

niveau bleu

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

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



Pronunciation silent final consonant	Pronunciation the phoneme [y] or /u/	Pronunciation the phoneme [ɛ] as in un.	Grammar nouns	Grammar capital letters	
When a French word ends with a consonant, it is almost always silent, e.g. the 's' in <i>Paris</i> .	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 <i>Comment tu t'appelles ?</i>	The phoneme [ɛ] is a nasal vowel. The letters 'un' here form a digraph, so the 'n' should not be sounded out.	Nouns are types of words that can name people, places or things. <i>Paris</i> and <i>la France</i> are names of places. The noun <i>Nounours</i> is the name of a teddy bear	<i>Paris</i> and <i>la France</i> are spelt with capital letters. Place names are given a capital letter. <i>Nounours</i> is spelt with a capital letter. Personal names have a capital letter.	
la France	Paris	la Tour Eiffel	l'Arc de Triomphe	le Louvre	la Tour Montparnasse

niveau blanc

Year 4 Knowledge Organiser – AUTUMN TERM 1 niveau blanc

Bonjour !	Hello
Au revoir !	Good-bye
monsieur / madame / Nounours / les enfants	(when speaking to a man / to a woman / to Teddy / to children)
Comment tu t'appelles ?	What is your name?
Je m'appelle....	My name is...
Qu'est-ce que c'est?	What's this? / What is it?
C'est un...ou un...?	Is it a ...or a ... ?
C'est un...	It's a...

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



Dans le jardin, ...

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

Pronunciation revision	Pronunciation The phoneme [ɔ]	Grammar determiner	Grammar noun	Grammar conjunction			
Silent final consonant. When a word ends with a consonant, it is usually silent, e.g. the 's' in <i>Paris</i> . The phoneme [ɛ] 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 <i>Comment tu t'appelles ?</i>	The phoneme [ɔ] as in <i>mouton</i> is a nasal vowel. The grapheme 'on' is a digraph, so the 'n' is not sounded out.	A determiner introduces a noun. A determiner can be a definite article such as <i>le, la, l', les</i> (the), or an indefinite article such as <i>un (a, an)</i> .	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.	A conjunction links two words or phrases together, eg <i>ou</i> (or)... <i>C'est un poussin ou un lapin ?</i>			
un poussin	un lapin	un renard	un canard	un mouton	un poisson	un furet	un perroquet

niveau rouge

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		

Quelle heure est-il ? Il est...

Dictionary Skills

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

Grammar questions using inversion	Grammar clause	Grammar sentence	Grammar cognate and false friend	Pronunciation the grapheme qu
Questions can be formed by inverting the verb and pronoun. In writing, a hyphen is put in between the verb and pronoun, e.g. <i>Il est quelle heure ?</i> becomes <i>Quelle heure est-il ?</i>	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.	A simple sentence is made up of one clause. A complex sentence is made up of at least two clauses: main and subordinate.	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 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.

<p>un parc a park</p>	<p>un cinéma a cinema</p>	<p>un supermarché a supermarket</p>	<p>un magasin a shop</p>	<p>un restaurant a restaurant</p>
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niveau tricolore

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!		

Upper-case capital letter Majuscule
Lower-case small letter Minuscule

The terms *upper case* and *lower case* originate from the early days of the printing press, when the letter blocks were stored in cases.

The cases containing the capital letters were higher up than those containing the smaller letters. This way of organising the letters made it easier for the printer to set the type.

Grammar informal speech	Grammar question tag	Grammar capitalisation	Grammar upper and lower case	Knowledge about France numerical date format	Grammar numbers in the date
There is a difference between vocabulary typical of informal and formal speech, e.g. <i>Salut, ça va</i> and <i>et toi ?</i> are informal.	<i>Et toi ?</i> is a question tag that can ask the same question that has just been asked, or can ask a question based on a statement. There is no simple equivalent in English.	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: <i>le premier février</i> .
Grammar written form of the date		Grammar writing the date on the board		Spelling circumflex accent	Pronunciation / spelling the cedilla (ç)
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: <i>le 1er mai, le 2 mai</i> .		If the day of the week is not included, the date begins with the definite article. A capital letter is used at the start of the phrase. No commas are used in French dates. If the day of the week is included, it is the first word in the phrase, and it replaces the definite article. A capital letter is used at the start of the phrase.		The circumflex is used over any vowel to show that a historical letter has disappeared from the word, e.g. the 's' from August → août.	The cedilla is placed underneath the letter 'c' to show that it is pronounced like an 's' rather than a 'k' (e.g. façade).