

## 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

petit, petite – short (m), short (f)

grand, grande – tall (m), tall (f)

anglais, anglais – English (m), English (f)

français, française – French (m), French (f)

content, contente – pleased (m), (f)

intelligent, intelligente – intelligent (m), (f)

amusant, amusante – funny (m), funny (f)

méchant, méchante – naughty (m), (f)

triste – sad (m, f)

calme – quiet, calm (m, f)

malade – sick, ill (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

[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 grand.**  
He is tall.

 **Elle est grande.**  
She is tall. ↗

The sound of the word changes as well.

## More adjective patterns

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

 **Il est calme.**

 **Elle est calme.**


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

 **Il est heureux.**  
He is happy.

 **Elle est heureuse.**  
She is happy.

## Asking yes/no questions

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

 **Tu es français.**  
You are French.  
**Tu es français ?** ↗  
Are you French?

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)

bouteille – bottle (f)

cahier – exercise book (m)

crayon – pencil (m)

gomme – rubber (f)

jeu – game (m)

livre – book (m)

orange – orange (f)

règle – ruler (f)

sac – bag (m)

stylo – pen (m)

## À la maison (at home)

animal – pet, animal (m)

ballon – ball (m)

cadeau – present (m)

chat – cat (m)

chien – dog (m)

jour – day (m)

peluche – cuddly toy (f)

photo – photo (f)

table – table (f)

parfait, parfaite – perfect (m), perfect (f)

quoi – what

ou - or

chaque – each, every

pour – for

moi – me

toi – you

## Phonics

## Rouge Knowledge Organiser - Autumn Term B

[un] <b>1</b> un	lundi 	brun 	jungle 	commun <b>COMMON</b>
Liaison	t-liaison with c'est before a vowel	C'est <b>un</b> livre. 	C'est <b>une</b> peluche. 	
[ch] chercher 	dimanche 	chat 	marché 	bouche 
[on] Non! 	crayon 	pont 	monde 	onze <b>11</b>
[au/eau/o] gauche 	faux 	eau 	aussi <b>also</b>	photo 
[ou] nous 	Bonjour! <b>Hello!</b>	jour 	douze <b>12</b>	jouer <i>to play</i>
[u] tu 	univers 	Salut! 	amusant 	utiliser <b>TO USE</b>

## 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.**

