

Rouge Unit 2 Knowledge Organiser

What do I already know?

- Basic greetings including hello, how are you? and goodbye.
- How to answer the register in French.
- How to describe people with the verb être.
- How to use different personal pronouns.
- Adjective agreement for gender.
- Asking yes or no questions.
- Saying it is, it's...
- How to use indefinite articles.
- Use quoi to make a 'what' question.
- Say what people have with the verb 'avoir'.
- Use vocabulary for the home, describing people and days of the week.
- The sound symbol correspondence for $[a] [e] [i] [\sigma] [u] SFC -t, -s, -d, -$ • x, [an/en], [eu]



Février dest pour skier Et aussi se déguiser

Culture Facts







Le Carnaval de

Menton est une fête des fruits.

Translating the French present tense into English English has two present tense forms but French has one:

TTT 1

Tu écoutes une chanson.

You listen to a sona.

Infinitive verbs

le prof. 🔿

teacher.

important. ->

important.

Use two meanings in English

for infinitive verbs in French:

C'est important d'écouter

It's important to listen to the

Listening to the teacher is

Écouter le prof. c'est

Possessive adjectives

noun they describe:

mon frère, ton chien

ma sœur, ta famille

The adjectives 'my' and

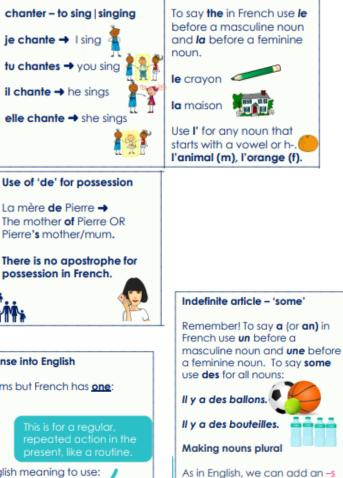
'vour' have different forms to match the gender of the

You are listening to a song.

Grammar knowledge that I will know by the end of this unit

Present tense –ER verbs

- Adverbs of time tell us which English meaning to use:
- Tu écoutes une chanson tous les jours
- You listen to a song every day.
 - Tu écoutes une chanson en ce moment.
- You are listening to a song <u>at the moment</u>.



Definite articles – 'the'

to the end of most French words to make them plural. However, the -s is silent in French! (SFC)

You cannot tell by listening to a French noun whether it is singular or plural so always check its determiner. Shhhhh







Rouge Unit 2 Knowledge Organiser

Vocabulary I will know by the end of this unit

| | | | 1 |
|-----|----|-------|----|
| Les | ac | rivii | es |

aider – to help | helping aimer – to like | liking chanter – to sing | singing donner – to give | giving habiter – to live | living manger – to eat | eating passer – to pass, spend | passing, spending porter – to wear, carry | wearing, carrying préférer – to prefer, preferring préparer – to prepare | preparing regarder – to look, watch | looking, watching répéter – to repeat | repeating trouver – to find | finding utiliser – to use | using La description

facile – easy grand, grande – tall, big important, importante – important normal, normale – normal petit, petite – short, small, little le, la – the (m), the (f) mon, ma – my (m), my (f) ton, ta – your (m), your (f) avec – with

Les choses chanson (f) - song chapeau (m) - hat chose (f) - thing déjeuner (m) - lunch école (f) - school fête (f) - party, celebration, festiv fruit (m) - (piece of) fruit film (m) – film maison (f) - house phrase (f) - phrase, sentence uniforme (m) - uniform village (m) - village ville (f) - town weekend (m) - weekend Les personnes ami (m) - (male) friend amie (f) - (female) friend famille (f) - family fille (f) - girl

frère (m) - brother

garçon (m) – boy mère (f) – mother, mum

sœur (f) - sister

père (m) - father, dad

| | Les nombres de 1 à 12 |
|-----|------------------------------|
| | un – a/an (m), one (m) |
| | une – a/an (f), one (f) |
| | deux – two |
| | trois – three |
| | quatre – four |
| val | cinq – five |
| | six – six |
| | sept – seven |
| | huit – eight |
| | neuf – nine |
| | dix – ten |
| | onze – eleven |
| | douze – twelve |
| | combien - how many |
| | des – some |
| | il y a – there is, there are |
| | tous les jours – every day |
| | en ce moment – at the mo |
| | |

Sound-symbol correspondences I will know by the end of this unit

