



Term 2

Unit Overview: LKS2 French

Les Saisons																																														
National Curriculum Objectives	Core Grammar: Conjunctions	Vocabulary																																												
<u>Listening</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Listen to and enjoy short stories, nursery rhymes & songs. Recognise familiar words and short phrases covered in the units taught.❖ Learn to listen to longer passages and understand more of what we hear by picking out key words and phrases covered in current and previous units. <u>Speaking</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Communicate with others using simple words and short phrases❖ Communicate with others with improved confidence and accuracy. Learn to ask and answer questions and incorporate a negative reply if and when required. <u>Reading</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Read familiar words and short phrases accurately by applying knowledge from 'Phonics Lesson 1'. Understand the meaning in English of short words I read in the foreign language.❖ Read aloud short pieces of text applying knowledge learnt from 'Phonics Phonics & Pronunciation Lessons 1 & 2'. Understand most of what we read in the foreign language when it is based on familiar language. <u>Writing</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Write familiar words & short phrases using a model or vocabulary list. EG: 'I play the piano'. 'I like apples'.❖ Write some short phrases based on familiar topics and begin to use connectives/conjunctions and the negative form where appropriate. EG: My name, where I live and my age. <u>Grammar</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Start to understand the concept of noun gender and the use of articles. Use the first person singular version of high frequency	<ul style="list-style-type: none">❖ Nouns in French can be masculine or feminine and singular or plural. This means that in French they will have different determiners for the English word ‘the’ – introduction of l’❖ How to link sentences together using the conjunction ‘et’ (and).❖ Nouns & articles/determiners. In French there is often an article/determiner before a noun when we do not use one in English. For example, spring in French is ‘le printemps’❖ Use of mon / ma for my <u>Prior Learning</u> <p>Phonics previously learnt: ch, ou, on, oi</p> <p>The 3 learnt determiners in French: le, la, les</p> <p>Nouns in French can have different articles based on their gender (masculine/ feminine nouns) and plurality</p> <p>Use of je plus agreement of regular -er verb</p> <u>Phonics covered in this unit</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• ON sound in saison • OU sound in poussent • OI sound in oiseaux • Silent letters. We will start to notice that there are lots of silent letters in French. For example, we will see that the letter ‘t’ is not pronounced in ‘et’, ‘est’ and the ‘d’ is not pronounced in ‘chaud’. Starting to notice that final consonants are often silent letters in French. • Guttural ‘R’. Becoming more familiar with the French ‘r’ sound as seen in hiver, printemps, car and préférée. Beginning to notice that this sound is made from the back of the mouth, not the front. <u>Cultural Capital</u> <p>Children will learn about key figures from French history such as St Bernadette, William the Conqueror, Napoleon, Louis Pasteur, Gustave Eiffel, Coco Chanel and Claude Monet.</p>	<table><thead><tr><th>French</th><th>English</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td> les saisons</td><td>the seasons</td></tr><tr><td> l'hiver</td><td>winter</td></tr><tr><td> le printemps</td><td>spring</td></tr><tr><td> l'été</td><td>summer</td></tr><tr><td> l'automne</td><td>autumn</td></tr><tr><td> En hiver</td><td>In winter</td></tr><tr><td> Au printemps</td><td>In spring</td></tr><tr><td> En été</td><td>In summer</td></tr><tr><td> En automne</td><td>In autumn</td></tr><tr><td> Il fait froid.</td><td>It is cold.</td></tr></tbody></table> <table><thead><tr><th>French</th><th>English</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td> Il neige.</td><td>It snows.</td></tr><tr><td> Les fleurs poussent.</td><td>The flowers grow.</td></tr><tr><td> Les oiseaux chantent.</td><td>The birds sing.</td></tr><tr><td> Il y a du soleil.</td><td>It is sunny.</td></tr><tr><td> Il fait chaud.</td><td>It is warm.</td></tr><tr><td> Les arbres perdent leurs feuilles.</td><td>The trees lose their leaves.</td></tr><tr><td>Quelle est ta saison préférée ?</td><td>Which is your favourite season?</td></tr><tr><td>Ma saison préférée est...</td><td>My favourite season is...</td></tr><tr><td>et</td><td>and</td></tr><tr><td>car</td><td>because</td></tr></tbody></table>	French	English	les saisons	the seasons	l'hiver	winter	le printemps	spring	l'été	summer	l'automne	autumn	En hiver	In winter	Au printemps	In spring	En été	In summer	En automne	In autumn	Il fait froid.	It is cold.	French	English	Il neige.	It snows.	Les fleurs poussent.	The flowers grow.	Les oiseaux chantent.	The birds sing.	Il y a du soleil.	It is sunny.	Il fait chaud.	It is warm.	Les arbres perdent leurs feuilles.	The trees lose their leaves.	Quelle est ta saison préférée ?	Which is your favourite season?	Ma saison préférée est...	My favourite season is...	et	and	car	because
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	<u>British Values</u> <p><u>Democracy</u> Encouraging children to take into account the views of others in shared activities and realise that all viewpoints are valid.</p> <p><u>Tolerance</u> We will provide opportunities to learn about, experience and talk about different cultures, traditions and religious beliefs. Children will learn about language and culture in a global context and will be encouraged to respect these. We will ensure that children hear and discuss unbiased and uncritical viewpoints of other faiths and beliefs.</p>																																													



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<p>verbs. EG: 'I like...' 'I play...' 'I am called...'</p> <p>❖ Better understand the concept of gender and which articles to use for meaning (EG: 'the', 'a' or 'some'). Introduce simple adjectival agreement (EG: adjectival agreement when describing nationality), the negative form and possessive adjectives. EG: 'In my pencil case I have...' or 'In my pencil case I do not have...'</p> <p><u>Unit Skills and outcomes</u></p> <p>Learning to listen to French and starting to become more familiar with the different phonics/pronunciation and letter strings/phonemes.</p> <p>Starting to learn how to remember and recall words in a different language, including conjunctions so that we can say and write at least one short phrase on our favourite season.</p> <p>❖ Name, recognise and remember all four seasons in French.</p> <p>❖ Say which is our favourite season in French.</p> <p>❖ Say why it is our favourite season in French.</p> <p>❖ Start to recognise and use the conjunctions 'et' (and) & 'car' (because) in our spoken and written responses.</p>	<p>They will also experience a range of the following during Key Stage 2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • French publications (such as newspapers) and books • Listening to French radio • Listening to French music • Watching French television programmes and/or films • Eating French food 	<p><u>Mutual respect</u> Chn will experience and learn to appreciate different cultures, festivals, traditions and celebrations through MFL.</p> <p><u>Christian Values</u></p> <p><u>Courage:</u> Speak in front of others and try out the new language being learnt.</p> <p><u>Respect:</u> Listen to other's attempts and ideas and be a support and friendly guide.</p> <p><u>Trust:</u> Appreciate that all of the small building blocks of language and vocabulary, can build to being able to communicate in a new language.</p>
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