

# Staged grammar criteria: Gender

Stage 1 – Pupils can:	Stage 2 – Pupils can:	Stage 3 – Pupils can:	Stage 4 – Pupils can:
Recognise that nouns are either masculine or feminine.	Apply masculine and feminine articles, with a degree of accuracy, to known nouns.	Apply masculine, feminine and plural articles, with increased accuracy, to both known and new nouns.	
Recognise the difference between the masculine and feminine versions of the indefinite ( <i>un/une</i> ) and the definite ( <i>le/la</i> ) articles.	Understand that 'l' is used with singular nouns that begin with a vowel or a silent 'h'.		
	Understand that there is a plural version of the definite article ( <i>les</i> ) and the indefinite article ( <i>des</i> ).		
Understand that a plural noun will normally add an 's' but that this does not affect the pronunciation of the word.	Apply knowledge of regular plural nouns with a degree of accuracy.	Recognise that some nouns will have a different plural form.	Apply knowledge of the variations in plural nouns with a degree of accuracy.
			Understand that adjectives also have a plural form and begin to apply this to known language.
	Understand how to identify the gender of a noun in a bilingual dictionary.	Use a bilingual dictionary to find new nouns and adjectives.	Use a bilingual dictionary to check feminine adjectival agreement.
	Use an adjective with 'c'est'.	Understand that most adjectives will follow the noun and begin to apply this to known language.	Apply the conventions of word order to nouns and adjectives with a degree of accuracy.
		Understand that many adjectives have either a masculine or feminine form and this may affect the pronunciation of the word.	Apply knowledge of the regular feminine agreement of adjectives to both known and new language with a degree of accuracy.
		Understand that many adjectives will need to add an 'e' in the feminine form and begin to apply this to known nouns.	
		Recognise that some adjectives have alternative ways of forming the feminine agreement.	Begin to apply alternative feminine agreements.
		Understand that there is a different subject pronoun ( <i>il/elle</i> ) for masculine and feminine nouns.	Apply knowledge of singular masculine and feminine subject pronouns with a degree of accuracy.
		Recognise that gender impacts on other parts of speech, eg prepositions, possessive pronouns.	Apply knowledge of gender to other parts of speech, eg prepositions, partitive article ( <i>du/de la/de l'/des</i> ).