Modern Foreign Language (French)
Year 3 **Autumn 2**

Subject Purpose
Learning a foreign language is a liberation from insularity and provides an opening to other cultures. A high-quality languages education should foster pupils' curiosity and deepen their understanding of the world. The teaching should enable pupils to express their ideas and thoughts in another language and to understand and respond to its speakers, both in speech and in writing. It should also provide opportunities for them to communicate for practical purposes, learn new ways of thinking and read great literature in the original language. Language teaching should provide the foundation for learning further languages, equipping pupils to study and work in other countries.

Content Area
Understand and respond to spoken and written language from a variety of authentic sources. 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. Write at varying length, for different purposes and audiences, using the variety of grammatical structures that they have learnt. Discover and develop an appreciation of a range of writing in the language studied.

Context
This unit introduces children to ten animal nouns in French and teaches them how to use je suis (I am) to pretend to be an animal. Pupils also learn about gendered articles (un / une), key phonics patterns and how to build simple sentences with increasing accuracy.

Key Vocabulary un / une – a / an je suis – I am un cheval – a horse une souris – a mouse un cochon – a pig un mouton – a sheep un oiseau – a bird un canard – a duck un lion – a lion un singe – a monkey un chien – a dog un chat – a cat

Extended Opportunities

Knowledge
- Name and recognise up to 10 animals in French.
- Spell some animal nouns with the correct indefinite article (un for masculine, une for feminine).
- Understand that French nouns have gender, which affects the article.
- Use the 1st person singular of être: je suis (I am).
- Build short phrases such as Je suis un lion.
- Recognise key phonics patterns: ch (cheval) ou (souris, mouton) on (cochon, mouton) oi (oiseau) silent final consonants (e.g., d in canard, s in souris) liaison (e.g., suis un → pronounced like "zun") nasal sounds (on, un, in, an).

Skills
- Improve memory and recall of vocabulary using images and repetition.
- Spot cognates (e.g., lion) to support understanding.
- Build simple sentences using je + suis + un/une + noun.
- Apply understanding of gender to choose the correct article.
- Pronounce new vocabulary with increasing accuracy using phonics knowledge.
- Say and write short phrases from memory with growing confidence.

Learning Objectives

To recap key French phonics and learn the first five animal nouns with their correct articles. Children revisit the phonics from Autumn 1 (ch, ou, on, oi) and learn five new animals with accurate pronunciation. They practise listening and repeating, use images to support memory, and begin to notice gender patterns (un vs une).	To recognise and recall five more animal nouns with their correct articles. Pupils learn the remaining animals and consolidate all ten through games, matching tasks and speaking activities. They practise identifying masculine and feminine nouns and begin to attempt simple spellings using modelled examples.	To recall all ten animal nouns and begin to spell them with their correct articles. Children revisit all vocabulary through listening, reading and memory tasks. They attempt to spell selected nouns, focusing on silent letters (e.g., d in canard, s in souris) and nasal sounds. Activities include word puzzles, gap-fills and simple written tasks.	To understand how un and une are used and categorise animals by gender. Pupils explore the concept of masculine and feminine nouns in French. They sort animals into un and une groups, practise choosing the correct article, and learn that articles must always be learned with the noun. Liaison is introduced (e.g., les souris → "lez souris").	To use je suis + an animal to build a simple sentence. Children learn the 1st person singular of être: je suis. They practise forming short phrases such as Je suis un lion or Je suis une souris. Activities include acting out animals, sentence-building cards, and paired speaking tasks.	To recall all vocabulary and use je suis + animal in a short spoken or written task. Pupils revise all ten animals, articles and phonics patterns through games and quick-fire recall. They complete a simple assessment, demonstrating their ability to say or write a short phrase from memory using je suis + un/une + animal with increasing accuracy.

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