

En classe (In class)

écouter – to listen | listening

parler – to speak | speaking

lire – to read | reading

écrire – to write | writing

être – to be | being

je suis – I am

tu es – you are

il est – he is

elle est – she is

c'est – it is, it's

Monsieur – Mr, Sir (to a male teacher)

Madame – Mrs, Miss (to a female teacher)

présent, présente – present (m), present (f)

absent, absente – absent (m), absent (f)

ici – here

là – there

Bonjour ! – Hello!, Good morning!

Salut ! – Hi!

Au revoir ! – Goodbye!

Ça va ? – How's it going?

bien – well, good

mal – bad (ly)

oui – yes

non – non

La description

différent, différente – different (m), different (f)

important, importante – important (m), important (f)

indépendant, indépendante – independent (m), (f)

prudent, prudente – careful (m), careful (f)

joli, jolie – pretty (m), pretty (f)

seul, seule – alone (m), alone (f)

difficile – difficult (m, f)

drôle – funny (m, f)

jeune – young (m, f)

sérieux, sérieuse – serious (m), serious (f)

heureux, heureuse – happy (m), happy (f)

curieux, curieuse – curious (m), curious (f)

courageux, courageuse – brave (m), (f)

La semaine (week)

aujourd'hui – today

lundi – Monday

mardi – Tuesday

mercredi – Wednesday

jeudi – Thursday

vendredi – Friday

samedi – Saturday












dimanche – Sunday



Phonics

Jaune

Knowledge Organiser - Autumn Term A

[a]  banane	[e]  cheval	[i]  midi	[o]  moto	[u]  univers
[SFC] Silent Final Consonant	- t petit 	- s mais  [but]	- d grand 	- x deux 
[an/en]	enfant [child] 	grand 	maman [mum] 	
[eu]	deux 	un petit peu [a little bit] 	un jeu [a game] 	

Personal pronouns

je → I



tu → you



il → he



elle → she




Describing people with the verb être



Adjective agreement for gender

In French, adjectives often add **-e** to describe feminine nouns. People are nouns, too.

 **Il est prudent.**
He is careful.

 **Elle est prudente.**
She is careful. →

The sound of the word changes as well.

More adjective patterns

Adjectives already ending in **-e** stay the same:

Il est jeune.

Elle est jeune.

Adjectives ending in **-eux** change to **-euse**:

Il est curieux.

He is curious.

Elle est curieuse.

She is curious.

Asking yes/no questions

Change a statement into a question by raising your voice at the end.

Tu es drôle.

You are funny.

Tu es drôle ?

Are you funny? ←

In writing, add a **?** In French, leave a space before **?** and **!** and :

Saying it is, it's...

To say it is or it's, use **c'est**. Ce (this, that) → c' before a vowel.

 **C'est dimanche.**

It's Sunday.



En classe (in class)

avoir – to have | having

j'ai – I have

tu as – you have

il a – he has

elle a – she has

un, une – a/an (m), a/an (f)

question (f) – question

réponse (f) – response

idéal, idéale – ideal (m), ideal (f)

quoi – what

ou - or

chaque – each, every

pour – for

moi – me

toi – you

À la maison (at home)

bureau (m) – desk

chat (m) – cat

crayon (m) – pencil

dessin (m) – drawing

lit (m) - bed

message (m) – message

affiche (f) – poster

carte (f) – card

chaise (f) - chair

chambre (f) – bedroom

idée (f) - idea

dans – in

sous – under

sur - on

Joyeux Noël !
Happy Christmas!



Phonics

[un]

1 un

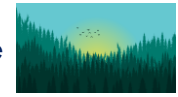
lundi



brun



jungle



commun

COMMON

Liaison

t-liaison with c'est before a vowel

C'est **un** livre.



C'est **une** peluche.



[ch]

chercher



dimanche



chat



marché



bouche



[on]

Non !



crayon



pont



monde



onze



[au/eau/o]

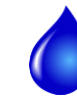
gauche



faux



eau



aussi



photo



[ou]

nous

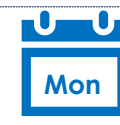


we

Bonjour !



jour



douze



jouer



[u]

tu



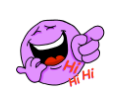
univers



Salut !



amusant



utiliser



Gender of nouns

In French, **things**, as well as people and animals, are either **masculine** or **feminine**. We say that they have **gender**.

This is **grammatical**, not biological gender!

A table (**une table**) is not female, it is a **feminine noun**.



Indefinite articles – 'a'

To say **a** (or **an**) in French use **un** before a masculine noun and **une** before a feminine noun.

un crayon →



une orange →



Saying what people have with the verb avoir



Asking yes/no questions

Change a statement into a question by raising your voice at the end.

Il a une photo.

He has a photo.



Il a une photo ?

Does he have a photo?

Cognates are words that have the same spelling in both languages. How many can you think of?

Questions with quoi

Put **quoi** at the end to make a *what* question:

C'est quoi ?

What is it?



Tu as quoi ?

What do you have?



In Haiti the first day of the week → **C'est dimanche.**

In France the first day of the week

→ **C'est lundi.**

