



INSTITUT  
FRANÇAIS  
ROYAUME-UNI



# The Primary French Project

## Projet de français pour le Primaire



The Primary French resources can be freely downloaded from either

- **Culturethèque UK** digital library. First create an account (free): [www.culturetheque.com/GBR/register.aspx](http://www.culturetheque.com/GBR/register.aspx), then access the resources here:

[www.culturetheque.com/GBR/primary-french.aspx](http://www.culturetheque.com/GBR/primary-french.aspx) or

- **IFprofs UK** collaborative platform for teachers of French in the UK. First create an account (free): <https://ifprofs.org/uk/s-inscrire/membre>, then access the resources here:

<https://ifprofs.org/uk/groupe/primary-french-project/19023>

We also have a supportive **Facebook group** at [www.facebook.com/groups/primaryfrench.ifru/](http://www.facebook.com/groups/primaryfrench.ifru/)



Y3

Niveau bleu

Each *niveau* (level) is aligned with the KS2 PoS for Languages, and the KS2 PoS for English.

The materials have been designed to **train the teacher** by providing

- the essential subject knowledge needed to teach each aspect of language and culture
- an excellent model of pronunciation and intonation
- material that is age-appropriate

Y4

Niveau blanc

The materials have been designed to **save planning and preparation time** by providing

- easy-to-follow lessons plans (a single side of A4)
- optional assessments at the end of each module and each *niveau*
- adaptable PowerPoint files to present each lesson
- additional CLIL and IT materials, and mixed-age planning

Y5

Niveau rouge

Y6

Niveau tricolore

The materials have been designed to allow children to reach a **level of attainment** equivalent to level A1.1 on the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR) by the end of year 6. Teachers may consider allowing children to sit the DELF tests. DELF Prim is the first level in the DELF / DALF series of certificates awarded by the French Ministry of Education for proficiency in French as a Foreign Language. DELF has been consistent with the CEFR since 1 September 2005.

Further information about **DELF Prim** can be found at [www.ciep.fr/en/delfdalf/index.php](http://www.ciep.fr/en/delfdalf/index.php)

Y7

Niveau multicolore

Sample DELF Prim tests for primary children can be found at [www.ciep.fr/en/delfdalf/exemples-de-sujets-DELF-Prim.php](http://www.ciep.fr/en/delfdalf/exemples-de-sujets-DELF-Prim.php)

If you have any enquiries regarding the DELF Prim in the UK, please contact :  
[axelle.oxborrow@institutfrancais.org.uk](mailto:axelle.oxborrow@institutfrancais.org.uk)

## The Primary French Project – Overview of Progression

Year 3 French (niveau bleu)			
Speaking and Listening	Reading and Writing	Grammar	Pronunciation and Spelling
<p><b>Listen and show understanding of single words through physical or spoken response.</b> Understand and respond to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>greetings</li> <li>classroom instructions</li> </ul> <p>Identify Paris landmarks Join in with actions to accompany familiar songs, stories and rhymes and say some of the words. Listen and identify rhyming words and particular sounds in songs and rhymes.</p>	<p><b>Read and show understanding of familiar single words and phrases</b> Use pictures, props or texts to read aloud or to ask and answer questions.</p>	<p><b>Name, identify and use parts of speech</b> Give a definition and example of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a noun</li> <li>a proper noun</li> <li>a conjunction</li> <li>a verb</li> <li>an adverb</li> </ul> <p>Use a fronted adverbial to open a sentence Know the 4 definite articles: <i>le, la, l', les</i></p>	<p><b>Spell certain words</b> Say some alphabet letters Know how to say a capital letter Spell <i>Paris, Nounours</i>. Know that personal names and place names begin with a capital letter Recognise the ligature <i>œ</i>, and be able to write it in certain words, e.g. <i>Sacré-Cœur</i> Use the <i>circumflex accent</i> correctly Know that the <i>acute accent</i> appears only over the letter e, e.g. <i>Sacré-Cœur</i></p>
<p><b>Recognise a familiar question and respond with a simple rehearsed response.</b> Q&amp;A: name, age, where you live Ask how something is spelt. <b>Asking a question</b> Use <i>C'est</i> as an opener to a question or a statement.</p>	<p><b>Understand the role of punctuation</b> Use commas and full stops in writing. Know that a fronted adverbial is followed by a comma</p>	<p><b>Identify cognates / shared words</b> Know that <i>no.</i> is used as a number label in French and English</p>	<p><b>Phonics and pronunciation</b> Pronounce the phoneme [ɛ̃] or [œ̃] as in <i>un</i> Pronounce the phoneme [y] as in <i>tu</i>. Know that the final consonant in a word is almost always silent, e.g. <i>Paris</i> Know that the acute accent changes the sound of the letter e, e.g. <i>Sacré-Cœur</i></p>
<p><b>Speak in sentences</b> Speak or read aloud using intonation to help convey meaning. Use images or speaking frames to ask and answer questions, to create sentences, and to read aloud.</p>	<p><b>Write and say simple familiar words to describe people, places, things and actions using a model.</b> Use images or writing frames to ask and answer questions, and to create sentences and short texts. Write single familiar words from memory with understandable accuracy.</p>	<p><b>Translation</b> Know that we translate ideas, not words (one language is not a copy of another) e.g. How old <u>are you</u>? <i>Tu as quel âge?</i></p>	
<b>Dictionary Skills</b>	<b>Language Learning Skills</b>	<b>Greater depth - reading</b>	<b>Greater depth – writing</b>
<p>Know what a bilingual dictionary is Know what a headword is Know that headwords appear in alphabetical order</p>	<p>Listen carefully and try to copy pronunciation Identify and use strategies for memorising new vocabulary, e.g. say ten times under your breath; practise with a partner; gradually cover a sentence until you can read it from memory Use images or speaking frames</p>	<p>Using the knowledge of the sound of some letter strings, read aloud individual familiar words. Apply knowledge to read aloud unfamiliar words</p>	<p>Write some words and phrases accurately from memory.</p>

Year 4 French (niveau blanc)			
Speaking and Listening	Grammar	Grammar	Pronunciation and Spelling
<p><b>Questions</b> Use rising intonation to create or recognise a spoken question Use question words to create or recognise a spoken question, e.g. où?</p> <p><b>Simple sentences and questions</b> Ask spoken questions using a range of question words and create simple spoken responses</p> <p><b>Compound Sentences</b> Create a compound spoken sentence by using a conjunction to link 2 simple sentences.</p> <p><b>Reading aloud</b> Read aloud the text of familiar rhymes, stories or songs. Read aloud some simple sentences from a speaking frame.</p>	<p><b>Name and identify parts of speech</b> Know and use a range of masculine and feminine ordinary nouns Give a definition and example of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• an ordinary noun</li> <li>• a pronoun</li> <li>• an adjective</li> <li>• a conjunction</li> <li>• a verb</li> <li>• an adverb</li> </ul> <p>Know and use a range of adverbial phrases of place Use possessive adjectives; understand how they match the gender and number of the noun</p> <p><b>Negative Adverb</b> Identify and use a negative adverb Know how to modify the indefinite article following the negative adverb</p>	<p><b>Numeral as determiner</b> Use a numeral as a determiner</p> <p><b>Cognate</b> Give a definition and example of a cognate</p> <p><b>Gender</b> Know that in French, nouns have a grammatical gender, masculine and feminine Know that in English, nouns do not have a grammatical gender Know that the determiner must match the gender of the noun that it introduces</p> <p><b>Adjectival agreement by gender</b> Know that the adjective must agree with the noun it qualifies Know how to modify an adjective to make it agree with a feminine noun</p> <p><b>Question Words</b> Know what a question word is</p> <p><b>Syntax</b> Know that syntax is the order in which words and phrases are put together to make a meaningful sentence. Understand how the adjective is placed in French and in English</p>	<p><b>Liaison</b> Understand the concept of liaison.</p> <p><b>Elision</b> Understand the concept of elision Know that an apostrophe is used in writing when elision occurs</p> <p><b>Silent final consonant</b> Know that there are exceptions to the silent final consonant rule, e.g. <i>ours</i>, in which the final 's' is sounded out</p> <p><b>Accents</b> Notice the <i>grave accent</i> in some words, e.g. <i>où</i>.</p>
<p><b>Reading and Writing</b></p> <p><b>Questions</b> Use question words and punctuation (question mark) to create or recognise a question in written form</p> <p><b>Simple sentences</b> Create simple written sentences</p> <p><b>Compound Sentences</b> Create a compound written sentence by using a conjunction to link 2 simple sentences</p>	<p><b>Fronted Adverbial</b> Know that this can be used as a sentence starter</p> <p><b>Adverbial pronoun</b> Use the adverbial pronoun <i>en</i></p> <p><b>Plural</b> Know how to form the plural of a noun and its determiner Recognise and use the plural form of the indefinite article Know some plural verb forms</p>		<p><b>Phonics and pronunciation</b> Pronounce the phoneme [w].and recognise its grapheme 'oi', as in <i>poisson, bois, trois and étoile</i>. Know that In English, the grapheme 'oi' is pronounced [ø<sup>^</sup>] as in <i>oil, boil and soil</i>. Know what a <i>homophone</i> is. Apply knowledge of liaison and elision when reading aloud</p>
<p><b>Dictionary Skills</b></p> <p>Locate headwords in a bilingual dictionary</p>	<p><b>Language Learning Skills</b></p> <p>Use a speaking frame to create spoken sentences with accurate syntax. Use a writing frame to create written sentences with accurate spelling, syntax and punctuation.</p>	<p><b>Greater depth - reading</b></p> <p>Demonstrate knowledge of liaison and elision when reading aloud</p>	<p><b>Greater depth - writing</b></p> <p>Write some words, phrases and sentences accurately from memory</p>

Year 5 French (niveau rouge)			
Speaking and Listening	Reading and Writing	Grammar	Pronunciation and Spelling
<p><b>Tell the time</b> Tell and understand the time on the hour, the half hour, the quarter hour</p> <p><b>Use numbers</b> Understand and use numbers 0-60</p> <p><b>Asking a question</b> Understand and use a range of questions; be able to use tone of voice, inversion and question words.</p> <p><b>Create spoken sentences</b> Use speaking frames to create simple, complex and compound sentences. Create compound spoken sentences using a coordinating conjunction</p> <p><b>Vocabulary</b> understand and use a wider range of verbs</p>	<p><b>Create written sentences</b> Use writing frames to create simple, complex and compound sentences. Create compound written sentences using a coordinating conjunction Create complex written sentences using a subordinating conjunction Be familiar with a simple letter format.</p>	<p><b>Parts of speech</b> Give a definition and example of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• an adverb of time</li> <li>• an adverb of place</li> <li>• a negative adverb</li> <li>• a coordinating conjunction</li> <li>• a subordinating conjunction</li> <li>• a preposition</li> <li>• a pronoun</li> </ul> <p><b>Position of adjectives</b> Know that some adjectives precede the noun, and that others follow it</p> <p><b>Agreement of noun and adjective</b> Know how nouns and adjectives agree by gender and number</p> <p><b>Questions</b> Know how to form questions using tone of voice, and inversion.</p> <p><b>Terminology</b> Understand and use the terms clause, main clause, subordinate clause, simple, compound and complex sentences, coordinating conjunction, cognate and false friend, compound word, ordinal number, definite and indefinite article, conjugated verb, infinitive.</p>	<p>Know how to pronounce the phoneme represented by the digraph <b>qu</b>, in both French and English. Show deeper understanding of the concepts of liaison and elision in speaking and writing.</p> <p><b>The circumflex accent</b> Notice the circumflex accent in some words, e.g. <i>âge</i> Know how the pronunciation and spelling of an adjective can change when it agrees with a feminine noun.</p> <p><b>Capital letters</b> Know that a capital letter is not given to days of the week in French.</p>
Dictionary Skills	Language Learning Skills	Greater depth - reading	Greater depth - writing
<p>Apply key terminology when using a dictionary: bilingual, headword, entry, type of word, translation. The infinitive is form of the verb used as the head word in a dictionary.</p>	<p>Use strategies for memorising and recalling vocabulary.</p>	<p>Read longer sentences and short paragraphs and understand the gist and some detail.</p>	<p>Write sentences from memory, using familiar vocabulary with a high degree of accuracy.</p>

## Year 6 French (niveau tricolore)

Speaking and Listening	Reading and Writing	Grammar	Pronunciation and Spelling
<p><b>Formal and informal speech</b> Know that there is a formal and informal/familiar register of speech in French and recognise examples of each.</p> <p><b>Asking a question</b> Understand and use a range of questions; be able to recognise and ask spoken questions using a question tag.</p> <p><b>Create longer spoken sentences</b> Use speaking frames to create simple, complex and compound sentences. Create compound spoken sentences using a relative pronoun</p>	<p><b>Create written sentences</b> Use writing frames to create simple, complex and compound sentences. Create compound written sentences using a relative pronoun Create complex written sentences using a subordinating conjunction</p> <p><b>Writing the date</b> Know how to write the date, including details of syntax, capital letters and punctuation. Know a range of conventions for writing the date in numerical format.</p>	<p><b>Verbs</b> Understand and use the terms infinitive, conjugated, regular, irregular, stem and ending Know that the verb ending must agree with the subject. Be familiar with a verb paradigm (regular verb), present tense.</p> <p><b>Possessive adjective</b> Recognise some possessive adjectives. Know that a possessive adjective must agree with the noun it is modifying.</p> <p><b>Agreement of noun and adjective</b> Know how nouns and adjectives agree by gender and number; Know that some adjectives are invariable (they do not agree by gender or number)</p> <p><b>Questions</b> Know how to create a question by using a question tag.</p> <p><b>Relative pronoun</b> The relative pronoun <i>qui</i> can join together 2 clauses to make a compound sentence.</p> <p><b>Futur proche</b> Use the <i>futur proche</i> – <i>aller</i> + infinitive</p>	<p><b>The cedilla</b> Notice the cedilla in some words, e.g. <i>Ça va?</i> Know how to write it, and know how to pronounce words in which it appears.</p> <p><b>The circumflex accent</b> Know that the circumflex can be used over any vowel to show that a historical letter has disappeared from the spelling of the word, e.g. <i>âge, château</i>.</p> <p><b>Ligatures</b> Recognise the <i>œ</i> ligature in certain French words, and be able to write it correctly, e.g. <i>sœur</i>.</p> <p><b>Capital letters</b> Know that a capital letter is not given to months of the year in French. Use the terminology upper case and lower case when spelling words</p>
Dictionary Skills	Language Learning Skills	Greater depth – listening/speaking/reading/writing	
<p>Use a bilingual dictionary efficiently and effectively Know that written information is almost always stored in alphabetical order in reference material. The French and English alphabets are identical in appearance, &amp; have 26 letters.</p>	<p>Use vocabulary lists to learn and memorise new vocabulary</p>	<p>Some children will be able to sit the DELF Prim tests, A1.1, in one or more skills. DELF Prim is the first level in the DELF / DALF series of certificates awarded by the French Ministry of Education for proficiency in French as a Foreign Language. DELF Prim is intended for children who are beginners in French as a Foreign Language and who are either undertaking studies corresponding to the French elementary level or are the right age to undertake such studies under the regulations applicable in their country. Successful candidates receive a certificate identical to the general public version. DELF Prim is composed of individual certificates corresponding to the initial levels of the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages (CEFR).</p>	

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The Primary French Project materials can be downloaded from [www.culturetheque.com/EXPLOITATION/GBR/primary-french.aspx](http://www.culturetheque.com/EXPLOITATION/GBR/primary-french.aspx), and support is available from the Facebook group at [www.facebook.com/groups/primaryfrench.ifru/](https://www.facebook.com/groups/primaryfrench.ifru/).

The Primary French Project is a joint collaboration between the Institut français du Royaume-Uni (IFRU), the Association for Language Learning (ALL) and Network for Languages.

niveau bleu

## Year 3 Knowledge Organiser – AUTUMN TERM 1 niveau bleu

Bonjour !	Hello
Au revoir !	Good-bye
monsieur / madame / Nounours / les enfants	(when speaking to a man / to a woman / to Teddy / to children)
un, deux, trois	one, two, three
la France	France
Paris	Paris
la Tour Eiffel	the Eiffel Tower
l'Arc de Triomphe	the Arc de Triomphe
le Louvre	the Louvre Museum
la Tour Montparnasse	the Montparnasse Tower

Écoutez !	Listen!
Regardez !	Look!
Taisez-vous !	Be quiet!
Croisez les bras !	Fold your arms!
Asseyez-vous !	Sit down !



Pronunciation silent final consonant	Pronunciation the phoneme [y] or /u/	Pronunciation the phoneme [ɛ] as in un.	Grammar nouns	Grammar capital letters
When a French word ends with a consonant, it is almost always silent, e.g. the 's' in <i>Paris</i> .	The phoneme [y] does not exist in standard English. It is the sound made by the alphabet letter 'u', and can be heard in the question <i>Comment tu t'appelles ?</i>	The phoneme [ɛ] is a nasal vowel. The letters 'un' here form a digraph, so the 'n' should not be sounded out.	Nouns are types of words that can name people, places or things. <i>Paris</i> and <i>la France</i> are names of places. The noun <i>Nounours</i> is the name of a teddy bear	<i>Paris</i> and <i>la France</i> are spelt with capital letters. Place names are given a capital letter. <i>Nounours</i> is spelt with a capital letter. Personal names have a capital letter.

la France	Paris	la Tour Eiffel	l'Arc de Triomphe	le Louvre	la Tour Montparnasse
					

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 + noun.	It's...
C'est + noun ?	Is it... ?
oui	yes
non	no
zéro	0
quatre	4
cinq	5
six	6



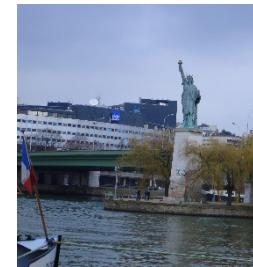
A **bilingual dictionary** contains equivalent words in two languages. **Headwords** are listed in alphabetical order.

Pronunciation	Grammar	Grammar	Grammar	Grammar	
silent final consonant	sentence opener	proper noun	nouns	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>

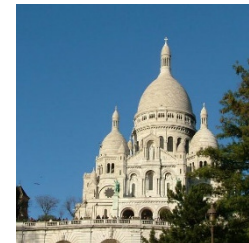
niveau bleu

## Year 3 Knowledge Organiser – SPRING TERM 1 niveau bleu

Bonne Année !	Happy New Year !
ou	or
voyelle	vowel
consonne	consonant
la Statue de la Liberté	the Statue of Liberty
le Sacré-Cœur	the Basilica of the Sacred Heart
Sautez !	jump!
Courez !	run!
Marchez !	walk!
Marchez sur la pointe des pieds !	walk on tip-toe !
no.	a written abbreviation, meaning “number”, used in both French and English.
sept	7
huit	8
neuf	9
dix	10



**la Statue de la Liberté**



**le Sacré-Cœur**

Grammar conjunction	Grammar capital letters	Grammar shared word	Grammar and spelling ligature
A conjunction can be used to link two words or phrases together. The French conjunction <b>ou</b> means the same as the English conjunction <b>or</b> , and is used in the same way.	In English and French, it is usual to capitalise the names of monuments or landmarks, e.g. <i>the Eiffel Tower</i> , <i>la Tour Eiffel</i> .	The abbreviation <b>no.</b> is used as a number label in both English and French (e.g. No. 1). Its origin is the Latin word <i>numero</i> .	A ligature is two or more connected letters to indicate a single sound. The ligature ‘ <b>œ</b> ’ occurs in French words such as <i>cœur</i> (heart), <i>sœur</i> (sister), <i>œuf</i> (egg), <i>œuvre</i> (work) and <i>œil</i> (eye). Ligatures used to be included in English words such as <i>phœnix</i> , <i>fœtus</i> and <i>œdema</i> , but their use has fallen out of favour and they are rarely seen in current written English.


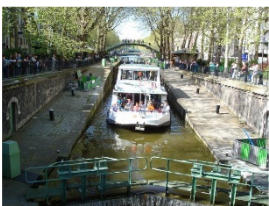




niveau bleu

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

les Bouquinistes	the booksellers by the River Seine
le Canal Saint-Martin	St. Martin's Canal
la Seine	the River Seine
l'Opéra	the Opera
le Musée du Quai Branly	the Quai Branly Museum
le Centre Pompidou	the Pompidou Centre

À Paris	In Paris
il y a	there is / there are
aussi	also
onze	11
douze	12

Grammar verb	Grammar adverb	Grammar fronted adverbial	Grammar / Speaking intonation	Grammar / Writing punctuation
A verb can express an <b>action</b> or a state of <b>being</b> in a sentence	An adverb is a word or phrase that tells us more about the time, place or manner of the action described in the rest of the sentence. (It tells us more about the verb).	When an adverbial phrase is used as a sentence opener, it must be followed by a comma (in both French and English).	Intonation describes how we can use our voice to help convey meaning in a sentence, and can highlight aspects of grammatical structure.	In written sentences a comma is used to separate words in a series, and to represent intonation present in spoken language.

les Bouquinistes	le Canal Saint-Martin	la Seine	l'Opéra	le Musée du Quai Branly	le Centre Pompidou
					

## Year 3 Knowledge Organiser – SUMMER TERM 1 niveau bleu

l'Assemblée Nationale	the Welsh Assembly
la bibliothèque	the library
le Centre Titanic	the Titanic Experience
le château	the castle
le Gros Poisson	the Big Fish
l'horloge	the clock
l'hôtel de ville	City Hall
le Parlement	the Scottish Parliament
le stade	the stadium
la Statue de Thanksgiving	the Statue of Thanksgiving
le tramway	the tram
la vieille ville	the old town
le zoo	the zoo
le pont	the bridge

Tu as quel âge ?



J'ai sept ans.



en Angleterre	in England
en Écosse	in Scotland
en France	in France
en Irlande du Nord	in Northern Ireland
au Pays de Galles	in Wales
Tu as quel âge?	How old are you?
J'ai...ans	I am ...years old.
Tu habites où ?	Where do you live?
J'habite...	I live...

Grammar talking about age	Grammar translation	Grammar circumflex accent	Language Learning Skills
In English we say <i>How old <u>are</u> you?</i> I <u>am</u> 7 years old. In French, this idea is expressed as <i>What age <u>do you have</u>?</i> I <u>have</u> 7 years. Tu <u>as</u> quel âge ? J' <u>ai</u> 7 ans.	When we translate from one language to another, we translate ideas, not words.	This accent can appear over any vowel – a, e, i, o or u. The circumflex accent appears in the word <i>âge</i> . Historically, there used to be two vowels in this word. Double vowels have now usually disappeared from French words, but the circumflex accent can show us where they used to be.	<p>The circumflex accent appears in the word <i>château</i>. The circumflex accent shows that there used to be a historical 's' in this word, that has now fallen silent and vanished from the spelling. The same word in English has kept its consonant: <i>castle</i>.</p> <p><b>Practise with a partner.</b> Practising with a partner can help you to remember new words.</p> <p><b>Develop a spoken description</b> Use images and templates to help you to develop a spoken description</p>

niveau bleu

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






À Londres, il y a la cathédrale, le pont et Big Ben.

Il y a aussi la grande roue et le Parlement.

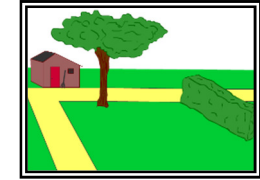


la cathédrale	the cathedral (St. Paul's)
le pont	the bridge (Tower Bridge)
Big Ben	Big Ben
la grande roue	the big wheel (the London Eye)
le Parlement	the Houses of Parliament

en vacances	on holiday
je suis	I am
la, la, l', les	the

Grammar the phoneme [e]	Grammar acute accent é	Language Learning Skills	Language Learning Skills	Language Learning Skills
The phoneme [e] can be represented by the graphemes 'é', 'er' and 'ez'. e.g. <i>café, regarder, Regardez !</i>	This accent appears only over the letter 'e'. It changes the pronunciation of the letter 'e'. In English words that have been borrowed from French, the acute accent can still be found, e.g. <i>café</i>	<b>Recall vocabulary</b> by identifying images <b>Practise reading aloud</b> by listening to a model, and focusing on pronunciation and intonation	<b>Memorise vocabulary</b> When memorising new words or sentences, gradually remove the text and recall it with the aid of images. <b>Engage in conversations.</b> Use familiar questions and answers.	<b>Spelling.</b> Try to remember spellings by hiding the word, then trying to spell or write it from memory. <b>Descriptions.</b> Use familiar vocabulary and sentence structures to give a spoken description and a written description of a place.
<b>la cathédrale</b>	<b>le pont</b>	<b>Big Ben</b>	<b>la grande roue</b>	<b>le Parlement</b>
				

## Year 4 Knowledge Organiser – AUTUMN TERM 1 niveau blanc











Dans le jardin, ...

Bonjour !	Hello
Au revoir !	Good-bye
monsieur / madame / Nounours / les enfants	(when speaking to a man / to a woman / to Teddy / to children)
Comment tu t'appelles ?	What is your name?
Je m'appelle....	My name is...
Qu'est-ce que c'est?	What's this? / What is it?
C'est un...ou un...?	Is it a ...or a ... ?
C'est un...	It's a...



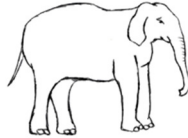

Écoutez !	Listen!
Regardez !	Look!
Taisez-vous !	Be quiet!
Croisez les bras !	Fold your arms!
Asseyez-vous !	Sit down !
Levez-vous !	Stand up!
Asseyez-vous correctement !	Sit up straight!
Levez le doigt !	Put your hand up!






1	un	7	sept
2	deux	8	huit
3	trois	9	neuf
4	quatre	10	dix
5	cinq	11	onze
6	six	12	douze

Pronunciation revision		Pronunciation The phoneme [ɔ̃]		Grammar determiner		Grammar noun		Grammar conjunction	
<p><b>Silent final consonant.</b> When a word ends with a consonant, it is usually silent, e.g. the 's' in <i>Paris</i>.</p> <p><b>The phoneme [ɛ̃]</b> is a nasal vowel. The grapheme 'un' or 'in' is a digraph, so the 'n' is not sounded out.</p> <p><b>The phoneme [y]</b> is the sound made by the alphabet letter 'u', and can be heard in the question <i>Comment tu t'appelles ?</i></p>		<p><b>The phoneme [ɔ̃]</b> as in <i>mouton</i> is a nasal vowel. The grapheme 'on' is a digraph, so the 'n' is not sounded out.</p>		<p>A <b>determiner</b> introduces a noun. A determiner can be a definite article such as <i>le, la, l', les</i> (the), or an indefinite article such as <i>un</i> (a, an).</p>		<p><b>Nouns</b> are types of words that can name people, places or things.</p> <p>A <b>proper noun</b> is the name of a specific person, place or thing. In both English and French, it starts with a capital letter.</p> <p>A <b>common noun</b> is general rather than specific. It does not start with a capital letter unless it is the first word in the sentence.</p>		<p>A <b>conjunction</b> links two words or phrases together, eg <b>ou</b> (or)... <i>C'est un poussin ou un lapin ?</i></p>	
un poussin	un lapin	un renard	un canard	un mouton	un poisson	un furet	un perroquet		
									

# 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









un escargot	un âne	un éléphant	un ours
			

<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 elephant.	<b>A conjunction</b> can link two words or phrases. It can link the final 2 nouns in a sequences, 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> 

niveau blanc

# Year 4 Knowledge Organiser – SPRING TERM 1 niveau blanc






Que vois-tu ?	What can you see?
je vois	I can see
blanc	white
gris	grey
noir	black
orange	orange
rose	pink

une abeille 	une araignée 	une coccinelle 	une souris 
une baleine 	une étoile de mer 	une méduse 	une pieuvre 

**Language Learning Skills**

Using a **speaking frame** can help to create sentences with accurate syntax.

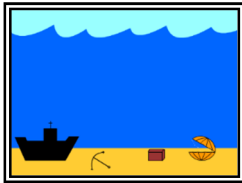
Using a **writing frame** can help to create sentences with accurate spelling, syntax and punctuation.

<b>Pronunciation</b> the grapheme <i>oi</i>	<b>Grammar</b> Gender	<b>Grammar</b> verb	<b>Grammar</b> pronoun	<b>Grammar</b> cognate
In English, <b>the grapheme 'oi'</b> is pronounced as in oil, boil and soil. In French, it is pronounced as in <i>poisson, bois, trois</i> and <i>étoile</i> .	In French, nouns are divided into 2 categories: <b>masculine and feminine</b> . In French, all nouns have a gender. In English nouns do not have a grammatical gender.	<b>A verb</b> expresses an action or a state of being. It describes what is happening. It is sometimes called a 'doing word' because it describes what someone does.	<b>A pronoun</b> can replace a noun. English subject pronouns include <i>I, you, he, she, it, we</i> and <i>they</i> . The French pronoun <i>je</i> is the equivalent of the English pronoun <i>I</i> .	<b>A cognate</b> is a word in one language that is related in origin to a word in another language
<b>le Bois de Boulogne</b> 	<b>le Bois de Vincennes</b> 	<b>le Parc Montsouris</b> 	<b>le Parc Monceau</b> 	<b>le Parc de la Villette</b> 

# Year 4 Knowledge Organiser – SPRING TERM 2 niveau blanc

## Adverbial phrases of place

dans la mer








dans les bois








An adverb gives information about the verb, such as when, where or how the action is taking place. An **adverb of place** identifies *where* the action is taking place.

An adverb, or adverbial phrase, that starts a sentence, is known as a **fronted adverbial**. In writing, a fronted adverbial is followed by a comma.

Grammar/pronunciation homophone	Grammar gender	Grammar agreement of adjective	Grammar questions	Grammar conjunction
<p><b>A homophone</b> is a word that sounds exactly the same as another word, when the words are pronounced, e.g. <i>la mer, la mère</i>.</p>	<p>All nouns in French have a grammatical <b>gender</b>, masculine or feminine. When an adjective describes a noun, the adjective must agree with the gender of the noun.</p>	<p>When an <b>adjective</b> describes a feminine noun, it must agree by adding 'e', unless it already ends in 'e', eg <i>un perroquet gris</i> <i>une baleine grise</i></p>	<p>A <b>spoken question</b> has rising intonation. A <b>written question</b> ends with a question mark. A <b>question</b> can be made using a question word.</p>	<p>A <b>conjunction</b> can be used to link the last 2 nouns in a sequence, or the last 2 adjectives in a sequence. A conjunction can also link 2 sentences, in order to create a <b>compound sentence</b>.</p>
<p><b>la Place du Tertre</b></p> 	<p><b>la Place de la Bastille</b></p> 	<p><b>la Place de la Concorde</b></p> 	<p><b>la Place d'Italie</b></p> 	<p><b>La Place Vendôme</b></p> 

# Year 4 Knowledge Organiser – SUMMER TERM 1 niveau blanc

Question words / Questions and answers				Subject pronouns	
Où est... ?	Where is... ?	Tu aimes...?	Do you like...?	il	he / it
il est... / elle est...	it is...	j'aime...	I like...	elle	she / it
Quel est ton animal préféré ?	What is your favourite animal?	je n'aime pas...	I don't like...	<b>Adverbial pronoun</b>	
Mon animal préféré, c'est...	My favourite animal is...	Tu aimes quels animaux ?	Which animals do you like?	en	of them (replaces <i>de+noun phrase</i> )
		Il y a combien de...?	How many ... are there?	<b>Plural indefinite article</b>	
				des	some, any (or can be omitted in English)

Grammar subject pronoun	Grammar verb	Grammar plural form of noun	Grammar negative adverb	Pronunciation + spelling elision
A noun can be replaced by a <b>pronoun</b> : masculine singular nouns by <i>il</i> , and feminine singular nouns by <i>elle</i> . The plural forms are <i>ils</i> and <i>elles</i> .	A <b>verb</b> can describe an action or a state of being. The French verb <i>est</i> means <i>is</i> . The plural form, <i>sont</i> , means <i>are</i> .	A French <b>noun</b> generally adds 's' in the <b>plural</b> . The determiner must match the plural form of the noun, e.g. <i>les furets</i> , <i>les chats</i> . A <b>numeral</b> can be a <b>determiner</b> , e.g. <i>deux coccinelles</i> , <i>trois chats</i> .	A <b>negative adverb</b> changes a positive statement into a negative one. In English, the adverb <i>not</i> is used. In French, the adverb <i>ne...pas</i> is wrapped around the verb, e.g. <i>j'aime / je n'aime pas</i> .	<b>Elision</b> is the omission of a sound or syllable when speaking. When elision occurs in speaking, the written form uses an apostrophe to replace the missing letter(s), eg <i>c'est</i> .
<b>L'Île de la Cité</b> 	<b>l'Île Saint-Louis</b> 	<b>la Conciergerie</b> 	<b>le Palais de Justice</b> 	<b>la Sainte-Chapelle</b> 

niveau blanc

# Year 4 Knowledge Organiser – SUMMER TERM 2 niveau blanc

un arbre	a tree	une pelouse	a lawn
un banc	a bench	des chaises	chairs
un parasol	a parasol	des fleurs	flowers
une piscine	a swimming-pool	un appartement	a flat
une table	a table	une maison	a house
une terrasse	a patio	une chambre	a bedroom

Qu' est-ce qu'il y a dans ton jardin ?

Adverbial phrase: Dans mon jardin,

Verb: il y a, il n'y a pas

Conjunction: et, mais

Noun: des chaises, une pelouse, une terrasse, une piscine, une table, un parasol, un arbre, un banc, des fleurs

Dans mon jardin, il y a **des fleurs** et **des arbres**, mais il n'y a pas **de pelouse**.

<p><b>Grammar</b> possessive adjective</p> <p>A <b>possessive adjective</b> shows who owns or possesses the following noun, eg my garden, your house.</p>	<p><b>Grammar</b> possessive adjective and gender</p> <p>In French, a <b>possessive adjective</b> must agree with the noun by gender and number: my = <i>mon, ma, mes</i>; your = <i>ton, ta, tes</i>.</p>	<p><b>Grammar</b> negative adverb and indefinite article</p> <p>The <b>indefinite articles</b> <i>un, une</i> and <i>des</i> must change to <i>de</i> when they follow a <b>negative adverb</b>. This applies to all nouns, whether singular or plural, e.g. <i>il n'y a pas de chaises</i>.</p>	<p><b>Grammar</b> negative adverb and elision</p> <p><i>de</i> must become <i>d'</i> if followed by a vowel, e.g. <i>il n'y a pas d'arbres</i>.</p>	
<p><b>des fleurs</b></p>	<p><b>une table</b></p>	<p><b>un banc</b></p>	<p><b>des chaises</b></p>	<p><b>un arbre</b></p>

# Year 5 Knowledge Organiser – AUTUMN TERM 1 niveau rouge

treize	13	quand	when
quatorze	14	une seconde	a second
quinze	15	une minute	a minute
seize	16	une heure	an hour
dix-sept	17	une journée / un jour	a day
dix-huit	18	une semaine	a week
dix-neuf	19	un mois	a month
vingt	20	une année / un an	a year
vingt et un	21		

Quelle heure est-il ? Il est...

## Dictionary Skills

Apply key terminology when using a dictionary: bilingual, headword, entry, type of word, translation.


Grammar	Grammar	Grammar	Grammar	Pronunciation
questions using inversion	clause	sentence	cognate and false friend	the grapheme <b>qu</b>
Questions can be formed by inverting the verb and pronoun. In writing, a hyphen is put in between the verb and pronoun, e.g. <i>Il est quelle heure ?</i> becomes <i>Quelle heure est-il ?</i>	A <b>clause</b> is a group of words that can form a sentence, or part of a sentence. It always contains a verb. A <b>main clause</b> can stand alone and makes sense on its own. A <b>subordinate clause</b> cannot stand alone and is incomplete by itself.	A <b>simple sentence</b> is made up of one clause. A <b>complex sentence</b> is made up of at least two clauses: main and subordinate.	A <b>cognate</b> is a word in two languages that looks or sounds similar, and has the same meaning. A <b>false friend</b> is a word in two languages that looks or sounds similar, but does not have the same meaning.	The letters <b>qu</b> in English represent two phonemes: [k] and [w]. In French these letters form a grapheme that represents a single phoneme: [k]. The same phoneme can be represented by the letter <b>q</b> without the <b>u</b> if it comes at the end of a word.

<p>un parc</p> <p>parc</p> <p>a park</p>	<p>un cinéma</p> <p>cinéma</p> <p>a cinema</p>	<p>un supermarché</p> <p>Supermarché</p> <p>a supermarket</p>	<p>un magasin</p> <p>magasin</p> <p>a shop</p>	<p>un restaurant</p> <p>restaurant</p> <p>a restaurant</p>
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## Year 5 Knowledge Organiser – AUTUMN TERM 2 niveau rouge

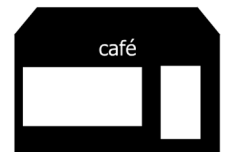
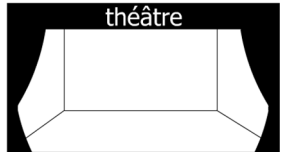


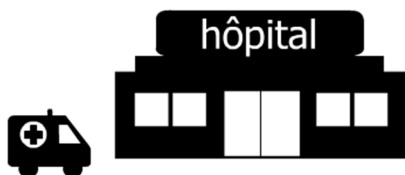
vingt-deux	22	trente et un	31
vingt-trois	23	trente-deux	32
vingt-quatre	24	trente-trois	33
vingt-cinq	25	trente-quatre	34
vingt-six	26	trente-cinq	35
vingt-sept	27	trente-six	36
vingt-huit	28	trente-sept	37
vingt-neuf	29	trente-huit	38
trente	30	trente-neuf	39

Adjectives	
petit	small
grand	big
Time phrases	
et demi	half past
et demie	half past
et quart	quarter past



**Writing the time in number form**  
In France the format is 3 h 30; in the UK it is 3:00. In both countries, electronic devices use the format 3:00.

Grammar agreement	Grammar position of adjective	Grammar compound word	Grammar compound sentence	Pronunciation the phoneme [ɛ̃]
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 midi et demi</i>	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, un grand hôtel.</i>	These are words created by combining more than one word. Some compound words are joined by a hyphen, eg <i>vingt-deux.</i>	A <b>compound sentence</b> is formed by joining 2 main (or independent) clauses, linked by a <b>coordinating conjunction</b> , eg <i>À Jolieville, il y a un petit parc et un grand cinéma, mais il n'y a pas d'hôpital.</i>	This phoneme can be represented in writing by the graphemes 'in', 'im' and 'aim', eg <i>vin, vingt.</i>

<p>un café</p>  <p>HTH HTH</p> <p>a café</p>	<p>un théâtre</p>  <p>a theatre</p>	<p>un hôtel</p>  <p>a hotel</p>	<p>un château</p>  <p>a castle</p>	<p>un hôpital</p>  <p>a hospital</p>
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## Year 5 Knowledge Organiser – SPRING TERM 1 niveau rouge

un arrondissement	district in Paris
<b>Ordinal number</b>	
le premier	the first (masculine)
la première	the first (feminine)
le 1 <sup>er</sup>	1 <sup>st</sup>
<b>Time phrase</b>	
moins le quart	quarter to

New York



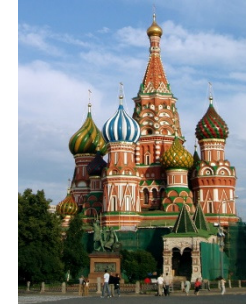
New York

Sydney



Sydney

Moscou



Moscow

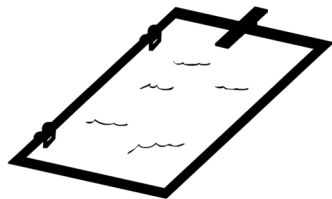
Tokyo



Tokyo

<b>Grammar</b> cardinal and ordinal numbers	<b>Pronunciation and spelling</b> adjectival agreement	<b>Knowledge about France</b> un arrondissement	<b>Knowledge about France</b> la Poste	<b>Knowledge about France</b> la SNCF
A <b>cardinal number</b> represents quantity; it tells us how many, e.g. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. An <b>ordinal number</b> tells the position of something in a list, such as 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th.	When qualifying a feminine noun, an adjective must show that it agrees. Unless it already ends in e, it adds e. This can change the pronunciation, eg <i>verte</i> , <i>grise</i> .	<b>Un arrondissement</b> is an administrative district in a large city; there are 20 in Paris.	<b>La Poste</b> is the name of the public postal service company in France, similar to Royal Mail in the UK. <b>Une poste/la poste</b> is also the name of the post office in the local community.	<b>SNCF</b> is France's national state-owned railway company.

une piscine

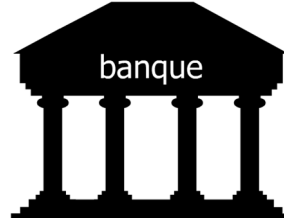
piscine  
a swimming pool

une gare



a railway station

une banque



a bank

une mairie



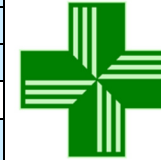
a town hall

une poste




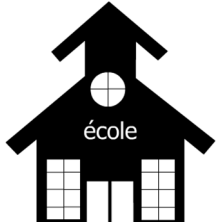
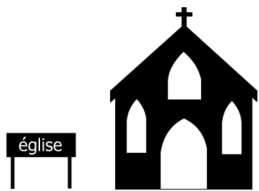
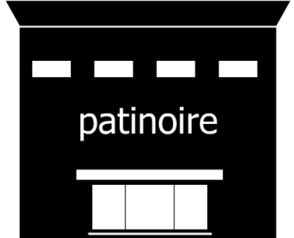

a post office

Writing a letter			
Chère amie	Dear friend (to a girl)	malheureusement	unfortunately
Cher ami	Dear friend (to a boy)	écris-moi pour me le dire	write to me to tell me
c'est bien !	it's good/nice!	pour les touristes	for the tourists
c'est super !	it's super!	<b>Number</b>	
c'est très intéressant !	it's very interesting!	quarante	40



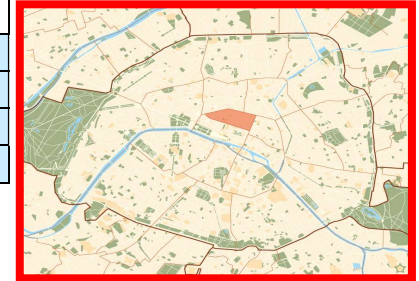
Une *pharmacie* is a chemist's. A green cross is often displayed outside the shop. Pharmacies in France offer first aid and medical advice. The staff are highly trained. When people feel under the weather, they might visit the *pharmacie* first, rather than go straight to the doctor.

Grammar complex sentence	Grammar compound sentence	Grammar conjunction	Grammar ordinal numbers	Letter-writing convention letter salutation
A <b>complex sentence</b> is formed when we join 2 clauses with a connective: a main (or 'independent') clause, and a subordinate (or 'dependent') clause.	A <b>compound sentence</b> is formed when we join two main clauses with a connective.	A <b>subordinating conjunction</b> (e.g. when, if, because, since, although) introduces a subordinate clause. A <b>co-ordinating conjunction</b> (and, but, so, or) links two words or phrases together as an equal pair	An <b>ordinal number</b> is usually formed by adding the suffix <i>ième</i> to the cardinal number, eg <i>deuxième, troisième, quatrième</i> .	In English, the usual letter salutation is <i>Dear</i> . In French, it is <i>Cher</i> to a male recipient, and <i>Chère</i> to a female recipient.

<p>une bibliothèque</p>  <p>a library</p>	<p>une école</p>  <p>a school</p>	<p>une église</p>  <p>a church</p>	<p>une patinoire</p>  <p>an ice rink</p>	<p>une pharmacie</p>  <p>a chemist's</p>
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## Year 5 Knowledge Organiser – SUMMER TERM 1 niveau rouge

les jours de la semaine	days of the week	Number		Question and answer	
lundi	Monday	cinquante	50	Où vas-tu ?	Where are you going?
mardi	Tuesday	Time		Je vais à la...	I'm going to the...
mercredi	Wednesday	à quelle heure... ?	at what time... ?	Je vais au...	I'm going to the...
jeudi	Thursday	à une heure	at one o'clock	Je vais à l'...	I'm going to the...
vendredi	Friday	<b>le deuxième arrondissement</b>			
samedi	Saturday				
dimanche	Sunday				



Grammar preposition	Grammar preposition	Grammar pronoun	Grammar verb	Grammar adverb
<p>A <b>preposition</b> tells us <u>when</u> or <u>where</u> something is, e.g. <i>at 3 o'clock she is going <u>to</u> the library.</i></p> <p>The preposition <b>à</b> is used before the names of towns and cities, e.g. <i>j'habite <u>à</u> Paris, je vais <u>à</u> Londres.</i></p>	<p>The <b>preposition à</b> can be used with all forms of the definite article, e.g. <i>je vais <u>à</u> la piscine, je vais <u>à</u> l'hôpital</i>. If the definite article is <b>le</b>, the preposition combines with it to form a new word – <b>au</b>, e.g., <i>je vais <u>au</u> café.</i></p>	<p>A <b>pronoun</b> can replace a noun. It can represent a person, place or thing. We usually use a pronoun when we already know which noun it is referring to. The French pronoun <b>je</b> is the equivalent of the English pronoun <b>I</b>.</p>	<p>A <b>verb</b> expresses an action or a state of being. It describes what is happening. It is sometimes called a “doing word” because it can name an action that someone does.</p>	<p>An <b>adverb of time</b> answers the question “When?” An <b>adverb of place</b> answers the question “Where?” An adverb can tell us when or where the action is taking place, e.g. <i>Je vais <u>à</u> la patinoire <u>à</u> cinq heures.</i> An adverbial phrase often consists of a preposition and a noun, or noun phrase.</p>
Grammar the definite article	Grammar the definite article	Grammar days of the week	<b>Etymology</b> days of the week	<b>World Clocks and Time Zones</b> time across the world
<p>The <b>definite article</b> is used with the names of countries (<i>l'Angleterre, le Pays de Galles, la France</i>) and with the names of monuments (<i>l'Île de la Cité, le Louvre, la Tour Eiffel</i>).</p>	<p>The <b>definite article</b> can also be used with the names of buildings and places in a town: <i>l'hôpital, la banque, le parc.</i></p>	<p>In English, days of the week are considered proper nouns, and are written with a capital letter. In French, the days of the week are not written with a capital letter, unless they are the first word in a sentence.</p>	<p>The Romans named the days after the planets. The Latin <i>dies</i> means ‘day’; <i>dies Lunae</i> means ‘day of the Moon’. The letters <i>di</i> in the French words are a vestige of the Latin word.</p>	<p>The time in France is usually one hour later than the time in the UK. The time in Sydney is 10 hours ahead of the time in Paris.</p>

niveau rouge

# Year 5 Knowledge Organiser – SUMMER TERM 2 niveau rouge








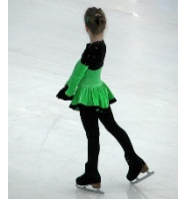






Paris Arrondissements	
le 7 <sup>ème</sup> arrondissement	the 7 <sup>th</sup> arrondissement
le 8 <sup>ème</sup> arrondissement	the 8 <sup>th</sup> arrondissement
le 16 <sup>ème</sup> arrondissement	the 16 <sup>th</sup> arrondissement

<b>Grammar</b> infinitive  The <b>infinitive</b> is the basic, unconjugated form of a verb, sometimes called the name of the verb. It is the form of the verb used as the head word in a dictionary.	<b>Grammar</b> infinitive  In English, the infinitive is usually preceded by 'to', eg <i>to dance, to walk</i> . In French, infinitives have 3 possible endings: <b>-er, -re</b> and <b>-ir</b> , eg <i>jouer, faire, voir</i> .	<b>Grammar</b> conjugated verb  A <b>conjugated verb</b> is a verb that has been changed to communicate an idea such as the person or tense.	<b>Grammar</b> clause of purpose  A <b>clause of purpose</b> can show why somebody does something. It answers the questions Why? or What for? It is always a subordinate clause.	<b>Knowledge about France</b> immeuble, boulevard  <b>Un immeuble</b> is a multi-storey building, often a block of flats. <b>Un boulevard</b> is a type of large road, usually running through a city.
<b>Knowledge about France</b> la Statue de la Liberté  The statue on the Île aux Cygnes in Paris is a miniature of her bigger sister in New York, USA.	<b>Knowledge about France</b> Le Musée National du Moyen Âge  The <i>Musée de Cluny</i> houses important medieval artefacts, including the tapestries <i>La Dame à la Licorne</i> .	<b>Knowledge about France</b> la Sorbonne  The Sorbonne is the University of Paris.	<b>Knowledge about France</b> La Place de l'Étoile  <b>La Place de l'Étoile</b> is the meeting point of twelve straight avenues including the Champs-Élysées. The Arc de Triomphe is at the centre.	<b>Knowledge about France</b> Charles de Gaulle  Charles de Gaulle was a former president of France

<b>la Fontaine Saint Michel</b>    <b>St. Michael's Fountain</b>	<b>le Jardin des Plantes</b>    <b>the Botanic Gardens</b>	<b>le Musée national du Moyen Âge</b>    <b>National Medieval Museum</b>	<b>le Panthéon</b>    <b>the Pantheon</b>	<b>la Sorbonne</b>    <b>the Sorbonne</b>
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## Year 5 Knowledge Organiser – SUMMER TERM 2 niveau rouge

<b>faire du skate</b>	<b>jouer au football</b>	<b>faire du vélo</b>	<b>jouer au tennis</b>
			
to go skateboarding	to play football	to go cycling	to play tennis
<b>faire un pique-nique</b>	<b>nager</b>	<b>emprunter un livre</b>	<b>patiner</b>
			
to have a picnic	to swim	to borrow a book	to ice skate
<b>faire des courses</b>	<b>boire une limonade</b>	<b>voir un film</b>	<b>voir une pièce</b>
			
to do the shopping	to have a lemonade	to see a film	to see a play



# Year 6 Knowledge Organiser – AUTUMN TERM 1 niveau tricolore

les mois de l'année		the months of the year		Asking how someone is	
janvier	January	juillet	July	Ça va ?	How are you?
février	February	août	August	Comment ça va ?	
mars	March	septembre	September	Comment vas-tu ?	
avril	April	octobre	October	Ça va, et toi ?	
mai	May	novembre	November	Ça va	I'm fine, thanks.
juin	June	décembre	December	Oui, ça va	
<b>Greeting</b>				Ça va bien, merci	
Salut !	Hi!				

Upper-case

capital letter

Majuscule


Lower-case

small letter

Minuscule

The terms *upper case* and *lower case* originate from the early days of the printing press, when the letter blocks were stored in cases.

The cases containing the capital letters were higher up than those containing the smaller letters. This way of organising the letters made it easier for the printer to set the type.



Grammar informal speech	Grammar question tag	Grammar capitalisation	Grammar upper and lower case	Knowledge about France numerical date format	Grammar numbers in the date
There is a difference between vocabulary typical of informal and formal speech, e.g. <i>Salut, ça va</i> and <i>et toi ?</i> are informal.	<i>Et toi ?</i> is a question tag that can ask the same question that has just been asked, or can ask a question based on a statement. There is no simple equivalent in English.	The months of the year begin with a capital letter in English. In French, the months only begin with a capital letter if they are the first word in the sentence.	The terms <b>upper case</b> and <b>lower case</b> originate from the early days of the printing press, when the letter blocks were stored in cases.	In the UK, France and the rest of Europe, the numerical date format is DD.MM.YY or DD.MM.YYYY	In English, <b>ordinal numbers</b> are used when saying the date. In French, <b>cardinal numbers</b> are used, except on the first day of the month: <i>le premier février</i> .
Grammar written form of the date	Grammar writing the date on the board	Grammar circumflex accent	Pronunciation / spelling the cedilla (ç)		
In English, ordinal numbers with letter suffixes are used when writing the date by hand, but letter suffixes are not used when word processing. In French, cardinal numbers are used when writing the date by hand, and when word processing, with the exception of the first day of the month: <i>le 1er mai, le 2 mai</i> .	If the day of the week is not included, the date begins with the definite article. A capital letter is used at the start of the phrase. No commas are used in French dates. If the day of the week is included, it is the first word in the phrase, and it replaces the definite article. A capital letter is used at the start of the phrase.	The circumflex is used over any vowel to show that a historical letter has disappeared from the word, e.g. the 's' from August → <i>août</i> .	The cedilla is placed underneath the letter 'c' to show that it is pronounced like an 's' rather than a 'k' (e.g. <i>façade</i> ).		



# Year 6 Knowledge Organiser – AUTUMN TERM 2 niveau tricolore

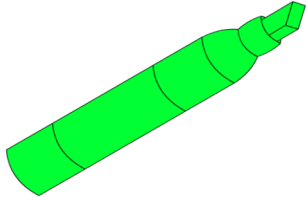
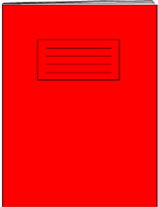
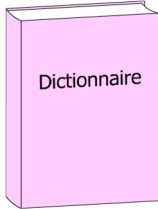
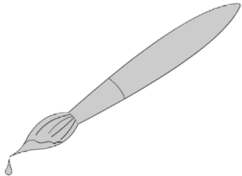

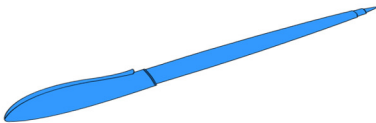
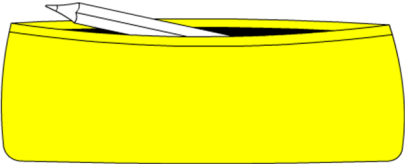
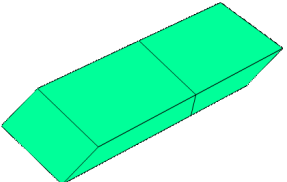
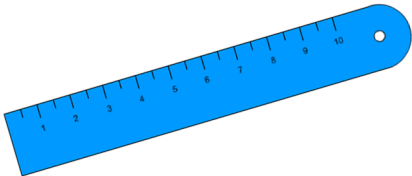
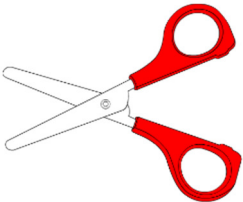
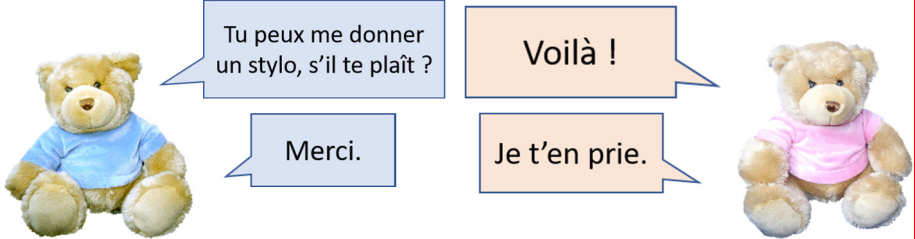
Tu peux épeler ton nom ?	Can you spell your name?	On parle quelles langues au Royaume-Uni ?	Which languages are spoken in the UK?
Tu es de quelle nationalité ?	What nationality are you?	On parle l'anglais, le gallois, le gaélique écossais et le cornique.	English, Welsh, Scottish Gaelic and Cornish are 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		

<p><b>Formal language</b> In a formal situation, we use <b>s'il vous plaît</b>, when speaking to one person or more than one person. It is also used informally when speaking to more than one person.</p>	<p><b>Informal language</b> In an informal situation, we use <b>s'il te plaît</b>, when speaking to one person only.</p>
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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</b> invariable adjectives			<b>Dictionary Skills</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> .			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.		



# 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		



# Year 6 Knowledge Organiser – SPRING TERM 1 niveau tricolore

Tu prends le petit déjeuner à quelle heure ?	What time do you have breakfast?
Je prends le petit déjeuner...	I have breakfast...
Tu arrives à l'école à quelle heure ?	What time do you arrive at school ?
J'arrive	I arrive
Les cours commencent à quelle heure ?	What time do lessons start?
la récréation	break-time
le déjeuner, c'est à quelle heure ?	What time is lunch?
L'école finit à quelle heure ?	What time does school finish?

Les matières	School Subjects
Quelle est ta matière préférée?	What is your favourite subject ?
l'allemand	German
l'anglais	English
le dessin	art
l'éducation physique	PE
l'espagnol	Spanish
le français	French
la géographie	geography
l'histoire	history
l'informatique	ICT
les maths	maths
la musique	music
les sciences	science

Dans la classe de français	In French lessons
Qu'est-ce que tu aimes faire dans la classe de français ?	What do you like doing in French lessons?
parler français	to speak French
chanter	to sing
lire des phrases	to read sentences
écrire des phrases	to write sentences
écouter des histoires	to listen to stories
regarder des films	to watch films
apprendre des comptines	to learn rhymes
en savoir plus sur Paris	to learn about Paris
lire des livres	to read books
jouer à des jeux	to play games
bricoler	to do craft activities

Grammar infinitive	Grammar conjugated verb	Grammar irregular verb	Grammar definite article	Knowledge about France alphabet	Language Learning Strategies
<p>The infinitive is the basic form of the verb.</p> <p>In French, an infinitive is recognisable by its ending: <i>-er, -re or -ir.</i></p>	<p>A <b>conjugated verb</b> has been altered from its basic form (infinitive), to communicate an idea such as the person or tense.</p> <p>To conjugate a <b>regular verb</b>, we take the ending off the infinitive (stem) and add the ending that matches the subject.</p>	<p>An <b>irregular verb</b> does not follow the same rules of conjugation as a regular verb.</p>	<p>In English, the <b>definite article</b> is 'the'.</p> <p>In French, the definite article has 4 possible forms: <i>le, la, l', and les.</i></p> <p>The definite article is used with the names of school subjects.</p>	<p><i>Un goûter</i> is a light snack usually eaten in the afternoon, or eaten by school children at morning break time.</p> <p>The date of <i>le Jour de l'An</i> is 1 January.</p> <p>The date of <i>le Jour des Rois</i> is 6 January.</p>	<p>I can use English prompts in a speaking frame to help me recall French phrases, and to hold a conversation.</p>





# Year 6 Knowledge Organiser – SPRING TERM 1 niveau tricolore



Qu'est-ce que tu fais pendant la récréation ?

je parle avec mes camarades



I chat with my friends

je joue avec mes camarades



I play with my friends

je prends mon goûter



I eat my snack

je parle avec les profs



I chat with the teachers

je vais à la bibliothèque



I go to the library

je vais aux toilettes



I go to the toilet

je joue au football



I play football

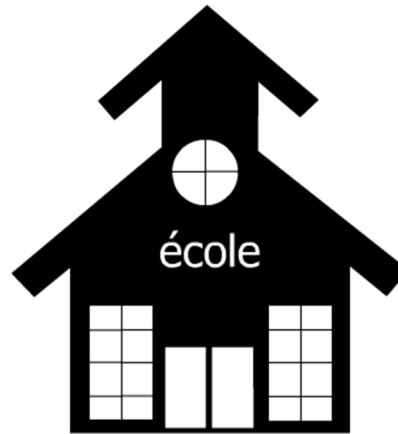
Moi aussi !











# Year 6 Knowledge Organiser – SPRING TERM 1 niveau tricolore

Tu viens comment à l'école ?



Je viens à l'école...



à vélo	à pied	à trottinette
		
by bicycle	on foot	by scooter
en taxi	en autobus	en voiture
		
by taxi	by bus	by car



# Year 6 Knowledge Organiser – SPRING TERM 2 niveau tricolore

Présenter quelqu'un	Introducing somebody
voici	this is. these are/ here is, here are
mon père	my father
mon frère	my brother
ma mère	my mother
ma sœur	my sister
mes parents	my parents
mes frères	my brothers
mes sœurs	my sisters
Festival	
le Poisson d'avril	April Fool's Day
Number	
soixante	sixty

Le travail	Work
travailler	to work
Est-ce que tes parents travaillent ?	Do your parents work?
Oui, mes parents travaillent.	Yes, my parents work.
mon père / ma mère travaille à la maison / en ville	my father / mother works at home / in town
As-tu des frères ou des sœurs ?	Do you have any brothers or sisters?
je suis fille unique	I'm an only child (spoken by a girl)
je suis fils unique	I'm an only child (spoken by a boy)
j'ai un frère	I have a brother
j'ai une sœur	I have a sister

singular		to work	plural		
je	travaille	I work	nous	travaillons	we work
tu	travailles	you work	vous	travaillez	you work
il/elle/on	travaille	he/she/one works	ils/elles	travaillent	they work






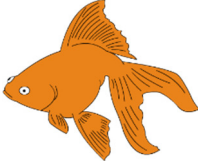




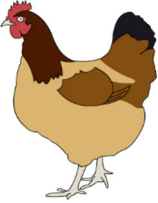
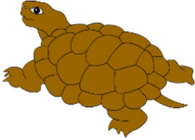
**travailler is a regular verb**

The date of **le Poisson d'avril** is 1 April.

Grammar	Grammar	Grammar	Grammar	Grammar	Pronunciation	Spelling
possessive adjective	possessive adjective	negative adverb	subject pronoun	relative pronoun	silent final consonant	the ligature œ
A <b>possessive adjective</b> shows a form of possession or ownership in relation to the noun it is qualifying. In English, the most common are <i>my, your, his, her, our</i> and <i>their</i> .	In French, the <b>possessive adjective</b> 'my' has 3 forms: <i>mon, ma</i> and <i>mes</i> . Just like the definite article <i>le, la</i> and <i>les</i> , the possessive adjective must <b>agree</b> with the noun it is modifying, both in gender and in number.	A <b>negative adverb</b> turns a statement into a negative statement, e.g. <i>I have <b>not</b> got a cat, je <b>n'ai pas</b> de chat</i> .	The <b>subject pronouns</b> <i>il</i> and <i>elle</i> must match gender of the noun they are representing.	The <b>relative pronoun</b> <i>qui</i> can join together 2 clauses to make a <b>compound sentence</b> .	When the final letter in a French word is a consonant, it is almost always silent, e.g. <i>chat, souris, furet</i> .	The <b>œ ligature</b> is used in French in words such as <i>cœur, sœur</i> and <i>œuf</i> . It is sometimes known as 'o and e stuck together'.



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

As-tu un animal ?		Do you have a pet?	
<b>un chien</b>	<b>un chat</b>	<b>un lapin</b>	<b>un hamster</b>
			
a dog	a cat	a rabbit	a hamster
<b>un cochon d'Inde</b>	<b>un poisson</b>	<b>un phasme</b>	<b>un furet</b>
			
a guinea pig	a fish	a stick insect	a ferret
<b>une perruche</b>	<b>une souris</b>	<b>une poule</b>	<b>une tortue</b>
			
a budgie	a mouse	a hen	a tortoise



# Year 6 Knowledge Organiser – SUMMER TERM 1 niveau tricolore

Tu aimes t'habiller comment ?		What do you like to wear?	
j'aime porter	I like to wear...	des bottes	boots
un t-shirt	a tee-shirt	des baskets	trainers
un pull	a jumper	une casquette	a cap
une robe	a dress	un manteau	a coat
une veste	a jacket	une écharpe	a scarf
un jean	jeans	des gants	gloves
un pantalon	trousers	un bonnet	a woolly hat
un short	shorts	des sandales	sandals
une jupe	a skirt	des lunettes de soleil	sunglasses
des chaussures	shoes	un maillot de bain	swimming costume or swimming trunks

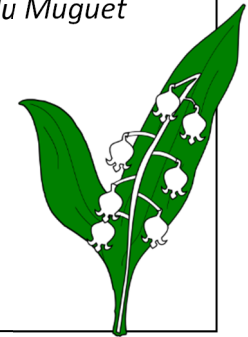
**Météo-France** is the French national meteorological service.



May Day (1 May) in France has 2 titles - *la Fête du Muguet* and *la Fête du Travail*.

In France, it is a public holiday to campaign for and celebrate workers' rights.

It is also an occasion to present lily-of-the-valley flowers to loved ones.



Adverbial phrases	
après l'école	after school
le week-end	at the weekend
quand il y a du soleil	when it's sunny
quand il fait froid	when it's cold

Grammar brun / marron	Grammar indefinite article	Grammar clause	Grammar complex sentence	Grammar subordinate clause	Knowledge about France fashion
These both mean brown, but <b>brun</b> is used with hair and <b>marron</b> with eyes. Brun obeys the normal rules of agreement, but marron is invariable.	In English, the <b>indefinite article</b> can often be omitted in the plural, but it can't be omitted in French, e.g. <i>des chaussures = shoes</i> .	A <b>clause</b> is a group of words that can form a whole sentence, or that can be part of a sentence. A clause must always contain a verb.	A <b>complex sentence</b> is made up of a main and a subordinate clause.	A <b>subordinate clause</b> does not make sense as a sentence on its own. It gives extra information about the main clause.	France is a leading country in the <b>fashion design industry</b> . Famous names include <i>Christian Dior, Coco Chanel</i> and <i>Yves Saint Laurent</i> .



# Year 6 Knowledge Organiser – SUMMER TERM 1 niveau tricolore



## Quel temps fait-il?

**il fait chaud**



it's hot/ warm

**il fait froid**



it's cold

**il pleut**



it's raining

**il y a du soleil**



it's sunny

**il neige**



it's snowing

**il y a du vent**



it's windy



# Year 6 Knowledge Organiser – SUMMER TERM 2 niveau tricolore

The United Kingdom consists of 4 countries: England, Scotland, Northern Ireland and Wales.  
Their capitals are London, Edinburgh, Cardiff and Belfast.



*La Fête nationale* is the national day in France, and is usually known in the UK as 'Bastille Day'. In France, it is also sometimes referred to by its date, as *Le quatorze juillet*. *Liberté, égalité, fraternité*, French for "liberty, equality, fraternity", is the national motto of France.



Grammar pronoun	Grammar subject	Grammar preposition	Grammar <i>aimer</i> + infinitive	Grammar le futur proche
A <b>pronoun</b> can replace a noun.	The <b>subject</b> of a sentence is a person or thing that performs the action of the verb. A <b>subject pronoun</b> is used to replace the subject (person or thing) of a verb.	A <b>preposition</b> indicates location in space and time. In space, it shows <u>where</u> something is, e.g. <i>dans la mer</i> . In time, it indicates <u>when</u> something is, e.g. <i>à huit heures et demie</i> . Prepositions are usually followed by a noun or a pronoun, and a prepositional phrase can function as an adverbial in a sentence.	A conjugated form of the verb <b><i>aimer</i></b> can be used with an <b>infinitive</b> to express what somebody likes doing.	A conjugated form of the verb <b><i>aller</i></b> can be used with an infinitive to express what somebody is going to do. This tense is known as <b><i>le futur proche</i></b> .





# Year 6 Knowledge Organiser – SUMMER TERM

## 2 niveau tricolore

<b>Infinitive phrase</b>	<b>Translation</b>	<b>Example</b>
faire du vélo	to ride a bike	il fait du vélo
faire un pique-nique	to have a picnic	elle fait un pique-nique
faire un château de sable	to build a sandcastle	il fait un château de sable
faire la cuisine	to cook, do the cooking	elle fait la cuisine
faire ses devoirs	to do his/her homework	il fait ses devoirs
lire un magazine	to read a magazine	elle lit un magazine
lire un livre	to read a book	il lit un livre
écrire sur son cahier	to write in his/her exercise book	elle écrit dans son cahier
prendre le petit-déjeuner	to have breakfast	il prend le petit-déjeuner
apprendre un poème	to learn a poem	elle apprend un poème
tondre la pelouse	to mow the lawn	il tond la pelouse
dormir	to sleep	elle dort
jouer au football	to play football	il joue au football
jouer au ballon	to play ball	elle joue au ballon
jouer aux boules avec ses amis	to play boules with his/her friends	il joue aux boules avec ses amis
jouer à un jeu de société	to play a board game	elle joue à un jeu de société
jouer avec le chien	to play with the dog	il joue avec le chien
jouer dans l'eau	to play in the water	elle joue dans l'eau
dessiner	to draw	il dessine
nager	to swim	elle nage
regarder la télé	to watch TV	il regarde la télé
écouter son iPod	to listen to his/her iPod	elle écoute son iPod
écouter une histoire	to listen to a story	il écoute une histoire
ranger sa chambre	to tidy his/her room	elle range sa chambre
parler avec ses parents	to talk with his/her parents	il parle avec ses parents
préparer le déjeuner	to make lunch	elle prépare le déjeuner
manger un sandwich	to eat a sandwich	il mange un sandwich
manger une glace	to eat an ice cream	elle mange une glace
aider sa mère	to help his/her mother	il aide sa mère
aider ses parents	to help his/her parents	elle aide ses parents
laver la voiture	to wash the car	il lave la voiture
travailler à l'ordinateur	to work at the computer	elle travaille à l'ordinateur



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Adverb of time	Translation
ce week-end	this weekend
après l'école	after school
pendant les vacances	in the holidays
vendredi prochain	next Friday
Main verb	Translation
je vais	I am going
Infinitive phrase	Translation
faire du vélo	to ride a bike
faire un pique-nique	to have a picnic
faire un château de sable	to build a sandcastle
faire la cuisine	to cook, do the cooking
faire mes devoirs	to do my homework
lire un magazine	to read a magazine
lire un livre	to read a book
prendre le petit-déjeuner	to have breakfast
apprendre un poème	to learn a poem
tondre la pelouse	to mow the lawn
dormir	to sleep



Infinitive phrase	Translation
aller au cinéma	to go to the cinema
aller à la plage	to go to the beach
jouer au football	to play football
jouer au ballon	to play ball
jouer aux boules avec mes amis	to play boules with my friends
jouer à un jeu de société	to play a board game
jouer avec le chien	to play with the dog
jouer dans l'eau	to play in the water
dessiner	to draw
nager	to swim
regarder la télé	to watch TV
écouter mon iPod	to listen to my iPod
écouter une histoire	to listen to a story
ranger ma chambre	to tidy my room
parler avec mes parents	to talk with my parents
parler avec mes amis	to talk with my friends
bricoler	to do craft activities
preparer le déjeuner	to make lunch
manger un sandwich	to eat a sandwich
manger une glace	to eat an ice cream
aider ma mère	to help my mother
aider mes parents	to help mes parents
laver la voiture	to wash the car
travailler à l'ordinateur	to work at the computer