



# Year 3 French Knowledge Organiser

## Topic *Ma famille*

### What I should already know?



#### Knowledge:

- I know how to greet and have simple conversations introducing myself to others.
- I know that nouns in French are either masculine or feminine and that adjectives can change their spelling according to the adjective it is describing.

#### Skills:

- I am able to draw on my knowledge of English phonic sounds to identify differences between the sounds of the same letters / letter strings in French.

### Famously French



In France some common boys names are: Gabriel, Raphaël, Léo and Louis.  
Common girls names are: Charlotte, Anne, Sophie and Nadège.



The most common surname in France is Martin.  
“le prénom” is the first name (the given name),  
“le nom de famille” is the last name, the surname, the family name.

### Key Grammar and verbs



### New Learning



#### Comment est ta famille?

- I will know words for family members and be able to say who is in my family.

#### Comment ça s'écrit?

- I will know the sounds of the letters of the alphabet in French and be able to spell simple words using the alphabet sounds including those with accents.

#### Qu'est-ce qu'il y a dans ta maison?

- I will be able to name some common household objects in French including their gender.

#### Où est la chaise?

- I will be able to use simple prepositions to describe an object's location.

#### Grammar point

#### Definition

##### Accent aigu

Mark over a letter in French which changes the sound of the letter é

##### Accent grave

Mark over a letter in French which changes the sound of the letter è à

##### Accent cedille

Mark under the letter c which changes its sound from a hard k sound to a soft s sound ç.

##### preposition

A word describing the position of something e.g. in, on, under

##### C'est / est

It is / is

### Sticky Knowledge



#### Comment est ta famille?

*What is your family like?*

- le CD le DVD
- l'ordinateur la chaise
- le lecteur de CD la table
- le jeu-video la machine (à laver)

dans = in

e.g. la chaise est dans la cuisine  
*the chair is in the kitchen*



sur = on  
e.g. *the video game is on the table*  
le jeu-video est sur la table

#### L'alphabet

A ah	H ash	O oh	V vay
B bay	I ee	P pay	W doobla-vay
C say	J shee	Q coo	X ix
D day	K car	R air	Y ee-grek
E er	L ell	S ess	Z zed
F eff	M emm	T tay	
G shay	N enn	U ooo	



# Year 4 French Knowledge Organiser

## Topic *On mange*

### What I should already know?



#### Knowledge:

- I know how to talk about festivals and dates use verb phrases to give and understand opinions.
- I am able to talk about presents for certain festivals.
- I know numbers from 31 - 60.
- I know that verb forms change depending on the subject of the sentence and the pronoun used.

#### Skills:

- I will be able to draw on my knowledge of verbs to use ones I already know in new contexts



### New Learning



Qu'est-ce que tu veux?  
Qu'est-ce que tu voudrais?

- I will know how to ask for something in a shop.

C'est combien?

- I will be able to apply my knowledge of numbers to ask for and understand prices.

Qu'est-ce que tu fais?

- I will be able to use phrases to describe what activities I do at a party using the impersonal pronoun '*on*'.

### Famously French



Although most French people will do their shopping in large supermarkets on the edge of towns, many French high streets still have lots of different types of shops such as butchers, bakers, confectioners, bookshops etc. These shops usually have very eye-catching shop windows showing what is on offer. Many of the items in the bakery shop for example, are very different to those on sale in bakery shops here in the UK.

### Key Grammar and verbs



Grammar point	Definition
pronoun	Pronouns are <b>short words like it, she, he, you, we, they, us and them</b> . They are used to describe either individuals or groups of people, rather than using their name or names
Subject (of a sentence)	The subject is <b>the person, animal or thing doing or being the verb</b> . This is also usually a noun, pronoun or noun phrase. For example: She looked at all the people.
partitive article	means - 'some' and 'any' Sometimes in English we miss out 'some' or 'any' in a sentence, but in French you must include them.

### Sticky Knowledge

du pain



de la lemonade



des fraises



On boit



On danse



On s'amuse

C'est chouette  
C'est bizarre  
C'est nul

du fromage



de la crème



des tomates



on mange



on chante



= *we have fun*

= *it is great*  
= *it is weird*  
= *it is rubbish*



# Year 5 French Knowledge Organiser

## Topic *En vacances*

### What I should already know?



#### Knowledge:

- I should be familiar with the first-person form of the verb 'aller' (to go).
- I know how to give simple opinions expressing likes and dislikes.
- I know that the word for 'to' can change depending on the gender and number of the destination.

#### Skills:

- I am able to apply my knowledge of noun gender and conjunctions in new contexts

### Famously French



France welcomes tourists from all over the world and is visited by more holidaymakers each year than any other country. Top attractions include the capital, Paris - sights such as the Eiffel Tower, the Arc de Triomphe and Notre Dame being very popular as well as its many museums and Disneyland Paris. With over 2000 miles of coastline, resorts such as the French Riviera, the Atlantic coast and Brittany attract millions of visitors each summer.

### New Learning



#### Où vas-tu en vacances?

- I will be able to give and understand information about where I and others go on holiday.

#### Où restes-tu?

- I will be able to describe what accommodation people can stay in and whereabouts it is.

#### Qu'est-ce que tu aimes faire en vacances?

- I will be able to describe which activities I like to do on holiday and which activities I do on different types of holiday.

#### Quand vas-tu en vacances?

- I will be able to talk about which month(s) and season(s) I go on holiday.

### Key Grammar and verbs



Grammar point	Definition
<b>Infinitive verb</b>	The verb in its most basic form e.g to go, to play etc.
<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>Preposition</b>	A word describing the position of something e.g. in, on, under

### Sticky Knowledge

Je vais... Il / elle va	I go / I am going He / she goes / is going
Je reste... Il / elle reste	I stay / I am staying. He / she stays / is staying
Je voyage... Il / elle voyage	I travel / I am travelling He / she travels / is travelling
Je fais... Je joue...	I do... I play...
Il y a ...	There is / are...
dans à / au en	in (meaning inside) in (e.g. Paris) / at / in the in (country) / by (e.g. plane)
J'aime / Je n'aime pas	I like I don't like
J'adore / Je déteste	I love I hate
Je mange... Je bois... manger boire	I eat I drink to eat to drink
Je porte... porter	I wear to wear
J'achète acheter	I buy. to buy
et	and
mais	but
c'est	It is



# Year 6 French Knowledge Organiser

## Topic *Les sports*

### What I should already know?



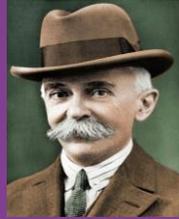
#### Knowledge:

- I should be familiar with the first-person form of the verbs '*jouer*' (to play) and '*faire*' (to do)
- I know how to give simple opinions expressing likes and dislikes with noun phrases.
- I know the impersonal pronoun '*on*' and that third person verb forms are used with it.

#### Skills:

- I am able to apply my knowledge of verb forms, conjunctions and noun gender in new contexts

### Famously French



Sport is very popular in France and many people take part in a wide variety of them. The most popular sports are football, tennis, horse riding and basketball.

Baron Pierre de Coubertin was a French educator and historian and founder of the International Olympic Committee and its second president. He is known as the father of the modern Olympic Games.



France has hosted the Summer Olympics twice - both times in Paris in 1900 and 1924 - and will host them again in Paris in 2024. It has hosted the Winter Olympics three times - in 1924, 1968 and 1992

### Key Grammar and verbs



Grammar point	Definition
Definite article	The word 'the' which in French is either <i>le</i> , <i>la</i> or <i>les</i>
Third person	When you are writing in the third person, the story is about other people not yourself or the reader. Use the character's name or pronouns such as 'he' or 'she'.
conjunction	Conjunctions are joining words that link together parts of a sentence.

### New Learning



#### Tu aimes quels sports?

- I will be able to give and understand information about which sports I and others like.

#### Qu'est-ce que tu préfères?

- I will be able to use full sentences to express likes and dislikes about sports and create longer sentences using conjunctions to compare them.

#### Pourquoi?

- I will be able to give reasons for my preferences and opinions.
- I will be able to give information about going to a sporting event e.g. day, time and what sport I am going to see.

### Sticky Knowledge

les opinions les sports	<i>Opinions sports</i>
J'aime... J'adore...	<i>I like... I love...</i>
Je n'aime pas... Je déteste...	<i>I don't like... I hate...</i>
Je préfère...	<i>I prefer...</i>
la natation 	le vélo 
la danse 	le football 
le tennis 	l'équitation 
la gymnastique 	le roller 
mais	<i>but</i>
et	<i>and</i>
c'est	<i>It is</i>
amusant passionnant facile	<i>fun exciting easy</i>
ennuyeux cher difficile	<i>boring expensive difficult</i>