



French		Year 5	
<b>Focus: Cher Zoo (Dear Zoo)</b>			
<b>Age related vocabulary</b>			
<b>Un kangourou</b>	A kangaroo	<b>La queue</b>	The tail
<b>Une dromadaire</b>	A camel	<b>Le cou</b>	The neck
<b>Une grenouille</b>	A frog	<b>Les ailles</b>	The wings
<b>glissante</b>	Slimy / slippery	<b>La tete</b>	The head
<b>lourd</b>	heavy	<b>Il y a</b>	There are

Carlton Assessment Grid			
Success Criteria	Pupil Reflection		Teacher Assessment
I can say some zoo animal's names.	Before <input type="checkbox"/>	After <input type="checkbox"/>	
I can use some adjectives to describe animals.	Before <input type="checkbox"/>	After <input type="checkbox"/>	
I can design a bizzare animal.	Before <input type="checkbox"/>	After <input type="checkbox"/>	

**Key Knowledge:**

- Using the book 'Cher Zoo', the cedilla (ç) can be found under the letter 'c', such as in 'J'ai reçu'. This means we pronounce the 'c' with a soft 's' sound. We pronounce 'reçu' as 'rehsoo'.
- In this unit we will be building sentences using adjectives. In French when one adjective is needed we use the adjective after the noun eg; 'une serpent effrayant'.
- When a word ends with a consonant, we remember that this is silent. Using the age related French vocabulary above, this means that we don't hear the 's' on 'mais', the 's' on 'alors', the 'p' on 'trop', the 't' on 'etait', the 'd' on 'lourd', the 't' on 'effrayant', the 's' on 'amities' or the 't' on 'parfait'.
- When we use the word 'cher' meaning 'dear' we need to add an 'e' on the end of this word if we are addressing a female.
- When the suffix 'ant' forms the ending on a verb, it means that the 'ing' suffix has been used eg, 'effrayer = to frighten' and 'effrayant = frightening'.

