



**Topic:**  
French Cycle B  
Spring Term 1 Y5/6



**Did you know ...**  
In French, we don't capitalise days of the week, unless it's at the beginning of a sentence.  
Not all adjectives in French come **after** the noun - some adjectives come **before** it.  
Marron and orange do not change to "agree" with the noun because they are adjectives derived from nouns.

**New Vocabulary**  
Year 4 revisit

Days of week	lundi – Monday mardi – Tuesday mercredi – Wednesday jeudi – Thursday vendredi – Friday samedi – Saturday dimanche - Sunday
Objects	Un frigo - a fridge Une brique – a brick Une noix – a nut Une mouche – a fly
Feelings	a faim – is hungry malade – ill Ça va mieux – feeling better (literally "that's going" better)
Size adjectives	petit(e) – small grande(e) - big
Definite article	le – the (for masculine nouns) monster - monster

**New Knowledge**  
Year 4 revisit

See Key Vocabulary

**Plural nouns:**

If the word ends -au, -eu or -eau, add 'x' to the end of the word. **E.g. un chapeau, deux chapeaux**  
Words which end in -al change to **-aux**. **E.g. un cheval, deux chevaux**  
If the word already ends in **s, x or z**, you do not add 's'.  
**E.g. un ananas, deux ananas**

Adjectives agree with plural and singular nouns as well as masculine and feminine nouns.  
**E.g. Deux grandes briques vertes.**

Size adjectives **petit** and **grand** come before the noun.

Marron and orange do not change.

Use a bi-lingual dictionary to

Pronounce some unfamiliar words in a sentence with increasing accuracy using phonic knowledge

Write and say a more complex sentence to describe people, places and things manipulating language with a bi-lingual dictionary.

Follow the text of a familiar rhyme, song or story and identify the meaning of the words.

Use liaison to link sounds. E.g. In " C'est un ", pronounce the t because it's followed by a vowel.

Use elision to omit a vowel.

**Prior Learning**

Agreement and position of colour adjectives:  
jaune, rouge, orange,  
rose, bleu(e), noir(e).  
vert(e), brun(e).  
violet(te). gris(e)  
blanche, marron

Plural nouns –usually add an "s"

**Vocabulary**

un chapeau – a hat  
un ananas – a pineapple  
manger – to eat  
mange – eat (Je, Il/elle)  
numbers: un, deux, trois, quatre, cinq  
C'est - it is

Use of bilingual dictionary.  
Y4 il a – he has; j'ai I have

**Helpful hints**

- We do not pronounce the plural "s" suffix.
- The literal translation of "a faim" is "has hunger". Support pupils to see cognates – faim and famine. J'ai faim = I am hungry (I have hunger) Y6 pupils know how to say: I have – j'ai and he has - il a –from Cycle A. Encourage them to use this to formulate their own sentences.
- Le lundi = On Mondays (i.e. habitual) Lundi = On Monday (i.e. this Monday)

**Songs, Stories and Rhymes**

Les jours de la semaine

**Key sentence structure and word order**

Le monstre mange + size (needs to agree) + noun(s) (singular/plural) + colour (needs to agree)