

Morley Victoria Primary School

Modern Foreign Languages

French

Knowledge Organisers and Vocabulary list

Contents

- ■ Phonics (vowels and “eh” sounds)
- ■ Greetings
- ■ Numbers
- ■ Classroom instructions
- ■ My family
- ■ Colours
- ■ Animals
- ■ Days of the week
- ■ Food
- ■ Grammar – article agreement
- ■ Grammar – adjectival agreement
- ■ Grammar – plurals

Phonics

Vowels – Les voyelles

				
a	e	i	o	u
la	le	li	lo	lu
ma	me	mi	mo	mu
da	de	di	do	du
ta	te	ti	to	tu

Letters that make an “eh” sound

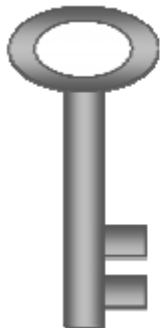
é/er/ed/ai/ais/et/ez

le bébé	jou er	le pied	violet t	écoutez
pr é fé ré	mang er	ma is	juillet t	regar dez
en été	regar d er	angla is	le chalet t	ch ez
désol é	all er	j' ai	le valet t	rép é tez
la t é l é vision	dans er	ma is on	et	rang ez


Greetings

bonjour
bonsoir/ bonne nuit
salut
comment t'appelles-tu ?
je m'appelle
au revoir
à tout à l'heure
à demain
ça va ?
ça va très bien
ça va bien
pas mal
ça va mal
merci

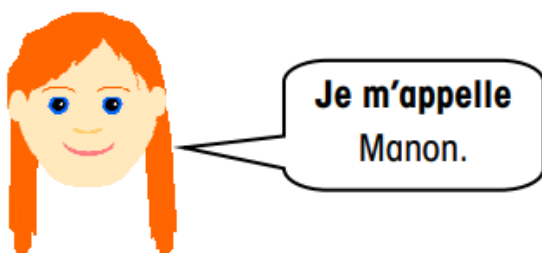
good morning
 good evening/ good night
 hi
 what is your name?
 my name is
 goodbye
 see you soon
 see you tomorrow
 how are you?
 very well
 well
 not bad
 bad
 thank you



KEY SOUNDS		




KEY VERB	S'APPELER	<i>to be called</i>
	<i>je m'appelle</i>	<i>I am called</i>
	<i>tu t'appelles</i>	<i>you are called</i>




Numbers and age

0	zéro	11	onze	22	vingt-deux
1	un	12	douze	23	vingt-trois
2	deux	13	treize	24	vingt-quatre
3	trois	14	quatorze	25	vingt-cinq
4	quatre	15	quinze	26	vingt-six
5	cinq	16	seize	27	vingt-sept
6	six	17	dix-sept	28	vingt-huit
7	sept	18	dix-huit	29	vingt-neuf
8	huit	19	dix-neuf	30	trente
9	neuf	20	vingt		
10	dix	21	vingt-et-un		



KEY SOUNDS		



KEY VERB	AVOIR	<i>to have</i>
	j'ai	<i>I have</i>
	tu as	<i>you have</i>
	il a	<i>he has</i>
	elle a	<i>she has</i>

Quel âge **as-tu** ?

How old are you?

*(How many years **do you have**?)*

J'ai sept ans.

I am 7 years old.

*(I **have** 7 years.)*



Classroom instructions

Regardez

Ecoutez

Ecrivez

Levez-vous

Asseyez-vous

Parlez

Travaillez en paires

Sortez vos affaires

Dessinez

Repetez

Repondez

Levez la main

Silence

look

listen

write

stand up

sit down

speak

work in pairs

take out your things

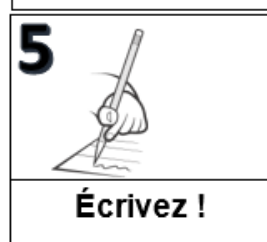
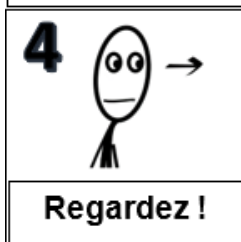
draw

repeat

respond

put your hand up


silence




My family

ma famille
mon père
ma mère
mon frère
ma sœur
mon grand-père
ma grand-mère
voici

my family
my father
my mother
my brother
my sister
my grandfather
my grandmother
here is



KEY SOUNDS		



KEY VERB	AVOIR	<i>to have</i>
	j'ai	<i>I have</i>
	tu as	<i>you have</i>
	il a	<i>he / it has</i>
	elle a	<i>she / it has</i>
	ils ont	<i>they have (m. or mixed)</i>
	elles ont	<i>they have (f.)</i>



As-tu un frère ?



Oui, **j'ai** un frère.



Non, mais **j'ai** deux sœurs.

Colours

rouge

jaune

vert

bleu

orange

blanc

noir

gris

marron

violet

rose

multicolore

c'est de quelle couleur?

red

yellow

green

blue

orange

white

black

grey

brown

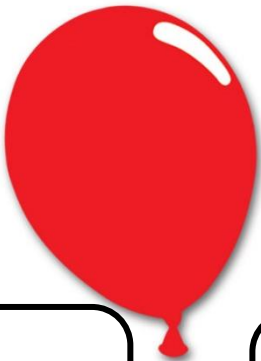
purple

pink

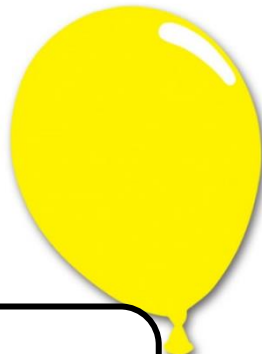
multi-coloured

what colour is it?

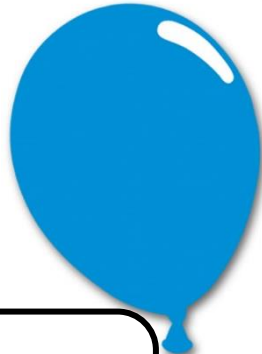
**Le ballon c'est de
quelle couleur ?**



**C'est
rouge.**



**C'est
jaune.**



**C'est
bleu.**



**C'est
vert.**

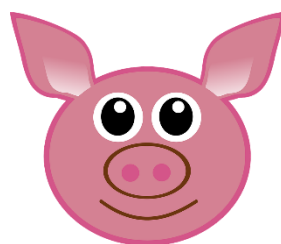
Animals

un chat	a cat
un cheval	a horse
un chien	a dog
un cochon	a pig
un éléphant	an elephant
une grenouille	a frog
un hippopotame	a hippopotamus
un kangourou	a kangaroo
un lapin	a rabbit
un lion	a lion
un mouton	a sheep
un oiseau	a bird
un ours	a bear
un papillon	a butterfly
un pingouin	a penguin
un poisson	a fish
un rhinocéros	a rhinoceros
un singe	a monkey
un tigre	a tiger
une vache	a cow

KEY SOUNDS		

masculine	feminine
un	une

KEY VERB	ÊTRE	<i>to be</i>
	est	<i>(it) is</i>



Un tigre **est** orange,
blanc et noir.

Un cochon **est** rose.

Une grenouille **est**
verte.

Days of the week

le jours de la semaine

lundi

mardi

mercredi

jeudi

vendredi

samedi

dimanche

Monday

Tuesday

Wednesday

Thursday

Friday

Saturday

Sunday

Remember unlike English, days of the week in French don't need a capital letter!

Quelle **est** le jour aujourd'hui ?

What **is** the day today?



KEY VERB

ÊTRE

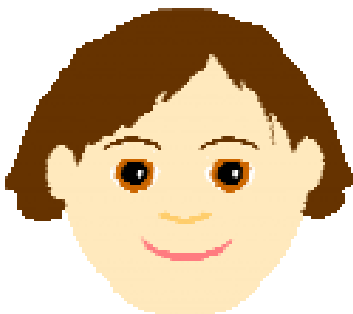
to be

c'est

it is

janvier

L	M	M	J	V	S	D
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
29	30	31				



C'**est** mardi aujourd'hui.

It **is** Tuesday today.

Food

les bananas
bananes
les carottes carrots
les chips crisps
le chocolat chocolate
les crêpes pancakes
les frites chips
le fromage cheese
le gâteau cake
la glace ice-cream

le jambon ham
les oranges oranges
la pizza pizza
le poisson fish
les apples
pommes
le poulet chicken
la salade salad
la soupe soup

j'aime
je n'aime pas
je voudrais
je n'ai voudrais pas
je préfère


I like
 I don't like
 I would like
 I don't want
 I prefer



KEY VERB	AIMER	<i>to like</i>
	<i>j'aime</i>	<i>I like</i>
	tu aimes	<i>you like (sg.)</i>
	il aime	<i>he likes</i>
	elle aime	<i>she likes</i>



KEY VERB	PRÉFÉRER	<i>to prefer</i>
	<i>je préfère</i>	<i>I prefer</i>
	tu préfères	<i>you prefer (sg.)</i>
	il préfère	<i>he prefers</i>
	elle préfère	<i>she prefers</i>



KEY SOUNDS		

	m.sg.	f.sg.	before vowel /h	pl.
<i>the</i>	le	la	l'	les



Grammar – article agreement

Indefinite articles in French

We use indefinite articles before the noun when we are talking about something that's not specific. It's the same as using **a**, **an** or **some** in English, for example, a sandwich.

In French, nouns can be **masculine** or **feminine**, so if we want to say **a**, we use either **un** for masculine nouns or **une** for feminine nouns.

Definite articles in French

The definite article is used when we are talking about a specific noun. It is the same as saying **the** in English, for example, the cat.

To say **the** in French, there are a few different words depending on the noun: **le** is for masculine nouns, **la** is for feminine nouns, **l'** is for masculine or feminine nouns that begin with a vowel or some words that begin with a h and **les** is for plural nouns - when there is more than one item.

	m.sg.	f.sg.	before vowel / h	pl.
<i>the</i>	le	la	l'	les

masculine	feminine
un	une

	m.sg.	f.sg.
my	mon	ma

Grammar – adjectival agreement

How do adjectives ‘agree’ with the noun?

Just as a noun can be masculine or feminine, the adjective also has a masculine and feminine form in French. Adjectives can also change in French if the noun is plural, when there is more than one item.

This means that the spelling of the adjective changes to match the gender and number of the noun. This is called an **agreement**.

The endings for regular adjectives are as follows:

Form	Ending
masculine singular	no change
feminine singular	-e
masculine plural	-s
feminine plural	-es

Regular and irregular adjectives

Regular adjectives follow the above rules however some adjectives are irregular – which means they don’t follow a set pattern. You just have to learn and remember those ones!

Where do adjectives go?

In English, the adjective becomes **before** the noun, but in French, it usually comes **after** the noun.

le ballon vert – the green ball

la voiture verte – the green car

le chat noir – the black cat

la voiture noire – the black car

Grammar – plurals

Most nouns in French are made plural by adding an S, just like you would expect in English:

un chien deux chiens une maison deux maisons une école
des écoles un prof des profs

However, there are a significant number of nouns are made plural in a variety of ways:

❶ **Nouns ending in the letters S, X or Z stay the same in the plural:**

un nez deux nez un bus des bus une croix (cross) deux croix

❷ **Nouns ending in EU or AU add an X**

un bateau des bateaux un neveu cinq neveux

However a couple EU words add an S: des bleus (bruises) des pneus (tyres)

❸ **Some nouns ending in OU also add an X**

un caillou (pebble) des cailloux un pou (nit) des poux

However a couple of common words add an S: des trous (holes) des fous (crazy people)

❹ **Many words ending in AL and AIL, drop the final L and add UX**

un animal des animaux un corail (coral) des coraux

making plurals	
most words	<i>add s</i>
words ending in -eau	<i>add x</i>
ending in s	<i>no change</i>