2 - Cycle A	Lower Key Stage 2 - Cycle B	Upper Key Stage 2 - Cycle A	Upper Key Stage 2 - Cycle B
		French numbers, calendars and birthdays	French playground games - numbers and age	Planning a French holiday	Verbs in a week
Spring Term	Cultural Awareness		To know some playground games played in France.		

MFL (French) - Key Knowledge by Unit

		Lower Key Stage 2 - Cycle A	Lower Key Stage 2 - Cycle B	Upper Key Stage 2 - Cycle A	Upper Key Stage 2 - Cycle B
		French food - miam, miam!	In a French classroom	Visiting a town in France	Meet my French family
Summer Term	Phonics	<p>To identify sounds created by linking some of the key phonemes: in, ou, on, en, eau, et, eau, eu, ez.</p> <p>To know that 'h' at the start of a word in French is not pronounced.</p>	<p>To become familiar with key phonemes represented by the following letters: a, c, e, g, i, j, q, s, t, u (which differ from their pronunciation in English).</p> <p>To identify sounds created by linking some of the key phonemes: ou, on, an, oi, in, ge, eu, oi, ui, eau.</p> <p>To recognise that some letters carry accents and that these change the sound of those letters: ç, è, ù, é à.</p>	<p>To know that an understanding of different sounds in French can help when attempting to pronounce new vocabulary.</p>	<p>To apply changes in sound caused by accents when speaking, especially the acute accent (é) grave accent (è) and cedilla (ç)</p>
			<p>A circle of life in French</p>		
			<p>To become familiar with key phonemes represented by the following letters: a, c, e, g, i, j, q, s, t, u (which differ from their pronunciation in English).</p> <p>To identify sounds created by linking some of the key phonemes: ou, on, an, oi, in, ge, eu, oi, ui, eau.</p> <p>To recognise that some letters carry accents and that these change the sound of those letters: ç, è, ù, é à.</p>		

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		French food – miam, miam!	In a French classroom	Visiting a town in France	Meet my French family
Summer Term	Grammar	<p>To know that the verb aimer is used to express an opinion, including with the negative form ne ... pas.</p> <p>To know that basic sentence structure English and French have the same pattern: subject + verb + object.</p> <p>To know that in a bilingual dictionary abbreviations give us grammatical information about nouns and other words in French.</p>	<p>To understand that every French noun is either masculine or feminine.</p> <p>To know that the gender affects the form of the indefinite article un or une.</p> <p>To know that feminine nouns often (but not always) end in 'e'</p> <p>To know that most nouns in French become plural by adding an 's' at the end, as in English, but that some are irregular: des ciseaux.</p>	<p>To know that partitive articles describe where something is placed: le livre est à côté du stylo.</p> <p>To know a range of prepositions to describe the position of objects.</p> <p>To know that the way verbs change to match the pronoun is called conjugation.</p> <p>To know that some verbs do not follow regular patterns, including avoir (to have), être (to be) and aller (to go).</p>	<p>To know that there are compound nouns in French e.g. mon grand-père, mes grand-parents.</p> <p>To know that the same verb is not always used in English and French for a given phrase: when speaking about age and being hungry in French the verb avoir (to have) is used, not the verb to be as in English.</p> <p>To know that compound sentences join two simple sentences together using connectives such as et and mais.</p>
			<p>A circle of life in French</p>	<p>To know that, for regular verbs, the singular imperative verb (tu) is formed by removing the s from the second person singular of a verb e.g. tournes becomes turney (turn).</p> <p>To know that parce que (because) can be used to extend a sentence and give a justification.</p>	<p>To know that ne is contracted to n' when followed by a vowel: je n'ai pas faim.</p> <p>To know that there is no possessive apostrophe in French. To say 'my father' s sister in French would be the sister of my father: la soeur de mon père.</p> <p>To understand that words in French and English will not always have a direct equivalent in the other language.</p>

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		French food - miam, miam!	In a French classroom	Visiting a town in France	Meet my French family
Summer Term	Cultural Awareness	To know that in French there is a formal and informal version of the word for 'you', and when to use which one.			
		To know that the currency used in France is euros and to recognise some of the notes and coins.	A circle of life in French		
		To know that orders are typically taken at the table in France.			