Year 6 Knowledge Organiser- French- This is France

Neighbours

le Royaume-Uni (m)
l'Allemagne (f)
la Belgique (f)
le Luxembourg (m)
la France (f)
la Suisse (f)
l'Italie (f)
l'Andorre (f)
l'Espagne (f)

J'habite au Canada. Je suis canadienne.
I live in Canada. I am Canadian.

J'habite en Belgique. Je suis belge.
I live in Belgium. I am Belgian.

Countries and nationalities.

Country	Nationality	English
la France	français/française	France, French
le Canada	canadien/canadienne	Canada, Canadian
la Suisse	suisse	Switzerland, Swiss
la Belgique	belge	Belgium, Belgian
le Luxembourg	luxembourgeois/e	Luxembourg, Luxembourgish
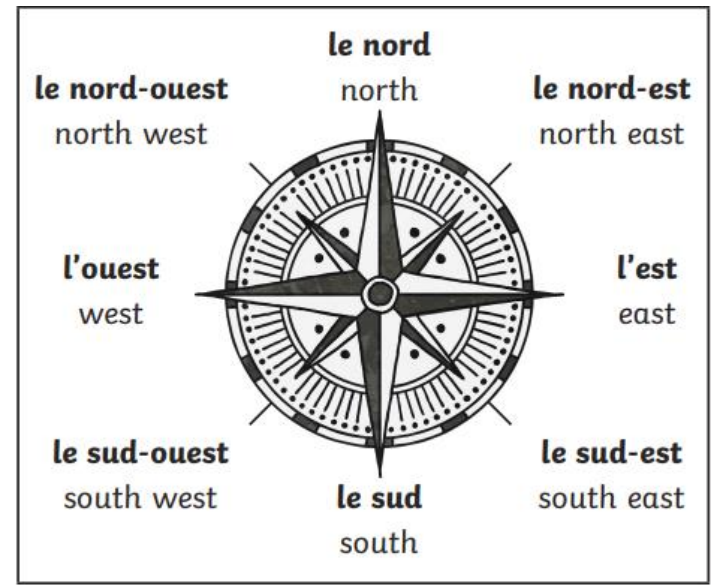
À Paris, on peut… In Paris, one can…

…visiter les bâtiments célèbres.	…visit famous buildings.
…marcher le long de la Seine.	…walk along the River Seine.
…se déplacer en métro.	…travel on the metro.
…se reposer dans le parc.	…rest in the park.
…aller à un spectacle musical.	…go to a musical show.
…manger un repas délicieux.	…eat a delicious meal.
…visiter les édifices religieux.	…visit religious buildings.
…aller au marché.	…go to a market.
…aller à un défilé de mode.	…go to a fashion show.

le nord - north
le nord-ouest - north west
le nord-est - north east
l'ouest - west
l'est - east
le sud-ouest - south west
le sud - south
le sud-est - south east

Famous people

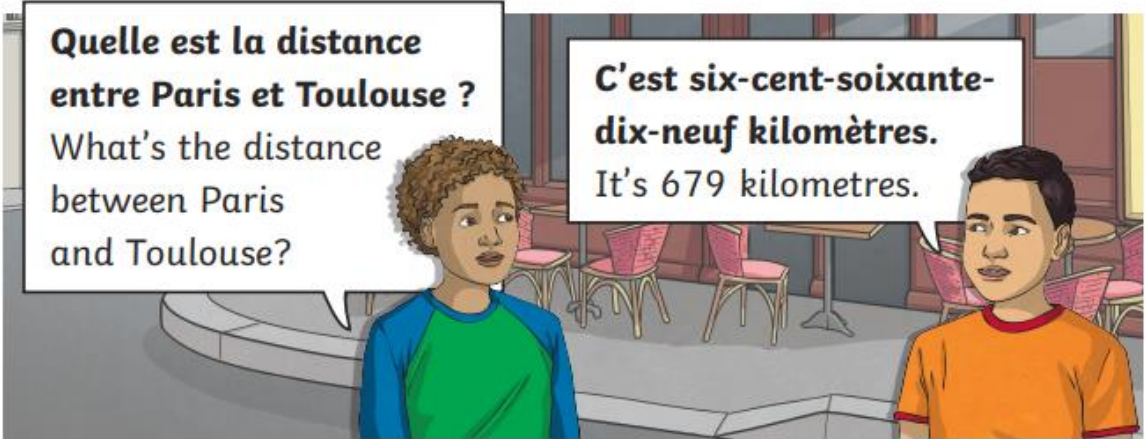|	
directeur/directrice	manager/manageress
un acteur/une actrice	actor/actress
un empereur/une impératrice	emperor/empress
un joueur/une joueuse de foot	footballer
un/une scientifique	scientist
un homme/une femme politique	politician
un/une chef	chef
un/une artiste	artist
un soldat	soldier (this is used for both m/f)
chanteur/une chanteuse	singer

Raymond Blanc est un chef célèbre.
Raymond Blanc is a famous chef.

Marie Curie était une scientifique célèbre.
Marie Curie was a famous scientist.

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Grammar/Key sentences

Countries are nouns which means they are either masculine or feminine.
If the country's name is masculine, the form of de to use is du.
If it is feminine, then de la needs to be used.
Regardless of gender, if the country's name begins with a vowel, then de l'... needs to be used.
To say to or in, use au for masculine countries that start with a consonant and en for feminine countries or countries that start with a vowel.

All compass points are masculine, so when saying to the, the word au is used, **with the exception of l'ouest and l'est**. As these words begin with a vowel, **à l'...** is needed.

Two forms of the verb être (to be) are used here: est (is) and était (was).
The adjective célèbre (famous) stays the same for masculine and feminine jobs.

L'Espagne est un voisin de la France. La France est un voisin du Luxembourg.	Spain is a neighbour of France. France is a neighbour of Luxembourg.

Quelle est la distance entre Paris et Toulouse ?
What's the distance between Paris and Toulouse?

C'est six-cent-soixante-dix-neuf kilomètres.
It's 679 kilometres.

le Stade de France	le Sacré-Cœur	l'avenue des Champs-Élysées	le Jardin des Tuileries

la tour Eiffel	l'Arc de Triomphe	le Louvre	la cathédrale Notre-Dame	la Seine

Sticky knowledge

I can use a model sentence and substitute key words.

I can ask a question about distances.

I can use a map to work out the direction between cities, up to 4 compass points and write a sentence using the correct word for the direction.

I can create a leaflet which encourages people to visit Paris.

I can write sentences using était or est.

I can write sentences describing a person's nationality.