

Year 6 – French Knowledge organiser

The TWINKL Progression Map (attached) further, breaks down the NC objectives sections to show progression between LKS2 and UKS2 under the headings:

- Listening and speaking/oracy
- Reading and Writing/Literacy
- Stories, songs poems and rhymes
- Grammar



MFL (delivered through TWINKL French Scheme of work)

1 – Let's Visit a French Town



- make simple sentences with habiter (to live)
- listen to and join in a song
- recognise key words and phrases and respond
- use gestures to support what they are saying
- use a bilingual dictionary with support
- identify places in a French town or city
- listen for familiar vocabulary
- recognise ordinal numbers
- recognise a spelling pattern
- vary the noun and verb appropriately for their purpose
- compare and order numbers up to 1000
- use prior learning to help make informed guesses
- apply a spelling pattern to make a new word
- choose the correct form to go with the subject of the sentence;
- talk about what there is to do in a town
- use simple prepositional phrases
- use a bilingual dictionary
- ask/answer questions about where a place is
- use appropriate words for number operations
- recognise and use ordinal numbers
- identify a spelling pattern
- join in with a song or poem to help remember new language.

Key vocabulary includes:

je/tu/il/elle/nous/vous/ils/elles [I/you/he/ she/we/you/they], où [where], habiter [to live], city names

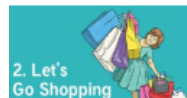
nager [to swim], prier [to pray], acheter [to buy], apprendre [to learn], prendre [to catch – train/bus], regarder [to watch], faire une promenade [to go for a walk], école (f) [school], église (f) [church], piscine (f) [swimming pool], gare (f) [railway station], cinéma (m) [cinema], parc (m) [park], mosquée (f) [mosque], librairie (f) [bookshop]

préposition (f) [preposition], à côté de [next to], en face de [opposite], librairie (f) [bookshop], bibliothèque (f) [library], boucherie (f) [butcher], banque (f) [bank], office du tourisme (m) [tourist information], mairie (f) [town hall], Où est ___? [Where is ___?]

Numbers up to 1000, Tu as quel nombre? [What number have you got?], J'ai le nombre ___ [I've got number ___], plus grand que [bigger than], X est ___ de plus que Y [X is ___ more than Y], X est ___ de moins que Y [X is ___ less than Y], soustraction (f) [subtraction], moins [less/ subtract], fait [equals/makes]

armoire (f) [wardrobe], tapis (m) [rug], canapé (m) [sofa], fauteuil (m) [armchair], four (m) [oven], table (f) [table], devoirs (m pl) [homework], serviette (f) [towel], ours/nounours (m) [teddy], casquette (f) [cap], valise (f) [suitcase], chaise (f) [chair]

ordinal [ordinal], nombre (m) [number], premier (m) / première (f) [first], deuxième (m/f) [second], troisième [third], quatrième [fourth], cinquième [fifth], sixième [sixth], septième [seventh], dernier (m) / dernière (f) [last], é grave [e' with grave accent], days of the week



2 – Let's Go Shopping

- listen and respond to topic vocabulary
- answer questions using the topic vocabulary
- take part in role play as a shopper/shopkeeper, speaking in French
- greet and respond
- use the preposition entre
- write money amounts in French, up to 500 € in multiples of 50.
- use the nuances of colour foncé and clair
- calculate change given and write the answer in French. use the preposition à côté de and choose the correct masculine and feminine form
- use adjectives (colours) and place them after the noun
- write money amounts in French, up to 500 € in multiples of 50.

Key vocabulary includes: (on next page)

KS2 National Curriculum objectives:

- Pupils should be taught to:
- 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.

2 – Let's Go Shopping



Key vocabulary includes:

Bonjour [Hello/Good day], Madame [Madam], Monsieur [Sir], Mademoiselle [Miss], Ça va ?/ Comment allez-vous ? [How are you?], Bien [Good/fine], Très bien [Very well], Comme ci, comme ça [Not bad/OK], Ça ne va pas très bien [Not very well], Ça va mal [Bad/not well], Merci [Thank you], Et toi/you ? [And you?], Bien [Good], Je voudrais... [I would like...], la banane (f) [banana], le crayon (m) [pencil], le croissant (m) [croissant], la montre (f) [watch], la pomme (f) [apple], le chou-fleur (m) [cauliflower], le lait (m) [milk], le fromage (m) [cheese], le jus d'orange (m) [orange juice], le pain (m) [bread], la farine (f) [flour], l'orange (f) [orange], l'oignon (m) [onion], l'aubergine (f) [aubergine], les chocolats (m) [chocolates], les chaussures (f) [shoes], les gâteaux (m) [cakes], C'est combien ? [How much is it?], C'est... [It's...], Salut ! [Bye], Au revoir [Good bye], A bientôt [See you soon], A la prochaine [Until next time], A demain [See you tomorrow], Bonne fin de semaine / Bon week-end [Have a good weekend].

Les magasins (m) [shops], le magasin de chaussures (m) [shoe shop], la fromagerie (f) [cheese shop], la boucherie (f) [butchers], la boulangerie (f) [bakery], la pâtisserie (f) [cake shop], la bijouterie (f) [jewellers], le magasin de jouets (m) [toy shop], le magasin de vêtements (m) [clothes shop], la confiserie (f) [sweet shop], Où est...? [Where is...?], entre [between], à côté de [next to].

Les vêtements (m) [clothes], un manteau (m) [coat], un pull (m) [jumper], une jupe (f) [skirt], une chemise (f) [shirt], blanc/blanche [white], violet/violette [purple], noir/noire [black], gris/grise [grey], bleu/bleue [blue], vert/verte [green], orange [orange], rouge [red], rose [pink], marron [brown], jaune [yellow], foncé [dark], clair [light].

Zéro, un, deux, trois, quatre, cinq, six, sept, huit, neuf, dix [zero-ten], onze, douze, treize, quatorze, quinze, seize, dix-sept, dix-huit, dix-neuf, vingt [eleven - twenty], vingt-et-un, vingt-deux, vingt-trois, vingt-quatre, vingt-cinq, vingt-six, vingt-sept, vingt-huit, vingt-neuf, trente [twenty one - thirty], quarante [forty], cinquante [fifty], soixante [sixty], soixante-dix [seventy], quatre-vingts [eighty], quatre-vingt-dix [ninety], cent [hundred], deux-cents [two hundred], trois-cents [three hundred], quatre-cents [four hundred], cinq-cents [five hundred], C'est combien ? [How much is that?], C'est... [It's...], Voici votre monnaie [Here's your change].

zéro, un, deux, trois, ... neuf, dix [zero-ten], onze, douze, treize, quatorze, quinze, seize, dix-sept, dix-huit, dix-neuf, vingt [eleven - twenty], vingt-et-un, vingt-deux, vingt-trois ... vingt-huit, vingt-neuf, trente [twenty one - thirty], quarante [forty], cinquante [fifty], soixante [sixty], soixante-dix [seventy], quatre-vingts [eighty], quatrevingt-dix [ninety], cent [hundred], C'est combien ? [How many is that?], la baguette (f) [bread - baguette], les pommes (f) [apples], la confiture (f) [jam], les oignons (m) [onions], le jambon (m) [ham], la boîte de chocolats (f) [box of chocolates], la pizza (f) [pizza], petite (f) [small] grande (f) [big].

La lampe (f) [lamp], la balançoire (f) [swings], la raquette (f) [racquet], la tente (f) [tent], le skateboard (m) [skateboard], les lunettes de soleil (f) [sunglasses], les bottes en caoutchouc (f) [wellingtons].

3 – This is France

- listen and respond to topic vocabulary;
- answer questions orally using the topic vocabulary;
- write an answer to a sentence using the topic vocabulary;
- create sentences independently, using a model sentence;
- write numbers in words which are multiples of ten;
- describe position up to 4 compass points.



Key vocabulary includes:

le Royaume-Uni (m) [United Kingdom], La France (f) [France], l'Italie (f) [Italy], la Belgique (f) [Belgium], l'Andorre (f) [Andorra], l'Allemagne (f) [Germany], le Luxembourg (m) [Luxembourg], la Suisse (f) [Switzerland], la l'Espagne (f) [Spain], le voisin (m) [neighbour]

la distance (f) [distance], Quelle est la distance entre...? [What is the distance between...?], C'est kilomètres [It's kilometres], zéro, un, deux, trois, quatre, cinq, six, sept, huit, neuf, dix [zero - ten], onze, douze, treize, quatorze, quinze, seize, dix-sept, dix-huit, dix-neuf, vingt [eleven - twenty], vingt-et-un, vingt-deux, vingt-trois, ... vingt-huit, vingt-neuf, trente [twenty-one - thirty], quarante [forty], cinquante [fifty], soixante [sixty], soixante-dix [seventy], quatre-vingts [eighty], quatre-vingt-dix [ninety], cent [hundred], mille [thousand]

la distance (f) [distance], le nord (m) [north], le sud (m) [south], l'est (m) [east], l'ouest (m) [west], le nord-ouest [north west], le nord-est (m) [north east], le sud-ouest [south west], le sud-est (m) [south east]

la tour Eiffel (f) [the Eiffel Tower], l'Arc de Triomphe (m) [the Arc de Triomphe], le Louvre (m) [the Louvre], La cathédrale Notre-Dame (f) [Notre Dame Cathedral], la Seine (f) [the River Seine], à Paris, [in Paris], on peut... [one can...], visiter [visit], marcher [walk], voyager [travel], se reposer [rest], aller [go], manger [have/eat], les bâtiments célèbres (m) [famous buildings], le long de [along], le parc (m) [park], un spectacle musical (f) [a musical show], un repas délicieux (m) [a delicious meal], les édifices religieux (m) [religious buildings], les marchés (m) [markets], un défilé de mode (m) [a fashion show]

Un directeur (m) une directrice (f) [manager/ manageress] un acteur (m) une actrice (f) [actor/actress] un empereur (m) une impératrice (f) [emperor/empress] un joueur de foot (m) une joueuse de foot (f) [footballer] un scientifique (m) une scientifique (f) [scientist] un homme politique (m) une femme politique (f) [politician] un chef (m) une chef (f) [chef] un artiste (m) une artiste (f) [artist] un soldat (m) une soldat (f) [soldier] un chanteur (m) une chanteuse (f) [singer] célèbre [famous] était [was] est [is]

J'habite en/au [I live in.....] français (m) française (f) [French] canadien (m) canadienne (f) [Canadian] suisse (mf) [Swiss] belge (mf) [Belgian] luxembourgeois (m) luxembourgeoise (f) [Luxembourger]

- write numbers in words up to 999;
- describe position up to 8 compass points;
- can chose the correct tense of the verb être (present or imperfect);
- can choose the correct form of an adjective describing nationalities.
- write numbers in words up to 1200;
- create sentences independently, using online translators/dictionaries to help.

4 – All in a Day



- say and write a sentence to tell the time (o'clock and half past);
- understand and use the terms used for a.m. and p.m. - du matin, de l'après-midi and du soir;
- tell the time in 24 hour time - o'clock and half past;
- read and interpret timetables in 24 hour times - o'clock and half past.

- say and write a sentence to tell the time (o'clock, half past, quarter past and quarter to);
- tell the time in 24 hour time - o'clock, half past, quarter past/to;
- read and interpret timetables in 24 hour times - o'clock, half past, quarter past/to.

- say and write a sentence to tell the time (o'clock, half past, quarter past, quarter to, 5 minute intervals past and to the hour);
- tell the time in 24 hour time - o'clock, half past, quarter past/to, 5 minute intervals;
- read and interpret timetables in 24 hour times - o'clock, half past, quarter past/to, 5 minute intervals;
- follow a pattern to conjugate regular verbs.

Key vocabulary includes

Quelle heure est-il? [What time is it?], Il est... [It is...], heures(s) [..... o'clock], et demie [half past.....], et quart [quarter past], moins le quart [quarter to].

Du matin [in the morning], de l'après-midi [in the afternoon], du soir [in the evening], jouer [to play], le petit déjeuner [breakfast], aller [to go], le lit [bed], rentrer [return], la maison [house], le déjeuner [lunch], faire [to do], les devoirs [homework].

Quelle heure est-il? [What time is it?], Il est... [It is...], cinq [five], dix [ten], vingt [twenty], vingt-cinq [twenty five], moins cinq [five to], moins dix [ten to], moins vingt [twenty to], moins vingt-cinq [twenty five to].

Un, deux, trois, quatre, cinq, six, sept, huit, neuf, dix [1-10], onze, douze, treize, quatorze, quinze, seize, dix-sept, dix-huit, dix-neuf [11-19], vingt, trente, quarante, cinquante [20, 30, 40, 50].

Provenance [arriving from], Départs [Departures], Arrivées [Arrivals], décollé [departed], à l'heure [on time], en avance [early], arrivé [arrived], en retard [delayed], l'avion (m) [plane], À quelle heure...? [What time?], un, deux, trois, quatre, cinq, six, sept, huit, neuf, dix [1 - 10], onze, douze, treize, quatorze, quinze, seize, dix-sept, dix-huit, dix-neuf [11 - 19], vingt, trente, quarante, cinquante [20, 30, 40, 50].

La semaine d'école [the school week], le français (m) [French], le dessin (m) [art], la géographie (f) [geography], l'anglais (m) [English], l'éducation physique (f) [P.E.], l'informatique (f) [IT], les mathématiques (f) [maths], la musique (f) [music], l'histoire (f) [history], les sciences (f) [science], les études religieuses [R.E.], lundi [Monday], mardi [Tuesday], mercredi [Wednesday], jeudi [Thursday], vendredi [Friday], À quelle heure ? [What time?], la première [the first], la dernière [the last].