

Year 6 French - Autumn Term 1 - Knowledge Organiser - À Paris

Greetings (revision), alphabet, cities and around town (Paris)

<u>Vocabulary</u>		<u>Aims</u>	
Bonjour	Hello	This term students will learn key vocabulary for getting around town, while also exploring the city of Paris. In Week 2, students will also learn how to spell out words using the alphabet in French, looking at some other major French cities as part of this lesson. Students will also expand on the prepositions that were first introduced in Year 5, so that they are able to describe where a particular place is in town.	
Salut	Hi		
Je m'appelle	My name is		
Comment t'appelles-tu ?	What's your name?	<u>Grammar</u> <u>Phonics</u>	
Comment ça va ?	How are you?		
Ça va bien	I am well	Key Verb: <u>Il y a - There is / there are</u> In French, 'Il y a' means both 'there is' and 'there are'. It literally means 'he there has'. <u>Prepositions</u> Prepositions describe where somethings is situated, in relation to something else. The preposition comes directly in front of the place e.g. devant la mairie. If the noun following the prepositions 'en face de' and 'à côté de' is masculine e.g. 'le musée' then you cannot have 'de+le' as this changes to 'du'. This would then become 'en face du musée'.	This half term, students revise the phonics pair AN & IN AN - AN sounds (/ɑ̃/, like 'on' in English but nasal) are usually spelled 'en', 'em', 'an', or 'am'. - AN pronunciation tip: say 'on' and hold your nose. IN - IN sounds (/ɛ̃/, like 'an' in English but nasal) are usually spelled 'in', 'ien' or 'ain'. IN pronunciation tip: say 'an' and hold your nose.
Ça va	I am okay		
Ça va mal	I am not well		
Au revoir	Goodbye		
À bientôt	See you soon		
À Paris il y a	In Paris there is/ are		
une mairie	a town hall		
une bibliothèque	a library		
un centre commercial	a shopping centre		
un cinéma	a cinema		
une cathédrale	a cathedral		
des musées	some museums		
des monuments	some monuments		
des jardins	some gardens		
des théâtres	some theatres		
derrière	behind		
devant	in front of		
en face de	opposite / facing		
à côté de	next to		
près de	near to		
entre	between		
dans			

dans un centre
commercial
près d'une bibliothèque
à côté d'un cinéma

in
in a shopping centre
near to a library
next to a cinema

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Year 6 French - Autumn Term 2 - Knowledge Organiser - À Paris

Culture, Paris and directions

Vocabulary		Aims			
La Tour Eiffel	The Eiffel Tower	This half term students will continue to learn key vocabulary for getting around town, while also exploring the city of Paris. The half term starts with a cultural lesson about Paris where students will have a chance to explore some of the city’s most famous attractions. Students will also re-visit the imperative form of the verb, learning how to give simple directions to find their way around town. At the end of term, there is also a cultural lesson where students will learn about Christmas markets in France.			
La cathédrale Notre Dame	The Notre Dame cathedral				
La Basilique du Sacré-Cœur	The Basilica of Sacré Coeur				
La Bastille	The Bastille				
La Seine	The river Seine				
Le musée du Louvre	The Louvre museum				
Le Centre Pompidou	The Pompidou Centre				
Le Moulin Rouge	The Moulin Rouge				
L'Arc de Triomphe	The Arc de Triomphe				
Les Champs-Élysées	The Champs-Élysées				
Excusez-moi	Excuse me	Grammar Gender of Nouns All nouns in French have a gender, even if they are inanimate objects or concepts. Definite articles in French depend on the gender - ‘le’ for masculine, ‘la’ for feminine (and ‘les’ for plural, whether masculine or feminine). Imperative The imperative is used to give instructions. As French has both a formal and informal ‘you’, there are different forms for these depending on whether you are addressing an adult stranger, a friend or a child. Formal/Plural: Use the ‘vous’ form of the verb but without a pronoun:			
Où est... ?	Where is...?				
Où est la cathédrale ?	Where is the cathedral?	Phonics This term, students cover the French alphabet and how to use it to spell out words: <table><tr><td> - A - ah - B - beh - C - seh - D - deh - E - uh - F - eff - G - zheh - H - ahsh - I - ee - J - zhee - K - kah </td><td> - O - oh - P - peh - Q - koo - R - air - S - ess - T - the - U - ooh - V - veh - W - doo-blah-veh - X - eeks </td></tr></table>		- A - ah - B - beh - C - seh - D - deh - E - uh - F - eff - G - zheh - H - ahsh - I - ee - J - zhee - K - kah	- O - oh - P - peh - Q - koo - R - air - S - ess - T - the - U - ooh - V - veh - W - doo-blah-veh - X - eeks
- A - ah - B - beh - C - seh - D - deh - E - uh - F - eff - G - zheh - H - ahsh - I - ee - J - zhee - K - kah	- O - oh - P - peh - Q - koo - R - air - S - ess - T - the - U - ooh - V - veh - W - doo-blah-veh - X - eeks				
Où est le musée du Louvre ?	Where is the Louvre museum?				
Où est L'Arc de Triomphe ?	Where is the Arc de Triomphe?				
Tournez à gauche	Turn left				
Tournez à droite	Turn right				
Allez tout droit	Go straight on				
puis	then				
merci	thank you				
Sentence Building	Sentence Building				
À Paris il y a des monuments.	In Paris there are monuments.				
À Lyon il y a une cathédrale.	In Lyon there is a cathedral.				
À Bordeaux il y a un théâtre.	In Bordeaux there is a theatre.				
Il y a un cinéma près d'une bibliothèque.	There is a cinema near to a library.				
Il y a un centre commercial à côté d'un jardin.	There is a shopping centre next to a garden.				

Où est le musée du Louvre ? Où est la cathédrale ? Tournez à gauche. Allez tout droit. Tournez à droite puis allez tout droit.	Where is the Louvre museum? Where is the cathedral? Turn left. Go straight on. Turn right then go straight on.	tourner → vous tournez à gauche → Tournez à gauche	• L - ell • M - em • N - en	• Y -ee-grek • Z - zed
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Year 6 French - Spring Term 1 - Knowledge Organiser - Music and Television

Instruments, musical genres and opinions

<u>Vocabulary</u>		<u>Aims</u>	
le piano la guitare la batterie la flûte la flûte à bec le violon la clarinette la trompette je joue du piano je joue de la trompette il joue de la guitare	piano guitar drums flute recorder violin clarinet trumpet I play the piano I play the trumpet he plays the guitar	This half term we introduce the verb “to play” in the 1st and 3rd person to build students’ awareness of French verb conjugation. Students will also learn the vocabulary for different musical instruments so that they can practise the verb. Students will also be re-introduced to the opinion vocabulary that will have seen in Years 3, 4, and 5. Students will practise the opinion vocabulary and learn how to express their opinions about different genres of music.	
		<u>Grammar</u>	<u>Phonics</u>

elle joue du violon nous jouons de la flûte à bec nous jouons de la batterie ils jouent de la clarinette elles jouent de la flûte le rock le rap le R'n'B le jazz l'électro la techno la pop la musique classique j'aime je n'aime pas j'adore je déteste je préfère j'aime le R'n'B je n'aime pas la techno j'adore le rap je déteste la pop je préfère le rock	she plays the violin we play the recorder we play the drums they play the clarinet they play the flute (girls) rock rap RnB jazz electro techno pop classical music I like I don't like I love I hate I prefer I like RnB I don't like techno I love rap I hate pop I prefer rock	Key Verb Jouer - to play Je joue - I play Tu joues - you play Il/ elle joue - he/she plays Nous jouons - we play Vous jouez - you (pl) play Ils/ elles jouent - They play Gender of Nouns All nouns in French have a gender, even if they are inanimate objects or concepts. Definite articles in French depend on the gender - 'le' for masculine, 'la' for feminine (and 'les' for plural, whether masculine or feminine).	This half term, students revise the phonics pair CH & J CH - CH sounds (/ʃ/), like 'shop' in English) are usually spelled ch. J - The letter 'J' usually represents the sound /ʒ/ in French. It is usually spelled j, ge, gi, or gy. - J pronunciation tip: whisper 'shhh', then sing a low note at the same time.
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Year 6 French - Spring Term 2 - Knowledge Organiser - Music and Television

Television, opinions and time phrases

<u>Vocabulary</u>		<u>Aims</u>	
je regarde les séries en ligne la télévision les jeux télévisés les émissions de sport la télé réalité les actualités les films les comédies les documentaires	I watch online series television game shows sport shows reality TV news films comedies documentaries	This half term, students will continue to practise the opinion vocabulary that we saw last half term, using it to express their opinion of different types of television programme and films. Students will also learn how to use the verb “to watch” when talking about television. Finally, students will combine their knowledge of music and television, as well as some activity phrases that they will have seen in Year 4, to learn to talk about when they do certain activities. In the cultural lesson in Week 6, students will learn about a famous French music festival.	
j'aime regarder	I like to watch	<u>Grammar</u>	<u>Phonics</u>

je préfère je n'aime pas je déteste j'adore j'aime regarder les émissions de sport je préfère les séries en ligne je n'aime pas la télé réalité je déteste les jeux télévisés j'adore les films le weekend normalement pendant la semaine lundi soir samedi matin je regarde la télévision je joue au foot nous jouons de la batterie j'écoute le rap nous écoutons la pop Sentence Building Je joue de la trompette. Je joue du piano et du violon. Nous jouons de la batterie. J'aime le rap. Je déteste la techno. J'adore les séries en ligne. Je préfère la télé réalité.	I prefer I don't like I hate I love I like to watch sport shows I prefer online series I don't like reality TV I hate game shows I love films at the weekend normally during the week Monday evening Saturday morning I watch television I play football we play the drums I listen to rap we listen to pop. Sentence Building I play the trumpet. I play the piano and the violin. We play the drums. I like rap. I hate techno. I love online series. I prefer reality TV.	Key Verb Regarder - to watch Je regarde - I play Tu regardes - you play Il/ elle regarde - he/she plays Nous regardons - we play Vous regardez - you (pl) play Ils/ elles regardent - They play Key Verb Aimer - to like J'aime- I like Tu aimes - you like Il/ elle aime - he/she likes Nous aimons - we like Vous aimez - you (pl) like Ils/ elles aiment - They like Negatives Negatives in French are built like a sandwich or burger, with 'ne' and 'pas' as the bread either side of the verb (the filling). If the verb begins with a vowel or silent 'h', the "ne" becomes "n" je ne comprends pas = I don't understand	This half term, students will revise all of the phonics that they have covered at primary school, these include: É & È OU & U AN & IN I & OI CH & J EU & AU UN & ON GN & N QU & Ç
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J'aime regarder les émissions de sport. Le weekend je joue au foot. Pendant la semaine j'écoute la pop.	I like to watch sport shows. At the weekend I play football. During the week I listen to pop.	je n'aime pas = I don't like	
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Year 6 French - Summer Term 1 - Knowledge Organiser - School

School subjects and opinions

<u>Vocabulary</u>		<u>Aims</u>	
j'étudie les maths l'anglais les sciences l'histoire la géographie le français le dessin l'EPS	I study maths English science history geography French art PE	This half term, students will learn the words for different school subjects in French. The school subjects are combined with opinion vocabulary that should by now be quite familiar, so students will be able to give their opinions about the subjects they study. This half term takes expressing opinions one step further with the introduction of “parce que” (because) and some simple adjectives. This will enable students to understand and produce longer sentences in which they justify their opinions.	
		<u>Grammar</u>	<u>Phonics</u>

la musique	music	Key Verb Étudier - to study J'étudie - I study Tu étudies - you study Il/ elle étudie - he/she studies Nous étudions - we study Vous étudiez - you (pl) study Ils/ elles étudient - They study Gender of Nouns and Opinions All nouns in French have a gender, even if they are inanimate objects or concepts. When giving an opinion about a thing (noun) in French, you have to include the definite article . Eg. J'aime les sciences. In French, the definite article depends on the gender of the noun - 'le' for masculine, 'la' for feminine (and 'les' for plural, whether masculine or feminine).	This half term, students will revise all of the phonics that they have covered at primary school, these include: É & È OU & U AN & IN I & OI CH & J EU & AU UN & ON GN & N QU & Ç
j'aime je n'aime pas j'adore je déteste je préfère les maths l'anglais le français le dessin l'EPS j'aime je n'aime pas le français le dessin parce que c'est intéressant facile utile ennuyeux difficile	I like I don't like I love I hate I prefer maths English French art PE I like I don't like French art because it is interesting easy useful boring difficult		

Year 6 French - Summer Term 2 - Knowledge Organiser - School

My timetable and after school

<u>Vocabulary</u>		<u>Aims</u>	
parce que car et aussi mais cependant	because because and also but however	This half term students will build on the connective vocabulary that they were introduced to last half term, and will learn how to extract information from a longer reading text. Students will also be introduced to two key irregular verbs that will be introduced early at KS4, “to go” and “to make”. They will learn some simple phrases with these verbs to talk about what they do after school. The year will finish with a cultural lesson where students will learn about France’s national holiday, Bastille Day.	
		<u>Grammar</u>	<u>Phonics</u>
À neuf heures À dix heures et demie À midi À deux heures À trois heures et demie J'étudie les maths J'étudie les sciences J'étudie l'anglais J'étudie le français J'étudie l'EPS	At 9 o'clock At half past 10 At midday At 2 o'clock At half past 3 I study maths I study science I study English I study French I study PE	Key Verbs: Faire - To do / make Je fais - I do Tu fais - You do Il/ elle fait - He/ does Nous faisons - We do Vous faites - You (pl) do Ils/ elles font - They do	This half term, students will revise all of the phonics that they have covered at primary school, these include: É & È OU & U AN & IN I & OI

après l'école je fais je vais je fais mes devoirs je fais du sport je fais de la musique je vais à la maison je vais au parc je vais à la piscine je vais au centre commercial Sentence Building J'étudie les maths. J'étudie le français. À neuf heures j'étudie les sciences. À trois heures j'étudie l'anglais. J'aime la musique. Je déteste le dessin. J'aime le français parce que c'est intéressant. J'adore l'histoire parce que c'est facile. Après l'école je fais mes devoirs. Après l'école je vais au parc.	after school I do I go I do my homework I do sport I do music I go home I go to the park I go to the swimming pool I go to the shopping centre Sentence Building I study maths. I study French. At 9 o'clock I study science. At 3 o'clock I study English. I like music. I hate art. I like French because it is interesting. I love history because it is easy. After school I do my homework. After school I go to the park.	Aller - To go Je vais - I go Tu vas - You go Il / elle va - He/ she goes Nous allons - We go Vous allez - You (pl) go Ils/ elles vont - They go	CH & J EU & AU UN & ON GN & N QU & Ç
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Culture - Bastille Day On célèbre Il y a Le quatorze juillet La Fête Nationale Vive la France ! un défilé militaire un jour férié un feu d'artifice le drapeau tricolore La Marseillaise	Culture - Bastille Day We celebrate There is The 14th July The National Day Hurray for France! A military parade A public holiday Fireworks Three-coloured/ French flag French national anthem		
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