

<p>Year 4 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 4 Areas of study: Portraits – Describing in French Clothes – Getting Dressed in France French Numbers and Calendars. French Weather and the Water Cycle. French Food French and the Eurovision Song Contest.</p>	<p>Speaking and Pronunciation: Recognising and answering simple questions which involve giving personal information Beginning to form opinion phrases. Beginning to use conversational phrases for purposeful dialogue. Using a model to form a spoken sentence Speaking in full sentences using known vocabulary. Comparing sounds and spelling patterns with English Listening and repeating further key phonemes with care. Rehearsing and performing a short presentation. Choosing appropriate adjectives from a wider range of adjectives.</p>
<p>Listening Identifying items by colour and other adjectives. Listening and selecting information Using language detective skills to decode vocabulary. Listening to songs, joining in with songs and noticing sound patterns. Noticing and beginning to predict key word patterns and spelling patterns.</p>	<p>Reading and Writing: Noticing and discussing cognates and beginning to identify language detective strategies. Following a short text or rhyme, listening and reading at the same time. Becoming familiar with format, layout and simple use of a bilingual dictionary to find the meaning of unknown words and check the spelling of unfamiliar words. Using cognates and near cognates along with other detective skills to gist information. Selecting and writing short words and phrases. Making short phrases or sentences using word cards. Using adapted phrases to describe an object or person.</p>
<p>Grammar: To know that countries have different names in French and that each country is either masculine or feminine. To know that de becomes du (not de le) when followed by a masculine noun. To know that the definite article is used in French when saying the country, e.g. la France, le Royaume-Uni, les Pays-Bas. To know whether to use the pronouns il or elle (he or she) when describing what someone is wearing. To know that, in French, adjectives change if they describe a girl or a feminine noun and that this is called adjectival agreement. To know that most (but not all) adjectives take an extra 'e' at the end of the word. to make it feminine. To know that most adjectives go after the noun in French. To know that if the noun in a sentence is plural then the adjective describing it also becomes plural. To know that the feminine and masculine form of some adjectives can sound quite different e.g. vert/verte heureux/heureuse. To know that, in French, the possessive adjective 'my' must agree with the gender of the noun and that we use mon (m.), ma (f.) and mes (pl.) To know that some adjectives do <i>not</i> change when describing a feminine noun (orange, marron, à pois) To know that if an adjective already ends in an 'e' in the masculine form, then it doesn't take another 'e' in the feminine form (e.g. jaune / rose). Using indefinite article in the plural Form. Recognising and using possessive adjective 'my' and pronouns he/she/it. Recognising and beginning to apply rules for placement and agreement of adjectives. Recognising and using the negative form. Using prepositions. Making comparisons of word order in French and English. To know that 'je aime' becomes 'j'aime' and 'je ne aime pas' becomes 'je n'aime pas' to help with pronunciation. To know that compass point phrases can be added to the front or end of a weather phrase and it will have the same meaning To know that sentences can be extended using et or mais. To know that some American and English words are borrowed by the French. To know that when building 2 digit numbers in French, we say 'twenty and one' or vingt-et-un.</p>	<p>Intercultural Understanding Skills – Comparing schools and celebrations between France and the UK. Comparing shops and high streets of France and UK. Recognising and using the Euro currency. Identifying some French-speaking countries. Knowledge - To know some similarities and differences between French and English schools. To know some French festivals that happen throughout the year. To know some similarities and differences between French and English birthday celebrations. To know that the abbreviation R.S.V.P, which is often used in English stands for 'Répondez s'il vous plaît' which translates as 'Reply, if you please' To know the names and locations of some of the cities in France. To know that the currency used in France is Euros and to recognise some of the notes and coins To know that the Louvre is a famous French art.</p>

