

Year 3 Knowledge Organiser – AUTUMN TERM 1 niveau bleu

Bonjour!	Hello
Au revoir!	Good-bye
monsieur / madame / Nounours / les enfants	(when speaking to a man / to a woman / to Teddy / to children)
un, deux, trois	one, two, three
la France	France
Paris	Paris
la Tour Eiffel	the Eiffel Tower
l'Arc de Triomphe	the Arc de Triomphe
le Louvre	the Louvre Museum
la Tour Montparnasse	the Montparnasse Tower

Paris

Écoutez !	Listen!
Regardez !	Look!
Taisez-vous!	Be quiet!
Croisez les bras !	Fold your arms!
Asseyez-vous!	Sit down!

Grammar



silent final consonant
When a French word ends with a consonant, it is almost always silent, e.g. the 's' in <i>Paris</i> .

la France

Pronunciation the phoneme [y] or /u/ The phoneme [y] does not exist in standard English. It is the sound made by the alphabet letter 'u', and can be heard in the question Comment tu t'appelles ?

Pronunciation the phoneme $[\underline{\epsilon}]$ as in un. The phoneme [E] is a nasal vowel. The letters 'un' here form a digraph, so the 'n' should not be sounded out.

nouns Nouns are types of words that can name people, places or things. Paris and la France are names

of places. The noun *Nounours* is the name of a teddy bear

capital letters Paris and la France are spelt with capital letters. Place names are given a capital letter. Nounours is spelt with a capital letter. Personal names have a capital letter





l'Arc de Triomphe



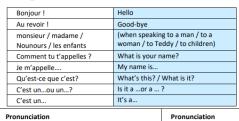
le Louvre





Year 4 Knowledge Organiser – AUTUMN TERM 1 niveau blanc

la Tour Eiffel



Écoutez !	Listen!
Regardez!	Look!
Taisez-vous!	Be quiet!
Croisez les bras !	Fold your arms!
Asseyez-vous!	Sit down!
Levez-vous!	Stand up!
Asseyez-vous	Sit up straight!
correctement!	
Levez le doigt!	Put your hand up!



1	un		7	sept	
2	deux		8	huit	
3	trois		9	neuf	
4	quatre		10	dix	
5	cinq		11	onze	
6	six		12	douze	

revision
Silent final consonant. When a word ends with a consonant, it is usually silent, e.g. the 's' in Paris.
The phoneme $[\underline{\mathbf{E}}]$ is a nasal vowel. The grapheme 'un' or 'in' is a digraph, so the 'n' is not sounded out.
The phoneme [y] is the sound made by the alphabet letter 'u', and can be heard in the question Comment tu t'appelles?

Pronunciation The phoneme [ɔ̃] The phoneme [ɔ̃] as in mouton is a nasal vowel. The grapheme 'on' is a digraph, so the 'n' is not sounded out.

determiner A determiner introduces a noun. A determiner can be a definite article such as le, la, l', les (the), or an indefinite article such as un (a,

noun Nouns are types of words that can name people, places or things.

A **proper noun** is the name of a specific person, place or thing. In both English and French, it starts with a capital letter A common noun is general rather than specific. It does not start with a capital letter unless it is the first word in the sentence

Grammar conjunction A conjunction links two words or phrases together, eg **ou** (or)... C'est un poussin ou un lapin ?



















Year 5 Knowledge Organiser - AUTUMN TERM 1 niveau rouge

treize	13	quand	when
quatorze	14	une seconde	a second
quinze	15	une minute	a minute
seize	16	une heure	an hour
dix-sept	17	une journée / un jour	a day
dix-huit	18	une semaine	a week
dix-neuf	19	un mois	a month
vingt	20	une année / un an	a year
vingt et un	21		



Dictionary Skills

Apply key terminology when using a dictionary: bilingual, headword, entry, type of word, translation.

Pronunciation

Grammar questions using inversion
Questions can be formed by inverting the verb and pronoun. In writing, a hyphen is put in between the verb and pronoun, e.g. Il est quelle heure? Decomes Quelle heure est-il?

Grammar clause A clause is a group of words that can form a sentence, or part of a sentence. It always contains a verb. A main clause can stand alone and makes sense on its own. A subordinate clause cannot stand alone and is incomplete by itself.

Grammar sentence A simple sentence is made up of one clause. A complex sentence is made up of at least

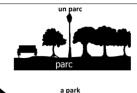
two clauses: main

and subordinate.

cognate and false friend A cognate is a word in two languages that looks or sounds similar, and has the same meaning. A false friend is a word in two languages that looks or sounds similar, but does not have the same meaning.

the grapheme qu The letters **qu** in English represent

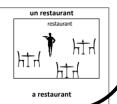
two phonemes: [k] and [w]. In French these letters form a grapheme that represents a single phoneme: [k]. The same phoneme can be represented by the letter **q** without the **u** if it comes at the end of a word.







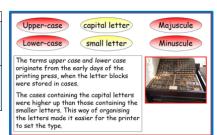






Year 6 Knowledge Organiser – AUTUMN TERM 1 niveau tricolore

les mois de l'année		the months of the year		Asking how someone is	
janvier	January	juillet	July	Ça va ?	How are you?
février	February	août	August	Comment ça va ?	
mars	March	septembre	September	Comment vas-tu?	
avril	April	octobre	October	Ça va, et toi ?	
mai	May	novembre	November	Ça va	I'm fine, thanks.
juin	June	décembre	December	Oui, ça va	
Greeting				Ça va bien, merci	
Salut!	Hi!				



	Grammar informal speech	Grammar question tag	Grammar capitalisation	Grammar upper and lower case	numerical date format	Grammar numbers in the date
	There is a difference between vocabulary typical of informal and formal speech, e.g. Salut, ca va and et toi? are informal. Grammar written form of the date In English, ordinal numbers with letter suffixes are used when writing the date by hand, but letter suffixes are not used when word processing. In French, cardinal numbers are used when writing the date by hand, and when word processing, with the exception of the first day of the month: le 1er mai, le 2 mai.		The months of the year begin with a capital letter in English. In French, the months only begin with a capital letter if they are the first word in the sentence.	The terms upper case and lower case originate from the early days of the printing press, when the letter blocks were stored in cases.	In the UK, France and the rest of Europe, the numerical date format is DD.MM.YY or DD.MM.YYYY	In English, ordinal numbers are used when saying the date. In French, cardinal numbers are used, except on the first day of the month: le premier février.
			Grammar writing the date on the boa	ard	Spelling circumflex accent	Pronunciation / spelling the cedilla (ç)
				capital letter is used at the	The circumflex is used over any vowel to show that a historical letter has disappeared from the word, e.g. the 's' from August →	The cedilla is placed underneath the letter 'c' to show that it is pronounced like an 's' rather than a 'k' (e.g. facade).