

<p>Year 3 National Curriculum objectives - Learning a foreign language is a liberation from insularity and provides an opening to other cultures. A high-quality languages education should foster pupils' curiosity and deepen their understanding of the world.</p>	
<p>Year 3 Areas of study: Greetings Adjectives of colour, size and shape. Playground games – numbers and age. The French Classroom French Transport Circle of Life</p>	<p>Speaking and Pronunciation: Asking and/or answering simple questions. Forming simple statements with information including the negative Practising speaking with a partner. Using short phrases to give Information Beginning to adapt phrases from a rhyme/song. Repeating short phrases accurately, including liaison of final consonant before vowel Listening and repeating key phonemes with care. Introducing self to a partner with simple phrases. Recognising and using adjectives.</p>
<p>Listening Listening and responding to single words and short phrases Following verbal instructions in French Responding to objects or images with a phrase or other verbal response. Listening and identifying key words in rhymes and songs and joining in Beginning to identify vowel sounds and combinations Listening and noticing rhyming words.</p>	<p>Reading and Writing: Recognising some familiar words in written form. Reading aloud some words from simple songs, stories and rhymes. Beginning to develop dictionary skills Identifying cognates and near cognates. Recalling and writing simple words from memory. Experimenting with simple writing, copying with accuracy. Recognising and using adjectives of colour and size.</p>
<p>Grammar 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 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 gender indicator. 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. 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. Noticing the negative form. Beginning to use prepositions. To know that placing ne and pas around a verb makes the verb negative. To know that we can use connectives such as et (and) and mais (but) to join clauses To know that most nouns in French become plural by adding an 's' at the end, as in English. 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) To understand that I can use a model sentence as a guide for building other 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 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 !</p>	<p>Intercultural Understanding Skills - Recognising that different languages are spoken in the community/world. Showing awareness of the capital and identifying some key cultural landmarks. Recognising cultural similarities and differences between customs and traditions in France and England. Knowledge: To know that in French there are formal and informal greetings and when it is appropriate to use each one To know the names of some Parisian landmarks To know some French playground games. To know that there are French speaking countries around the world.</p>

