

Topics	
Term 1	
Greetings	<p>Grammar Hints</p> <p>Reflexive Verbs: • Unlike in English, “s’appeller” is a reflexive verb which means it needs a reflexive pronoun, which changes depending on who is being described. Je m’appelle – literally, ‘I call myself’ tu t’appelles – literally, you call yourself</p> <p>• Students may have come across the variant “Comment tu t’appelles ?” before – this is an informal version used only in casual speech.</p> <p>• The ‘-s’ of ‘t’appelles’ is silent but is the correct verb ending for verbs with ‘tu’.</p> <p>Aller: • French uses the verb ‘to go’ rather than ‘to be’ when talking about how someone is. This is an irregular verb, which is conjugated as follows: je vais – I go tu vas – you go (singular informal) il / elle / on / ça va – he/she/one/it goes nous allons – we go vous allez – you go (formal or plural informal) ils/elles vont – they go • Therefore ‘je vais bien’ literally translates as ‘I go well’</p> <p>Punctuation: • Officially, French punctuation requires a space before question marks and exclamation marks. LanguageNut does not require this at Primary level and if your students’ literacy levels are high enough, it is best practice so worth encouraging.</p> <p>Questions: • There are different ways to form questions in French but the way we use in this unit is as follows: Question word verb – subject Comment t’appelles-tu ? Comment vas-tu</p>
How are you?	
Classroom Instructions	
Phonics UN & ON	
Number 1 – 10	
Term 2	
How old are you?	<p>Grammar Hints</p> <p>Age: • French uses the verb ‘avoir’ (to have) to describe age. For example, ‘I am seven years old’ translates literally into French as ‘I have seven years’.</p> <p>Plurals: • For most nouns, French adds a silent -s to the end of the noun to make it plural</p> <p>Languages: • We don’t capitalise languages in French, except if they happen to be the first word in the sentence.</p> <p>• When you say which language you speak, you don’t include the definite article: “Je parle anglais” “Je parle français” etc.</p> <p>Parler • The verb ‘parler’ is the verb ‘to speak/ talk’. It is a regular verb, which is conjugated as follows: je parle – I speak tu parles – you speak (singular informal) il / elle / on parle – he/she/one/it speaks nous parlons – we speak vous parlez – you speak (formal or plural informal) ils/elles parlent – they speak.</p>
Phonics EU & AU	
Languages	
Nationalities	
Sentence Building	
Culture - Christmas	
Term 3	
Family members	<p>Grammar Hints</p> <p>Gender: • All nouns in French have a gender, even if they are inanimate objects or concepts. This needs to be learned separately and Ss should try to learn the gender of every new noun.</p> <p>• Indefinite articles in French depend on the gender – ‘un’ for masculine, ‘une’ for feminine (and ‘des’ for plural, whether masculine or feminine).</p> <p>Avoir • The verb ‘avoir’ means ‘to have’. Ss will only use the ‘je’ (I) form in this lesson, but this is the verb in full: j’ai = I have nous avons = we have tu as = you have (singular informal) vous avez = you have (plural or polite) il a = he has ils ont = they have (masculine or mixed group) elle a = she has elles ont = they have (feminine)</p> <p>Family & Pets Plurals • Most plurals in French are formed as in English, with final -s (this is usually silent). Here are the plurals for the different family members Ss have learned so far: mère – mères grand-mère – grand(s)-mères père – pères grand-père – grand(s)-pères sœur – sœurs oncle – oncles frère – frères cousine – cousines tante – tantes cousin – cousins</p> <p>• When it comes to hyphenated family members: - with grand, both versions are acceptable (e.g. les grand-mères, les grands-mères – again the pronunciation does not change</p>
Phonics é & è	
More family members + j’ai + plurals	
Numbers 11-20	

Term 4	
Age with family & possession	<p>Grammar Hints</p> <p>Age: • French uses the verb ‘avoir’ (to have) to describe age. For example, ‘I am seven years old’ translates literally into French as ‘I have seven years’.</p> <p>Avoir: j’ai = I have nous avons = we have tu as = you have (singular informal) vous avez = you have (plural or polite) il a = he has ils ont = they have (masculine or mixed group) elle a = she has elles ont = they have (feminine)</p> <p>Possessive pronouns: • Possessive pronouns and determiners in French reflect the gender of the object, not the possessor. There are therefore three types: masculine, feminine and plural. mon = masculine ma = feminine mes = plural (regardless of gender) • If the noun begins with a vowel, we use ‘mon’ even if it is feminine to make it easier to pronounce (French avoids having two vowel sounds together). For example: mon amie = my (female) friend.</p>
Pets	
Pets with names & possessives	
Phonics OU & U	
Sentence building	
Culture – Poisson d’Avril	
Term 5	
Months	<p>Grammar Hints</p> <p>Months: • In French, we don’t write the months with a capital letter like we do in English, unless the word is at the beginning of the sentence.</p> <p>To say when someone’s birthday is, it’s “le” + number + month. (e.g. “le 25 octobre”).</p> <p>Numbers are pronounced as normal except 1st (“premier”)</p> <p>• Possessive pronouns and determiners in French reflect the gender of the object, not the possessor. There are therefore three types: masculine, feminine and plural. mon = masculine ma = feminine mes = plural (regardless of gender)</p> <p>• If the noun begins with a vowel, we use ‘mon’ even if it is feminine to make it easier to pronounce (French avoids having two vowel sounds together). For example: mon amie = my (female) friend</p> <p>• Possessives:</p> <p>my: mon / ma / mes</p> <p>our: notre / notre / nos</p> <p>your: ton / ta / tes (informal)</p> <p>your: votre / votre / vos (formal)</p> <p>his/her: son / sa / ses</p> <p>their: leur / leur / leur</p>
Phonics AN & IN	
Birthdays	
Birthdays & Family	
Term 6	
Zoo animals	<p>Grammar Hints</p> <p>Plurals: • Rules for plurals (as well as irregular plurals) for other nouns. • Most nouns simply add final -s (similar to in English), which is silent. le chien → les chiens • Nouns that end in -s, -x or -z don’t change. le souris → les souris le nez → les nez • Nouns that end in -eau, -ou or -eu usually add an -x. l’oiseau → les oiseaux le jeu → les jeux</p> <p>• Nouns that end in -al usually change to -aux. l’animal → les animaux le cheval → les chevaux</p> <p>• Compound nouns sometimes add -s to the first part and sometimes don’t. You need to learn these separately. le cochon d’Inde → les cochons d’Inde l’après-midi → les après-midi le grand-père → les grands-pères OR les grand-pères</p>
Animals & opinions	
Sentence Building	
Project: About Me	