

## St. Joseph's Catholic Academy MFL Progression Document

Progression of Knowledge			Phonics	
National Curriculum	Year Three	Year Four	Year Five	Year Six
<p><b>Understanding and communicating ideas, using their knowledge of phonology, grammatical structures and vocabulary.</b></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: <b>ou, on, an, oi, in, ge, eu, oi, ui, eau.</b></p> <p>To recognise that some letters carry accents and that these change the sound of those letters: <b>ç, è, ù, é à, â</b></p> <p>To know that a <b>ç</b> 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 <b>t</b> is silent in salut, comment, petit and vert. The <b>e</b> at the end of m'appelle; the s at the end of t'appelles and pas are silent, as is the <b>d</b> in grand.</p>	<p>To identify sounds created by linking some of the key phonemes: <b>in, ou, on, en, eau, et, eau, eu, ez.</b></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 consistently recognise and apply changes in sound caused by accents when speaking, especially acute accent <b>é</b>, grave accent <b>è</b> and <b>ç</b> cedilla.</p> <p>To know that a change in voice intonation can indicate when a question is being asked.</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 <b>est-ce que</b> at the beginning of a statement, or by inverting the subject and verb: <b>quelle genre de musique aimes-tu ?</b></p> <p>To know that an understanding of different sounds in French can help when attempting to pronounce new vocabulary.</p>

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Progression of Knowledge		Vocabulary			
National Curriculum <b><u>Y3</u></b> Understanding and communicating ideas, using their knowledge of phonology, grammatical structures and vocabulary.					
Unit 1 <u>French greetings with puppets</u>		Unit 3 <u>French playground games- numbers and age</u>		Unit 4a <u>A circle of life in French</u>	
<b>je</b> <b>tu</b> <b>bonjour</b> <b>bonsoir</b> <b>bonne nuit</b> <b>je m'appelle</b> <b>ça va bien</b> <b>ça va très bien</b> <b>comme ci, comme ça</b> <b>ça va mal</b> <b>ça va très mal</b> <b>au revoir</b> <b>c'est</b>  <b>Comment tu t'appelles ?</b>  <b>Ça va/Comment ça va ?</b>	<b>I</b> <b>you</b> <b>hello</b> <b>good evening</b> <b>good night</b> <b>my name is</b> <b>I am fine</b> <b>I am very well</b> <b>so so</b> <b>I am not ok</b> <b>I am really not ok</b> <b>goodbye</b> <b>it is</b>  <b>What is your name?</b>  <b>How are you?</b> <b>( informal/formal).</b>	<b>Combien ?</b>  <b>Tu as quel âge ?</b>  <b>un</b> <b>deux</b> <b>trois</b> <b>quatre</b> <b>cinq</b> <b>six</b> <b>sept</b> <b>huit</b> <b>neuf</b> <b>dix</b> <b>onze</b> <b>douze</b> <b>plus</b> <b>moins</b> <b>et</b> <b>font/égale</b>	<b>How many/much?</b>  <b>How old are you?</b>  <b>one</b> <b>two</b> <b>three</b> <b>four</b> <b>five</b> <b>six</b> <b>seven</b> <b>eight</b> <b>nine</b> <b>ten</b> <b>eleven</b> <b>twelve</b> <b>plus</b> <b>minus</b> <b>and</b> <b>Equals ( in Maths)</b>	<b>le</b> <b>la</b> <b>l'</b>    <b>qui</b> <b>habite</b> <b>dans</b> <b>mange</b> <b>où est ?</b>	<b>the (masc)</b> <b>the ( fem)</b> <b>the (when the noun begins with a vowel or an h).</b>  <b>who</b> <b>lives</b> <b>in</b> <b>eat</b> <b>where is?</b>
Unit 2 <u>French adjectives of colour, size and shape</u>		Unit 4 <u>In a French classroom</u>			
<b>grand</b> <b>petit</b> <b>rouge</b> <b>blue</b> <b>jaune</b> <b>vert</b> <b>blanc</b> <b>noir</b> <b>orange</b> <b>violet</b> <b>rose</b> <b>brun</b>  <b>un cercle</b> <b>un carré</b> <b>un rectangle</b> <b>un triangle</b>	<b>big</b> <b>small</b> <b>red</b> <b>blue</b> <b>yellow</b> <b>green</b> <b>white</b> <b>black</b> <b>orange</b> <b>purple</b> <b>pink</b> <b>brown</b>  <b>a circle</b> <b>a square</b> <b>a rectangle</b> <b>a triangle</b>	<b>écoutez !</b> <b>écrivez !</b> <b>lisez !</b> <b>fermez !</b> <b>ouvrez !</b> <b>parlez !</b> <b>regardez !</b> <b>levez-vous !</b> <b>asseyez-vous !</b> <b>dans mon sac</b> <b>j'ai...</b> <b>je n'ai pas de...</b>  <b>mais</b>  <b>Tu as... ?</b>	<b>listen</b> <b>write</b> <b>read</b> <b>close</b> <b>open</b> <b>speak</b> <b>watch/look</b> <b>stand up</b> <b>sit down</b> <b>in my bag</b> <b>I have...</b> <b>I do not have...</b>  <b>but</b>  <b>Do you have...?</b>		

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National Curriculum **Y4** - Understanding and communicating ideas, using their knowledge of phonology, grammatical structures and vocabulary.

Unit 1 <u>Portraits - describing in French</u>		Unit 2 <u>Clothes - getting dressed in French</u>		Unit 3 <u>French numbers, calendars and birthdays</u>	
il/elle a	he/she has	un	a/an (masculine article of clothing)	le jour	the day
les cheveux	hair	une	a/an (feminine article of clothing)	la semaine	the week
les yeux	eyes			hier	yesterday
il/elle est	he/she is	des	For articles of clothing that take the plural form in French	demain	tomorrow
poli(e)	polite	mon/ma/mes	my (m/f/pl)	aujourd'hui	today
fort(e)	strong	dans ma valise il y a	in my suitcase there is/are	les mois	the months
travailleur/travaill	hard working			je voudrais	I would like
euse	sporty			C'est quand ton anniversaire ?	When is your birthday?
sportif/sportive				Mon anniversaire c'est le ...	My birthday is on the...
	colour			Quelle est la date aujourd'hui ?	What is the date today?
	adjectives in	Il/elle porte	he/she is wearing	lundi	Monday
	masculine,	j'aime/je n'aime pas	I like/I do not like	mardi	Tuesday
	feminine and			mercredi	Wednesday
	plural forms	C'est de quelle couleur ?	Which colour is it?	jeudi	Thursday
			Nouns for items of clothing	vendredi	Friday
				samedi	Saturday
				dimanche	Sunday
					numbers 13-31
					months of the year
Unit 4 <u>French food- miam, miam!</u>					
le menu	menu				
une boisson	drink				
une entrée	starter				
un plat principal	main dish				
l'addition	the bill				
s'il vous plaît	please				
ça fait ...	it comes to... (amount)				
le serveur / la serveuse	waiter/waitress				
un billet	a banknote				
une pièce de monnaie	a coin				
Vous désirez ?	What would you like?				
	Names of different shops and eateries				
	nouns for foods and drinks				

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National Curriculum **Y5** - Understanding and communicating ideas, using their knowledge of phonology, grammatical structures and vocabulary.

Unit 1 <u>French monster pets</u>		Unit 2 <u>Shopping in France</u>		Unit 3 <u>Verbs in a week</u>	
de court(e) +s pointu(e) +s long (masc) +s (plural) longue (fem) +s (plural)	of short pointy long	du / de la / de l' / des  bon appétit ! c'est délicieux laisser cuire laver couper ajouter émincer	some  enjoy your food! It is delicious leave to cook wash cut add slice	nous vous ils/elles  avoir être chanter courir danser dormir lire nager sauter habiter regarder écrire jouer	we you (formal/group) they (masculine/feminine)  to have to be to sing to run to dance to sleep to read to swim to jump to live to look/watch to write to play
il/elle habite il/elle mange  Qu'est-ce que c'est ? la tête les épaules les genoux les pieds un oeil les oreilles la bouche les bras les dents le nez les jambes (fem.)	he/she lives he/she eats  What is it? head shoulders knees feet an eye ears mouth arms teeth nose legs  colour adjectives in masculine, feminine and plural forms	Je vais au marché et j'achète...  C'est combien ?  il a faim il n'a pas faim il a tout mangé  il reste au lit	I go to the market and I buy...  How much is it?  He is hungry He is not hungry He ate everything  He stays in bed  fruits and vegetables numbers 60-100 1000		
Unit 4 <u>Meet my French family</u>					
j'ai un frère j'ai une sœur je n'ai pas de je suis fils(masc)/fille (fem) unique  son anniversaire c'est le ...  j'adore	I have a brother I have a sister I do not have I am an only child  his/her birthday is on the ...  I love  names of family members names of fruits				

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National Curriculum **Y6** - Understanding and communicating ideas, using their knowledge of phonology, grammatical structures and vocabulary.

Unit 1 French sport and the Olympics		Unit 2 In my French house		Unit 3 Planning a French holiday	
faire marcher adorer détester aller	to do to walk to love to detest to go (the whole verb paradigm)	J'habite dans... un appartement une grande/petite maison une maison jumelée la salle à manger la cuisine la chambre le salon	I live in a flat a big/small house a terraced house the dining room the kitchen the bedroom the living room	la plage les montagnes il/elle va nous allons vous allez ils/elles vont	the beach the mountains he/she goes we go you go (formal/group) they go (masc or mixed group/fem)
à droite à gauche tout droit vite lentement	right left straight ahead quick slowly	il y a il n'y a pas de au rez-de-chaussée au premier étage en bas en haut sous devant derrière à côté du /de la / de l' / des Où est...? Qu'est-ce que c'est ? c'est la salle à manger	there is there is not on the ground floor on the first floor downstairs upstairs under in front of behind next to the... Where is...? What is it? it is the dining room nouns for objects in a bedroom	Je vais aller au/en/aux rester Faire	I am going to go to (masc/fem/plural) to stay to do/make
C'est quel sport ?	Which sport is it?			Quand/où/pourquoi vas-tu en vacances ?	When/where/where are you going on holiday?
Tu aimes le sport ?	Do you like sport?  nouns for sports			En été ou en hiver ? Quel temps va-t-il faire ? Que vas-tu faire ?	In summer or in winter? What will the weather be? What are you going to do?
				Qu'est-ce qu'il y a dans ta valise ?	What is in your suitcase?
Unit 4 Visiting a town in France					
un billet un carnet entre près/loin de chez moi voici tourne à gauche / à droite la deuxième à gauche / à droite		a ticket a book of tickets between near to/far from at my house/home here is/are turn left/right second on the left/right			
un billet pour Paris s'il vous plaît		a ticket for Paris please			
où est ... ?		Where is...?			
tu vas aller au/à la/à l'... ?		Are you going to...?			
non, je ne vais pas aller au/à la/à l'...		Non, I am not going to...			
		nouns for transport and places in town			

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Progression of Knowledge			Grammar	
	Year Three	Year Four	Year Five	Year Six
Terminology	Noun Masculine Feminine Verb Adjectives Conjunction Preposition Accent Article	Definite article Indefinite article Plural Adjectival agreement Possessive adjectives Negative Subject pronouns: first, second and third person singular	Adverb Compound nouns Compound sentences	Infinitive Conjugation Future tense Irregular verbs Partitive articles
<b>Feminine and masculine forms: Nouns</b> (including articles, pronouns and plural formation)	To understand that every French noun is either masculine or feminine. To know that the gender affects the form of the indefinite article <b>un</b> or <b>une</b> . To know that feminine nouns often (but not always) end in 'e'. 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 <b>ciseaux</b> . To know that the pronoun <b>ça</b> means 'it'. To know that the pronoun <b>y</b> means 'there'.	To know the equivalents for the word 'the' in French : <b>le/la/l'/les</b> and 'a/an/some' : <b>un, une, des</b> . 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.	To know that there are compound nouns in French e.g. <b>mon grand-père, mes grand-parents</b> .	To know whether to use the pronouns <b>il</b> 'he' or <b>elle</b> 'she' when describing someone.
<b>Feminine and masculine forms: Adjectives</b> (position and)	To know that most adjectives are placed after the noun in French. To know that adjectives of size such as <b>petit</b> and <b>grand</b> are placed before the noun.	To know that the ending of an adjective changes depending on the gender and number of the noun it describes. To know that certain colour adjectives are invariable	To know that adjectives must agree with the gender and number of the noun being described.	To know that partitive articles describe where something is placed: le livre est <b>à côté du</b> stylo. To know a range of prepositions to

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agreement)		<p>and do not change in the feminine form: <b>rouge</b>;</p> <p>that some do not change in feminine <i>or</i> plural forms: <b>marron</b>, <b>orange</b>.</p> <p>To know that some adjectives are irregular in the feminine and/or plural forms:</p> <p><b>violet</b> (masc)-<b>violette</b>(fem); <b>blanc</b>(masc)-<b>blanche</b>(fem), <b>heureux</b>-<b>heureuse</b>.</p> <p>To know that possessive adjectives mon/ma/mes must agree with the gender and number of the noun they describe,</p>		describe the position of objects.
<b>Verbs (including conjugation and negation)</b>	<p>To know that there are high frequency verbs <b>s'appeler</b>, <b>avoir</b>, <b>être</b> and <b>aller</b> which are used to formulate and answer questions.</p> <p>To know that <b>je/j'</b>, and <b>tu</b> are subject pronouns.</p> <p>To know that <b>c'est</b> means "it is" and is used to describe what something is.</p> <p>To know that placing <b>ne...pas</b> around the verb makes it negative: <b>ne + verb + pas</b>.</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 <b>avoir</b> (to have) and <b>être</b> (to be).</p> <p>To know that we can use conjunctions to link phrases such as <b>et/mais</b>.</p> <p>To know the verbs <b>avoir</b> and <b>être</b> are used to describe appearance and personality.</p> <p>To know the meaning of the verb <b>porter</b> (to wear) in the third person singular form : <b>il/elle porte</b>, and <b>aimer</b> in the third person plural form: <b>ils aiment</b>.</p> <p>To know that the verb <b>aimer</b> is used to express an opinion, including with the negative form <b>ne ... pas</b>.</p>	<p>To know all subject pronouns in French and that <b>je</b> contracts to <b>j'</b> when the verb begins with a vowel.</p> <p>To know that the endings of French verb groups (<b>er/ir/re</b>) 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 <b>avoir</b> (to have) is used, not the verb <i>to be</i> as in English.</p> <p><b>J'ai dix ans</b> - I am ten years old. <b>Il a faim</b> - He is hungry.</p> <p>To know that some verbs are irregular.</p> <p>To know that compound sentences join two simple sentences together</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, such as <b>avoir</b> (to have) and <b>être</b> (to be) and <b>aller</b> (to go).</p> <p>To conjugate the verbs <b>aller</b>, <b>jouer</b> and <b>faire</b>.</p> <p>To know that we use the verb <b>jouer</b> (to play) with some sports and <b>faire</b> (to do) with other sports.</p> <p>To know that, for regular verbs, the singular imperative verb (tu) is formed by removing the <b>s</b> from the second person singular of a verb e.g. <b>tournes</b> becomes <b>tourne</b> (turn).</p>

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		To know how <b>avoir</b> (to have) and <b>être</b> (to be) are conjugated in the third person singular forms: <b>il/elle a</b> ; <b>il/elle est</b> .	using connectives such as <b>et</b> and <b>mais</b> . To know that <b>ne</b> is contracted to <b>n'</b> when followed by a vowel: <b>je n'ai pas faim</b> .	
<b>Key features and patterns of the language; how to apply these, for instance, to build sentences; and how these differ from or are similar to English</b>	To know that the word order is sometimes different in French compared to English. To know that we can use conjunctions such as <b>et</b> (and) and <b>puis</b> (then) to join clauses. To know that some words are cognates: they have the same spelling and meaning in French and English: <b>le train</b> , <b>le taxi</b> . To know that accents in French can change the sound of a letter.	To know that months, seasons and days of the week in French are not capitalised unless used at the beginning of a sentence. To know that basic sentence structure English and French have the same pattern: subject + verb + object. To know that in a bilingual dictionary abbreviations give us grammatical information about nouns and other words in French.	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: <b>la soeur de mon père</b> . To understand that the English language contains some words borrowed from the French language, but that these may have different meanings: <b>les chips</b> - crisps, <b>les baskets</b> - trainers. To understand that words in French and English will not always have a direct equivalent in the other language.	To know that <b>parce que</b> (because) can be used to extend a sentence and give a justification.

Progression of Skills		Language Comprehension (Listening and Reading)		
	Year Three	Year Four	Year Five	Year Six
<b>Listen attentively to spoken language and show understanding by joining in and responding.</b>	Listening and responding to single words and short phrases	Listening and responding to full sentences.	Listening and selecting information from short audio passages to give an appropriate response.	Listening and inferring information from an extended audio passage using language detective skills.



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<b>Explore the patterns and sounds of languages through songs and rhymes and link to spelling, sound and meaning of words</b>	Listening and noticing rhyming words when joining in with songs. Beginning to notice common spelling patterns.		Independently identifying rhyming words and spelling patterns when joining in with songs. Beginning to predict spelling patterns.	
<b>Appreciate stories, songs, poems and rhymes in the language.</b>	Reading aloud some words from simple songs, stories and rhymes.	Following a short text or rhyme, listening and reading at the same time.	Reading and responding to a range of authentic texts.	Reading short authentic texts for enjoyment or information.
<b>Read carefully and show understanding of words, phrases and simple writing.</b>	Recognising some familiar French words in written form. Beginning to understand and notice cognates and near cognates.	Recognising some familiar French words when written in a short phrase. Identifying and discussing cognates and beginning to explore various language detective strategies.	Identifying key information in simple writing. Using a range of language detective strategies to decode new vocabulary including context and text type.	Identifying and extracting key information in a range of authentic texts. Reading and using language detective skills to assess meaning including sentence structure.
<b>Broaden their vocabulary and develop their ability to understand new words that are</b>	Becoming familiar with format, layout and simple use of a bilingual dictionary. Using visual clues to make predictions about the meaning of unfamiliar vocabulary,	Using a bilingual dictionary to find the meaning of unknown words and check the spelling of unfamiliar words. Using contextual clues and cues to gist and make predictions about meanings.	Confidently using a bilingual dictionary to find the meaning of unknown words and check the spelling of unfamiliar words. Using further contextual clues and cues, such as knowledge of text types and structures to deduce unknown vocabulary.	Using a bilingual dictionary to select alternative vocabulary for independent sentence building. Using further contextual clues and cues, such as awareness of grammatical structures to deduce unknown vocabulary

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introduced into familiar written material, including through using a dictionary.				
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Progression of Skills		Language Production (Speaking and Writing)		
	Year Three	Year Four	Year Five	Year Six
<b>Engage in conversations; ask and answer questions; express opinions and respond to those of others; seek clarification and help.</b>	Asking and/or answering simple questions. Forming simple statements with information including the negative. Practising speaking with a partner.	Recognising and answering simple questions which involve giving personal information. Beginning to form opinion phrases. Using a variety of conversational phrases.	Forming a question in order to ask for information. Beginning to use conversational phrases for purposeful dialogue.	Planning, asking and answering extended questions. Developing extended sentences to justify a fact or opinion. Engaging in conversation and transactional language.
<b>Speak in sentences, using familiar vocabulary, phrases and basic language structures</b>	Using short phrases to give information. Recognising and repeating phrases from familiar rhymes and songs.	Using a model to form a spoken sentence.	Rehearsing and recycling extended sentences orally. Speaking in full sentences using known vocabulary.	Planning and giving a short oral presentation. Modifying, expressing and comparing opinions.
<b>Develop accurate pronunciation and intonation so that others understand when they are reading aloud or using familiar words and phrases.</b>	Listening and repeating key phonemes with care. Recognising that sounds and spelling patterns can be different from English. Recognising how intonation and gesture are used to differentiate between statements and questions. Discussing strategies for remembering and applying pronunciation rules. Building confidence by repeating short phrases with increasing accuracy.		Recognising key phonemes in an unfamiliar context, applying pronunciation rules. Using intonation and gesture to differentiate between statements and questions. Formulating their own strategies to remember and apply pronunciation rules Speaking and reading aloud with increasing confidence and fluency.	

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<b>Present ideas and information orally to a range of audiences.</b>	Introducing self to a partner with simple phrases.	Rehearsing and performing a short Role-play or song.	Creating and presenting a dialogue or role-play.	Giving a presentation drawing upon learning from a number of previous topics.
<b>Write phrases from memory, and adapt these to create new sentences to express ideas clearly.</b>	Recalling and writing simple words from memory.	Selecting and writing short words and phrases.	Adapting model sentences to express different ideas.	Using existing knowledge of vocabulary and phrases to create new sentences.
<b>Use familiar vocabulary in phrases and simple writing.</b>	Experimenting with simple writing, copying with accuracy.	Making short phrases or sentences using word cards and knowledge organisers.	Writing a short text using word and phrase cards, knowledge organisers and a bilingual dictionary to model or scaffold.	Constructing a short text on a familiar topic
<b>Describe people, places and things and actions orally and in writing.</b>	Recognising and using adjectives of colour and size.	Using different adjectives with a singular noun, with correct positioning and agreement. Choosing appropriate adjectives from a wider range of adjectives.	Selecting the correct form of an adjective that agrees with the singular or plural noun it is describing. Using adapted phrases to describe an object, person or place.	Generating the correct form of an adjective that agrees with the singular or plural noun it is describing. Using a wide range of descriptive phrases.

Progression of Skills and Knowledge		Cultural Awareness	
Year Three		Year Four	
Skills	Knowledge	Skills	Knowledge
Discussing similarities and differences between customs and traditions in France and the UK. Showing awareness of the capital city and identifying some key cultural landmarks and works of art such as <b>L'escargot</b> by Matisse.	To know that in French there are formal and informal greetings. To know some playground games played in France. To name some famous paintings by French artists	Discovering French festivals and their traditions. Ordering typical French food and drink.	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. To know that orders are typically taken at the table in France.

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Year Five		Year Six	
Skills	Knowledge	Skills	Knowledge
N/A	N/A	Playing the traditional French game of la pétanque. Researching information about the French cycle race la Tour de France. Comparing sporting activities in France and the UK.	To know the rules for playing French bowls. To know how the maillot jaune is awarded during the Tour de France race.