

niveau bleu

## Year 3 Knowledge Organiser – AUTUMN TERM 2 niveau bleu

le Royaume-Uni	the UK
la Grande Bretagne	Great Britain
l'Angleterre	England
l'Écosse	Scotland
l'Irlande du Nord	Northern Ireland
le Pays de Galles	Wales
Belfast	Belfast
Cardiff	Cardiff
Édimbourg	Edinburgh
Londres	London

Quelle est la capitale de... ?	What is the capital of... ?
C'est + <i>noun</i> .	It's...
C'est + <i>noun</i> ?	Is it... ?
oui	yes
non	no
zéro	0
quatre	4
cinq	5
six	6

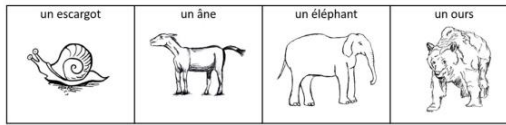



Pronunciation silent final consonant	Grammar sentence opener	Grammar proper noun	Grammar nouns	Grammar capital letters	
When a French word ends with a consonant, it is almost always silent, e.g. the [d] in <i>l'Irlande du Nord</i> and the [s] in <i>le Pays de Galles</i> .	<i>C'est</i> can mean <i>It is</i> or <i>This is</i> . It can be used as a sentence opener when talking about people, places or things. <i>C'est</i> can mean <i>Is it?</i> or <i>Is this?</i> Tone of voice is used to make this sound like a question.	Nouns are types of words that can name people, places or things. The nouns <i>Belfast</i> , <i>Cardiff</i> , <i>Édimbourg</i> and <i>Londres</i> are names of places. A proper noun is a name given to individual people or places..	Nouns are types of words that can name people, places or things. The nouns <i>le Royaume-Uni</i> , <i>la Grande Bretagne</i> , <i>l'Angleterre</i> , <i>l'Écosse</i> , <i>l'Irlande du Nord</i> and <i>le Pays de Galles</i> are place names.	The names of towns and countries are given a capital letter in both English and French. The first word of a sentence is given a capital letter in both English and French.	
<b>le Royaume-Uni</b> 	<b>la Grande Bretagne</b> 	<b>l'Angleterre</b> 	<b>l'Écosse</b> 	<b>l'Irlande du Nord</b> 	<b>le Pays de Galles</b> 

niveau blanc

## Year 4 Knowledge Organiser – AUTUMN TERM 2 niveau blanc

Qu'est-ce qu'il y a dans le jardin?	What is there in the garden?
Tout le monde !	everyone
C'est quelle couleur ?	What colour is this?
bleu	blue
rouge	red
vert	green
jaune	yellow



<b>Pronunciation</b> Silent final consonant	<b>Pronunciation</b> Liaison	<b>Grammar</b> conjunction	<b>Grammar</b> adjective	<b>Grammar</b> syntax
<b>The final consonant</b> in French words is almost always silent. There are some exceptions to this rule, such as <i>ours</i> , in which the final 's' is sounded out.	<b>Liaison:</b> when a word ending in a vowel sound is followed by a word beginning with a vowel sound, a final consonant that is usually silent can be sounded out, e.g. <i>C'est un éléphant</i> . Similarly in English, it's an <i>elephant</i> .	<b>A conjunction</b> can link two words or phrases. It can link the final 2 nouns in a sequence, and the final 2 adjectives in a sequence.	<b>An adjective</b> describes a noun. In English, the adjective usually precedes the noun it is describing; in French the adjective usually follows the noun it is describing.	<b>Syntax</b> is the order in which words and phrases are put together to make a meaningful sentence.
<b>le Jardin du Luxembourg</b> 	<b>le Jardin des Tuileries</b> 	<b>le Jardin des Champs-Élysées</b> 	<b>le Jardin du Palais-Royal</b> 	<b>les Jardins du Trocadéro</b> 

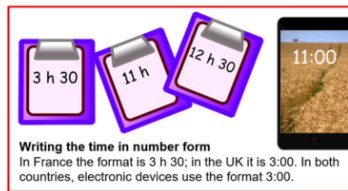
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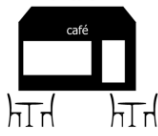
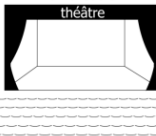



niveau rouge

## Year 5 Knowledge Organiser – AUTUMN TERM 2 niveau rouge

vingt-deux	22	trente et un	31
vingt-trois	23	trente-deux	32
vingt-quatre	24	trente-trois	33
vingt-cinq	25	trente-quatre	34
vingt-six	26	trente-cinq	35
vingt-sept	27	trente-six	36
vingt-huit	28	trente-sept	37
vingt-neuf	29	trente-huit	38
trente	30	trente-neuf	39

<b>Adjectives</b>	
petit	small
grand	big
<b>Time phrases</b>	
et demi	half past
et demie	half past
et quart	quarter past



<b>Grammar agreement</b> The word <i>heure</i> is a <b>feminine</b> noun; <i>midi</i> and <i>minuit</i> are <b>masculine</b> nouns. As <i>demi</i> is an adjective, it must <b>agree</b> with the noun it follows, eg <i>deux heures et demie</i> <i>midi et demi</i>	<b>Grammar position of adjective</b> Most adjectives follow the noun (e.g. adjectives of colour), but some (e.g. <i>petit</i> and <i>grand</i> ) <b>precede</b> the noun, as English adjectives do, eg <i>un petit café</i> , <i>un grand hôtel</i> .	<b>Grammar compound word</b> These are words created by combining more than one word. Some compound words are joined by a hyphen, eg <i>vingt-deux</i> .	<b>Grammar compound sentence</b> A <b>compound sentence</b> is formed by joining 2 main (or independent) clauses, linked by a <b>coordinating conjunction</b> , eg <i>À Jolleville, il y a un petit parc et un grand cinéma, mais il n'y a pas d'hôpital.</i>	<b>Pronunciation the phoneme [ɛ]</b> This phoneme can be represented in writing by the graphemes 'in', 'im' and 'aim', eg <i>vin</i> , <i>vingt</i> .
<b>un café</b>  a café	<b>un théâtre</b>  a theatre	<b>un hôtel</b>  a hotel	<b>un château</b>  a castle	<b>un hôpital</b>  a hospital

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## Year 6 Knowledge Organiser – AUTUMN TERM 2 niveau tricolore

Tu peux épeler ton nom ?	Can you spell your name?	On parle quelles langues au Royaume-Uni ?	Which languages are spoken in the UK?
Tu es de quelle nationalité ?	What nationality are you?	On parle l'anglais, le gallois, le gaélique écossais et le cornique.	English, Welsh, Scottish Gaelic and Cornish are spoken.
Je suis	I am	Est-ce que tu parles d'autres langues ?	Can you speak any other languages?
français(e)	French	Avec qui ?	With whom?
britannique	British	Quelle est ton adresse ?	What is your address?
anglais(e)	English	À bientôt !	See you soon!
écossais(e)	Scottish		
gallois(e)	Welsh		

**Formal language**  
In a formal situation, we use **s'il vous plaît**, when speaking to one person or more than one person. It is also used informally when speaking to more than one person.

**Informal language**  
In an informal situation, we use **s'il te plaît**, when speaking to one person only.

Grammar adjective	Grammar the pronoun <i>on</i>	Grammar plural nouns	Grammar noun + adjective	Grammar alphabet	Knowledge about France festivals
Words that describe <b>nationality</b> are adjectives, e.g. <i>je suis britannique</i> .	<i>On</i> is an impersonal <b>pronoun</b> ; when French uses <i>on</i> , English sometimes uses the passive voice of the verb.	Regular plurals add 's'. Nouns that end in <i>-eau</i> in the singular form their plural by adding 'x', e.g. <i>un gâteau</i> → <i>des gâteaux</i> .	In French, an adjective agrees with a noun by gender and by number. A feminine adjective usually adds 'e', unless it already ends in 'e'. A plural adjective usually adds 's', unless it already ends in 's'.	The French and English alphabets are identical in appearance, & have 26 letters.	The date of <i>la Fête de Saint Nicolas</i> is 6 December. The date of <i>la Veille de Noël</i> is 24 December. The date of <i>le Jour de Noël</i> is 25 December.
<b>Grammar invariable adjectives</b> Some colour adjectives are derived from nouns, such as animals, flowers, fruits, gems, and metals, and are usually <b>invariable</b> , e.g. <i>orange</i> . An invariable adjective does not show any agreement with the noun it is qualifying. Some colour adjectives, derived from nouns, behave as variable adjectives, e.g. <i>rose</i> .			<b>Dictionary Skills</b> A <b>bilingual</b> dictionary contains equivalent words in 2 languages. <b>Headwords</b> are usually shown in colour, in French in one half of the dictionary and in English in the other, listed in alphabetical order. Each <b>entry</b> in a dictionary begins with a headword.		

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## Year 6 Knowledge Organiser – AUTUMN TERM 2 niveau tricolore

<b>un feutre</b>	<b>un cahier</b>	<b>un dictionnaire</b>	<b>un pinceau</b>
a marker pen	an exercise book	a dictionary	a paintbrush
<b>un crayon</b>	<b>un stylo</b>	<b>une trousse</b>	<b>une gomme</b>
a pencil	a pen	to borrow a book	a rubber
<b>une règle</b>	<b>des ciseaux</b>		
a ruler	scissors		