

ADVENT TERM FRENCH – Year 5 - Medium Term Planning – French Monster Pets		
<u>LESSON 1/2</u>	<u>LESSON 3/4</u>	<u>LESSON 5/6</u>
LEARNING INTENTION: To know that nouns change depending on their gender and whether they are singular or plural.	LEARNING INTENTION: To know that when we change colour adjectives from masculine to feminine, we can usually add an 'e'.	LEARNING INTENTION: To know that adjectives need to agree with the noun they refer to.
Disciplinary Knowledge: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand basic grammar appropriate to the language being studied, including (where relevant): feminine, masculine and neuter forms. 	Disciplinary Knowledge: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present ideas and information orally to a range of audiences. 	Disciplinary Knowledge: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Write phrases from memory, and adapt these to create new sentences, to express ideas clearly.
Aim: Can write at varying length, for different purposes and audiences, using the variety of grammatical structures that they have learnt.	Aim: Speak with increasing confidence, fluency and spontaneity, finding ways of communicating what they want to say, including through discussion and asking questions, and continually improving the accuracy of their pronunciation and intonation.	Aim: Can write at varying length, for different purposes and audiences, using the variety of grammatical structures that they have learnt.
Key Vocabulary: la tête - the head les épaules (f) - the shoulders les genoux (m) - the knees les pieds (m) - the feet les yeux (m) - the eyes les oreilles (f) - the ears la bouche - the mouth les bras (m) - the arms une antenne - an antenna les dents (f) - the teeth	Key Vocabulary: grand(s) (m) / grande(s) (f) - big court(s) (m) / courte(s) (f) - short long(s) (m) / longue(s) (f) - long petit(s) (m) / petite(s) (f) - small pointu(s) (m) / pointue(s) (f) - pointed or sharp beau/beaux (m) belle(s) (f) - beautiful vert(s) (m) / verte(s) (f) - green rouge(s) (m)/ rouge(s) (f) - red jaune(s) (m)/ jaune(s) (f) - yellow noir(s) (m)/noire(s) (f) - black	Key Vocabulary: elle habite dans le désert - she/it lives in the desert il habite dans la forêt - he/It lives in the forest elle habite dans l'océan - she/it lives in the ocean elle est un herbivore - she/it is a herbivore il est un carnivore - he/it is a carnivore il est un omnivore - he/it is an omnivore elle mange les petites fleurs - she/it eats little flowers il mange les petits poissons rouges - he/it eats little red fish

le nez - the nose le bec - the beak les cornes (f) -the horns les jambes (f) - legs les pointes - the points/peaks/spikes (on the monster's tail) la queue - the tail un oeil - an eye	bleu(s) (m)/bleue(s) (f) - blue	elle mange les serpents noirs et les plantes vertes - she/it eats black snakes and green plants
Recap & retrieval:	Recall & retrieval: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nouns change depending on whether they are masculine or feminine. Nouns change depending on whether they are singular or plural. 	Recall & retrieval: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nouns change depending on whether they are masculine or feminine. Nouns change depending on whether they are singular or plural. When we change colours to feminine from masculine, we can usually add an 'e'.
Key Knowledge: Child: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nouns change depending on whether they are masculine (using le) or feminine (using la). Nouns change depending on whether they are singular or plural (eg. Leg or legs) Teacher: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cognates are words that sound or look similar to the English translation. 	Key Knowledge: Child: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> When we change colours to feminine from masculine, we can usually add an 'e'. When we change colours to plural, we can usually add an 's'. Teacher: As above.	Key Knowledge: Child: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adjectives need to agree with the noun they refer to. Teacher: As above.

ADVENT TERM FRENCH – Year 5- Medium Term Planning – Space Exploration in French		
LESSON 7/8	LESSON 9/10	LESSON 11/12
LEARNING INTENTION: To know that planets in our Solar System are cognates in French. Disciplinary Knowledge: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explore patterns and sounds of language. Aim: Understand and respond to spoken and written language from a variety of authentic sources.	LEARNING INTENTION: To know that when we compare in French, we use “plus...que” around the adjective that we are using. Disciplinary Knowledge: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Speak in sentences, using familiar vocabulary. Aim: Speak with increasing confidence, fluency and spontaneity, finding ways of communicating what they want to say, including through discussion and asking questions, and continually improving the accuracy of their pronunciation and intonation.	LEARNING INTENTION: To know that “parce que” means because. Disciplinary Knowledge: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand basic grammar and apply to build sentences. Write some words and phrases from memory. Aim: Can write at varying length, for different purposes and audiences, using the variety of grammatical structures that they have learnt.
Key Vocabulary: le système solaire - the solar system l'espace (m) - space une planète - a planet un astéroïde - an asteroid une comète - a comet une étoile - a star orbiter - to orbit le Soleil - the Sun La Lune - the Moon Mercure - Mercury	Key Vocabulary: grand(s) (masculine), grande(s) (feminine) - big petit(s) (masculine), petite(s) (feminine) - small chaud(s) (masculine), chaude(s) (feminine) - hot froid(s) (masculine), froide(s) (feminine) - cold plus ... que - more ... than	Key Vocabulary: plus - more plus...que - more than moins - less moins...que - less than parce que - because loin de - far from proche de - near to près de - near to

Vénus - Venus La Terre – the Earth Mars - Mars Jupiter - Jupiter Saturne - Saturn Uranus - Uranus Neptune - Neptune Pluton – Pluto		
Recall & retrieval: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nouns change depending on whether they are masculine or feminine. Nouns change depending on whether they are singular or plural. When we change colours to feminine from masculine, we can usually add an ‘e’. Adjectives need to agree with the noun they refer to. 	Recall & retrieval: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nouns change depending on whether they are masculine or feminine. Nouns change depending on whether they are singular or plural. When we change colours to feminine from masculine, we can usually add an ‘e’. Adjectives need to agree with the noun they refer to. Planets in our Solar System are cognates in French. 	Recall & retrieval: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nouns change depending on whether they are masculine or feminine. Nouns change depending on whether they are singular or plural. When we change colours to feminine from masculine, we can usually add an ‘e’. Adjectives need to agree with the noun they refer to. Planets in our Solar System are cognates in French. We use “plus...que” to compare and the adjective we use goes in between them. (eg. Plus chaud que – hotter than)
Key Knowledge: Child: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Planets in our Solar System are cognates in French. Teacher: As above.	Key Knowledge: Child: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> We use “plus...que” to compare and the adjective we use goes in between them. (eg. Plus chaud que – hotter than) “Plus...que” literally means more ... than ... Teacher: As above.	Key Knowledge: Child: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> “parce que” means because. Teacher: As above.
Assessment Cumulative quiz. Retrieval Practice. Kapow assessments.		