

Friendly reminder that every unit MUST have:

- Module road map – on house style
- Knowledge organiser – on house style
 - Character outline
 - Model text
 - Key vocab / phonic / grammar needed for the lessons

When resourcing please consider your unit's

- Catch up plan – could use languagenut
- Cover resources (high quality) e.g. Copilot could turn the PP into a worksheet or create a voice over for the PP
- Enrichment activity!

Everyone is resourcing 17 core lessons + 5 consolidation lessons which could be more project based!



Module Intentions:

By the end of this module's learning sequence, I will be able to...

- Introduce myself & greet others.
- Express how I feel.

Module Success Criteria:

When I am successful I can...

-

Why are we learning about this?

To develop a basic understanding of a foreign language and be able to introduce yourselves.

Why now?

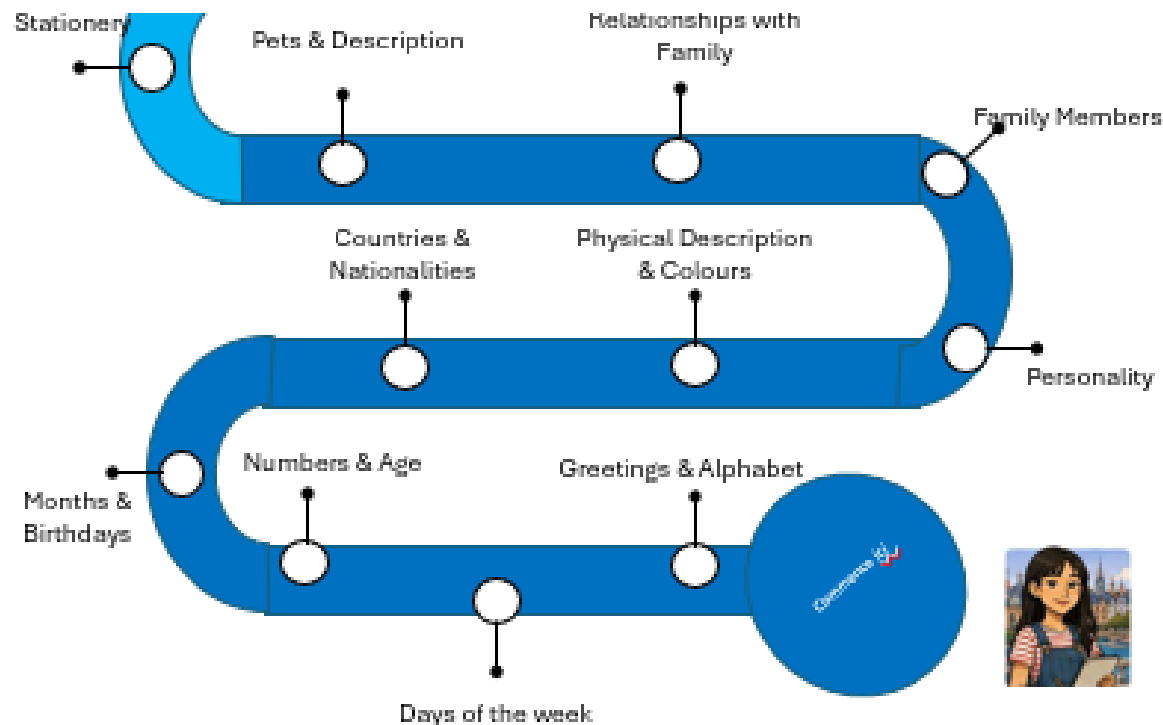
To start learning the foundations of a language and building on prior knowledge from KS2.

Careers: Why it is important to learn languages for your future career.

Virtues:
Respect
Confidence

Tier 2 words

cognates <i>musique</i>	words that look like the English
masculine <i>Un, le</i>	nouns that start with "un" or "le"
feminine <i>filles</i>	nouns that start with "une" or "la"
plural <i>chiens</i>	nouns that finish in "S" because they are more than one.
adjectives <i>Bleu, orange</i>	words that describe nouns
adjectival agreement <i>Une souris grise</i>	adjectives need to match the noun in masculine, feminine and plural
intensifiers <i>très, assez, un peu</i>	a word that strengthens the meaning of another word
verb <i>Je suis, j'ai, il y a J'adore</i>	a word used to describe an action, state, or occurrence



Module: Identity and Relationships



Names
Greetings & Feelings
Age
Birthdays
Family members
Pets
Physical descriptions
Personality traits
Relationships
Basic opinions

High Frequency

I am
I have
My
Your
He/she is
He/she has
We are
There is



a
é/ è
è
eu
Ou/ u
oi
on
an
qu
r
ch
gn
silent H
silent final
consonant



Subject pronouns
Present tense of être
Present tense of avoir
Adjective agreement
Gender of nouns
Definite and indefinite articles
Negatives

Amélie Laurent
Lyon



Bonjour ! Je m'appelle Amélie Laurent. J'habite à Lyon, en France.

Je suis curieuse et indépendante. J'ai les cheveux longs et bruns et les yeux marron. Je suis gentille et intelligente.

J'aime dessiner et écrire, et j'adore les langues. J'aime beaucoup apprendre de nouvelles choses, parce que c'est intéressant. Je pense que les langues sont très importantes.

Dans ma famille, j'ai une cousine qui s'appelle Yasmine.
Ma meilleure amie s'appelle Chloé. Je m'entends très bien avec ma famille car ma famille est toujours là pour moi et me fait rire.

Question clé: ça va?



Bonjour	Hello
Salut	Hi/ Bye
Bonsoir	Good evening
Bonne nuit	Good night
Au revoir	Goodbye
À plus	See you later
Ça va bien, merci	I am good, thank you
Bof, pas mal	So so
Ça va mal	I am bad
Je suis fatigué (e)	I am tired
Je suis malade	I am ill
Ça va?	How are you?
Je m'appelle	I am called
Comment tu t'appelles?	What are you called?

Asking questions.

To ask a question, you can raise your voice and use a question mark.
e.g. ça va? How are you?

You can also ask a question by using a question word and a question mark.

e.g. comment tu t'appelles? What are you called?

In some other questions starting with **COMMENT**, it can also mean **HOW**.

To be called.

S'APPELER means TO BE CALLED. It is a reflexive verb and it follows a pattern:

Je **m'**appelle

I am called

Tu **t'**appelles

You are called



A

The **A** in French sounds like the **A** in the English word **CAT**.
Be careful to avoid using the English sound “ay” in cognates like **TABLE** and **ÂGE**.

It can be spelt **A**, **À** or **Â**.



Question clé: comment tu t'appelles? Comment ça s'écrit?



Comment tu t'appelles? What are you called?

Je m'appelle I am called

Comment il/ elle s'appelle? What is s/he called?

Il/elle s'appelle S/he is called

Et Toi? And you?

Comment ça s'écrit? How is it spelt?

Ça s'écrit It is spelt

Aa ah

Hh ah-sh

Oo oh

Uu eew

Bb beh

Ii ee

Pp peh

Vv veh

Cc seh

Jj zhee

Qq keoo

Ww doobluh
veh

Dd deh

Kk kah

Rr ehr

Xx eeks

Ee uh

Ll ell

Ss ess

Yy ee grehk

Ff eff

Mm ehm

Tt teh

Zz zehd

Gg zeh

Nn ehn

To be called.

S'APPELER means **TO BE CALLED**. It is a reflexive verb and it follows a pattern:

Je **m'appelle** I am called

Tu **t'appelles** You are called

Il **s'appelle** He is called

Elle **s'appelle** She is called



E

The letter E can be spelt with an accent or without an accent.

Without an accent, it is a silent letter.
e.g. je m'appelle

With an accent, it can make 2 different sounds:

É like AY écrit, Chloé, Amélie

È like AIR père, mère, frère



Question clé: tu as quel âge?



Tu as quel âge? How old are you?

J'ai....ans I am...years old.

Il a quel âge? How old is he?

Il a ...ans He is...years old.

Elle a quel âge? How old is she?

Elle a....ans She is...years old.

Zéro	0	onze	11
Un	1	douze	12
Deux	2	treize	13
Trois	3	quatorze	14
Quatre	4	quinze	15
Cinq	5	seize	16
Six	6	dix-sept	17
Sept	7	dix-huit	18
Huit	8	dix-neuf	19
Neuf	9	vingt	20
Dix	10		

AVOIR/ TO HAVE

When telling the age in French, use the verb **TO HAVE/ AVOIR** and **not** TO BE/ ÊTRE.

Here are the different forms of the verb AVOIR in the present tense:

j'ai	I have
tu as	you have
il a	he has
elle a	she has

REMEMBER!

j'ai onze ans **I have** 11 years of age *meaning* I am 11 years old.



QU

These two letters make only one sound like K. The vowel is **NOT** pronounced!

e.g. **quel**, **Québec**, **qui**, **que**



Question clé: quelle est la date aujourd'hui?



Quelle est la date aujourd'hui?

What is today's date?

Aujourd'hui, c'est le

Today is the....

Premier

First

Lundi	Monday	21 vingt-et-un
Mardi	Tuesday	22 vingt-deux
Mercredi	Wednesday	23 vingt-trois
Jeudi	Thursday	24 vingt-quatre
Vendredi	Friday	25 vingt-cinq
Samedi	Saturday	26 vingt-six
Dimanche	Sunday	27 vingt-sept

Janvier	January	28 vingt-huit
Février	February	29 vingt-neuf
Mars	March	30 trente
Avril	April	31 trent et un
Mai	May	
Juin	June	
Juillet	July	
Août	August	
Septembre	September	
Octobre	October	
Novembre	November	
Décembre	December	

DATES

Months do not take a capital letter.
French people do not use the TH by the number for the date.
Always give the date first then the month.

Monday 10th June = lundi dix juin
June the 10th= le dix juin

REMEMBER!

The first= le premier
First= premier



AN

A followed by a N or M is called a nasal sound. Use your nose!
The N or M is silent.

Janvier, nov**em**bre, trent**e**, déc**em**bre



Question clé: quelle est la date de ton anniversaire?



Quelle est la date
de ton anniversaire?

Mon anniversaire, c'est le

Quelle est la date
de son anniversaire?

Son anniversaire, c'est le

Mon

Ton

Son

vingt 20

vingt et un 21

vingt-deux 22

vingt-trois 23

vingt-quatre 24

vingt-cinq 25

vingt-six 26

vingt-sept 27

vingt-huit 28

vingt-neuf 29

trente 30

trente et un 31

When is your birthday?

My birthday is on the....

When is his/ her birthday?

His/ her birthday is on the....

My

Your

His/ her

Janvier January

Février February

Mars March

Avril April

Mai May

Juin June

Juillet July

Août August

Septembre September

Octobre October

Novembre November

Décembre December

POSSESSIVE ARTICLES

The possessive articles in French agree with the nouns they refer to.
The possessive articles can be masculine, feminine or plural.
In this lesson, we are focusing on the masculine for.

MY	MON
YOUR	TON
HIS/ HER	SON



ON

O followed by a N or M is called a nasal sound. Use your nose!
The N or M is silent.

mon, ton, son



Question clé: compte avec moi!



HIGHER NUMBERS

10	Dix	90	Quatre-vingt-dix
11	Onze	91	Quatre-vingt onze
20	Vingt	100	Cent
21	Vingt-et-un		
30	Trente		
31	Trente et un		
40	Quarante		
41	Quarante et un		
50	Cinquante		
51	Cinquante et un		
60	Soixante		
61	Soixante et un		
70	Soixante-dix		
71	Soixante et onze		
80	Quatre-vingts		
81	Quatre-vingt un		

INTERESTING FACTS!

French numbers are essential for daily communication, whether telling the time, indicating prices or sharing phone numbers.

The structure of French numbers reflects both Latin influence and the historical counting systems of the Gauls.

The vigesimal system. It is a system based on 20. So when you are saying **70**, you are actually saying **60-10**. **80** is **4-20**, **90** is **4-20-10**. This reflects a historical counting method influenced by the Celts, who counted in groups of twenty.



IN, UN

I and U followed by a N or M is called a nasal sound.
Use your nose! The N or M is silent.

Quinze, vingt, un



Question clé: où habites-tu?



Où habites-tu?	Where do you live?	
J'habite à	I live in + city	
J'habite en	I live in + country (feminine)	
J'habite au	I live in (masculine)	
Où habite-t-il?	Where does he live?	
Il habite	He lives	
Elle habite où?	Where does she live?	
Elle habite	She lives	
Je suis	I am	
Tu es	You are	
Il/ elle est	he/ she is	
En France	In France	français (e) French
En Belgique	In Belgium	belge (-) Belgian
En Suisse	In Switzerland	suisse (-) Swiss
En Allemagne	In Germany	allemand (e) German
En Angleterre	In England	anglais (e) English
En Espagne	In Spain	espagnole (e) Spanish
Au Canada	In Canada	canadien (ne) Canadian
Au Sénégal	In Senegal	sénégalais (e) Senegaleese

HABITER

HABITER means TO LIVE. As it finishes in ER, it is a regular verb. All regular verbs have the same endings. A verb is conjugated as the verb ending depends on the pronoun (the person who is talking).

J'habite	I live
Tu habites	you live
Il habite	he lives
Elle habite	she lives

ÊTRE

ÊTRE means TO BE. It is an important irregular verb. Learn by heart the different forms of the verb.

Je suis	I am
Tu es	You are
Il est	He is
Elle est	She is



OU/ U

Both these sounds do not exist in English. They are two distinctive sounds.

U can also be written Û and Ù.

OU can also be written OÙ and OÛ.

Où	douze	bonjour	août
Tu	salut	à plus	



Question clé: il y a combien de personnes dans ta famille?

Dans ma famille, il y a...personnes

Il y a, il n'y a pas de

J'ai, je n'ai pas de

Mon, ma

Mon père

Mon grand-père

Mon oncle

Mon cousin

Mon frère

Mon demi-frère

Ma mère

Ma grand-mère

Ma tante

Ma cousine

Ma demi-soeur

in my family there are..people

there is/are, there is/are no

I have, I don't have

my (masculine, feminine)

my dad

my grandad

my uncle

my cousin (masc)

my brother

my half brother

my mother

my grandmother

my aunt

my cousin (fem)

my half sister

Je suis, je ne suis pas

Je suis fils unique

Je suis fille unique

I am, I am not

I am the only child (masculine)

I am the only child (feminine)



AVOIR

Remember that **AVOIR** means **TO HAVE**. It is an essential irregular verb. This is how you conjugate the verb:

J'ai	I have
Tu as	You have
Il a	He has
Elle a	She has



NE...PAS

To make a statement negative, use **ne...pas** around the verb.

e.g. je suis/ I am je **ne** suis **pas**/ I am not

When using the verb **AVOIR**, use **NE...PAS DE**.

e.g. j' **ai** un/ une I have a(masc/ fem) je n'**ai pas de**/ I don't have any....

IL/ ILLE

After a vowel, these letters make the English Y sound.



Famille, fille, vanille

DID YOU KNOW....

French children call their mother “**maman**” and their father “**papa**”. They also refer to their grandmother by saying “**grand-mère**” or “**mamie**”. They use “**grand-père**” or “**papi**” when referring to their grandfather.

To address an uncle, children will use “**tonton**” and “**tatie**” for an aunt.

Question clé: présente ta mère.

Comment elle s'appelle?

Elle s'appelle

Comment s'appelle-t-il?

Il s'appelle

Qui s'appelle

Qui s'appellent

Il a quel âge?

Il a ...ans.

Quel âge a-t-elle?

Elle a...ans.

Quelle est la date de son anniversaire?

C'est quand son anniversaire?

Son anniversaire, c'est le

Où habite-t-il?

Il habite

Elle habite où?

Elle habite

Il/ elle est de quelle nationalité?

Il est

Elle est

What is she called?

She is called

What is he called?

He is called

Who is called (singular)

Who is called (plural)

How old is he?

He is...years old.

How old is she?

She is...years old.

When is her/ his birthday?

His/ her birthday is on the

Where does he live?

He lives

Where does she live?

She lives

What nationality is s/he?

He is

She is



AVOIR & ETRE

Verbs are conjugated in French. Here is the present tense of the verbs AVOIR (to have) and ÊTRE (to be):

j'ai	I have	je suis	I am
tu as	you have	tu es	you are
Il a	he has	il est	he is
Elle a	she has	elle est	she is



POSSESSIVE ARTICLES

Possessive articles agree with the noun they refer to. Possessive articles can be masculine, feminine or plural.

MY	mon (masculine), ma (feminine), mes (plural)
YOUR	ton (masculine), ta (feminine), tes (plural)
HIS/HER	son (masculine), sa (feminine), ses (plural)

QUI

QUI means **Who, Which or That**. It is a relative pronoun which links two clauses together.

e.g. j'ai une soeur **qui** a 8 ans I have a sister who is 8 years old

QU

It makes the same sound as K or C followed by a, o and u.

qui que Québec quel quelle



Question clé: tu es comment physiquement?

Tu es comment physiquement?

Elle est comment?

Comment est-il?

Je suis

J'ai

Les yeux

Les yeux verts

Les yeux bleus

Les yeux marron

Les cheveux longs

Les cheveux courts

Les cheveux mi-longs

Les cheveux raides

Les cheveux ondulés

Les cheveux frisés

Les cheveux blonds

Les cheveux bruns

Les cheveux noirs

Les cheveux gris

Les cheveux rous

Chauve

What are you like physically?

How is she?

How is he?

I am

I have

eyes

green eyes

blue eyes

brown eyes

long hair

short hair

medium hair

straight hair

wavy hair

curly hair

blonde hair

brown hair

black hair

grey hair

red hair

bald



WORD ORDER

Swap the word order between the noun and the adjective!

e.g. **blue** eyes > les yeux **bleus**



ADJECTIVAL AGREEMENTS

An adjective agrees in gender (**masculine, feminine**) and number (**plural**). The **feminine mark** is **E** that you add to the adjective. The **plural** mark is **S** that you add to the adjective.

If a noun is masculine singular, the adjective is masculine singular.
e.g. un oeil vert > a green eye

If a noun is masculine plural, the adjective is masculine plural.
e.g. les yeux verts > green eyes

If a noun is feminine singular, the adjective is feminine singular.
e.g. une fille blonde > a blonde girl

If a noun is feminine plural, the adjective is feminine plural.
e.g. deux filles blondes

EU

This sound can be spelt Eu. OEU or OE It does not exist in English.

Les **yeux** les che**veux** l'**oeil** ma **soeur**



Question clé: tu es comment physiquement?

Tu es comment physiquement?

Elle est comment?

Comment est-il?

Je suis

J'ai

Il/elle est

Il/elle a

Petit (e)

De taille Moyenne

Grand (e)

Maigre (-)

Mince (-)

Gros (se)

Mais

What are you like physically?

How is she?

How is he?

I am

I have

he/ she is

he/ she has

small

medium

tall

skinny

thin

fat

but



WORD ORDER

Swap the word order between the noun and the adjective!

e.g. **blue** eyes > les yeux **bleus**



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If a noun is masculine plural, the adjective is masculine plural.
e.g. les yeux verts > green eyes

If a noun is feminine singular, the adjective is feminine singular.
e.g. une fille blonde > a blonde girl

If a noun is feminine plural, the adjective is feminine plural.
e.g. deux filles blondes

FINAL CONSONANT OF WORDS

The final consonant of a word is silent.

Gros pas est suis comment



Question clé: tu es quelle sorte de personne?

Tu es quelle sorte de personne?

Il est comment?

Elles est quelle sorte de personne?

Je suis, je ne suis pas

Tu es, tu n'es pas

Il est, il n'est pas

Elle est, elle n'est pas

Poli (e)

Amusant (e)

Généreux (se)

Heureux (se)

Travailleur

Sympa

Méchant (e)

Nul (le)

Paresseux (se)

Ennuyeux (se)

Timide (-)

Triste (-)

What type of person are you?

How is she?

What type of person is she?

I am, I am not

you are, you are not

he is, he is not

she is, she is not

polite

fun

generous

happy

hardworking

friendly

nasty

bad

lazy

boring

shy

sad



QUALIFIERS

Qualifiers are words which intensify the adjective they refer to.

The main qualifiers are:

extrêmement

extremely

très

very

vraiment

really

assez

quite

un peu

a bit



CONNECTIVES

Connectives are words which link two clauses together. They are useful to extend your sentence and to make it longer.

The main connectives are:

et

and

et aussi

and also

mais

but

cependant

however

SILENT H

A word starting with a H or with a H is silent.

honnête huit heureux malheureux malhonnête



Question clé: tu t'entends bien avec ta famille?

Tu t'entends bien avec....?	Do you get on well with....?
Il s'entend bien avec...?	Does he get on well with...?
Je m'entends bien avec...	I get on well with...
Elle s'entend bien avec...	She gets on well with....
Je ne m'entends pas bien avec...	I don't get on well with...
Il ne s'entend pas bien avec...	He does not get on well with,,,
Il m'écoute	He listens to me
Il m'aide	He helps me
Il me fait rire	He makes me laugh
Il me critique	He criticises me
Il m'énervé	He gets on my nerves
Il m'agace	He annoys me



CONJUNCTIONS

Both **CAR** and **PARCE QUE** mean **BECAUSE**. They are called Conjunctions of Subordination.

There are also some Conjunctions of Coordination:

Et	and
Et aussi	and also
Mais	but

Conjunctions are useful to link two clauses together, to justify a statement or to extend a sentence.



R

This letter makes a sound which is not in the English language. It sounds as if you are gargling water! It comes from the back of the throat and sounds longer than the R sound in English. It can be written as a double R.

rire critique frère mère heureux rose



Question clé: tu as un animal?

Tu as un animal?	Do you have a pet?
A-t-il un animal?	Has he got a pet?
J'ai un/ une/ des	I have a (masc/ fem)/ some
Je n'ai pas de	I don't have any

Un chien	a dog
Un chat	a cat
Un cheval	a horse
Un lapin	a rabbit
Un perroquet	a parrot
Un cochon d'Inde	a guinea pig
Un poisson	a fish
Une souris	a mouse
Une tortue	a tortoise
Une grenouille	a frog
Une araignée	a spider

Mais	but
Cependant	however



INDEFINITE ARTICLE

Indefinite articles in English are “**A**” and “**SOME**”.



When the noun is masculine, use **UN**.

When the noun is feminine, use **UNE**.

When the noun is plural, use **DES**.

AVOIR/ TO HAVE

Remember the basic forms of the verb TO HAVE/ AVOIR in the present tense:

J'ai	I have	je n'ai pas de	I don't have any
Tu as	you have	tu n'as pas de	you don't have any
Il a	he has	il n'a pas de	he does not have any
Elle a	she has	elle n'a pas de	she does not have any

ADJECTIVAL AGREEMENT

In French, an adjective agrees with the noun it refers to.

The feminine mark of an adjective is E.

The plural mark of an adjective is S.

There are some exceptions and other patterns that you will come across in your lessons.

CH

These letters make the same sound as the English for SH.

chat **chien** **cheval** **chez moi**



Question clé: décris ton animal.

Il/ elle est comment?	than	What is he like?
Il/ elle est comment physiquement?		What is he like physically?
Il/ elle est quelle sorte de personne?		What type of person is s/he?
Il/ elle est		he/ she is
Il/ elle n'est pas		he/ she is not
Il/ elle a		he/ she has
Il/ elle n'a pas		he/ she has no
Il/ elle s'appelle		he/ she is called
Il/ elle a....ans		he/ she is....years old
Son anniversaire, c'est le		his/ her birthday is on the..
Le poil		Hair (for animals)
Les pattes		legs
Les oreilles		ears
Des taches		spots
Tigré (e)		stripy
Joueur (se)		playful
Coquin (e)		mischievous
Mignon (ne)		cute
Affectueux (se)		affectionate



COMPARATIVES

To add more details to your descriptions, you can include some comparatives.

MORE....THAN
LESS....THAN

PLUS...QUE
MOINS....QUE



e.g. mon chien est **plus** mignon **que** ton chat
my dog is **cuter than** your cat

Check your adjective! It agrees with the noun it refers to.
e.g. ma tortue est **moins** verte **que** ton perroquet
my tortoise is **less** green your parrot

AVOIR (TO HAVE)/ ÊTRE (TO BE)

Remember the basic forms of these two MUST verbs in the present tense:

J'ai	I have	je suis	I am
Tu as	you have	tu es	you are
Il a	he has	il est	he is
Elle a	she has	elle a	she has

OI

These letters give you a sound like WAH.

Moi **noir** **poil**



Question clé: qu'est-ce qui ne va pas?

Qu'est-ce qui ne va pas?	What is wrong?
Quel est le problème?	What is the problem?
Il court	he runs, he is running
Il mange	he eats, he is eating
Il boit	he drinks, he is drinking
Il joue	he plays, he is playing
Il dort	he sleeps, he is sleeping
Il ne court pas	he does not run
Il ne mange pas	he does not eat
Il ne boit pas	he does not drink
Il ne joue pas	he does not play
Il ne dort pas	he does not sleep
Le vétérinaire	the vet



NE...PAS

To make a statement negative, use **NE..PAS** around the verb.

e.g. il mange > il **ne** mange **pas**.

he eats he does **not** eat.



VOUS/ TU

Both means **YOU** in English. However the French people make the difference between addressing **one person formally (VOUS)** and **informally (TU)**. When addressing a group of people, use **VOUS (plural)**.

If you speak to the headteacher, your GP or somebody you don't know, use **VOUS** (singular, formal).

If you talk to a friend or family member, use **TU** (singular, informal).

If you talk to a group of friends, use **VOUS** (plural).

FINAL CONSONANT OF WORDS

Most of the final consonant of words are silent. It tends to be S, T,D, X.

pas boit quand heureux



Question clé: une tradition française.

La Toussaint	All Saints Day
Un saint	a saint
Un cimetière	a cemetery
Un chrysanthème	a chrysanthemum
Un repas	a meal
Une église	a church
Une messe	a mass
Des fleurs	some flowers
Les vacances de la Toussaint	October half-term
Manger	to eat
Boire	to drink
Se souvenir de	to remember



LA TOUSSAINT

Write down the information you remember about **LA TOUSSAINT** in France.



TH

These letters make one sound like a T. Don't be tempted to pronounce them as the English TH!

sympathique chrysanthème Édith Thierry

