




My Knowledge Organiser - Encore! (Year 5 Autumn Term)

Vocabulary

 Looks like	 Sounds like	 English
il/ elle a	eel/ el a	he/she has
les cheveux	lay shev-uh	hair
courts	cor	short
longs	long	long
les yeux	lays yuh	eyes
français(e)	fr-on-say(z)	French
canadien(ne)	can-ay-dee-en	Canadian
britannique	brit-an-EEK	British
Il/ elle a ____ans	Eel/ el a ____ on	He/ she is ____years old
intelligent(e)	an-tell-ee-zh-on(t)	clever
sportif/sportive	sport-eef/ sport-eev	sporty
sévère	say-v-air	strict
gentil(le)	zh-on-tee(l)	kind
drôle	dr-oll	funny

Cultural Focus - Le fêtes des rois

- Celebrates the Epiphany on 6th January, translates as Festival of Kings.
- People celebrate with a galette des rois, a flat round pastry that come with gold paper crowns.
- Inside the galette, bakers place a small object and the person whose piece contains the object is crowned king (or queen) and gets to wear the gold crown.



Grammar Avoir and Etre

In French, we have to change the verbs avoir (to have) and etre (to be) to match who it's referring to.

Pronouns	Avoir	Etre
Je/ J' (I)	ai	suis
Tu (you)	as	es
Il/ elle (he/she)	a	est
Nous (we)	avons	sommes
Vous (you plural)	avez	etes
Ils/ elles (they plural)	ont	sont

Adjective Agreements

Certain French adjectives change depending on whether the thing they're describing is masculine or feminine.

Most of the time, we add an e for feminine nouns, but some like *sportive* and *gentille* change the endings.

Other adjectives, like *sévère* and *drôle* don't change.

Can I answer...?

- Where is he/ she from?
- What is he/ she like?
- How old are they?
- Explain the events and reason for Le fêtes des rois.