



Modern Foreign Languages Progression Map

	EYFS/KS1	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Speaking and Listening	<p>Listen to songs, finger rhymes and stories.</p> <p>Repeat and/or join in songs, finger rhymes and stories.</p>	<p>Listen and show understanding of single words through physical or spoken response.</p> <p>Understand and respond to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • greetings • classroom instructions <p>Identify Paris landmarks</p> <p>Join in with actions to accompany familiar songs, stories and rhymes and say some of the words. Listen and identify rhyming words and particular sounds in songs and rhymes.</p> <p>Recognise a familiar question and respond with a simple rehearsed response.</p> <p>Q&A: name, age, where you live, ask how something is spelt. Asking a question.</p>	<p>Questions</p> <p>Use rising intonation to create or recognise a spoken question</p> <p>Use question words to create or recognise a spoken question, e.g. où?</p> <p>Simple sentences and questions</p> <p>Ask spoken questions using a range of question words and create simple spoken responses</p> <p>Compound Sentences</p> <p>Create a compound spoken sentence by using a conjunction to link 2 simple sentences.</p> <p>Reading aloud</p> <p>Read aloud the text of familiar rhymes, stories or songs. Read aloud some simple sentences from a speaking frame.</p>	<p>Tell the time</p> <p>Tell and understand the time on the hour, the half hour, the quarter hour</p> <p>Use numbers</p> <p>Understand and use numbers 0-60</p> <p>Asking a question</p> <p>Understand and use a range of questions; be able to use tone of voice, inversion and question words.</p> <p>Create spoken sentences</p> <p>Use speaking frames to create simple, complex and compound sentences. Create compound spoken sentences using a coordinating conjunction</p>	<p>Formal and informal speech</p> <p>Know that there is a formal and informal/familiar register of speech in French and recognise examples of each.</p> <p>Asking a question</p> <p>Understand and use a range of questions; be able to recognise and ask spoken questions using a question tag.</p> <p>Create longer spoken sentences</p> <p>Use speaking frames to create simple, complex and compound sentences. Create compound spoken sentences using a relative pronoun.</p>



		<p>Use <i>C'est</i> as an opener to a question or a statement.</p> <p>Speak in sentences Speak or read aloud using intonation to help convey meaning. Use images or speaking frames to ask and answer questions, to create sentences, and to read aloud.</p>		<p>Vocabulary Understand and use a wider range of verbs</p>	
<p>Reading and Writing</p>		<p>Read and show understanding of familiar single words and phrases Use pictures, props or texts to read aloud or to ask and answer questions.</p> <p>Understand the role of punctuation Use commas and full stops in writing. Know that a fronted adverbial is followed by a comma</p>	<p>Questions Use question words and punctuation (question mark) to create or recognise a question in written form</p> <p>Simple sentences Create simple written sentences</p> <p>Compound Sentences Create a compound written sentence by using a conjunction to link 2 simple sentences</p>	<p>Create written sentences Use writing frames to create simple, complex and compound sentences. Create compound written sentences using a coordinating conjunction Create complex written sentences using a subordinating conjunction Be familiar with a simple letter format.</p>	<p>Create written sentences Use writing frames to create simple, complex and compound sentences. Create compound written sentences using a relative pronoun Create complex written sentences using a subordinating conjunction</p> <p>Writing the date Know how to write the date, including details of</p>



		<p>Write and say simple familiar words to describe people, places, things and actions using a model. Use images or writing frames to ask and answer questions, and to create sentences and short texts. Write single familiar words from memory with understandable accuracy.</p>			<p>syntax, capital letters and punctuation. Know a range of conventions for writing the date in numerical format.</p>
<p>Grammar</p>		<p>Name, identify and use parts of speech Give a definition and example of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a noun • a proper noun • a conjunction • a verb • an adverb <p>Use a fronted adverbial to open a sentence Know</p>	<p>Name and identify parts of speech Know and use a range of masculine and feminine ordinary nouns Give a definition and example of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an ordinary noun • a pronoun • an adjective • a conjunction • a verb 	<p>Parts of speech Give a definition and example of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an adverb of time • an adverb of place • a negative adverb • a coordinating conjunction • a subordinating conjunction 	<p>Verbs Understand and use the terms infinitive, conjugated, regular, irregular, stem and ending Know that the verb ending must agree with the subject. Be familiar with a verb paradigm (regular verb), present tense.</p> <p>Possessive adjective Recognise some possessive adjectives.</p>



		<p>the 4 definite articles: le, la, l', les</p> <p>Identify cognates / shared words Know that no. is used as a number label in French and English</p> <p>Translation Know that we translate ideas, not words (one language is not a copy of another) e.g. How old are you? Tu as quel âge?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an adverb <p>Know and use a range of adverbial phrases of place Use possessive adjectives; understand how they match the gender and number of the noun</p> <p>Negative Adverb Identify and use a negative adverb. Know how to modify the indefinite article following the negative adverb.</p> <p>Fronted Adverbial Know that this can be used as a sentence starter</p> <p>Adverbial pronoun Use the adverbial pronoun en</p> <p>Plural Know how to form the plural of a noun and its determiner Recognise</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a preposition • a pronoun <p>Position of adjectives Know that some adjectives precede the noun, and that others follow it</p> <p>Agreement of noun and adjective Know how nouns and adjectives agree by gender and number</p> <p>Questions Know how to form questions using tone of voice, and inversion.</p> <p>Terminology Understand and use the terms clause, main clause, subordinate clause, simple, compound and complex sentences, coordinating conjunction, cognate and false friend, compound word, ordinal</p>	<p>Know that a possessive adjective must agree with the noun it is modifying.</p> <p>Agreement of noun and adjective Know how nouns and adjectives agree by gender and number; Know that some adjectives are invariable (they do not agree by gender or number)</p> <p>Questions Know how to create a question by using a question tag.</p> <p>Relative pronoun The relative pronoun qui can join together 2 clauses to make a compound sentence.</p> <p>Futur proche Use the futur proche – aller + infinitive</p>
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			<p>and use the plural form of the indefinite article Know some plural verb forms</p> <p>Numeral as determiner Use a numeral as a determiner</p> <p>Cognate Give a definition and example of a cognate</p> <p>Gender Know that in French, nouns have a grammatical gender, masculine and feminine Know that in English, nouns do not have a grammatical gender Know that the determiner must match the gender of the noun that it introduces</p> <p>Adjectival agreement by gender Know that the adjective must agree with the noun it qualifies Know</p>	<p>number, definite and indefinite article, conjugated verb, infinitive.</p>	
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			<p>how to modify an adjective to make it agree with a feminine noun</p> <p>Question Words Know what a question word is</p> <p>Syntax Know that syntax is the order in which words and phrases are put together to make a meaningful sentence. Understand how the adjective is placed in French and in English</p>		
<p>Pronunciation and Spelling</p>		<p>Spell certain words Say some alphabet letters. Know how to say a capital letter. Spell Paris.</p> <p>Know that personal names and place names begin with a capital letter. Recognise the ligature œ, and be able</p>	<p>Liaison Understand the concept of liaison.</p> <p>Elision Understand the concept of elision. Know that an apostrophe is used in writing when elision occurs.</p>	<p>Qu Know how to pronounce the phoneme represented by the digraph qu, in both French and English. Show deeper understanding of the concepts of liaison and elision in speaking and writing.</p>	<p>The cedilla Notice the cedilla in some words, e.g. Ça va? Know how to write it, and know how to pronounce words in which it appears.</p> <p>The circumflex accent Know that the circumflex can be used over any vowel to show that a</p>



		<p>to write it in certain words, e.g. Sacré-Cœur</p> <p>Use the circumflex accent correctly Know that the acute accent app</p> <p>Phonics and pronunciation Pronounce the phoneme [ɛ̃] or [œ̃] as in un Pronounce the phoneme [y] as in tu. Know that the final consonant in a word is almost always silent, e.g. Paris</p> <p>Know that the acute accent changes the sound of the letter e, e.g. Sacré-Cœur</p>	<p>Silent final consonant Know that there are exceptions to the silent final consonant rule, e.g. ours, in which the final 's' is sounded out</p> <p>Accents Notice the grave accent in some words, e.g. où.</p> <p>Phonics and pronunciation Pronounce the phoneme [w].and recognise its grapheme 'oi', as in poisson, bois, trois and étoile. Know that In English, the grapheme 'oi' is pronounced [ø̂] as in oil, boil and soil. Know what a homophone is. Apply knowledge of liaison and elision when reading aloud</p>	<p>The circumflex accent Notice the circumflex accent in some words, e.g. âge Know how the pronunciation and spelling of an adjective can change when it agrees with a feminine noun.</p> <p>Capital letters Know that a capital letter is not given to days of the week in French.</p>	<p>historical letter has disappeared from the spelling of the word, e.g. âge, château.</p> <p>Ligatures Recognise the œ ligature in certain French words, and be able to write it correctly, e.g. sœur.</p> <p>Capital letters Know that a capital letter is not given to months of the year in French. Use the terminology upper case and lower case when spelling words</p>
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Dictionary Skills		Know what a bilingual dictionary is Know what a headword is Know that headwords appear in alphabetical order	Locate headwords in a bilingual dictionary	Apply key terminology when using a dictionary: bilingual, headword, entry, type of word, translation. The infinitive is form of the verb used as the head word in a dictionary.	Use a bilingual dictionary efficiently and effectively Know that written information is almost always stored in alphabetical order in reference material. The French and English alphabets are identical in appearance, & have 26 letters.
Language Learning Skills		Listen carefully and try to copy pronunciation Identify and use strategies for memorising new vocabulary, e.g. say ten times under your breath; practise with a partner; gradually cover a sentence until you can read it from memory Use images or speaking frames	Use a speaking frame to create spoken sentences with accurate syntax. Use a writing frame to create written sentences with accurate spelling, syntax and punctuation.	Use strategies for memorising and recalling vocabulary.	Use vocabulary lists to learn and memorise new vocabulary