Bleu Knowledge Organiser - Autumn Term **A**

La rentrée

être – to be | being
nous sommes – we are
vou**s** **ê**tes – you (pl) are
ils sont – they (m, m/f) are
elles sont – they (f) are
la date – date
l'école (f) – school
la fleur – flower
le mur – wall
l'ordinateur - computer
la saison – season
rarement – rarely
toujours – always
ensemble – together
qui ? – who?
quel, quelle ? – which?

La description

très – very
inquiet, inquièt**e** – worried
perdu, perdu**e** – lost
prêt, prêt**e** – ready
sage – well-behaved
strict, strict**e** – strict

Les numéros - numbers

treize – 13
quatorze – 14
quinze – 15
seize – 16
dix-sept – 17
dix-huit – 18
dix-neuf – 19
vingt – 20, vingt-et-un – 21
trente – 30

Phonics

[**SFC**] **S**ilent **F**inal **C**onsonant	- t peti**t**	- s mai**s** [but]	- d gran**d**	- x deu**x**

Liaison	optional –s and –t liaison	je sui**s** anglaise.	Il est anglais.	Liaison is common here because it makes the language flow better.

oral vs nasal [**a**] | [**en/an**] [**i**] | [**(a)in**]	[**a**] b**a**n**a**ne	[**en/an**] **en**f**an**t	[**i**] m**i**d**i**	[**(a)in**] tr**ain**

same sounds [**en/an**] & [**em/am**] **en**f**an**t t**em**ps	c**am**p	**en**sem**b**le together	ch**am**bre	print**em**ps spring

same sounds [**on**] & [**om**] N**on** ! n**om**	c**om**bat	t**om**ber	Remember! [**en/an**] sounds the same as [**em/am**] and [**on**] the same as [**om**].

different sounds [**u**] versus [**ou**] t**u** n**ou**s	**u**nivers Bonj**our** !	Sal**u**t ! j**our** Mon	am**u**san**t** d**ou**ze 12	**u**tiliser to use j**ou**er to play

closed[**eu**] versus open [**eu**] p**eu** p**eu**r	fl**eur**	j**eu**ne	n**euf** 9	act**eu**r	s**eu**l

Subject pronouns

nous ➜ we
vous ➜ you (pl)
ils ➜ they
elles ➜ they

Use 'ils' (they) for all masculine nouns. Use 'elles' for all feminine nouns.

Describing people with the verb *être*

tu es – you are
il est elle est – s/he is
nous sommes – we are
je suis – I am
être
ils, elles sont – they are
vous êtes – you (pl) are

Describing more than one

Use plural forms of adjectives to describe more than one noun:

Il sont contents.
They (m, m/f) are pleased.

Elles sont contentes**.**
They (f) are pleased.

For feminine plural nouns, add-**s** to the feminine form.

More plural adjectives

Masculine adjectives ending in –**eux** stay the same in plural:

Ils sont heureux.
They (m, m/f) are happy.

Feminine adjective forms ending in –**euse** add –**s**:
Elles sont heureuses**.**
They (f) are happy.

Asking WH-questions

Add **quand** to ask when:
Ton anniversaire, c'est quand ?
When is your birthday?

Add **quel, quelle** to ask which:
Nous sommes quel jour ?
Which (what) day is it?

Nous sommes quelle date ?
Which (what) date is it?

Saying *my*

There are three words for my: **mon, ma, mes.**

They agree with the gender of the possession:

mon problème **my** problem
ma solution **my** solution

mes problèmes **my** problems
mes solutions **my** solutions

Use **mes** for m. and f. plural nouns

À l'école et chez nous (at home)

avoir – to have | having

nous avons – we have

vous avez – you (pl) have

ils ont – they (m, m/f) have

elles ont – they (f) have

le cours – lesson

l'espace (m) – space, room

l'exercice (m) – exercise

le problème – problem

la solution – solution

la tâche – task

le cheveu – (single) hair

les cheveux – hair(s)

le médecin – male doctor
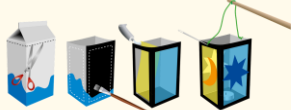
la médecin – female doctor

le visage – face

des – some

chez – at (the house of), with

culture In Haiti one tradition for celebrating festivals is to make 'une lanterne' in the shape of 'une maison'.
It is called 'un fanal' and is hung outside the house or paraded through the streets.

La description

blond – blond

court – short

crépu - frizzy

long, (long**ue**) – long

lourd – heavy

ovale – oval

rond - round

roux, (rousse) – ginger, red

simple – simple

special, spéciale – special

Adjectives that go before the noun

beau – beautiful (m)

belle – beautiful (f)

bon – good (m)

bonne – good (f)

mauvais, mauvaise – bad (m), (f)

nouveau – new (m)

nouvelle – new (f)

vieux – old (m)

vieille – old (f)

Balance Yaya is a Haitian Creole song that most Haitians know. Yaya is a girl's name and 'balance' means 'swing' or 'balance'.

Phonics

[SFe] **S**ilent **F**inal **e**	timid**e** shy	mond**e**	modern**e**	centr**e**	douz**e** 12
[au/eau/o]	g**au**che	f**au**x	**eau**	**au**ssi	ph**o**to
[ch]	**ch**er**ch**er	diman**ch**e Sun	**ch**at	mar**ch**é	bou**ch**e

Liaison is needed between pronoun and verb. ➔	nou**s** avons	vou**s** avez	il**s** ont	elle**s** ont

Saying what people have with the verb *avoir*

tu as – you have
il a, elle a – s/he has
j'ai – I have
nous avons – we have
ils, elles ont – they have
vous avez – you (pl) have
avoir
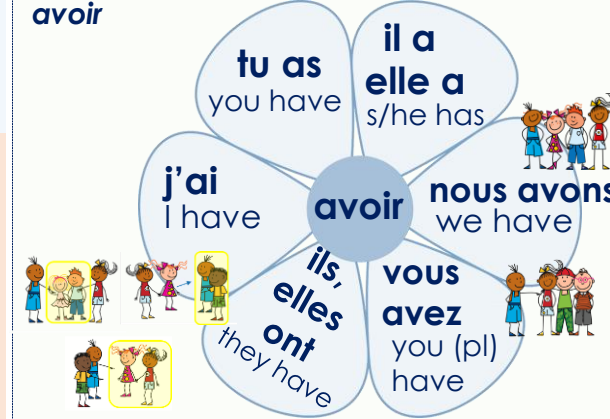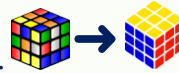
Plural indefinite article *des* (some)

Remember! To say 'a' with masculine nouns, use '**un**'. Use '**une**' with feminine nouns.

To say 'some' (plural) use '**des**'.

Il y a **des** livres.
There are **some** books.

Il y a **des** solutions.
There are (**some**) solutions.

⚠ English can leave out 'some' but in French we always need '**des**'.

Adjectives before the noun

Some adjectives go **before** the noun: These adjectives refer to **b**eauty, **a**ge, **g**ood/bad or **s**ize:

B un **beau** jardin   a **beautiful** garden
une **belle** chambre a **beautiful** bedroom

A un **vieux** professeur an **old** teacher
une **jeune** enfant   a **young** (f) child

G une **bonne** idée   a **good** idea
une **mauvaise** question a **bad** question

S un **grand** bureau a **big** desk
une **petite** maison a **small** house

Definite article with physical description

In French we can use the definite article '**the**' for physical description. In English, we leave the article out or use '**a**', e.g., *has **a** round face*.

Il a **le** visage **rond**.
He has a **round** face.

Il a **les** yeux **ronds**.
He has **round** eyes.