

French Primary Curriculum Y2-Y6



Reception - Year 2: Refer to the Stream Languages curriculum (Early Years and Key Stage 1).

KS2 Vocabulary Breakdown

Year 3

Simple Salutations

- Feelings, tastes
- Days and months of the year;
- Classroom objects and school places;
- Physical description (adjectives and opposites);
- Time
- Spatial prepositions
- Everyday vocabulary related to the studied phonology

Discovering the World

Immediate family and the family tree; Light and shadows; Nutrition; Plants; Body movements (the skeleton, muscles, bones); Computer science

o The professions

Year 4

- o The city: places (café, restaurant, shops, street...)
- o Means of transport: The subway, the bus, the train... o
- Daily life: leisure activities, outings, shopping, travel... o
- Cooking, food
- o Comparisons

Year 5

- o Geography: countries, landscapes
- o The itinerary
- o The people: physical description, clothes, character (feelings)
- o Traditions, customs
- the Middle Ages

Discovering the World

- Landscapes,
- Nutrition,
- Digestion, Middle Ages

Year 6

- o Current events
- o The media: newspapers, internet...
- Cultural topics: music, literature, shows;
- Emotions; Description: (physical appearance), character, personality, feelings

Discovering the World

- Finding your way on Earth;
- Natural disasters (volcanoes, earthquakes, tsunamis);
- The French Revolution;
- The Industrial Revolution;
- Victorian children;
- The First World War;
- The Second World War;
- The beginning of the European Union

Distribution of KS2 written production (For guidance purposes only)

Year 3 A1

- ☐ Cursive writing
- ☐ Write a letter
- ☐ Write an invitation.
- ☐ Write a fact sheet.
- ☐ Describe a person.
- ☐ Translate a poem
- ☐ Write a short story

Year 4 A1/A2

- ☐ Write a comic strip,
- ☐ write a letter,
- ☐ write a recipe,
- ☐ write a suspense story,
- ☐ write a presentation,
- ☐ write a report

Year 5 A2

- ☐ Provide a physical description
- ☐ Describe a landscape or an image
- ☐ Write a story based on pictures
- ☐ Write a dialogue for a play and a dialogue for a story

Year 6 A2/B1

- ☐ Write a short story
- ☐ Write a description (moral and physical)
- ☐ Write a letter (to invite/refuse/accept)
- ☐ Write a story respecting the correct tense agreement (Imperial/Complementary) (Formerly, one day, now)
- ☐ Write an informative text
- ☐ Write an argumentative text

Each year, in KS2, we review to prepare for the DELF exam: the letter, the postcard, the report, the description etc.

Phonology - Year 2 (French specific)

Continuing the familiarization
with the Y1 references: gesture–
keyword-spelling – phoneme

Revisions and consolidation:

simple vowels

consonants: sounds l, p, t

r m o a u

e a u

v b f / ph

Triples: tr, pr, br, fr, vr Triples: bl,
fl, pl s / ss é, er, et, ez n ou d c, k,
q e, eu, oeu

j / g / ge, gi, gy ch g, gu è, ê, ai,
ei on, om oi c, ç s, z an, en in
gn ien y / ill

Phonology and Spelling Year 3

Simple vowels	Consonants	Complex vowels
e	r	ou oi on/om
	g/gu/ge	an/en/am/em in, ain,
u	c=k	un o, au, eau oin et
é	c=s, ç	ion ille, ail/eil/euil/ouil
	s = ss	(-le)
è	s=z	
ê		
m before m, b and p. Homophones: et, est / on, ont / son, sont / a, à		

Spelling Year 4

List of phonemes and vocabulary from Je mémorise et je sais écrire au CE2, Françoise Picot.

- Spelling of numbers: the
- sound [ɔ̃]- (bon)
- the sound [ɑ̃]- (chan)
- the sound [ɛ̃]- (pain)
- rule m, b, p
- the sound [o] (closed O - beau)
- the sound [ɔ] (open O - fort)
- capital letter + apostrophe
- the sound [k] (cactus)
- the sound [g] (bague)
- the sound [ʒ] (beach)
- the sound [s] (casser)
- the sound [z] (case)
- the sound [ɲ]
- (campagne) the
- sound [e] (jouer) the
- sound [ɛ] (belle) the
- sound [j] (fille) the
- sound [ø] (heureux)
- the sound [œ] (soeur)
- plural of nouns plural
- in s or x
- feminine nouns
- homophones review

List of 12 words per week.

Spelling Year 5

SPELLING

Silent final letters,
Spellings of the sounds S and G,
Gender and number in GN
Feminine forms of nouns and adjectives,
Homophones such as ou, où, son, sont, and est, on, ont, a, à,
Past participle with être,
Rules for the infinitive,
Plural forms of nouns,
Key function words
1 dictation per week

Spelling Year 6

- Lexical spelling: 1 dictation per week.
- Grammatical spelling: accords (V + GN)
grammatical homophones: a, à/et, est/son, sont/on, ont, on n'/la, là,
l'as/ou, où/ce, se/ces, ses/c'est, s'est/c'était, s'était/leur, leurs/quel,
quels, quelle, quelle, qu'elle, qu'elles.

Grammar Year 2 (French specific)

Grammar

- The sentence: identifying sentences in a text.
- Genders and numbers
- The verb: use in speech, the present tense, mainly verbs of the 1st group and the verb Être, 1st/2nd/3rd person singular
- Pronominalisation: use he-she/they.
- Recognizing nouns and verbs.
Distinguish between the noun and the article that precedes it;
identify the article

Programmation Grammaire / Conjugaison Y3

A1
The sentence punctuation the negative sentence: ne pas ne jamais Personal pronouns. Interrogative sentences: Est-ce que, qui, où, combien, pourquoi, comment
The present tense: to have, to be, verbs of the first group, regular and common verbs. The near future.
Regular accord (s in the plural, e in the feminine) of the adjective and the verb

Programmation Grammaire / Conjugaison Y4

A1

Conjugation:

Present tense of verbs: to be, to have, Verbs of the 1st group, of the 2nd group, to go, to do.

Imperative of verbs: to be, to have, Verbs of the 1st group, of the 2nd group, to go, to do, to take (+ directions).

Future tense of the indicative: to be, to have, to go, to be able to, to do.

Past tense + auxiliary. to have: Verbs of the 1st group, Verbs of the 2nd group, to be, to have, to do, to be able to, to take.

Past tense + auxiliary verbs: être (to be): aller (to go)

Imperfect tense: être (to be), avoir (to have), aller (to go) Verbs of the 1st group, Verbs of the 2nd group

Grammar:

Types of sentences

Interrogative words: est-ce que, qui, où, quand, pourquoi, comment, combien, à quelle heure

Nature of words Subject group - Verb group and agreement - Noun and adjective agreement.

Affirmative form - Negative form: not, no longer, never. Possessive adjectives: my, your, his/her/its...

Simple connectors: and, but, therefore, then, because, since

A2

Indefinite article after Faire + du, de la, de l'..., des

Aller + À la, À l'..., Au, Aux...

Past participle with être.(accord)

Comparatives: more than, less than.

Ending: -er.
accords

Negative form + possessive adjectives: our, your, their...

Programmation Grammaire /Conjugaison Y5

A2

CONJUGATION Present and present progressive
Simple future and near future Past perfect with avoir
and être (agreement with être) Imperfect The
imperative

GRAMMAR The interrogative sentence: Est-ce que / interrogative word + S + V /
Beginning of subject-verb inversion Negation: ne plus, ne personne, ne rien The
exclamatory sentence The adjective (placement and agreement, comparison and
superlative) Nominalization of the verb Groups in the sentence (subject-verb, adverbial
phrase, indirect object, direct object, noun phrase, relative clause) The imperative
sentence Repetition pronouns

Connectives and relations of opposition: purpose, cause, consequence (but, for, because, due to, therefore, then)
Pronouns (personal, possessive, relative + on, en, y) Adverbs (quantity, intensity, frequency, manner) Articles and
determiners, demonstrative, possessive, and indefinite adjectives

Grammar/Conjugation Programming Y6

A2	B1
Present Simple Future Past Perfect with avoir and être + direct object agreement Imperfect	Alternation between passé composé and imparfait. Plus que parfait (we cover it when we do compound tenses). Agreement of the past participle with avoir, with the direct object. Si + imperfect tense. The conditional. The subjunctive (Il faut que, to express feelings/obligations: j'aime que, je déteste que...). The gerund. Which (and its derivatives) ne que, ne aucun, ni ni Nominalization Pronouns: relative (qui, que, dont où)/COD and COI/Y/EN
The interrogative sentence: interrogative word + subject + verb / Subject-verb inversion. Negation: ne plus, ne personne, ne rien	Argument connectors: whereas, on the contrary, indeed, as, therefore, thanks to, although, however, also, equally, despite, even, yet.
The connectors (but, for, because, due to, therefore)	