

French Scheme of Work Overview.

Year 2 - Autumn Term

Main Themes of Unit	Key vocabulary	Grammatical structures
<p>Greetings</p> <p>Name</p> <p>Age</p> <p>Where they live</p> <p>Numbers 1-10</p> <p>Classroom Items</p> <p>Describe items in their pencil case</p> <p>At the beginning of each half term, revision of personal information questions appropriate to learning of the age group.</p>	<p>Bonjour - Hello Salut - Hi Au revoir - Goodbye</p> <p>Comment t'appelles-tu ? - What's your name ? Je m'appelle ... My name is.. Quel âge as-tu? - How old are you? J'ai 6/7 ans - I am 6/7. Où habites-tu? - Where do you live? J'habite à Ryton - I live in Ryton.</p> <p>Un - 1, deux - 2, trois - 3, quatre - 4, cinq - 5, six - 6, sept - 7, huit - 8, neuf - 9, dix - 10.</p> <p>Un crayon - a pencil, un sac, a bag, un cahier - an exercise book, un livre - a reading book, un taille-crayons - a pencil sharpener, un compas - a compass. Une gomme - a rubber, une trousse - a pencil-case, une calculette - a calculator, une règle - a ruler, la colle - glue (the), des feutres - some felt-tip pens.</p> <p>Qu'est-ce qu'il y a dans ta trousse ? - What is in your pencil-case ? Dans ma trousse il y a.. - in my pencil-case there is/are.. J'ai... - I have</p>	<p>Question forms</p> <p>Present tense: Je m'appelle.. J'ai.. J'habite à ...(+city)</p> <p>Masculine and feminine nouns- un/une/le/la/des.</p> <p>Il y a - there is/are.</p>

Year 2 - Spring Term.

Main Themes of Unit	Key vocabulary	Grammatical structures.
<p>Describe items in their pencil-case</p> <p>Countries around France</p> <p>Weather</p> <p>Days of the week</p> <p>At the beginning of each half term, revision of personal information questions appropriate to learning of the age group.</p>	<p>Qu'est-ce qu'il y a dans ta trousse ? - What is in your pencil-case ?</p> <p>Dans ma trousse il y a.. - in my pencil-case there is/are..</p> <p>J'ai... - I have</p> <p>France - France, Italie - Italy, Belgique - Belgium, Allemagne - Germany, Espagne - Spain, Angleterre - England, Ecosse - Scotland, Suisse - Switzerland. Pays de Galles - Wales, Luxembourg - Luxembourg.</p> <p>Où habites-tu ? - Where do you live ?</p> <p>J'habite en + feminine country</p> <p>J'habite au + masculine country</p> <p>Revision of J'habite à + city/town/ village</p> <p>Quel temps fait-il ? - What's the weather like ?</p> <p>Il fait beau - it's nice, il fait mauvais - it's horrible, il fait chaud - it's hot, il fait froid - it's cold, il fait du soleil - it's sunny, il fait du vent - it's windy.</p> <p>Il neige - it's snowing, il pleut - it's raining.</p> <p>Lundi - Monday, mardi - Tuesday, mercredi - Wednesday, jeudi - Thursday, vendredi - Friday, samedi - Saturday, dimanche - Sunday.</p>	<p>Question forms</p> <p>Present tense: J'ai...</p> <p>J'habite en/au..</p> <p>Il fait...</p> <p>Il neige</p> <p>Il pleut</p> <p>Masculine proper nouns</p> <p>Feminine proper nouns</p> <p>Understanding that days of the week do not need a capital letter in French unless they start a sentence.</p>

Year 2 - Summer term

Main Themes of Unit	Key Vocabulary	Grammatical Structures
<p>Numbers up to 20</p> <p>Sounds of alphabet in French</p> <p>Begin colours</p> <p>At the beginning of each half term, revision of personal information questions appropriate to learning of the age group.</p>	<p>Onze - 11, douze - 12, treize - 13, quatorze - 14, quinze - 15, seize - 16, dix-sept - 17, dix-huit - 18, dix-neuf - 19, vingt - 20.</p> <p>A - a, b - bay, c - say, d - day, e - ugh!, f - eff, g - jay, h - ash, i - ee, j - gee, k - ka, l - ell, m - emm, n - en, o - o, p - pay, q - coo, r - air, s - ess, t - tay, u - oo, v - vay, w - dooble-vay, x - icks, y - ee-grec, z - zed.</p> <p>Revision : Comment t'appelles-tu? - what's your name ? Je m'appelle... Comment ça s'écrit ? - How is that written ? Ça s'écrit...</p> <p>Rouge - red, bleu - blue, vert - green, jaune - yellow, blanc - white, noir - black, brun/marron - brown, rose - pink, violet - purple, orange - orange, gris - grey.</p>	<p>Numbers</p> <p>Question forms</p> <p>Adjectives of colour taught without looking at agreements at this stage.</p> <p>Present tense: Je m'appelle Ça s'écrit...</p>

Year 3 - Autumn Term.

Main Themes of Unit	Key Vocabulary	Grammatical Structures
<p>Colours</p> <p>Numbers up to 30</p> <p>Family members</p> <p>Describe family using adjectives</p> <p>At the beginning of each half term, revision of personal information questions appropriate to learning of the age group.</p>	<p>Rouge - red, bleu - blue, vert - green, jaune - yellow, blanc - white, noir - black, brun/marron - brown, rose - pink, violet - purple, orange - orange, gris - grey.</p> <p>21 - vingt-et-un, 22 - vingt-deux, 23 - vingt-trois, 24 - vingt-quatre, 25 - vingt-cinq, 26 - vingt-six, 27 - vingt-sept, 28 - vingt-huit, 29 - vingt-neuf, 30 - trente.</p> <p>Mon grand-père - my grandad, ma grand-mère - my grannie, mon père - my dad, ma mère - my mum, mon frère - my brother, ma sœur - my sister.</p> <p>Comment s'appelle... ton père/ta mère etc ? - What's the name of your dad/mum etc ?</p> <p>Il s'appelle.... - He is called ...</p> <p>Elle s'appelle... - She is called....</p> <p>Il y a combien de personnes dans ta famille?</p> <p>How many people are in your family ?</p> <p>Dans ma famille il y a personnes. - In my family there are people.</p> <p>Tu as des frères ou des sœurs ? - Do you have any brothers and sisters ?</p> <p>J'ai... - I have....</p> <p>Je n'ai pas de (frère) - I don't have (a brother).</p>	<p>Adjectives of colour taught without looking at agreements at this stage.</p> <p>Revision of masculine and feminine nouns.</p> <p>Possessive pronouns: mon, ma, mes; ton, ta tes.</p> <p>Question forms</p> <p>Present tense: Il/elle s'appelle.. Il/elle est ... J'ai ...</p> <p>Revision of il y a</p> <p>Agreement of regular adjectives in singular form predominantly.</p>

	<p>Il/elle est... - He/she is ...</p> <p>grand/grande - big, petit/petite - small, méchant /méchante - naughty, jolie - pretty, beau/belle - good-looking/beautiful, stricte - strict, drôle - funny, généreux/généreuse - generous, bizarre - weird, gentil/gentille - kind.</p> <p>Il/elle m'énerve - he/she annoys me.</p>	<p>Negative sentence</p> <p>Revision of written form of present tense:</p> <p>Je m'appelle..</p> <p>J'ai 7/8 ans.</p> <p>J'habite à Ryton en Angleterre.</p>
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Year 3 - Spring Term

Main Themes of Unit	Key Vocabulary	Grammatical Structures
<p>Pets</p> <p>Revise colours</p> <p>Describe pets</p> <p>Give an opinion</p> <p>At the beginning of each half term, revision of personal information questions appropriate to learning of the age group.</p>	<p>Un chien - a dog, un chat - a cat, un cheval - a horse, un poisson - a fish, un hamster - a hamster, un lapin - a rabbit, un cochon d'Inde - a Guinea-pig, un oiseau - a bird.</p> <p>Une souris - a mouse, une tortue - a tortoise.</p> <p>Tu as un animal ? - do you have a pet ?</p> <p>Oui, j'ai ... - yes, I have..</p> <p>Non, je n'ai pas d'animal. - No, I don't have a pet.</p> <p>Il/elle est comment ? - What's he/she like?</p> <p>Il/elle est... - He/she is....</p> <p>J'ai un lapin blanc et noir. - I have a white and black rabbit.</p> <p>Rouge - red, bleu(e) - blue, vert(e) - green, jaune - yellow, blanc(he) - white, noir(e) - black, brun(e)/marron - brown,</p>	<p>Revision of masculine and feminine nouns.</p> <p>Revision of colours; look at placement of adjectives and agreement with noun in singular form predominantly.</p> <p>Question form</p> <p>Revision of j'ai and je n'ai pas de...</p> <p>Revision of adjective agreements for other adjectives.</p>

rose - pink, violet(te) - purple, orange - orange, gris(e) - grey.

Grand/grande - big, petit/ petite - small, rapide - fast, méchant/méchante - naughty, mignon/mignonne - cute, barbant/barbante - boring, drôle - funny, stupide - daft, intelligent/intelligente - intelligent.

Tu aimes...? - Do you like...?

J'adore - I love, j'aime - I like, je n'aime pas - I don't like, je déteste - I hate.

Opinions

Year 3 - Summer term.

Main Themes of Unit	Key Vocabulary	Grammatical Structures
<p>Describe pets</p> <p>Opinions of pets</p> <p>Numbers up to 40</p> <p>At the beginning of each half term, revision of personal information questions appropriate to learning of the age group.</p>	<p>Tu aimes...? - Do you like...?</p> <p>J'adore - I love, j'aime - I like, je n'aime pas - I don't like, je déteste - I hate.</p> <p>J'adore les chiens mais je n'aime pas les chats. - i love dogs but i don't like cats.</p> <p>31 - trente-et-un, 32 - trente-deux, 33 - trente-trois, 34 - trente-quatre, 35 - trente-cinq, 36 - trente-six, 37 - trente-sept, 38 - trente-huit, 39 - trente-neuf, 40 - quarante.</p>	<p>Question form</p> <p>Use of definite article when expressing an opinion eg, J'adore les chiens.</p> <p>Revision of written form of present tense: Je m'appelle.. J'ai 7/8 ans. J'habite à Ryton en Angleterre.</p>

Year 4 - Autumn Term

Main Themes of Unit	Key Vocabulary	Grammatical Structures
<p>Revise countries (Spring term yr 2)</p> <p>Revise weather (Spring term yr 2)</p> <p>Learn the names of some cities in France</p> <p>Compass points</p> <p>At the beginning of each half term, revision of personal information questions appropriate to learning of the age group.</p>	<p>France - France, Italie - Italy, Belgique - Belgium, Allemagne - Germany, Espagne - Spain, Angleterre - England, Ecosse - Scotland, Suisse - Switzerland. Pays de Galles - Wales, Luxembourg - Luxemburg.</p> <p>Où habiterais-tu ? - Where would you live ? J'habiterais en + feminine country J'habiterais au + masculine country</p> <p>Revision of J'habite à + city/town/ village Introduction of J'habiterais à + city/town/village.</p> <p>Quel temps fait-il à Paris? - What's the weather like in Paris ? Il fait beau à Paris - It's nice in Paris Quel temps fait-il au nord de la France? - What's the weather like in the north of France ? Au nord de la France il fait beau - In the north of France it's nice.</p> <p>Il fait beau - it's nice, il fait mauvais - it's horrible, il fait chaud - it's hot, il fait froid - it's cold, il fait du soleil - it's sunny, il fait du vent - it's windy. Il neige - it's snowing, il pleut - it's raining.</p> <p>Cities: Paris, Chamonix, Nice, Marseille, Biarritz, Bordeaux, Nantes, Cherbourg.</p> <p>Mountain ranges : les Alpes, les Pyrénées</p>	<p>Question forms</p> <p>Revision of masculine and feminine proper nouns</p> <p>Introduction of conditional tense for the verb habiter</p> <p>Revision of present tense of weather phrases.</p> <p>Present tense: introduction of the verb se trouver</p>

	<p>Rivers : La Seine, La Loire, La Garonne.</p> <p>Où se trouve Marseille ?</p> <p>Marseille se trouve au sud-est de la France.</p> <p>Au nord - in the north, au nord-est - in the north-east, à l'est - in the east, au sud-est - in the south-east, au sud - in the south, au sud-ouest - in the south west, à l'ouest - in the west, au nord-ouest - in the north-west</p>	<p>Contraction of le when the next word begins with a vowel eg, à l'ouest</p>
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Year 4 - Spring Term

Main Themes of Unit	Key Vocabulary	Grammatical Structures
<p>Compass points</p> <p>Holiday activities - past tense.</p> <p>Write a postcard imagining you are on holiday in France.</p> <p>Numbers to 60.</p> <p>Use of some conjunctions</p> <p>At the beginning of each half term, revision of personal information questions appropriate to learning of the age group.</p>	<p>J'ai fait de la notation - I went swimming</p> <p>J'ai fait du cyclisme - I went cycling</p> <p>J'ai fait du ski - I went skiing</p> <p>J'ai fait du ski nautique - I went water skiing</p> <p>J'ai joué au foot - I played football</p> <p>J'ai visité des monuments - I visited some monuments.</p> <p>J'ai visité un parc d'attractions - I went to a theme park.</p> <p>J'ai pris le ferry - I took a ferry</p> <p>Je suis allé(e) à la plage - I went to the beach</p> <p>Je suis allé(e) au restaurant - I went to a restaurant.</p> <p>Qu'est-ce que tu as fait en vacances ? - What did you do on holiday ?</p> <p>C'était fantastique - It was fantastic</p> <p>C'était chouette - It was great</p> <p>C'était cool - It was cool</p> <p>Je me suis très bien amusé(e) - I really enjoyed myself.</p> <p>Mais - but, quelquefois - sometimes, souvent - often</p>	<p>Perfect tense using avoir and être; taught as set phrases.</p> <p>Agreement of verb ending for females on the verb aller and amuser</p> <p>Question form</p> <p>Imperfect tense of être, I form only</p> <p>Conjunctions to combine with weather phrases when writing postcard.</p>

	41 - quarante-et-un, 42 - quarante-deux, 43 - quarante-trois, 44 - quarante-quatre, 45 - quarante-cinq, 46 - quarante-six, 47 - quarante-sept, 48 - quarante-huit, 49 - quarante-neuf, 50 - cinquante, 51 - cinquante-et-un, 52 - cinquante-deux, 53 - cinquante-trois, 54 - cinquante-quatre, 55 - cinquante-cinq, 56 - cinquante-six, 57 - cinquante-sept, 58 - cinquante-huit, 59 - cinquante-neuf, 60 - soixante.	
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Year 4 - Summer Term

Main Themes of Unit	Key Vocabulary	Grammatical Structures
<p>Drinks</p> <p>Opinions of drinks (year 3 Spring Term)</p> <p>Ice-cream flavours</p> <p>Café conversation</p> <p>At the beginning of each half term, revision of personal information questions appropriate to learning of the age group.</p>	<p>Un coca, un orangina, un café, un café-crème, un thé, un chocolat chaud, un jus d'orange, un jus de cassis.</p> <p>Une limonade, une eau minérale</p> <p>Tu aimes...? - Do you like...?</p> <p>J'adore - I love, j'aime - I like, je n'aime pas - I don't like, je déteste - I hate.</p> <p>J'adore le coca mais je n'aime pas le café. - I love coke but I don't like coffee.</p> <p>Une glace à la fraise - a strawberry ice-cream</p> <p>Une glace à la vanille - a vanilla ice-cream</p> <p>Une glace à la pistache - a pistachio ice-cream</p> <p>Une glace au café - a coffee ice-cream</p> <p>Une glace au chocolat - a chocolate ice-cream</p> <p>Une glace au citron - a lemon ice-cream</p> <p>Bonjour monsieur/madame/mademoiselle - Hello sir/madam/miss.</p> <p>Vous désirez? - what would you like?</p> <p>Je voudrais...s'il vous plaît - I would like...please.</p> <p>Voilà - there you go.</p> <p>Merci - thank you.</p> <p>C'est combien? - how much is it? C'est 3,20€ - It's 3,20€</p>	<p>Question form</p> <p>Revision of masculine and feminine nouns</p> <p>Revision of use of definite article when giving an opinion.</p> <p>Revision of present tense of opinions verbs.</p> <p>Combining a masculine or feminine noun with à</p> <p>Conditional tense - Je voudrais</p> <p>Differences between writing prices in Euros and pounds and pence.</p>

Year 5 - Autumn Term.

Main Themes of Unit	Key Vocabulary	Grammatical Structures
<p>Snacks</p> <p>Numbers to 100</p> <p>Revision of drinks and ice-creams</p> <p>At the beginning of each half term, revision of personal information questions appropriate to learning of the age group.</p>	<p>Un hamburger - a burger, une pizza - a pizza, un croissant - a croissant, du pain - bread, une baguette - a baguette, des petits pains - bread buns, des frites - chips, des chips - crisps, un sandwich - a sandwich, du fromage - some cheese, du jambon - some ham, du poulet - some chicken, un sandwich au poulet/ jambon/ fromage - a chicken/ham/cheese sandwich.</p> <p>61 - soixante-et-un, 62 - soixante-deux, 63 - soixante-trois, 64 - soixante-quatre, 65 - soixante-cinq, 66 - soixante-six, 67 - soixante-sept, 68 - soixante-huit, 69 - soixante-neuf, 70 - soixante-dix, 71 - soixante-et-onze, 72 - soixante-douze, 73 - soixante-treize, 74 - soixante-quatorze, 75 - soixante-quinze, 76 - soixante-seize, 77 - soixante-dix-sept, 78 - soixante-dix-huit, 79 - soixante-dix-neuf, 80 - quatre-vingts, 81 - quatre-vingt-un, 82 - quatre-vingt-deux, 83 - quatre-vingt-trois, 84 - quatre-vingt-quatre, 85 - quatre-vingt-cinq, 86 - quatre-vingt-six, 87 - quatre-vingt-sept, 88 - quatre-vingt-huit, 89 - quatre-vingt-neuf, 90 - quatre-vingt-dix, 91 - quatre-vingt-onze, 92 - quatre-vingt-douze, 93 - quatre-vingt-treize, 94 - quatre-vingt-quatorze, 95 - quatre-vingt-quinze, 96 - quatre-vingt-seize, 97 - quatre-vingt-dix-sept, 98 - quatre-vingt-dix-huit, 99 - quatre-vingt-dix-neuf, 100 - cent.</p>	<p>Construction of 'some' - du/de la/ des, whilst revising masculine and feminine nouns.</p>

Year 5 Spring Term.

Main Themes of Unit	Key Vocabulary	Grammatical Structures
<p>Café vocabulary : ordering food and drink.</p> <p>How to use a bilingual dictionary</p> <p>French café afternoon</p> <p>Daily routine - morning routine</p> <p>At the beginning of each half term, revision of personal information questions appropriate to learning of the age group.</p>	<p>All drinks, ic-creams and snack vocabulary for the unit.</p> <p>Café conversation vocabulary as per Year 5 - Autumn Term.</p> <p><i>Je me lève - I get up, je me lave - I have a wash, je me douche - I have a shower, je m'habille - I get dressed, je mange un petit croissant - I have a small croissant, je prends le petit déjeuner - I have breakfast, je me brosse les dents - I brush my teeth, je sors - I go out, je monte dans l'autobus - I get on the bus.</i></p>	<p><i>Use of present tense - je (I) form, taught as set phrases.</i></p>

Year 5 - Summer Term.

Main Themes of Unit	Key Vocabulary	Grammatical Structures
<p>Daily routine - the rest of the day</p> <p>Conjunctions</p> <p>Telling the time</p> <p>At the beginning of each half term, revision of personal information questions appropriate to learning of the age group.</p>	<p><i>J'arrive à l'école - I arrive at school, je déjeune - I have lunch, je rentre chez moi - I go home, je fais mes devoirs - I do my homework, je joue sur l'ordinateur - I play on the computer, je regarde la télé - I watch tv, je dine - I have my evening meal, je me couche - I go to bed, je dors - I go to sleep.</i></p> <p><i>D'abord - first of all, puis - then, ensuite - next, après ça - after that, après 5 minutes - after 5 minutes, plus tard - later, finalement - finally.</i></p> <p>Il est une heure - It's 1 o'clock, il est 3 heures - it's 3 o'clock. Il est midi/minuit - it's midday/midnight. Il est 3 heures et quart - it's quarter past 3. Il est 3 heures et demie - it's half past 3. Il est 4 heures moins le quart - it's quarter to 4.</p>	<p><i>Use of present tense - je (I) form, taught as set phrases.</i></p> <p><i>Conjunctions work in exactly the same way and go in the sentence in exactly the same way as in English.</i></p> <p>Differences between telling the time in French and English: in French the hour always comes first, followed by the minutes; in English it is generally the opposite.</p> <p>Revising numbers up to 12 and also up to 60 for minutes.</p>

Year 6 - Autumn Term

Main Themes of Unit	Key Vocabulary	Grammatical Structures
<p>Months</p> <p>Seasons</p> <p>Weather</p> <p>Saying when your birthday is</p> <p>At the beginning of each half term, revision of personal information questions appropriate to learning of the age group.</p>	<p>janvier - January, février - February, mars - March, avril - April, mai - May, juin - June, juillet - July, août - August, septembre - September, octobre - October, novembre - November, décembre - December.</p> <p><i>Au printemps - In Spring...</i> <i>En été - In Summer...</i> <i>En automne - I Autumn...</i> <i>En hiver - In Winter....</i></p> <p>Il fait beau - it's nice, il fait mauvais - it's horrible, il fait chaud - it's hot, il fait froid - it's cold, il fait du soleil - it's sunny, il fait du vent - it's windy. Il neige - it's snowing, il pleut - it's raining.</p> <p><i>Mais - but, quelquefois - sometimes, souvent - often, rarement - rarely, ne..jamais - never, toujours - always.</i></p> <p><i>En hiver, en janvier, souvent il fait froid mais quelquefois il fait du soleil et il fait beau - In winter, in January, often it's cold but sometimes it's sunny and it's nice.</i></p>	<p>Revising conjunctions</p> <p>Revising the weather</p> <p>Revising numbers up to 31</p> <p>No capital letter required for the months in French; revise the fact they don't use one for the days either (year 2).</p> <p><i>Revision of masculine and feminine nouns combined with the French word for 'in' for seasons.</i></p> <p><i>Revision and use of conjunctions to help describe the weather.</i></p> <p><i>Sentences about the weather in French can't be separated with a conjunction in the middle like we can in English: It often rains - souvent il pleut, not il souvent pleut.</i></p>

Quelle est la date de ton anniversaire ?/ C'est quand ton anniversaire ? - When is your birthday ?

Mon anniversaire c'est le 3 mars - My birthday is the 3rd March.

In French, only premier and deuxième are used with birth dates; for other dates, the French just say the number with the month.

Question forms

Year 6 - Spring Term

Main Themes of Unit	Key Vocabulary	Grammatical Structures
<p>Parts of the body</p> <p>Revision of adjectives</p> <p>Describe an alien</p> <p>Use a dictionary to translate meaning of regular -er verbs</p> <p>Conjugation of present tense regular -er verbs</p> <p>At the beginning of each half term, revision of personal information questions appropriate to learning of the age group.</p>	<p>La tête - the head, les cheveux - hair, un œil - an eye, les yeux - eyes, le nez - the nose, la bouche - the neck, le cou - the neck, l'épaule - the shoulder, le bras - the arm, la main - the hand, le doigt - the finger, le ventre - the stomach, le dos - the back, la jambe - the leg, le genou - the knee, le pied - the foot, les doigts de pied - toes.</p> <p>Rouge/rouges - red, bleu, bleus, bleue, bleues - blue, vert, verts, verte, vertes - green, jaune/jaunes - yellow, blanc, blanc, blanche, blanches - white, noir, noirs, noire, noires - black, brun, bruns, brune, brunes/marron - brown, rose - pink, violet, violets, violette, violettes - purple, orange - orange, gris, grise, grises - grey.</p> <p>Long, longs, longue, longues - long, court, courts, courte, courtes - short, grand, grands, grande, grandes - big, petit, petits, petite, petites - small, raides - straight, frisés - curly.</p>	<p>Revision of masculine and feminine nouns.</p> <p>Revision of colours and agreement with masculine and feminine nouns; introduction of agreement with plural nouns. Position of colours in a sentence in French.</p> <p>Position of other adjectives within a sentence in French.</p>

Mon monstre s'appelle... - My monster is called...
 Il/elle a... - He/she has...
 Il/elle est... - He/she is...

Il a 3 longs bras bleus et rouges - He has 3 long,
 blue and red arms.

Regular -er verbs: regarder - to watch, écouter -
 to listen, adorer - to love, aimer - to like, detester
 - to hate, travailler - to work, jouer - to play,
 penser - to think, manger - to eat, entrer - to
 enter, sauter - to jump, rentrer - to go home,
 arriver - to arrive, dessiner - to draw, habiter - to
 live, chercher - to look for, rester - to stay.

Conjugation of present tense regular -er verbs:

English pronoun	French pronoun	Verb ending
I	Je	regarde
You (singular)	Tu	regardes
He/she/it	Il/elle	regarde
We	Nous	regardons
You (polite/plural)	Vous	Regardez
They	Ils/elles	regardent

Conjugation of regular -er
 verbs present tense.

Revision of some verbs used
 in previous units: regarder,
 adorer, aimer, detester,
 jouer, rentrer, habiter.

Year 6 -Summer Term

Main Themes of Unit	Key Vocabulary	Grammatical Structures
<p>Clothes</p> <p>Revision and placement of adjectives</p> <p>Revision of numbers to 100 and prices.</p> <p>At the beginning of each half term, revision of personal information questions appropriate to learning of the age group.</p>	<p>Un t-shirt - a t-shirt, un pantalon - trousers, un short - shorts, un maillot de bains - a swimming costume, un blouson - a jacket, un chapeau - a hat, un sweat - a sweatshirt, un pull - a jumper, un jean - jeans, une veste - a jacket (formal), une robe - a dress, une jupe - a skirt, une cravate - a tie, une chemise - a shirt, une casquette - a cap, une écharpe - a scarf, des gants - gloves, des baskets - trainers, des chaussettes - socks, des chaussures - shoes.</p> <p>Qu'est-ce que tu portes pour aller au cinéma/à l'école/à un boum ? - What do you wear to go to the cinema/school/ a party ?</p> <p>Je porte - I wear (am wearing) Il/elle porte - He/she wears (is wearing)</p> <p>Rouge/rouges - red, bleu, bleus, bleue, bleues - blue, vert, verts, verte, vertes - green, jaune/jaunes - yellow, blanc, blanc, blanche,blanches - white, noir, noirs, noire, noires - black, brun, bruns, brune, brunes/marron - brown, rose - pink, violet, violets, violette, violettes - purple, orange - orange, gris, grise, grises - grey.</p> <p>Long, longs, longue, longues - long, court, courts, courte, courtes - short, grand, grands, grande, grandes - big, petit, petits, petite, petites - small, cher,chers,chère, chères - expensive.</p>	<p>Revision of masculine and feminine nouns.</p> <p>Revision of 'some', plural.</p> <p>Revision of agreement and placement of adjectives.</p> <p>Revision of present tense: Je porte Tu portes Il/elle porte</p> <p>Question form</p>

