

Year 5 French - Autumn Term 1 - Knowledge Organiser - Where I Live

Greetings, where I live and compass points

<u>Vocabulary</u>		<u>Aims</u>	
Bonjour	Hello	This half term students will revise the vocabulary required to introduce themselves and greet other people. This will become the starting routine for all lessons. Students will also learn the words for different countries and how to describe where they live. Using the verb “to live”, students will be taught the compass points to describe a location more precisely.	
Salut	Hi		
Je m'appelle	My name is	<u>Grammar</u>	<u>Phonics</u>
Comment t'appelles-tu ?	What's your name?		
Comment ça va ?	How are you?	Key Verb: <u>Habiter - to live</u> J'habite- I live Tu habites - you live Il/ elle habite - he/ she lives Nous habitons - we live Vous habitez - you (pl) live Ils/ elles habitent - they live <u>Proper Nouns: Countries</u> In French, when saying which country you live in or are visiting, you don't need to use the article le/la/les, but instead 'en', 'au' or 'aux': La France - j'habite en France les Pays-Bas - j'habite aux Pays-Bas	This half term, students cover the phonics pair GN & N GN - GN sounds (/ ʒ /, like 'nyuh' in English) are usually followed by an 'e' - 'montagne' / 'gagner' - You could describe the sound as the sound of a racing car going past! N - N sounds (/n /) are pretty much the same as the English 'n'. - Note that the French 'n' is not pronounced when it is the last letter of
Ça va bien	I am well		
Ça va	I am okay		
Ça va mal	I am not well		
Au revoir	Goodbye		
À bientôt	See you soon		
J'habite	I live		
en Angleterre	in England		
en Écosse	in Scotland		
au pays de Galles	in Wales		
en France	in France		
dans une ville	in a town		
dans une grande ville	in a city		
dans un village	in a village		
à la campagne	in the countryside		
au bord de la mer	on the seaside		
j'habite	I live		
dans le nord	in the north		
dans le sud	in the south		
dans l'est	in the east		
dans l'ouest	in the west		

dans le nord de l'Écosse dans le sud de l'Angleterre dans l'est de la France	in the north of Scotland in the south of England in the east of France	Countries are capitalised in French, but nationalities and languages are not.	the word (see 'un' / 'on' phonics for reference)
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Year 5 French - Autumn Term 2 - Knowledge Organiser - Where I Live

My home, in the living room and in the kitchen

<u>Vocabulary</u>		<u>Aims</u>	
Dans ma maison Dans mon appartement Il y a une chambre une salle de bain une cuisine un salon un jardin	In my house In my apartment There is a bedroom a bathroom a kitchen a living room a garden	This half term students will revise basic opinion vocabulary that was introduced in Year 3. Students will learn new vocabulary to talk about hobbies, and combine these with the opinion vocabulary and time phrases to understand and form longer phrases. At the end of term, students will learn about how the holiday season (Christmas and New Year) is celebrated in another French-speaking country - Canada!	
Dans le salon	In the living room	<u>Grammar</u>	<u>Phonics</u>

il y a une télévision un fauteuil un canapé une lampe j'aime regarder la télévision j'aime écouter de la musique sous sur dans devant derrière la balle est sur la table sous la table devant la télévision derrière la télévision Dans la cuisine je mange je bois il y a une table une chaise un frigo un four	there is a television an armchair a sofa a lamp I like to watch television I like to listen to music under on in in front of behind the ball is on the table under the table in front of the television behind the television In the kitchen I eat I drink there is a table a chair a fridge an oven	Key Verb: Il y a - There is / there are In French, 'Il y a' means both 'there is' and 'there are'. It literally means 'he there has'. Gender All nouns in French have a gender, even if they are inanimate objects or concepts. This needs to be learned separately and students should try to learn the gender of every new noun. Indefinite articles in French depend on the gender of the noun - 'un' for masculine, 'une' for feminine (and 'des' for plural, whether masculine or feminine). Prepositions Prepositions describe where something is situated, in relation to something else. The preposition comes directly in front of the place e.g. devant la table	Due to the higher level of content and grammar in this half term, there isn't a specific phonics lesson. This said, teachers should be encouraged to make use of the phonics lists in each lesson plan and link new words to familiar sounds where possible. Students should so far have covered the following phonics pairs: É È OU U AN IN UN ON EU AU GN N
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Sentence Building J'habite dans une grande ville. J'habite à la campagne. J'habite au bord de la mer. J'habite dans le nord de l'Angleterre. J'habite dans le sud de la France. Dans ma maison il y a une cuisine. Dans mon appartement il y a deux chambres. Dans le salon j'aime regarder la télévision. Dans la cuisine je mange. La télévision est devant le canapé.	Sentence Building I live in a city. I live in the countryside. I live on the seaside. I live in the north of England. I live in the south of France. In my house there is a kitchen. In my apartment there are two bedrooms. In the living room I like to watch television. In the kitchen I eat. The television is in front of the sofa.	For those who want to use more complex prepositions like 'en face de' and 'à côté de' then you must be aware of the following. If the nouns following one of these prepositions is masculine e.g. 'le canapé' then you cannot have 'de + le' as this changes to 'du'. This would then become 'en face du canapé'.	
<u>Year 5 French - Spring Term 1 - Knowledge Organiser - The Weather</u>			
<u>Weather and seasons</u>			
<u>Vocabulary</u>	<u>Aims</u>		

Quel temps fait-il ? Il fait froid Il fait chaud Il fait beau Il y a du soleil Il y a du vent Il y a du brouillard Il pleut Il neige Il gèle	What is the weather like? It is cold It is hot The weather is nice It is sunny It is windy It is foggy It is rainy It is snowy It is freezing	This half term students will learn how to describe the weather in French. Students will also revise the months of the year, which they will have seen in Year 3, so that they can describe the weather at different times of the year and understand longer sentences about this. The weather and month vocabulary is brought together in Week 5, where students learn the French words for the different seasons.	
		<u>Grammar</u>	<u>Phonics</u>
janvier février mars avril mai juin juillet août septembre octobre novembre décembre	January February March April May June July August September October November December	Key Verb: Faire - to do/ make Je fais - I do Tu fais - you do Il/ elle fait - he/she does Nous faisons - we do Vous faites - you (pl) do Ils/ elles font - They do Weather In French, we express weather using impersonal expressions with 'il fait' or 'il y a' (literally 'he does' or 'he there has' but used to mean 'it is' or 'there is'). Unlike English, we don't use the verb 'to be' with weather.	This half term, students will learn the phonics pair QU & Ç QU - QU sounds (/k/) are usually spelled 'c' (in front of a hard vowel or consonant) or 'qu'. Ç - Ç sounds (/s/) are usually spelled c (in front of a soft vowel), ç, s or ss.
Au printemps En été En automne En hiver En avril En septembre Il fait froid Il fait chaud	In spring In summer In autumn winter In April In September It is cold It is hot		

Il y a du soleil
Il pleut

It is sunny
It is rainy

Year 5 French - Spring Term 2 - Knowledge Organiser - The Weather

Temperature and weather forecasts

<u>Vocabulary</u>		<u>Aims</u>	
Quelle est la température ? Il fait dix degrés Il fait quinze degrés Il fait vingt-cinq degrés Il fait trente degrés Il fait moins cinq degrés Il fait moins dix degrés Il fait moins quinze degrés	What is the temperature? It is 10 degrees It is 15 degrees It is 25 degrees It is 30 degrees It is minus 5 degrees It is minus 10 degrees It is minus 15 degrees	This half term starts with a full revision lesson on the numbers 1 - 30, which students will have covered in Year 3. This will then be reinforced in Week 2, where students will learn how to give the temperature in French. Towards the end of the half term, students will bring together the vocabulary they have learnt on the topic of weather to produce their own forecast for France. In the last lesson of term, students will learn about a famous yearly kite festival in Berck Sur Mer - Cerfs Volants.	
voici la météo	here is the weather forecast	<u>Grammar</u>	<u>Phonics</u>

aujourd'hui dans le nord dans le sud dans l'ouest dans l'est il pleut il y a du soleil il fait douze degrés il fait vingt-deux degrés Sentence Building Quel temps fait-il ? En avril il pleut. En septembre il y a du vent. En été il y a du soleil. En hiver il neige. Aujourd'hui il fait chaud. Il fait trente degrés. Il fait moins cinq degrés. Dans le nord il fait beau. Dans le sud il fait froid.	today in the north in the south in the west in the east it is rainy it is sunny it is 12 degrees it is 22 degrees Sentence Building What is the weather like? In April it is rainy. In September it is windy. In summer it is sunny. In winter it is snowy. Today it is hot. It is 30 degrees. It is minus 5 degrees. In the north the weather is nice. In the south it is cold.	Key Verb: Faire - to do/ make Je fais - I do Tu fais - you do Il/ elle fait - he/she does Nous faisons - we do Vous faites - you (pl) do Ils/ elles font - They do Weather In French, we express weather using impersonal expressions with 'il fait' or 'il y a' (literally 'he does' or 'he there has' but used to mean 'it is' or 'there is'). Unlike English, we don't use the verb 'to be' with weather.	There isn't a specific phonics lesson this half term. Teachers should be encouraged to make use of the phonics lists in each lesson plan and link new words to familiar sounds where possible. Students should so far have covered the following phonics pairs: É / È OU / U AN / IN UN / ON EU / AU GN / N QU / Ç
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Year 5 French - Summer Term 1 - Knowledge Organiser - The French-speaking World

Francophone countries, continents and landscape

<u>Vocabulary</u>		<u>Aims</u>	
On parle français en France en Belgique au Canada au Maroc au Cameroun au Sénégal en Guadeloupe	We speak French in France in Belgium in Canada in Morocco in Cameroon in Senegal in Guadeloupe	This whole term combines vocabulary and structures with a cultural module about the French-speaking world. The module would be a good accompaniment to history/ geography modules. This half term, students are introduced to different French-speaking countries/ places (either with French as an official language, or countries that have large, French-speaking populations). Students will also learn the vocabulary for the different continents, as well as how to describe their landscape features with “il y a”.	
Où se situe...?	Where is...?	<u>Grammar</u>	<u>Phonics</u>

la France se situe le Sénégal se situe La Guadeloupe se situe en Europe en Afrique en Asie en Océanie en Amérique du Sud en Amérique du Nord En France Au Canada En Europe En Afrique il y a des montagnes il y a des lacs il y a des plages il y a des forêts il y a des vallées il y a des champs	France is located Senegal is located Guadeloupe is located in Europe in Africa in Asia in Oceania in South America in North America In France In Canada In Europe In Africa there are mountains there are lakes there are beaches there are forests there are valleys there are fields	Key Verbs: <u>Reflexive Verbs</u> This lesson uses the verb “se situer” (to be located). Se situer is a reflexive verb. Therefore, it is always conjugated with a reflexive pronoun. Eg. La France se situe ... France is located ... <u>Parler - To speak</u> Je parle - I speak Tu parles - You (s) speak Il/ elle parle - He/ she speak Nous parlons - We speak Vous parlez - You (pl) speak Ils/ elles parlent - They speak	This half term, students will revise the phonics pair É & È É - É sounds (/e/, like 'may' in English) are usually spelled <i>é, er, ed, ais, ait</i> or <i>ez</i>. - É pronunciation tip: say ‘may’ but without smiling at the end (so less of an ‘ee’ sound at the end of the diphthong). È EH sounds (/ɛ/, like 'bed' in English) are usually spelled <i>è, ê, ei</i> or <i>ai</i>.
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Year 5 French - Summer Term 2 - Knowledge Organiser - The French-speaking World

Flags and French speaking countries

<u>Vocabulary</u>		<u>Aims</u>	
Le drapeau est rouge et vert bleu jaune orange blanc noir rose	The flag is red and green blue yellow orange white black pink	This half term, students build on the vocabulary that they were introduced to last half term and use it to understand short stories about two countries where French is either an official language or widely spoken. The sentence building week in Week 4 will enable students to embed the vocabulary, before they pick their own French-speaking country to create a presentation about in Weeks 5 and 6.	
		<u>Grammar</u>	<u>Phonics</u>
la capitale est Ottawa on parle français on parle anglais le drapeau est rouge et blanc dans le nord il y a des montagnes dans le sud il y a des lacs en hiver il fait froid il neige la capitale est Rabat on parle arabe on parle français		Key Verb: <u>Être - to be</u> Je suis - I am Tu es - you are Il/ elle est - he/ she is Nous sommes - we are Vous êtes - you (pl) are Ils/ elles sont - they are <u>Adjectives</u> Most adjectives in French come after the noun, e.g. un drapeau rouge Adjectives in French need to agree with the gender of the person/thing they describe.	There isn't a specific phonics lesson this half term as there is quite a lot of content to get through. This said, teachers should be encouraged to make use of the phonics lists in each lesson plan and link new words to familiar sounds where possible. Students should so far have covered the following phonics pairs: É È OU U AN

le drapeau est rouge et vert dans le nord il y a des plages dans le sud il y a des montagnes il y a un désert en été il fait chaud Sentence Building On parle français en Belgique. On parle français au Canada. La France se situe en Europe. Le Sénégal se situe en Afrique. Il y a des forêts. Il y a des plages. En Amérique du Nord il y a des lacs. En Amérique du Sud il y a des montagnes. Le drapeau est rouge, bleu et blanc. Le drapeau est rouge et vert. la capitale est on parle et le drapeau est dans le nord	the flag is red and green in the north there are beaches in the south there are mountains there is a desert in summer it is hot Sentence Building We speak French in Belgium. We speak French in Canada. France is located in Europe. Senegal is located in Africa. There are forests. There are beaches. In North America there are lakes. In South America there are mountains. The flag is red, blue and white. The flag is red and green. the capital city is we speak and the flag is	. Regular adjectives add -e for feminine, -s for plural and both for feminine plural.	IN UN ON EU AU
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dans l'est
dans le sud
dans l'ouest
au printemps
en été
en automne
en hiver

in the north
in the east
in the south
in the west
in spring
in summer
in autumn
in winter

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