

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] [ɔ] [u] SFC -t, -s, -d, -x, [an/en], [eu]

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

<p>Infinitive verbs</p> <p>Use two meanings in English for infinitive verbs in French:</p> <p>C'est important d'écouter le prof. → It's important to listen to the teacher.</p> <p>Écouter le prof, c'est important. → Listening to the teacher is important.</p>	<p>Present tense -ER verbs</p> <p>chanter – to sing singing</p> <p>je chante → I sing </p> <p>tu chantes → you sing </p> <p>il chante → he sings </p> <p>elle chante → she sings </p>	<p>Definite articles – 'the'</p> <p>To say the in French use le before a masculine noun and la before a feminine noun.</p> <p>le crayon </p> <p>la maison </p> <p>Use l' for any noun that starts with a vowel or h-.</p> <p>l'animal (m), l'orange (f). </p>
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<p>Possessive adjectives</p> <p>The adjectives 'my' and 'your' have different forms to match the gender of the noun they describe:</p> <p>mon frère, ton chien </p> <p>ma sœur, ta famille </p>	<p>Use of 'de' for possession</p> <p>La mère de Pierre → The mother of Pierre OR Pierre's mother/mum.</p> <p>There is no apostrophe for possession in French. </p>
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Culture Facts

Bonne année et bonne santé

Janvier c'est pour souhaiter
Bonne année et bonne santé
Et c'est pour se régaler
Février c'est pour skier
Pour s'aimer pour s'amuser
Et aussi se déguiser

Marie-Odile Guillo

La Chandeleur
Le deux février en France, c'est la Chandeleur. C'est une fête délicieuse. On mange des crêpes!

Le Carnaval de Menton est une fête des fruits.



Bonne Année! Literally 'Good year!' it means 'Happy New Year!'. It is the first thing you say to everyone you talk to for the first time in January. In France, you have the whole month of January to **souhaiter la bonne année**. You can say **Bonne année!** or **Bonne année et bonne santé!** (Happy New Year and good!

Translating the French present tense into English

English has **two** present tense forms but French has **one**:

Tu écoutes une chanson.

? **You listen** to a song. This is for a regular, repeated action in the present, like a routine.

? **You are listening** to a song.

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 **at the moment.** This is for an ongoing action, now.

Indefinite article – 'some'

Remember! To say **a (or an)** in French use **un** before a masculine noun and **une** before a feminine noun. To say **some** use **des** for all nouns:

Il y a des ballons.

Il y a des bouteilles.

Making nouns plural

As in English, we can add an **-s** 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.



Rouge Unit 2 Knowledge Organiser

Vocabulary I will know by the end of this unit

Les activités

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

et – and
 mais – but
 aussi – also, too

Les choses

chanson (f) – song
 chapeau (m) – hat
 chose (f) – thing
 déjeuner (m) – lunch
 école (f) – school
 fête (f) – party, celebration, festival
 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
 père (m) – father, dad
 sœur (f) – sister

Les nombres de 1 à 12

un – a/an (m), one (m)
 une – a/an (f), one (f)
 deux – two
 trois – three
 quatre – four
 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 moment

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

[é] [er]	répéter	écrire	bébé
[et] [ez]	parler	donner	et nez [nose]
open [eu]	peur [fear]	jeune [young]	neuf 9 acteur seul [alone]
[è] [ê]	fête	tête [head]	frère être [to be, being] problème
[ai] vrai	maison	aider to help, helping	aimer to like, liking semaine week
[oi] voir to see, seeing	avoir to have, having	Au revoir!	pourquoi? why? trois 3
Liaison	s- and x-liaison before a noun starting with a vowel or h-.	deux enfants	trois oranges
[(a)in] train	vingt 20	main	fin end lapin

