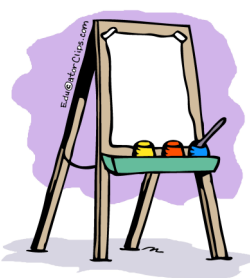




French	Year 6
Focus: Portraits	
Age related vocabulary	

<b>le monstre a</b>	the monster has	<b>une barbe</b>	beard
<b>une boucle d'oreille</b>	earring	<b>il/elle est...</b>	he/she is...
<b>des taches de rousseur</b>	freckles	<b>Est-ce qu'il/elle a..?</b>	Does he/she have..?
<b>des lunettes</b>	glasses	<b>un grain de beauté</b>	a mole
<b>une cicatrice</b>	scar		

Key Knowledge	
1.	In French, most adjectives go after the noun e.g <b>un nez <u>rouge</u></b> (except <b>petit</b> and <b>grand</b> - they come BEFORE the noun).
2.	Remember to add a silent <b>s</b> at the end of simple plurals
3.	In French, one eye is <b>un oeil</b> but <b>les yeux</b> is the plural form. <b>Genou/genoux</b> is another exception. <b>Nez</b> does not change at all.
4.	Sometimes English uses one word for a noun e.g freckles, but French uses three e.g <b>taches</b>



French	Carlton Assessment Grid		
Success Criteria	Pupil Reflection		Teacher Assessment
I can read and understand the main points and some detail from a given text.	Before <input type="checkbox"/>	After <input type="checkbox"/>	
I can understand how a simple sentence is written.	Before <input type="checkbox"/>	After <input type="checkbox"/>	
I can write several sentences from memory.	Before <input type="checkbox"/>	After <input type="checkbox"/>	