



# Year 3 French Knowledge Organiser

## Topic *Mon corps & Les animaux*

### What I should already know?



#### Knowledge:

- I should already know how to greet someone in French.
- I should know how to introduce myself by saying what my name is.
- I should know how to ask someone else how they are.
- I should know numbers 1 – 10.

#### Skills:

- I will be able to apply knowledge of adjectives in French to describe plural nouns accurately.

### Famously French



As we know, adjectives are words that describe nouns e.g. in the sentence 'a blue jumper' the adjective 'blue' tells us the colour of the jumper. In English, adjectives always come before the noun they are describing in the sentence but in French they often come after the noun so 'a blue jumper' in French would be 'un pullover bleu' (a jumper blue). Remember this when using adjectives in French!

### Sticky Knowledge

<i>J'ai</i> <i>Il a</i> <i>Elle a</i>	<i>I have</i> <i>He has</i> <i>She has</i>
les yeux 	les cheveux 
11 = onze 12 = douze 13 = treize 14 = quatorze 15 = quinze	16 = seize 17 = dix-sept 18 = dix-huit 19 = dix-neuf 20 = vingt
Un chat 	un chien 
un oiseau 	un lapin 
	une tortue 
les yeux bleus les yeux verts les yeux marron	lundi mardi mercredi jeudi vendredi samedi dimanche
les cheveux blonds les cheveux bruns les cheveux roux	<i>Monday</i> <i>Tuesday</i> <i>Wednesday</i> <i>Thursday</i> <i>Friday</i> <i>Saturday</i> <i>Sunday</i>

### New Learning



C'est de quelle couleur?	I will know how to describe the colour of my own and others' hair and eyes
C'est comment?	I will know how to describe the style and length of hair.
Quel jour est-il?	I will be able to name the days of the week
Tu as un animal?	I will be able to name some animals in French and say which animals I have and don't have.
Comment est-il / elle?	I will be able to describe someone else

### Key Grammar and verbs



Grammar point	Definition
noun	A name of an object, place or thing. Can be singular (one) or plural (more than one).
noun gender	Nouns in French are all either masculine or feminine gender.
adjective	An adjective is a word that describes a noun e.g. little, big, red.
pronoun	A word that replaces a noun in order to stop repeating the noun too often e.g. he, she, it, they
C'est / est	It is / is



### What I should already know?



#### Knowledge:

- I should already know the names of some festivals in French.
- I should be familiar with the verbs *être* and *avoir*.
- I should also know that verb forms change depending on the subject of the sentence and the pronoun used.
- I should know some common adjectives to describe others and their nationalities.

#### Skills:

- I will be able to draw on my knowledge of verbs to use ones I already know in new contexts.
- I should be familiar with rules around adjectival position.

### Famously French



All French towns and villages are centred around one or more main squares. This was traditionally the meeting point for people. It was where or is the market takes place. On this square you will usually find the main church and the town hall. These vary in size from large, fancy buildings to small, two-roomed offices. You will spot these easily in France as they will have the French Tricolour displayed proudly outside.

### Key Grammar and verbs



### New Learning



Où vas-tu?	I will be able to say where I am going to.
Pour aller ...?	I will be able to give and follow simple directions to places.
Quel temps fait-il?	I will be able to say what the weather is like.

Grammar point	Definition
Imperative verb form	Imperatives are 'bossy' or command verb forms which tell someone what to do.
verb	A verb is a 'doing', 'happening' or 'being' word. A verb is needed in every sentence.
Noun gender	Nouns in French are all either masculine or feminine gender. These are important to use correctly as if not it could mean you are not easily understood.

### Sticky Knowledge

trente	30
trente et un	31
trente-deux	32
trente trois	33
quarante	40
cinquante	50
soixante	60

Je vais à...



Tournez....		à droite
Tournez....		à gauche
Continuez tout droit		
Il fait chaud		il fait beau
Il pleut		Il neige
Il fait froid		



### What I should already know?



#### Knowledge:

- I should already be familiar with how to greet others in French including asking how they are.
- I should already know how to talk about family members including how to describe them and myself. I should know some simple opinion phrases and understand that nouns in French have genders.
- I should be familiar with numbers up to 60 and be able to give some simple times.

#### Skills:

- I should be able to apply my knowledge of noun gender and opinions in new contexts.
- I should be familiar with adjectival position and agreement

### Famously French



Food is extremely important in French culture. Many of the most famous French foods can be bought here in the UK as well –



baguettes, pains au chocolat, croissants, and many types of French cheese such as Brie and Camembert. Did you know that there are over 400 different types of cheese made in France!

### Key Grammar and verbs



Grammar point	Definition
<b>Definite article</b>	This the word for 'the'. In French there are three – le, la or les
<b>Plural verb form</b>	Forms of the verb used to show that more than one thing is doing or receiving the verb
<b>Imperative verb</b>	Imperatives are 'bossy' or command verb forms which tell someone what to do.

### Sticky Knowledge

Je voudrais...	I would like....	
un sandwich...		
au poulet	au fromage  au petit-déjeuner  à la tomate	
une glace...		
à la vanille  à la fraise  au chocolat  à l'orange		
J'aime....	Je n'aime pas....	
C'est bon pour la santé <i>It is good for your health</i>	Ce n'est pas bon pour la santé <i>It is not good for your health</i>	
Qu'est-ce que c'est? C'est...	What is that? It is...	
la boulangerie	the baker's shop / bakery	
le centre sportif	the sports centre	
le château	the castle	
l'école	the school	
le jardin public	the park	
le marché	the market	
la piscine	the swimming pool	
le supermarché	the supermarket	
Tournez....	à droite	
Tournez....	à gauche	
Continuez tout droit		
Il est deux heures	Il est cinq heures	Il est midi

### New



<b>Tu aimes?</b>	I will be able to give and understand information about which foods people like and dislike.
<b>C'est bon pour la santé?</b>	I will be able to say whether foods are healthy or not healthy
<b>Qu'est-ce que c'est?</b>	I will be able to say what a place is
<b>Où vas-tu?</b>	I will be able to describe directions to places



### What I should already know?



#### Knowledge:

- I should already be familiar with the first-person form of some common verbs.
- I should already know how to give simple opinions expressing likes and dislikes.
- I should be familiar with noun gender and adjective word order and how adjectives can change depending on the gender and number of the noun they are describing.

#### Skills:

- I should be able to apply my knowledge of noun gender and conjunctions in new contexts.

### Famously French



Do you know what the French eat for breakfast? Or as they call it *le petit-déjeuner*? While cereals are becoming more popular as a breakfast dish most French people will start the day with a *croissant* or *pain au chocolat* which they will often dip into a steaming hot *bol* of hot chocolate or coffee! (Like we might dunk a biscuit in our cup of tea!) There are no eggs and bacon on the menu for a French breakfast.

### Key Grammar and verbs



Grammar point	Definition
<b>Negative form</b>	Adding 'not' ( <i>ne...pas</i> ) to a verb to give the opposite meaning.
<b>Verb aller</b>	To go e.g. <i>je vais</i> = I go
<b>First person</b>	The <i>I</i> and <i>we</i> forms of verbs.
<b>adverb</b>	A word describing a verb – adding extra detail e.g. very, too

### New Learning



Qu'est-ce que tu prends au petit déjeuner?	I will be able to give and understand information about what people eat for breakfast.
Où vas-tu? Comment vas-tu ... ?	I will be able to give information about where I am going and how I travel there.
Oui, monsieur / mademoiselle?	I will be able to say where I want to go on a train and ask for tickets.

### Sticky Knowledge

Qu'est-ce que tu prends au petit déjeuner?  
What do you have (take) for breakfast?

Je prends...

I have (take)...

un chocolat chaud



un jus de pomme



un pain au chocolat



une tartine



un café



un croissant



des céréales



normalement  
d'abord  
ensuite  
enfin  
après l'école

Normally  
First of all  
Then  
Finally  
After school

Je vais...

I go...

en voiture



en bus



en train



en métro



en avion



en bateau



à pied



à vélo



des billets

un aller simple

un aller-retour

tickets

A one-way ticket

A return ticket