

Woodlands Park Primary - MFL Curriculum Map – Rouge – Y3/4

KS2	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Units	Describing me and others Naming things	Saying what I and others have Pierre parle avec Jean-Michel Une excursion à la montagne Lulu la tortue Une histoire pour Eugénie	Saying what I and others do Activités dans la salle de classe Le weekend La famille Le Carnaval de Menton La famille et les amis	Saying how many and describing things Préférer Les nombreux Pierre parle avec Jean-Michel	Describing things and people describing possessions Au Zoo	Expressing likes and saying what I and others do Having or being? Tu as raison ? Expressing likes and saying what I and others do
P h o n i c s	the SSC (sound-symbol correspondences) taught this term are: [a] [o] [e] [i] [u] Silent Final Consonant [SFC] -t, -s, -d Source word: petit [138] Source word: mais [30] grand [59] [an/en] enfant [126] maman [2168] deux [41] un peu [91] jeu [291] SFC (Silent Final Consonant 'x') deux [41] Silent Final E [SFe] (feminine gender agreement) Eg petite grande	[ch] [au/eau/o/ô] [on] [ou] closed [eu] deux [41] un peu [91] jeu [291] [un] [une] liaison - c'est un/une [ch] dimanche [1235] marché [280] chercher [336] chat [3138] bouche [1838] [on] non ! [72] crayon [>5000] onze [2447] monde [77] pont [1889] [au/eau/o] gauche [607] faux [555] eau [475] photo [1412] aussi [44] [u] [ou] tu [112] salut ! [2205] amusant [4695] utiliser [345] nous [31] bonjour ! [1972] douze [1664] jouer [219] jour [78]	the SSC (sound-symbol correspondences) taught this term are: [é/et/ez/er] [è/ê] [é] [er] répéter [630] écrire [382] bébé [2271] donner [46] parler [106] et] [ez] et [6] nez [2661] closed [eu(t,x,s)] un peu [91] vs open [eu(r,l,f,ne,ve)] peur [755] jeune [152] neuf [787] acteur [1552] seul [102] [è] [ê] fête [1490] tête [343] frère [1043] être [5], problème [188] [é] [et] [ez] [er] vs. [è] [ê] & Sfe répéter [630] frère [1043] cheval [2220]	[oi] [(a)in] [ai] [ch] [ai] vrai [292] maison [325] aider [413] aimer [242] semaine [245] [oi] voir [69] avoir [8] au revoir [4/1274] pourquoi? [193] trois [115] Liaison: deux enfants, trois oranges [ch] dimanche [1235] marché [280] chercher [336] chat [3138] bouche [1838]	the SSC (sound-symbol correspondences) taught this term are: [SFe] soft [c/ç] [-ien] SFE - timide [3835] monde [77] moderne [1239] centre [491] douze [1664] SFC vs consonant + SFe [ç] (and soft -c) ici [167] français [251] garçon [1599] cinéma [1623] décider [165] [-ien] chien [1744] ancien [392] bientôt [1208] combien? [800] bien [47]	[qu] [j/soft g] [-tion] [qu] question [144] quatre [283] musique [1139] expliquer [252] unique [402] [j] (soft g) jour [78] j'ai [8 - avoir] génial [3872] gymnastique [>5000] déjà [58] [-tion] population [509] action [355] situation [223] international [282] solution [608] attention [482] [r] rue [598] triste [1843] moderne [1239] être [5] parler [106] Revisit liaison: les oranges, les universités
V o c a b	greetings, adjectives to describe mood and character, days of the week, infinitive verbs : Listen, write, read, speak [an/en] écouter [429] parler [106] lire [278] écrire [382] banane [>5000] cheval [2220] midi [2483] moto [>5000] univers [2112]	nouns for possessions, positional prepositions in, on, under, 'I have a present for' story revisit days of the week sérieux [412] heureux [764] curieux [2424] cou rageux [2198] semaine [245] incidental cognates dangereux [713] furieux [4239] généreux [2015]	verbs and nouns to describe a range of activities, répéter [630] chanter [1820] utiliser [345] phrase [2074] facile [822] important [215] normal [833] avec [23] tous les jours [n/a] porter [105] regarder [425] chanson [2142] chapeau [2908] film [848] maison [325] uniforme [1801] et [6]	numbers 1-12, à meaning at, in, to aider [413] aimer [232] habiter [1186] école [477] aus si [44] à (meaning 'in') [4] préférer [597] village [1295] ville [260] dans [11] en ce moment [n/a] il y a [n/a] un [3] deux [41] trois [115] quatre [253] cinq [288] six [450] sept [905] hui	colour and other adjectives to describe animals, story creation, loves and hates, vélo [4594] voiture [881] cher [803] gris [2769] rapide [672] différent [350] lent [2572] vert [1060] très [66]	Hungry Caterpillar, revisit days, months cousin, cousine [3387] femme [154] homme [136] bleu [1216] rouge [987] an [76] faim [1986] raison [72] soif [4659] tort [1652] détester [2898] jouer [219] travailler [290] silence [1281] en retard [n/a]

	<p>open and closed [eu]</p> <p>je [22] il [13] elle [38] être [5] suis, est monsieur [79] madame [294] présent [216] absent [2016] ici [167] là [109] Bonjour ! [1972] Salut ! [2205]</p> <p>Ça va ? [54/53] bien [47] mal [277] Oui [284] Non [75] Au revoir [4/1274] petit [138] grand [59] anglais [784] français [251] content [1841] triste [1843] tu [112] es [5] malade [1066] calme [1731] intelligent [2509] amusant [4695] méchant [3184] lundi [1091] mardi [1044] mercredi [1168] jeudi [1112] vendredi [1086] samedi [1356] dimanche [1235] aujourd'hui [233] ce (c') [12]</p>	<p>lumineux [4562] merveilleux [2209] mystérieux [3312] nerveux [373] un [3] une [3] ballon [3692] bouteille [2979] cahier [4001] jeu [291] orange [3912] peluche [>5000] sac [2343] stylo [>5000] (revisit banane)5] avoir [8] j'ai, il a, elle a, quoi [297] animal [1002] chien [1744] chat [3138] photo [1412] table [1019] ou [33] tu as [8] crayon [>5000] règle [488] gomme [>5000] livre [358] moi [132] toi [510] cadeau [2298] gâteau [4845] parfait [1600] pour [10] chaque [151] jour [78] revisit days of the week</p>	<p>mais [30] à (meaning 'at') [4] donner [46] préparer [368] trouver [83] famille [172] frère [1043] mère [645] père [559] sœur [1558] le [1] la [1] à (meaning 'to') [4] fête [1490] fille [629] fruit [896] garçon [1599] de^{1 2} passer [90] manger [1338] ami, amie [467] déjeuner [2724] weekend [2475] mon, ma [60] ton, ta [330] voici [1103]</p>	<p>t [877] neuf [787] dix [372] onze [2447] douze [1664] avoir [8] j'ai, il a, elle a, quoi [297] animal [1002] chien [1744] chat [3138] photo [1412] table [1019] ou [33]</p>	<p>professeur, professeure [110] sympathique [4164] comment [234] difficile [296] jaune [2585] préféré [597] trop [195]</p>	<p>les [1] pomme [2847] merci [1070] s'il te plaît/s'il vous plaît [n/a]</p>
<p>G r a m m a r</p>	<p>être (singular) regular adjective agreement (-e) with and without pronunciation change, (-eux, -euse) and adjectives already ending in -e, avoir (singular), to be - I am, s/he is regular adjectival agreement Raised intonation with Ça va ? Ça va, Je suis ... ? Je suis + name. to be - I am, you are, s/he is regular adjective agreement</p> <p>Raised intonation questions il / elle est...? referring to male / female persons or animals. regular adjective agreement (plus adjectives ending in</p>	<p>singular indefinite articles (un, une), intonation questions (including with quoi, où)</p> <p>Adjectives ending in -eux -euse</p> <p>un / une – singular indefinite article c'est un/une... ? [Is it a ...?] raised intonation questions</p> <p>to have - I have, s/he has je/j' = I (j' in front of a vowel) c'est quoi? [What is it?]</p> <p>to have - I have, you have raised intonation questions - tu as...? J'ai..? to be - you are, s/he is to have - you have, s/he has</p>	<p>ER present tense (singular), singular definite articles (le, la), infinitive verbs = to do something/doing something ER verbs - I, you, s/he singular definite articles - le, la ER verbs - s/he 2nd meaning of grand/petit. Use of 'de' for possession e.g. la mere d'Adele est... Singular definite articles Singular adjective agreement</p> <p>singular possessive adjectives mon, ma, ton, ta Use of 'de' for possession</p>	<p>regular plural marking on nouns (-s), plural indefinite article (des), il y a, intonation question (including with combien) meanings of à singular possessive adjectives mon, ma, ton, ta ER verbs - I, you, s/he singular definite articles - le, la ER verbs - I, you, s/he simple vs continuous present contrasting opinions - using mais un / une – singular indefinite article Il y a [+ numbers + nouns] regular plural marking on nouns (-s) to have - I have, s/he has je/j' = I (j' in front of a</p>	<p>revisit definite articles & adjective agreement, subject pronouns (il/elle) with objects to mean 'it', un / une – singular indefinite article to have - I have, you have raised intonation questions - tu as...? J'ai..? Postnominal adjective agreement</p> <p>un / une – singular indefinite article to have - I have, you have, s/he has raised intonation questions - tu as...? Il/elle a... ? Il y a... ? Postnominal adjective agreement XXX, c'est comment? Subject pronouns with</p>	<p>plural definite article (les), using aimer détester + definite article, revisit intonation questions (including with comment, quand)</p> <p>Contrast singular forms of avoir and être Using avoir to mean 'be' Avoir + ans for age Avoir + states</p> <p>2-verb structures: aimer/détester + infinitive Question - Et toi ? plural definite article [les] aimer/préférer + definite article 2-verb structures: aimer/détester + infinitive</p>

	<p>-e, which don't change for fem. sing.) raised intonation questions C'est lundi? Oui / non, c'est samedi.</p>	<p>raised intonation questions with quoi Il a quoi ? Elle a quoi ?</p>	<p>e.g. la mere d'Adele est... ER verbs - I, you, s/he</p>	<p>vowel) c'est quoi ? [What is it?]</p>	<p>objects: il / elle meaning 'it' singular definite articles, regular adjective agreement (+e with and without phoneme change) to be - I am, you are, s/he is subject pronouns with animals il / elle meaning 'it'</p>	
<p>Composite Concept</p>	<p><i>To read familiar words correctly and apply pronunciation of vowels and silent letters eg salut!, il est, je suis, mais,</i></p>	<p><i>To recognise explain that nouns are either masculine (un) or feminine(une)</i></p> <p><i>To begin to pronounce the silent letter correctly if followed by a vowel</i></p>	<p><i>Begin to recognise verb endings for er verbs for singular pronouns I, you, he, she eg. Je regarde, tu regardes,</i></p> <p><i>Understand that le and la means 'the' and (le) is a masculine noun and (la) is a feminine noun</i></p>	<p><i>To learn numbers 1 to 12 applying phonics knowledge</i></p> <p><i>To know that final 's' in plurals is silent</i></p>	<p><i>To read, write and apply knowledge of adjective agreement including position after the noun (add an e to agree with feminine nouns) eg le stylo vert (silent t) la crayon verte (pronounce t)</i></p>	<p><i>To apply pronunciation rules and patterns to new words taught. To understand To understand singular forms of verbs – Avoir (I have, you have, he has)) and Etre (I am, you are, she is))</i></p>

