



Water Primary School

French – Progression of Skills Document 2022/23

EYFS	Year 1 & 2	Year 3, 4, 5 & 6
<p>It is not statutory to teach a MFL in EYFS and KS1. However, at Water Primary School, we feel that it is important to introduce language learning at this early stage in order to lay the foundations and instil curiosity and enthusiasm for further language learning in KS2. The following list shows some of the ways in which children will be exposed to language learning throughout EYFS and KS1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Songs and rhymes • Dual language books • Greetings (displays, assemblies, register) • Classroom language and instructions • Labelling of classroom objects and key areas around the classroom and school • Language displays to celebrate their language learning • Numbers on number lines (cross-curricular links to Numeracy) • Colours to label objects <p>Different languages can be explored in these early years to engage and interest the children and begin to equip them with language learning skills they will need as they progress through into KS2.</p> <p>Links should be made to topics being studied. It is also important that we ensure EAL children are given the opportunity to share and celebrate their mother tongue language with their peers.</p>		<p>KS2 – National Curriculum</p> <p>Pupils should be taught to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • listen attentively to spoken language and show understanding by joining in and responding • explore the patterns and sounds of language through songs and rhymes and link the spelling, sound and meaning of words • engage in conversations; ask and answer questions; express opinions and respond to those of others; seek clarification and help • speak in sentences, using familiar vocabulary, phrases and basic language structures develop accurate pronunciation and intonation so that others understand when they are reading aloud or using familiar words and phrases • present ideas and information orally to a range of audiences • read carefully and show understanding of words, phrases and simple writing • appreciate stories, songs, poems and rhymes in the language • broaden their vocabulary and develop their ability to understand new words that are introduced into familiar written material, including through using a dictionary • write phrases from memory, and adapt these to create new sentences, to express ideas clearly • describe people, places, things and actions orally and in writing

- understand basic grammar appropriate to the language being studied, including (where relevant): feminine, masculine and neuter forms and the conjugation of high-frequency verbs; 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

Speaking and Pronunciation

National Curriculum	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Engage in conversations; ask and answer questions; express opinions and respond to those of others; seek clarification and help.	<p>I can say a word in another language for example, 'Bonjour'.</p> <p>I can take part in a song, saying at least one word.</p>	<p>I can begin to respond to a greeting from my teacher for example, 'Hello'; 'Goodbye'.</p> <p>I can sing parts of a simple song in another language.</p> <p>I can confidently say single words and repeat them.</p> <p>I can begin to notice patterns and explore the</p>	<p>I can respond to greetings and simple questions (name and express feelings).</p> <p>I can begin to ask questions in French (C'est combien?).</p> <p>I can sing a simple song in another language.</p>	<p>Asking and/or answering simple questions</p> <p>Forming simple statements with information including the negative</p> <p>Practising speaking with a partner.</p>	<p>Recognising and answering simple questions which involve giving personal information</p> <p>Beginning to form opinion phrases</p> <p>Beginning to use conversational phrases for purposeful dialogue.</p>	<p>Forming a question in order to ask for information</p> <p>Presenting factual information in extended sentences including justification.</p>	<p>Developing extended sentences to justify a fact or opinion</p> <p>Planning, asking and answering extended questions</p> <p>Engaging in conversation and transactional language.</p>

		sound of some words in French, including vowel sounds.	I can say some single words from memory. I can notice patterns and explore the sound of some words in French, including vowel sounds.				
Speak in sentences, using familiar vocabulary, phrases (and simple writing).				Using short phrases to give information Beginning to adapt phrases from a rhyme/song.	Using a model to form a spoken sentence Speaking in full sentences using known vocabulary.	Rehearsing and recycling extended sentences orally Planning and presenting a short descriptive text.	Planning and presenting a short text Modifying, expressing and comparing opinions.
Develop accurate pronunciation and intonation so that others understand when they are reading aloud or using familiar words and phrases.				Repeating short phrases accurately, including liaison of final consonant before vowel Listening and repeating key phonemes with care.	Comparing sounds and spelling patterns with English Listening and repeating further key phonemes with care.	Using intonation and gesture to differentiate between statements and questions Making realistic attempts at pronunciation of new, vocabulary Listening and repeating key	Discussing strategies for remembering and applying pronunciation rules Speaking and reading aloud with increasing confidence and fluency Comparing

						phonemes with care applying pronunciation rules.	and applying pronunciation rules or patterns from known vocabulary.
Present ideas and information orally to a range of audiences.				Introducing self to a partner with simple phrases.	Rehearsing and performing a short presentation.	Adapting a story and retelling to the class.	Giving a presentation drawing upon learning from a number of previous topics.
Describe people, places and things and actions orally.				Recognising and using adjectives.	Choosing appropriate adjectives from a wider range of adjectives..	Using adjectives with correct placement and agreement.	Recognising and using a wide range of descriptive phrases.

Listening

National Curriculum	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Listen attentively to spoken language and show understanding by	I understand when something I am listening to is in a different language.	I can begin to recognise repeated language in a story or song.	I can confidently recognise repeated language in a story or song.	Listening and responding to single words and short phrases Following verbal instructions in	Identifying items by colour and other adjectives Listening and selecting	Listening and gisting information from an extended text using language	Using prepositions to indicate the location of objects relative to something

joining in and responding.	I can join in with a game or song using a physical gesture to show I understand.	When listening to a song or story, I can begin to identify key words and show I understand with a physical gesture.	I can listen for key words and phrases in a song or story and show I understand with a physical gesture.	French Responding to objects or images with a phrase or other verbal response.	information Using language detective skills to decode vocabulary.	detective skills such as cognates Listening and following the sequence of a story, song or text including some unfamiliar language.	Understanding directional language and phrases and prepositions to describe how to get to places eg the route to school Recognising present and near future tense sentences (using aller + infinitive).
Explore the patterns and sounds of languages through songs and rhymes and link to spelling, sound and meaning of words.				Listening and identifying key words in rhymes and songs and joining in Beginning to identify vowel sounds and combinations Listening and noticing rhyming words.	Listening to songs, joining in with songs and noticing sound patterns Noticing and beginning to predict key word patterns and spelling patterns.	Matching unknown written words to new spoken words Recognising blends of sounds and selecting words to recognise common spelling patterns.	Recalling and performing an extended song or rhyme Listening to stories, songs or texts in French.

Reading and Writing

National Curriculum	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Read carefully and show understanding of words, phrases and simple writing.	<p>I can begin to recognise if something is written in another language.</p> <p>With support, I know when my teacher shows me writing in another language.</p>	<p>I know when something is written in another language.</p> <p>I can begin to write a simple word in another language with support for example, Bonjour.</p>	<p>I can read one or two familiar words in another language.</p> <p>I can write simple words in another language with support for example, Bonjour.</p>	Recognising some familiar words in written form.	Noticing and discussing cognates and beginning to identify language detective strategies.	Recognising features of different text types Using a range of language detective strategies to decode new vocabulary including context and text type.	Making increasingly accurate attempts to read unfamiliar words and phrases Reading and using language detective skills to assess meaning including sentence structure.
Appreciate stories, songs, poems and rhymes in the language.				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 adapting a range of different format short texts.	Reading and responding to. an extract from a story, an e-mail message or song Reading short authentic texts for enjoyment or information.
Broaden their vocabulary and				Beginning to develop	Becoming familiar with	Confidently using a bilingual	Using a bilingual dictionary to

develop their ability to understand new words that are introduced into familiar written material, including through using a dictionary.				dictionary skills Identifying cognates and near cognates.	format, layout and simple use of a bilingual dictionary to find the meaning of unknown words and check the spelling of unfamiliar words Using cognates and near cognates along with other detective skills to gist information.	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 Gisting information from an extended text.	select alternative vocabulary for sentence building.
Write phrases from memory, and adapt these to create new sentences to express ideas clearly.				Recalling and writing simple words from memory.	Selecting and writing short words and phrases.	Using existing knowledge of vocabulary and phrases to create new sentences Completing a gapped text with key words/phrases.	Choosing words, phrases and sentences and writing as a text or captions.
Use familiar vocabulary in phrases and simple writing.				Experimenting with simple writing, copying with accuracy.	Making short phrases or sentences using word cards.	Writing a short text using word and phrase cards to model or scaffold.	Constructing a short text on a familiar topic.

Describe people, places and things and actions orally and in writing.				Recognising and using adjectives of colour and size.	Using adapted phrases to describe an object or person.	Using different adjectives, with correct positioning and agreement Using language of metaphor and comparison.	Using a wide range of descriptive phrases Recognising and using verbs in different tenses.
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Grammar

National Curriculum	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Understand basic grammar appropriate to the language being studied, including (where relevant) feminine, masculine and neuter forms and the conjugation of high frequency verbs, key features and patterns of the language; how to apply these to build sentences and how these		I can begin to recognise; Je suis, J'aime, Mon/Ma.	I can begin to use; Je suis, J'aime, Mon/Ma	Beginning to recognise gender of nouns, definite and indefinite article Identifying plurals of nouns Recognising adjectives and placement relative to the noun Beginning to understand that verbs have patterns	Using indefinite article in the plural form Recognising and using possessive adjective 'my' and pronouns he/she/it Recognising and beginning to apply rules for placement and agreement of adjectives Recognising and using the negative form Using	Correct use of definite and indefinite article depending on gender and number of noun, and including partitive article for 'some' Applying placement and agreement rules for adjectives Recognising and applying verb endings for	Accurately applying placement and agreement rules for adjectives Recognising and beginning to form some verbs in near future tense using aller Recognising and applying verb endings for present regular 'er'

<p>differ from or are similar to English.</p>				<p>Noticing the negative form.</p>	<p>prepositions Making comparisons of word order in French and English.</p>	<p>present regular 'er' verbs Exploring verbs in infinitive form Learning and using some high frequency irregular verbs e.g. to have, to be, to go Using comparative language.</p>	<p>verbs Learning and using some common irregular verbs, e.g. faire 'to make/do' Understanding how word order differs between French and English Identifying word classes within a sentence.</p>
<p>Feminine and masculine forms: Nouns (including articles, pronouns and plural formation).</p>				<p>To understand that every French noun is either masculine or feminine To know that the gender affects the form of the indefinite article un or une To know that feminine nouns often (but not always) end in e To know that when we turn</p>	<p>To know whether to use the pronouns il or elle (he or she) when describing what someone is wearing.</p>		

				<p>the statement j'ai un/une ('I have a...') into a negative je n'ai pas de ('I don't have a...') then we change the article from un/une to de To know that if a word is plural, we cannot use un or une and instead use des (some) To know that when talking about a specific noun in French we use the definite article le (m.) la (f.) l' (m./f. before a vowel) or les (m./f. plural) 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</p>			
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				gender indicator.			
Feminine and masculine forms: Adjectives (position and agreement).				To know that adjectives of size are positioned in front of the noun in French e.g. un grand cercle To know that adjectives of colour are positioned after the noun in French e.g. un cercle bleu.	To know that, in French, adjectives change if they describe a girl or a feminine noun and that this is called adjectival agreement To know that most (but not all) adjectives take an extra 'e' at the end of the word to make it feminine To know that most adjectives go after the noun in French To know that if the noun in a sentence is plural then the adjective describing it also becomes plural To know that the feminine and masculine form of some adjectives can sound quite different e.g.		

					<p>vert/verte heureux/heureuse</p> <p>To know that, in French, the possessive adjective 'my' must agree with the gender of the noun and that we use mon (m.), ma (f.) and mes (pl.)</p> <p>To know that some adjectives do not change when describing a feminine noun (orange, marron, à pois) To know that if an adjective already ends in an 'e' in the masculine form, then it doesn't take another 'e' in the feminine form (e.g. jaune / rose.</p>		
Verbs (including conjugation and negation).				To know that placing ne and pas around a verb makes the verb negative.	To know that 'je aime' becomes 'j'aime' and 'je ne aime pas' becomes 'je n'aime pas' to		

					help with pronunciation.		
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.				<p>To know that we can use connectives such as et (and) and mais (but) to join clauses</p> <p>To know that most nouns in French become plural by adding an 's' at the end, as in English</p> <p>To know that 'en' is usually used as a preposition when the mode of transport is something you get into e.g. 'en train', whereas 'a' is usually used when you are not getting into a form of transport e.g. 'a vélo' (a bicycle)</p> <p>To understand that I can use a model sentence as a guide for building other</p>	<p>To know that some American and English words are borrowed by the French such as le hot-dog and le hamburger</p> <p>To know that when building 2 digit numbers in French, we say 'twenty and one' or vingt-et-un.</p>		

				<p>sentences To know that tone of voice can indicate a question To know that a cedilla is the tail mark under the 'c' changes the pronunciation of the c from a hard sound to a soft 's' sound To know that a cognate is a word that is the same in both French and English e.g. un triangle To know that a near-cognate is a word that is very similar but not identical in French and English e.g. un cercle To understand that I can use known vocabulary, cognates and near cognates as</p>			
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				clues to help me understand a text in French To know that sentences are often structured differently in French and English To know that, in French, a space is needed before and after ? and !			
Feminine and masculine forms: Nouns (including articles, pronouns and plural formation).						To know that de translates as 'of' or 'some' and know that it changes when coupled with le to become du (not de le) and when coupled with les to .become des (not de les).	To know that different prepositions are used to say going to a country: en if the country is feminine singular (en France) au if the country is masculine singular (au Canada) aux if the country is plural (aux États-Unis d'Amérique) To know a range of

							prepositions to describe the position of objects When using the prepositions à côté de, près de or loin de, the de may change if followed by le or les: de+le = du, de + les = des.
Feminine and masculine forms: Adjectives (position and agreement).						To know that there are usually four forms of an adjective to describe- a noun that is singular masculine, a noun that is singular feminine, a noun that is plural masculine and a noun that is plural feminine To revise that adjectives of size go before	To know that when standalone adjectives are used, such as when saying c'est amusant, we always use the singular masculine.

						<p>the noun and adjectives of colour go after the noun To know that when a singular noun begins with a vowel, the possessive adjective ma is difficult to pronounce, so mon is used (e.g. mon ami / mon amie).</p>	
Verbs (including conjugation and negation)						<p>To understand that French verbs take different forms. To know that the infinitive is the basic form of a verb which in English is usually expressed as 'to [do something]' (e.g. 'to run') To know that there are three different endings for French verbs in</p>	<p>To know that we use the verb jouer (to play) with some sports and faire (to make) with other sports To know that the way verbs change to match the pronoun is called conjugation To know each part of the verb aller - to</p>

						<p>the infinitive form: those that end -er, those that end -ir and those that end -re To know that the ending of regular -er verbs changes to go with the subject pronoun. To know that some verbs do not follow regular patterns, such as avoir (to have) and être (to be) To know how to conjugate the verbs avoir (to have) and être (to be).</p>	<p>go, depending on the pronoun To know that the near future tense is formed by using the present tense of the verb aller + the infinitive, eg je vais manger - I am going to eat To know how to distinguish between the present and the near future tense.</p>
<p>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.</p>						<p>To know some language detective strategies such as: recognising cognates and near cognates, guessing words by the layout of the page and</p>	<p>To understand that existing written sentences in French can be adapted To know that when standalone adjectives are</p>

						<p>using the words from before and after the unknown word to help To know that there is no possessive apostrophe in French but that to say 'my mother's father' the French would say Le père de ma mère (the father of my mother) To know that the word order is sometimes different in French compared to English To know that there are clues in the words for the multiples of 10, eg cinquante - 50 To know that the pattern of building larger numbers changes beyond</p>	<p>used, such as when saying c'est amusant, we always use the singular masculine.</p>
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						<p>70 by adding the teen numbers to 60, eg soixante-dix (70), soixante-onze, soixante-douze To know that the word for 80 means 'four twenties' - quatre-vingts, and numbers up to 100 are built by continuing to count on from quatre-vingt, e.g. quatre-vingt-neuf (89) quatre-vingt-dix (90), quatre-vingt-onze (91) To know that the French use guillemets << >> in the same way that the speech marks are used in English.</p>	
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Intercultural Understanding

Progression of skills and knowledge

Intercultural understanding

Year 3		Year 4		Year 6	
Skills	Knowledge	Skills	Knowledge	Skills	Knowledge
<p>Showing awareness of the capital and identifying some key cultural landmarks</p> <p>Recognising cultural similarities and differences between customs and traditions in France and England</p>	<p>To know that in French there are formal and informal greetings and when it is appropriate to use each one</p> <p>To know the names of some Parisian landmarks</p> <p>To know some French playground games</p> <p>To know that there are French speaking countries around the world <i>(NB This skill is not covered if following our condensed curriculum)</i></p>	<p>Comparing schools and celebrations between France and the UK</p> <p>Comparing shops and high streets of France and UK</p> <p>Recognising and using the Euro currency</p> <p>Identifying some French-speaking countries</p>	<p>To know some similarities and differences between French and English schools</p> <p>To know some French festivals that happen throughout the year</p> <p>To know some similarities and differences between French and English birthday celebrations</p> <p>To know that the abbreviation R.S.V.P, which is often used in English stands for 'Répondez s'il vous plaît' which translates as 'Reply, if you please'</p> <p>To know that the currency used in France is Euros and to recognise some of the notes and coins</p> <p>To know that the Louvre is a famous French art gallery</p>	<p>Learning about France's sporting culture and events</p> <p>Asking question and making insightful commentary on cultural differences, including some understanding of stereotype</p>	<p>To know the French word for countries around the world</p> <p>To know that the Tour de France is a world famous cycling race that takes place in France each year</p> <p>To know that pétanque is a popular French game sometimes known as boules</p> <p>To know different ways to travel to and around France</p>

Please note that this strand is not covered in Year 5 if you follow our Condensed curriculum.