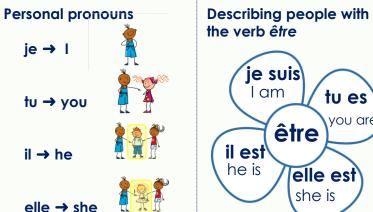
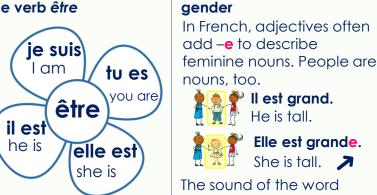
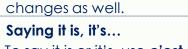
En classe (In class) La description écouter - to listen | listening petit, petite – short (m), short (f) parler - to speak | speaking grand, grande – tall (m), tall (f) lire - to read | reading anglais, anglaise – English (m), English (f) écrire – to write I writing français, française – French (m), French (f) être - to be I beina content, contente – pleased (m), (f) ie suis – I am intelligent, intelliente - intelligent (m), (f) tu es – you are amusant, amusante – funny (m), funny (f) il est – he is méchant, méchante - naughty (m), (f) elle est - she is triste – sad (m, f) c'est – it is, it's calme – quiet, calm (m, f) Monsieur – Mr, Sir(to a male teacher) malade – sick, ill (m,f) sérieux, sérieuse – serious (m), serious (f) Madame – Mrs, Miss(to a female teacher) présent, présente – present (m), present (f) heureux, heureuse – happy (m), happy (f) absent, absente – absent (m), absent (f) curieux, curieuse – curious (m), curious (f) ici – here courageux, courageuse - brave (m), (f) là – there La semaine (week) Bonjour! - Hello!, Good morning! aujourd'hui – today Salut! - Hi! lundi – Monday Au revoir! - Goodbye! mardi – Tuesday Ca va ? – How's it going? mercredi – Wednesday bien - well, good jeudi – Thursday mal - bad(ly)vendredi – Friday oui – yes samedi – Saturday non - non dimanche - Sunday



[a little bit]







Adjective agreement for

Asking yes/no questions Change a statement into To say it is or it's, use c'est. Ce (this, that) → c' before a question by raising your a vowel.



Sun It's Sunday.





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.

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

voice at the end.

Tu es français.

You are French.

Tu es français?

Are you French?

Rouge Knowledge Organiser - Autumn Term B **Phonics** En classe (in class) À la maison (at home) animal - pet, animal (m) avoir - to have I havina [un] lundi j**un**gle un i'ai - I have ballon - ball (m) tu as - you have cadeau - present (m) C'est une peluche. t-liaison with c'est before a vowel C'est un livre. Liaison il a – he has chat - cat (m) [ch] elle a – she has chien - dog (m) dimanche marché **ch**a† chercher un, une - a/an (m), a/an (f) jour - day (m) bouteille - bottle (f) peluche - cuddly toy (f) [on] pont cahier – exercise book (m) photo – photo (f) Non! crayon - pencil (m) table – table (f) [au/eau/o] gomme - rubber (f) parfait, parfaite - perfect (m), perfect (f) faux gauche eau jeu - game (m) auoi – what livre - book (m) ou - or [OU] Bonj**ou**r! douze chaque - each, every orange – orange (f) nous règle - ruler (f) pour - for [U] sac - bag (m) moi - me Salut! amusant tυ stylo - pen (m) toi – you **Gender of nouns** Indefinite articles – 'a' Questions with quoi Saving what people have Asking yes/no questions with the verb avoir Change a statement into Put quoi at the end to In French, things, as well To say a (or an) in a question by raising your make a what question: as people and animals, French use **un** before a i'ai voice at the end. are either **masculine** or masculine noun and Thave tu as Il a une photo. In Haiti the first day of the C'est quoi? feminine. We say that **une** before a feminine Ou have He has a photo. week -> C'est dimanche. they have **gender**. What is it? noun. (avoir) Il a une photo? This is **grammatical**, not In France the first il a Does he have a photo? biological gender! un crayon → Tu as quoi? day of the week he has elle a

she has

A table (une table) is not

une orange →

female, it is a **feminine**

noun.

Cognates are words that

have the same spelling in

can you think of?

both languages. How many

What do you have?

commun

bouche

onze

photo

→ C'est lundi.

utiliser † 👊

COMMON