



MFL Curriculum: Year 3

What are the aims and intentions of this curriculum?

That by the end of KS2, pupils will:

- 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 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
- 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
- describe people, places, things and actions orally
- 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.

| Term | Topic | Key Learning | Key Vocabulary |
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| Autumn | Greetings | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Know how to introduce themselves• Ask how someone is feeling• Say how they are feeling• Listen and respond in French• Listen to and appreciate stories, songs and rhymes in French | <p><u>Autumn 1</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bonjour - Hello/Good morning (formal)• Salut - Hi (informal)• Je m'appelle... - My name is...• Comment tu t'appelles? - What's your name?• Au revoir – Goodbye• Ça va ?/Comment ça va ? - How are you?• Ça va bien - I'm well, I'm fine• Ça va très bien - I'm very well, I'm really good• Ça va mal – I'm not well, I'm bad, I'm not fine, it's not going well (not ill) |



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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ça va très mal - I'm really not well, I'm really not fine, it's going badly (not ill)• Ça va - I'm ok• Comme ci comme ça – So so,/ok• C'est qui ? - Who is it?• C'est... - It is...• Oui – Yes• Non – No• Tu as ? - You have? Do you have? |
| | Describing colour, size and shape (Adjective) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• How to recognise and name colour words• How to use adjectives of colour and size to describe shapes• How word order can differ in give and receive instructions that include shape, size and colour vocabulary• Follow instructions in French• How to create and describe a festive picture• Some works of art inspired by the French artist Matisse• Present ideas and information orally• Develop accurate pronunciation <p>Autumn 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• rouge (red), bleu (blue), jaune (yellow), vert (green), blanc (white), noir (black), orange (orange), rose (pink), brun (brown), violet (violet)• et – and• c'est – it is• un cercle – a circle• un triangle – a triangle• un rectangle – a rectangle• un carré – a square• petit – small• grand – big• C'est un grand cercle - it's a big circle• C'est un petit cercle - it's a little circle• C'est un cercle bleu - it's a blue circle• C'est un triangle rouge - it's a red triangle• Qu'est-ce que c'est? – what is it ?• c'est un ... – it's a...• je voudrais... – I would like...• s'il vous plaît – please• merci – thank you• un sapin de Noël – a Christmas tree• un ruban – a bow• une étoile – a star• une boule – a bauble• une bougie – a candle |



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| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Nuit de Noël – Christmas night / Joyeux Noël – Merry Christmas |
| Spring | Playground Games | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• How to count from one to twelve in French• How to ask how old somebody is and give the same information about themselves• How to recognise the numbers one to twelve, written in French• How use the number words one to twelve when playing playground games• How English and French sentence structures compare• To explore patterns and sounds of language• To speak in sentences | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• un – one, deux – two, trois – three, quatre – four, cinq – five, six – six, sept – seven, huit – eight, neuf – nine, dix – ten, onze – eleven, douze – twelve• Tu as quel âge? – How old are you?• J'ai [X] ans – I am [X] years old• Combien ? – How many?• Arrêtez! – Stop!• À moi – my turn• À toi – your turn• Manqué – missed• Gagné – won |
| | In a French classroom | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• How to understand and respond to simple classroom instructions• That every French nous is either masculine or feminine• How to say items that are in a school bag, and recognise if they are masculine or feminine• How to ask and answer a question about something you have or don't have• How to read and understand short sentences• How to create original sentences using a model sentences• How to prepare and present a short spoken text• Ask and answer questions• Read short sentences | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Écoutez – listen• Regardez – look• Parlez – speak• Écrivez – write• Lisez – read• Ouvrez – open• Fermez – close• Asseyez-vous – sit down• Levez-vous – stand up• un crayon – a pencil• un taille-crayon – a pencil sharpener• un stylo – a pen• un cahier – an exercise book• un sac – a bag• une règle – a ruler• une gomme – a rubber• une trousse – a pencil case• des ciseaux - some scissors |



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| | | | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• un stylo - a pen• un taille-crayon - a pencil sharpener• J'ai... – I've got• Tu as...? – Have you got ...?• Dans mon sac ... In my bag ..• J'ai – I have / Je n'ai pas – I have not / Tu as..? – Have you...? |
| Summer | Transport | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• How to compare French with English and identify words that are cognates• Vocabulary related to transport• How to construct sentences using parts of the word 'aller' (to go)• How to make changes to simple phrases• How to perform a song to an audience in French• How to adapt, ask and answer questions about a picture prompt• How to use prepositions to describe a journey eg. to a different country or to school by a particular mode of transport• Link the spelling, sound and meaning of words• Adapt phrases to create new sentences | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• un autobus - a bus• un avion - an aeroplane• un ballon - a balloon• un bateau - a boat• un ferry - a ferry• un hélicoptère - a helicopter• un sous-marin - a submarine• un train - a train• un vélo - a bicycle• une voiture - a car• à pied – on foot• je vais – I go• en - on, by, in• en vacances – on holiday• Il y a - there is/are combien de...? - how many... ?• tu vas où? - where are you going?• tu vas comment? - how are you going?• je vais à... - I am going to...• je vais en... - I am going by..• puis – then• Comment tu vas à l'école? - How do you go to school?• Je vais à l'école - I go to school• Combien de personnes vont à l'école en bus? - How many people go to school by bus?+ French speaking country names |



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| | Animals and nature | <p>Pupils will know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• How to research a new noun in French and determine its gender• How to build sentences to describe where something lives or does not live• How to describe a food chain in French• How to write a range of sentences in French to describe a food chain• Use a bilingual dictionary• Write sentences using a model for support | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Les animaux - the animals• un lapin - a rabbit• un loup - a wolf• un oiseau - a bird• un poisson - a fish• un serpent - a snake• un singe - a monkey• un ver - a worm• une baleine - a whale• une grenouille - a frog• une tortue - a tortoise• le - the (for masculine singular nouns)• la - the (for feminine singular nouns)• l' - the (for singular nouns beginning with a vowel or an 'h' (usually))• qui ? - who?• Où est ? - Where is?• il/elle habite - he/she/it lives• dans - in• la jungle - the jungle• le désert - the desert• la forêt - the forest• la savane - the savannah• la mer - the sea• est - is• mange - eats• mangé(e) - eaten• par - by• la chaîne alimentaire - the food chain• la feuille - the leaf• un carnivore• un herbivore• un omnivore• les plantes - the plants• les animaux - the animal• C'est vrai - It's true• C'est faux - It's false |
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