



# French: Substantive Knowledge (including Technical Vocabulary Progression)

	EYFS	Y1 & Y2	Y3 & Y4	Y5 & Y6
<p><b>Phonics</b> Understanding and communicating ideas, using their knowledge of phonology, grammatical structures and vocabulary.</p>			<p>To become familiar with key phonemes represented by the following letters: a, c, e, g, i, j, q, s, t, u, (which differ from their pronunciation in English).</p> <p>To identify sounds created by linking some of the key phonemes: ou, on, an, oi, in, ge, eu, ui, eau, en, ez, et. To recognise that some letters carry accents and that these change the sound of those letters: ç, è, ù, é à, â</p> <p>To know that a ç cedilla is the hook shape that sits under the letter c when c precedes the letters a,o,u. It changes the pronunciation of the c from a hard to a soft 'ss' sound.</p> <p>To know that consonants at the end of words in French</p>	<p>To consistently recognise and apply changes in sound caused by accents when speaking, especially acute accent é, grave accent è and ç cedilla.</p> <p>To know that a change in voice intonation can indicate when a question is being asked. To know a range of ways to ask questions in French using statements and voice inflexion, by placing a question phrase e.g est-ce que at the beginning of a statement, or by inverting the subject and verb: quel genre de musique aimez-tu ? To know that an understanding of different sounds in French can help when attempting to pronounce new vocabulary.</p>

			<p>are not usually pronounced: the t is silent in salut, comment, petit and vert. The e at the end of m'appelle; the s at the end of t'appelles and pas are silent, as is the d in grand.</p> <p>To recognise and begin to predict key word patterns and spellings.</p> <p>To know that 'h' at the start of a word in French is not pronounced.</p>	
<p>Feminine and masculine forms: Nouns (including articles, pronouns and plural formation)</p>			<p>To understand that every French noun is either masculine or feminine.</p> <p>To know that the gender affects the form of the indefinite article un or une.</p> <p>To know that feminine nouns often (but not always) end in 'e' .</p> <p>To know that most nouns in French become plural by adding an 's' at the end, as in English, but that some are irregular: des ciseaux.</p>	<p>To know that there are compound nouns in French e.g. mon grand-père, mes grand-parents. To know whether to use the pronouns il 'he' or elle 'she' when describing someone</p>

			<p>To know that the pronoun ça means 'it'.</p> <p>To know that the pronoun y means 'there'.</p> <p>To know that the preposition à can be contracted with a definite article to indicate a place: au/à la/aux.</p> <p>To know the equivalents for the word 'the' in French : le/la/l'/les and 'a/an/some' : un, une, des.</p> <p>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.</p>	
<p>Feminine and masculine forms: Adjectives (position and agreement)</p>			<p>To know that most adjectives are placed after the noun in French.</p> <p>To know that adjectives of size such as petit and grand are placed before the noun.</p> <p>To know that the ending of an adjective changes depending on the gender</p>	<p>To know that adjectives must agree with the gender and number of the noun being described.</p> <p>To know that I can compare nouns by placing plus/ moins and que around the adjective of comparison.</p>

			<p>and number of the noun it describes.</p> <p>To know that certain colour adjectives are invariable and do not change in the feminine form: rouge; that some do not change in feminine or plural forms: marron, orange.</p> <p>To know that some adjectives are irregular in the feminine and/or plural forms: violet (masc)-violette (fem); blanc(masc)-blanche(fem), heureux-heureuse. To know tha</p>	<p>To know that partitive articles describe where something is placed: le livre est à côté du stylo.</p> <p>To know a range of prepositions to describe the position of objects or places.</p>
Verbs (including conjugation and negation)			<p>To know that there are high frequency verbs s'appeler, avoir , être and aller which are used to formulate and answer questions.</p> <p>To know that je/j', tu and vous are subject pronouns. To know that c'est means "it is' and is used to describe what something is.</p> <p>To know that il y a is used to say 'there is/are.'</p>	<p>To know all subject pronouns in French and that je contracts to j' when the verb begins with a vowel.</p> <p>To know that the endings of French verb groups (er/ir/re) determine the pattern for how the verb is conjugated.</p> <p>To know that the same verb is not always used in English and French for a given phrase: when speaking</p>

			<p>To know that placing ne...pas around the verb makes it negative: ne + verb + pas.</p> <p>To know that the verb aimer is used to express an opinion, including with the negative form ne ... pas.</p> <p>To know that the endings of verbs change according to the subject.</p> <p>To know how to form the first, second and/or third person of the verbs avoir (to have) and être (to be).</p>	<p>about age and being hungry in French the verb avoir (to have) is used, not the verb to be as in English. J'ai dix ans - I am ten years old. Il a faim - He is hungry.</p> <p>To know that some verbs are irregular.</p> <p>To know that compound sentences join two simple sentences together using connectives such as et and mais.</p> <p>To know that ne is contracted to n' when followed by a vowel: je n'ai pas faim or y: il n'y a pas de bus.</p> <p>To know that the way verbs change to match the pronoun is called conjugation.</p> <p>To know that some verbs do not follow regular patterns, such as avoir (to have) and être (to be) and aller (to go).</p>
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				<p>To know how to form the first, second and third person of the verbs avoir (to have) and être (to be).</p> <p>To conjugate the verbs aller, jouer and faire. To know that we use the verb jouer (to play) with some sports and faire (to do) with other sports.</p> <p>To know that, for regular verbs, the formal imperative verb (tu) is formed by removing the pronoun vous and just keeping the -ez form of the verb e.g. tournez !</p> <p>To know that venir de + the infinitive of the second verb indicates a recent action: je viens de finir - I have just finished, or a place of origin.</p>
<p>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</p>			<p>To know that the word order is sometimes different in French compared to English.</p> <p>To know that we can use conjunctions such as et (and), mais (but) and puis</p>	<p>To know that there is no possessive apostrophe in French.</p> <p>To say 'my father' s sister in French would be the sister of my father: la sœur de mon père.</p>

			<p>(then) to join phrases/clauses.</p> <p>To know that some words are cognates: they have the same spelling and meaning in French and English: le train, le taxi.</p> <p>To know that accents in French can change the sound of a letter.</p> <p>To know that months, seasons and days of the week in French are not capitalised unless used at the beginning of a sentence.</p> <p>To know that basic sentence structure English and French have the same pattern: subject + verb + object.</p> <p>To know that you can make a statement into a question simply by changing the intonation of your voice in French.</p> <p>To know that in a bilingual dictionary abbreviations give us grammatical</p>	<p>To understand that the English language contains some words borrowed from the French language, but that these may have different meanings: les chips - crisps, les baskets- trainers.</p> <p>To know that en is usually used as a preposition when the mode of transport is something you get into e.g. en voiture whereas à is usually used when you are not getting into a form of transport e.g. à pied which means 'on foot'.</p> <p>To understand that words in French and English will not always have a direct equivalent in the other language.</p> <p>To know that parce que and/or car (because) can be used to extend a sentence and give a justification</p>
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			information about nouns and other words in French.	
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