ADVENT TERM						
FRENCH – Year 6 - Medium Term Planning – French sport and the Olympics						
LESSON 1/2	LESSON 3/4	<u>LESSON 5/6</u>				
LEARNING INTENTION:	LEARNING INTENTION:	LEARNING INTENTION:				
To know that when I write "de le", it becomes	To know that many of the countries in French	To know that "aller" means "to go".				
"du".	are cognates.					
		Disciplinary Knowledge:				
Disciplinary Knowledge:	Disciplinary Knowledge:	 Understand basic grammar appropriate 				
 Ask and answer questions. 	Broaden their vocabulary and develop	to the language being studied; the				
 Express opinions and respond to those 	their ability to understand new words.	conjugation of high-frequency verbs; key				
of others.	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	features and patterns of the language.				
or others.	Aim:	reactives and patterns of the language.				
Aim:	To learn the words in French for countries	A *				
	around the world.	Aim:				
Understand and respond to spoken and	around the world.	Understand and respond to spoken and				
written language from a variety of authentic		written language from a variety of authentic				
sources.		sources.				
Key Vocabulary:	Key Vocabulary:	Key Vocabulary:				
je joue - I play	L'Angleterre (f) - England	aller - to go				
je fais - I do	L'Écosse (f) - Scotland	je vais - I go				
je joue au basket - I play basketball	Le Pays de Galles (m) - Wales	tu vas - you go (you singular/informal)				
le basket - basketball	L'Irlande du Nord (f) - Northern Ireland	il va/elle va - he/she goes				
le football/ le foot - football	L'Irlande (f) - Ireland (the Republic of Ireland)	nous allons - we go				
le hockey - hockey	La France (f) - France	vous allez - you go (plural/formal)				
le tennis - tennis	La Belgique (f) - Belgium	ils/elles vont - they go				
le rugby - rugby	Les Pays-Bas (m) - The Netherlands					
le ski - skiing	L'Allemagne (f) - Germany					
c'est quel sport ? - what sport is it? c'est le it's	L'Italie (f) - Italy					
tu aimes le sport ? - do you like sports?	L'Espagne (f) - Spain					
tu aimes le sport : - do you like sports:						

j'adore - I love j'aime - I like je n'aime pas - I don't like je déteste - I hate	Les États-Unis d'Amérique (m) - The United States of America Le Canada (m) - Canada L'Australie (f) - Australia	
Recap & retrieval:	Recall & retrieval: • When I write "de le" it becomes "du".	Recall & retrieval: • When I write "de le" it becomes "du". • Many countries in French are cognates.
Key Knowledge: Child: When I write "de le" it becomes "du".	Key Knowledge: Child: Many countries in French are cognates. Cognates are words that sound or look similar	Key Knowledge: Child: • "Aller" is an irregular verb which means "to go".
Teacher: As above.	to the English translation. Teacher: As above.	 "Je vais" means "I go". Irregular verbs are verbs that do not follow a pattern.
		Teacher: As above.

ADVENT TERM FRENCH – Year 6- Medium Term Planning – French football champions					
LESSON 7/8	LESSON 9/10	LESSON 11/12			
LEARNING INTENTION:	LEARNING INTENTION:	LEARNING INTENTION:			
To know that in French, you can often find familiar words within words to help you translate.	To know that "venir" is an irregular verb which means "to come".	To know that adjectives need to agree with the noun they refer to.			
	Disciplinary Knowledge:	Disciplinary Knowledge:			
Disciplinary Knowledge:	Broaden vocabulary range and develop	 Explore the patterns and sounds of 			
 Explore the patterns and sounds of language and link the spelling, sound and meaning of words. 	ability to understand new words that are	language and link the spelling, sound and meaning of words.			
		Aim:			
Aim:	Aim:	Speak with increasing confidence, fluency			
Can write at varying length, for different	Speak with increasing confidence, fluency and	and spontaneity, finding ways of			
purposes and audiences, using the variety	spontaneity, finding ways of communicating	communicating what they want to say,			
of grammatical structures that they have	what they want to say, including through	including through discussion and asking			
learnt.	discussion and asking questions, and continually	questions, and continually improving the			
	improving the accuracy of their pronunciation accuracy of their pronunciation and				
	and intonation.	intonation.			
Key Vocabulary:	Key Vocabulary:	Key Vocabulary:			
le ballon – the ball	venir - to come	le ballon - the ball			
le but - the goal	venir de - to come from	le but - the goal			
le terrain - the pitch	je viens de - I come from	le terrain - the pitch			
le sifflet - the whistle	il vient de - he comes from	le sifflet - the whistle			
mi-temps - half time	elle vient de - she comes from	un match de foot - a football match			
un match de foot - a football match	marquer un but - to score a goal	un joueur de foot/un footballeur - a footballer (male)			
un joueur de foot/un footballeur – a footballer	sauver un but - to save a goal	une joueuse de foot/une footballeuse - a footballer			
(male)	un carton jaune - a yellow card	(female)			
	un carton rouge - a red card	Les Bleues - The Blues (French football team)			

une joueuse de foot/ une footballeuse - a		mi-temps - half-time		
footballer (female)		une équipe - a team		
Les Bleus - the Blues (French team)		un gardien de but - a goalkeeper (male)		
		une gardienne de but - a goalkeeper (female)		
		un bon joueur - a good player (male)		
		une bonne joueuse - a good player (female)		
	un supporteur - a fan (male) une supportrice - a fan (female) un attaquant - a striker (male) une attaquante - a striker (female) un milieu de terrain défensif – a defensive milieu sien sie viens de - I come from			
		il vient de - he comes from		
		elle vient de - she comes from		
		marquer un but - score a goal		
		sauver un but - save a goal		
		un carton jaune - a yellow card		
		un carton rouge - a red card		
Recall & retrieval:	Recall & retrieval:	Recall & retrieval:		
When I write "de le" it becomes "du".	When I write "de le" it becomes "du".	When I write "de le" it becomes "du".		
 Many countries in French are cognates. 	Many countries in French are cognates.	 Many countries in French are cognates. 		
 "Aller" is an irregular verb which means "to go". 	 "Aller" is an irregular verb which means "to go". 	 "Aller" means "to go". 		
	In French, you can often find familiar words within words to	 In French, you can often find familiar words within 		
	help you translate.	words to help you translate.		
		"Venir" is an irregular verb which means "to come".		
Key Knowledge:	Key Knowledge:	Key Knowledge:		
Chil <mark>d:</mark>	Chil <mark>d:</mark>	Child:		
 In French, you can often find familiar 	 "Venir" is an irregular verb which means "to 	 Adjectives must agree with the noun they 		
words within words to help you translate.	<mark>come".</mark>	<mark>refer to.</mark>		
	"Je viens" means "I come".			
Teacher:	 "Venir de" means "to come from". 	Teacher:		
As above.		As above.		
	Teacher:			
	As above.			
Assessment				
Cumulative Quiz. Retrieval Practice. Kapow assess	<u>.</u>			