

### Greetings Bank

Bonjour – good day  
Salut - hello  
À bientôt – see you soon  
Au revoir- goodbye



### Sound spelling

“ou”  
“ut”  
“oi”  
“ça”



### Question and Answer Bank

Ça va?- how are you?  
Ça va bien – I am feeling good  
Ça va- I am feeling okay  
Comme ci comme ça- okay  
Ça va mal- I am not feeling good



### Question and Answer Bank

Comment t'appelles –tu?- What are you called?  
Je m'appelle.... I am called.....



### Numbers Bank

zéro - 0  
un - 1  
deux- 2  
trois - 3  
quatre- 4  
cinq - 5  
six - 6  
sept - 7  
huit- 8  
neuf - 9  
dix- 10



### Sound spelling

“é”  
“eu”  
“in”  
“hui”



### Noun Bank

lundi - Monday  
mardi- Tuesday  
mercredi - Wednesday  
jeudi- Thursday  
vendredi- Friday  
samedi - Saturday  
dimanche- Sunday



### Sound spelling

Sound spelling

“en”

“un”

“anche”

“di”



### Noun Bank

janvier- January  
février- February  
mars- March  
avril- April  
mai- May  
juin- June  
juillet- July  
août- August  
septembre –  
September  
octobre – October  
novembre –  
November  
décembre -  
December



### Sound spelling

“é”

“em”

“ai”



### Question and Answer Bank

C'est quel jour aujourd'hui?- What day is it today?



### Grammar

When you ask a question in French you can turn a sentence into a question by raising the pitch of your voice at the end of the question.

### Question and Answer Bank

C'est quand ton anniversaire?-  
When is your birthday?



### Noun Bank

Un chat – a cat

Un chien- a dog

Un poisson – a fish

Un cheval- a horse

Un lapin- a rabbit

Un mouton – a sheep

Un serpent- a snake

Un oiseau – a bird

Une vache- a cow

Une souris- a mouse



### Sound spelling

“ch”

“oi”



### Fact Bank

In different languages animals make different noises. In French the noise a dog makes is “ouaf”.



### Grammar

In French when we use “the” with a plural noun, we use the word “les”.

### Grammar

There are two words for “a” in French. These words are “un” and “une”

### Question and Answer Bank

J’aime .. – I like

Mon animal préféré est .... My favourite animal is....

Quel est ton animal préféré? – What is your favourite animal?



### Numbers Bank

onze- 11  
douze- 12  
treize- 13  
quatorze- 14  
quinze- 15

(Up to 20:  
seize- 16  
dix-sept -17  
dix-huit- 18  
dix-neuf- 19  
vingt- 20)

### Sound spelling

“qua”

“quin”

“seize”



### Fact Bank

In Hopscotch in French the bottom of the hopscotch grid is called “la terre”(the Earth) and the top of the grid is called “la ciel” (the sky).

### Question and Answer Bank

Quel âge as-tu?- How old are you?  
J’ai .....ans – I am .... years old



### Grammar

In English we ask people “how old are you?” and in French we ask what age “*have you?*”.



## Nouns bank

### Fruits and Vegetables Bank

Une pomme –an apple

Une banane- a banana

Une pêche- a peach

Une grappe de raisin- a bunch of grapes

Une tomate- a tomato

Une carotte- a carrot

Une orange- an orange

Une poire- a pear

Un melon- a melon

Un concombre- a cucumber

Une tranche de pastèque – a slice of water melon



## Sound spelling

## Sound spelling

“omme”



“oi”

“on”

“ais”

“aît”

## Grammar

We often add “s” at the end of the word in French to make the noun a plural word e.g. une pomme/ deux pommes



## Fact Bank

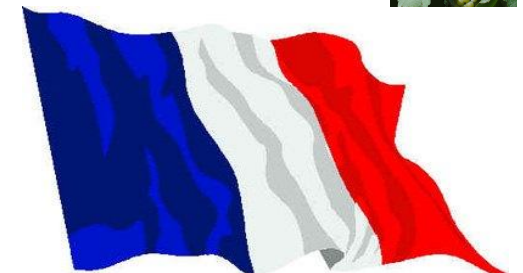
Grapes are grown in France. As you drive along the roads you can see rows and rows of vines with grapes growing on them.



## “Asking politely phrases” bank

Je voudrais- I would like...

s’il vous plaît - please



### Nouns bank

Le pique-nique- the picnic  
Un jus d'orange- an orange juice  
Un sandwich- a sandwich  
Une salade – a salad  
De l'eau- some water  
Des chips- some crisps  
Des fruits – some fruits  
Le pré - the field  
La rivière – the river  
La colline – the hill  
Le sable – the sand  
La plage – the beach

### Sound spelling

“que”  
“age”  
“eau”  
“chips”



### Grammar

When you want to explain what items you have in your picnic, then you use in English either the phrase **“there is...”** or **“there are..”**

In French the phrase **“il y a ....”** means both “there is ...” and “there are.....”.

### Verb bank

Il y a ..... - there is ...../ there are .....



### Noun Bank

La salle de classe- the classroom

Le sac à dos – the rucksack

Le crayon- the pencil

Le stylo- the pen

Le livre- the book

Le taille de crayon-pencil sharpener

La gomme- the eraser

La table- the table

La chaise- the chair

La règle- the ruler

Des ciseaux- some scissors

Des crayons de couleurs- some coloured pencils

De la colle – some glue



### Grammar Bank

To say “I have” in French we use **“j’ai” (I have).**

To say the negative ( I have not..) we use **“je n’ai pas...”**



### Sound spelling

“sty”

“aille”

“eau”

“as”

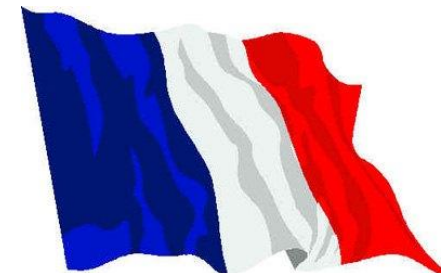


### Question and Answer Bank

As-tu .....? – Have you c

J’ai ..... - I have .....

Je n’ai pas ...- I have not .....



### Noun Bank

Le papa -the dad  
 Le frère – the brother  
 Le bébé – the baby  
 Le grand- père – the granddad  
 La maman - the mum  
 La soeur – the sister  
 La grand-mère- the grandma  
 La famille– the family



### Sound spelling

“uis”

“ille”

“é”



### Noun Bank

le nez – the nose  
 la bouche- the mouth  
 la tête- the head  
 les cheveux- the hair  
 les yeux – the eyes



les oreilles- the ears

J'ai.... – I have ...

Je suis... - I am...

### Sound spelling

sont  
 ez  
 che  
 eux

### Grammar

There are two words for “the” in French with singular nouns. These words are “le” and “la”

### Grammar

There are two words for “the” in French with singular nouns (le and la) There is only one word for “the” with French plural nouns and this is “les”.

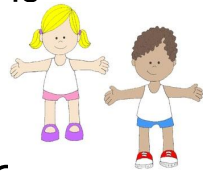
### Question and Answer Bank

Qui es- tu? – Who are you?  
 Je suis ..... – I am .....



### Noun Bank

Le pied – the foot  
Les pieds- the feet  
La jambe- the leg  
Les jambes- the legs  
Le bras – the arm  
Les bras- the arms  
L'épaule– the shoulder  
Les épaules – the shoulders  
La tête – the head  
Le genou- the knee  
Les genoux- the knees



### Sound spelling

“eil”  
“é”  
“erre”  
“oiles”



### Grammar

The plural word for “the” in French is “les”.  
“S” and “X” are silent letters that are often added to end of the noun to make the plural ending of the noun e.g. le pied /les pieds

### Command Bank (verbs)

Bougez - move  
Pensez à – Think about  
Touchez- touch  
Levez – lift  
Baissez – lower  
Restez immobile – Stand still.  
Tournez – Turn  
Etirez – Stretch

### Grammar

We say and write colours as adjectives after the noun in French.





# French Year 4 Summer 2 Knowledge Organiser : Weather and Ice cream flavours



## Weather question and answers bank

Quel temps fait-il?-  
what's the weather like?  
Il y a du soleil – It's sunny  
Il y a du vent – It's windy  
Il y a du brouillard- It's foggy  
Il y a des nuages – It's cloudy  
Il fait chaud – It's hot  
Il fait froid – it's cold  
Il neige – It's snowy  
Il pleut – It's raining



## Sound spelling

"emps"  
"fait"  
"ouill"  
"aud"

## Sound spelling

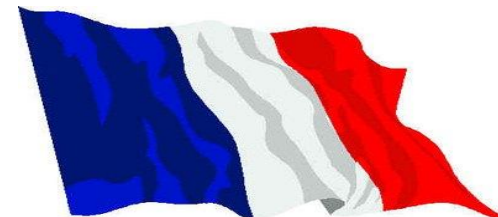
"ais"  
"glace"  
"colat"  
"menthe"  
"ille"

## Grammar

Take a look at the flavours of the ice creams.  
If we ask for a flavour of ice cream that is a masculine noun (le) then we say ***au chocolat/ au citron.***  
If we ask for a flavour of ice cream that is a feminine noun (la) then we say ***à la fraise / à la vanille***

## Asking for an ice cream phrase bank

Je voudrais – I would like  
Une glace- an ice cream  
Une glace au chocolat- a chocolate ice cream  
Une glace au citron- a lemon ice cream  
Une glace à la fraise- a strawberry ice cream  
Une glace à la vanille- a vanilla ice cream  
Une glace menthe chocolat - a mint chocolate ice cream  
Une glace avec des vermicelles – an ice cream with sprinkles.  
Les glaces – the ice creams  
s'il vous plaît- please



### Verb Bank

All the words below are part of verbs:

Regardez - look



Ecoutez - listen

Répétez - repeat

Levez-vous - stand up



Asseyez-vous - sit down

Comptez avec moi - count with me

Chantez avec moi – sing with me



Trouvez moi - find me

Montrez moi - show me

### Sound spelling

“ez”

“é”

“ous”



### Noun Bank

Le café- the cafe



Le cinéma- the cinema

Le restaurant – the restaurant

Le supermarché- the supermarket

Le stade – the stadium

La boucherie- the butchers

La boulangerie- the bakers

La pâtisserie- the cake shop

La pharmacie- the chemist

L'école – the school



### Sound spelling

“ie”

“ou”

“oi”

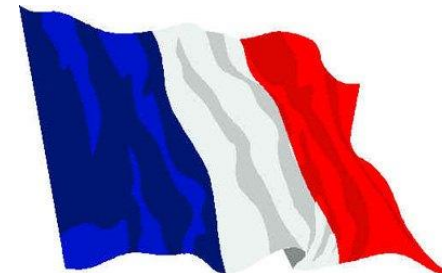
“est”



### Question and Answer Bank

Où est....?- Where is ....?

Voici - Here is .....



### Adjective Bank with “I am ....”

Remember there are two different spellings for lots of these adjectives, when you use them with “je suis...”(I am ...).

Je suis – I am .....

heureux/heureuse – happy

triste- sad

perdu/perdue- confused

fatigué/ fatiguée

en plein forme- feeling great



### Adjective Bank with “j’ai....” and “je fais...”

Remember that in French we do not always use “I am... (je suis) to explain how we are feeling, we also use “j’ai” and “je fais”. Take a look here.

Je fais le fou- I am feeling silly

J’ai faim- I am hungry

J’ai soif – I am thirsty

J’ai chaud- I feel hot

J’ai froid- I feel cold



### Grammar Bank

#### Grammar Bank

The personal pronouns (singular) in French are :

Je – I

Il – he

Elle – she

Elle habite à / Elle s’appelle / Elle a ... ans – she lives in /

She is called / She is... years old

Il habite à / Il s’appelle / Il a ... ans – He lives in / He is

called / He is... years old

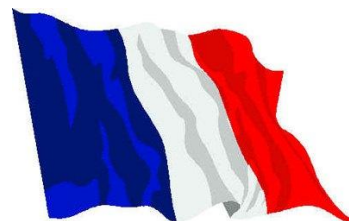
...

### Sound spelling

“iste”

“ein”

“suis”



### Asking for and giving an opinion bank

J'aime- I like.....

Je n'aime pas- I do not like...

J'adore – I love... 

Tu aimes.....?- Do you like.....?

Tu préfères.....? –Do you prefer

Je préfère.... I prefer.....

car- because

et- and

mais- but

c'est..... it is .....

facile - easy

ennuyeux - boring

intéressant - interesting

utile - useful



### School Subject Nouns Bank

la géographie- geography

l'EPS- PE

la lecture- reading

l'anglais- English

le dessin- art    

les maths- maths

les sciences- science

le français – French

la musique- music 

l'histoire- history

la religion – RE

la technologie - ICT

### Sound spelling

“oi”

“ais”

“in”

### Grammar Bank

School subject nouns are either feminine, masculine or plural – Watch out for the ‘le/la/les’ in front of the nouns



## Noun Bank

la ville – the city  
le parc- the park  
le zoo- the zoo  
le musée- the museum  
le métro – the underground  
la galerie d’art – the art gallery  
la gare – the station  
la piscine- swimming pool  
le stade – the stadium  
le cinéma – the cinema

## Question and Answer Bank

Où est...? - Where is... ?  
à gauche – to the left  
à droite – to the right  
tout droit – straight ahead

## Sound spelling

“oo”  
“en”

## Grammar

We use “il y a ....” in French to mean both “There is....” and “There are ....”

## Question and Answer Bank

Il y a .....- There is/ there are  
Bienvenue..... Welcome  
Je voudrais un ticket pour.... – I would like a ticket for....  
s’il vous plaît - please



## Grammar

Adjectives (masculine/feminine)  
beau/belle - beautiful  
grand/grande – big or large  
petit / petite - small  
vieux/vieille - old  
  
moderne - modern  
intéressant - interesting

### At the market Noun Bank

une pomme – an apple

un oignon – an onion

une mangue – a mango

un poivron – a pepper

une grappe de raisin – a bunch of grapes

une pastèque – a watermelon

une banane – a banana

une salade – a lettuce

une carotte – a carrot

une pomme de terre – a potato

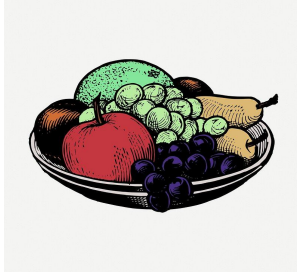
Tu aimes... ? – Do you like...?

J'aime.... – I like....

Je n'aime pas... - I don't like

Quel est ton fruit/légume préféré ? – what is your favourite fruit/vegetable ?

Mon fruit/légume préféré est... - My favourite fruit/vegetable is ...



### Sound spelling

ez

ai

c'est

### Grammar

To say I have in French we use

part of the verb to have (avoir) "**J'ai....**"

To say I haven't in French we add **n'** and **pas**

**"Je n'ai pas"**

### Question and Answer Bank

Avez vous.....? – do you have

Oui, j'ai.... – I have

Non, je n'ai pas...- I haven't....

C'est combien?- how much is it?

C'est ...centimes. – it is....cents

**Deux** euros – **two** euros

s'il vous plaît- please

merci- thank you



# French Year 5 Spring 1 Knowledge Organiser : Planets and Space

Mercure- Mercury

Vénus- Venus

Pluton- Pluto

Jupiter- Jupiter

Mars- Mars

Saturne- Saturn

Neptune- Neptune

Le Soleil – the Sun

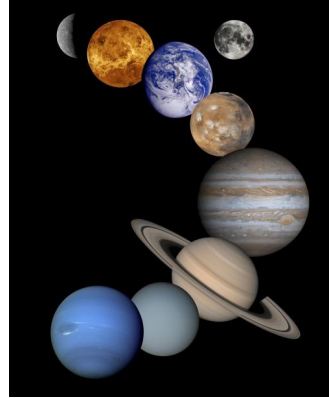
La Lune- the Moon

La Terre- the Earth

Les astronautes- the astronauts

La planète- the planet

Les étoiles- the stars



## Sound spelling

“eil”

“é”

“erre”

“oiles”



## Travellers ID Nouns bank

Prénom- first name

Nom de famille - surname

Âge- age

Date de naissance- date of birth

Adresse - address

Nationalité – nationality

## Verb bank

Je m’appelle- I am called

J’habite à- I live in....

J’ai ..... ans - I am ....years old

Je suis....- I am

Je ne suis pas ... - I am not

Ma date de naissance est... -

My date of birth is ...



## Noun Bank

un pantalon- trousers  
un pull- a jumper  
un short - shorts  
un sweat- a sweatshirt  
un tee-shirt- a tshirt  
un chapeau- a hat  
une robe- a dress  
une jupe- a skirt  
une chemise- a shirt  
des chaussettes- socks  
des chaussures- shoes  
des baskets- trainers



## Sound spelling

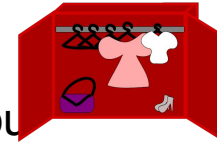
ez  
ai  
c'est

## Question and Answer Bank

Question and Answer Bank

Qu'est-ce que tu portes?- What are you wearing?

Je porte .....- I am wearing/ I wear.....



## Grammar

When we say and write colours as adjectives after the noun in French the spelling changes to match the noun and whether it is singular or plural and masculine or feminine.  
e.g. le tshirt blanc/ les tshirts blancs  
la jupe blanche/les jupes blanches

## Adjective Bank

grand -big  
Petit-small  
vieux – old  
beau – beautiful v

## Grammar

The plural word for “the” in French is “les”. When we want to say “some” with a plural noun we say and write “des”.



### Nouns bank

un sac de plage- the beach bag

des lunettes de soleil- the sunglasses

des tongues- the flip flops

un chapeau – the hat

une casquette – a cap

la crème solaire- the sun cream

un maillot de bain- the swim suit

Un frisbee – a frisbee

les vagues – the waves

le sable – the sand

les châteaux de sable – the sandcastles

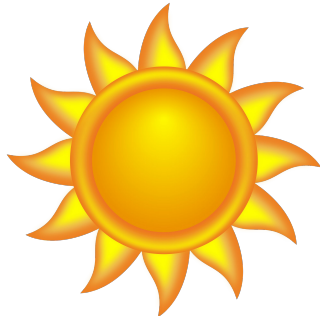
le ballon – the ball

un seau – a bucket

une pelle – a spade

le soleil – the sun

la plage – the beach



### Sound spelling

“er”

”aux”

“ailot”

### Grammar

Say or write “on peut” before a verb written as an infinitive and you can make a simple persuasive sentence.

### Adjectives bank

#### Verb bank

On peut – you can/we can

Viens à! – come along to..

ça va être – it’s going to be ..

s’amuser – to enjoy

faire- to make

manger- to eat

jouer (au foot/au volley)- to

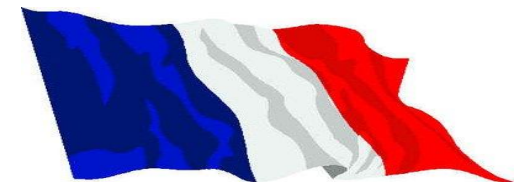
play(football/volleyball)

nager-to swim

sauter – to jump

s’allonger au soleil – to

sunbathe



## Numbers

dix – 10  
onze – 11  
douze – 12  
treize – 13  
quatorze – 14  
quinze – 15  
seize – 16  
dix-sept – 17  
dix-huit – 18  
dix-neuf – 19  
vingt – 20  
trente – 30  
quarante – 40  
cinquante – 50  
soixante – 60

## Sound spelling

“ente”

“ante”

“xante”

“qu”



## Sound spelling

“quelle”

“heures

“in”

## Fact Bank

Numbers are joined up by hyphens i.e.  
*vingt-deux (22), trente-quatre (34)*

There is one difference:

for *21, 31, 41, and 51*, the word *et* (and) is required between the tens word and *un*, without hyphens.

*21 = vingt et un*

*31 = trente et un*

...

## O'clock time phrases Bank

Il est ...- it is .....

une heure- one o'clock

deux heures- two o'clock

trois heures- three o'clock

quatre heures- four o'clock

cinq heures- five o'clock

six heures- six o'clock

sept heures- seven o'clock

huit heures- eight o'clock

neuf heures – nine o'clock

dix heures – ten o'clock

onze heures – eleven o'clock

douze heures – twelve o'clock

midi – midday

minuit – midnight



### **Daily Routine Questions and Answers Bank**

Quand te reveilles-tu? - What time do you wake up?

**Je me réveille à..... - I wake up at .....**

Quand te lèves- tu? – What time do you get up?

**Je me lève à.....- I get up at .....**

Quand t’habilles-tu? – What time do you get dressed?

**Je m’habille à.....- I get dressed at.....**

Quand manges- tu ton petit déjeuner?- What time do you have breakfast?

**Je mange mon petit déjeuner à..... – I eat my breakfast at .....**

Quand te brosses-tu les dents ?– What time do you brush your teeth?

**Je me brosse les dents à ..... – I brush my teeth at...**

Quand vas- tu à l’école? – What time do you go to school?

**Je vais à l’école à.....- I go to school at .....**

Quand te douches –tu ? – What time do you have a shower?

**Je me douche à ..... – I have a shower at.....**

### **Sound spelling**

“ais”

“an”

“ge”

“qu”

“tu”

### **Noun Bank: Rooms in the house**

La maison- the house  
La chambre- the bedroom  
La cuisine – the kitchen  
La salle de bains- the bathroom  
La salle à manger- the dining room  
Le salon- the lounge  
Le garage- the garage  
Le jardin- the garden

### **Grammar**

We use “il y a ....” in French to mean both “There is....” and “There are ....”

### **Sound spelling Sound spelling**

“uj”  
“oi”  
“ains”  
“ger”



### **Noun Bank : Objects in the house**

une table – a table  
une chaise – a chair  
une porte – a door  
une fenêtre – a window  
un lit – a bed  
un tapis – a rug



### Meals bank

Le petit déjeuner – the breakfast

Un croissant – a croissant

Un pain au chocolat – a pain au chocolat

Du pain – some bread (baguette)

Un jus d'orange - an orange juice

Un café - a café

Un chocolat chaud - a hot chocolate

Des fruits - some fruits

Du lait - some milk

Des céréales - some cereals



### Café food and drinks bank

Les boissons- drinks

Un café- a black coffee    un café crème/au lait  
a coffee with milk

Un thé- a tea

Un coca- a coke

De l'eau minérale – mineral water

Les plats – meals

Une omelette – an omelette

Un sandwich (au fromage/ au jambon) – a  
(cheese/ham) sandwich

Une portion de frites- a portion of chips

Un croque monsieur – a ham and cheese toastie

Un croque madame – a ham and cheese toastie (with  
an egg on top)

Une glace – an ice cream

Une salade verte – a green salad

Un steak-frites – steak and chips

Un serveur – a waiter    une serveuse – waitress

### Café role play phrases bank

Vous désirez?- What would you like?

Voilà ! – Here it is !

Je voudrais...I would like

Merci- thank you

S'il vous plait- please

### Useful breakfast phrases bank

Mon petit déjeuner préféré est... - my favourite breakfast is...

### Sound spelling

“oissons”

“th”

“ites”

“prends”

“eau”

### Nouns

Les montagnes russes – the rollercoaster  
Les bûches – the log flume  
Les tasses – the teacups  
La maison hantée – the haunted house  
Le toboggan spirale – the helter-skelter  
La grande roue – the ferris wheel  
Le bateau pirate – the pirate boat  
Le train fantôme – the ghost train  
Le manège – the carousel  
Une crêpe – a crepe  
Le popcorn – popcorn  
La barbe à papa – candy floss  
Les bonbons – sweets  
Les frites – fries  
La glace – icecream

J'aime - I like  
Je n'aime pas ...I don't like  
Mon animal préféré est .... My favourite animal is  
Mon livre préféré - my favourite book  
Mon sport préféré - my favourite sport  
Mon fruit préféré - my favourite film  
Mon légume préféré – my favourite vegetable  
Ma couleur préférée – my favourite colour  
Mon équipe préférée – my favourite team

### Sound spelling

on eau  
an é  
u

### Adjectives :

C'est lent – it is slow  
C'est haut – it is high  
Ça fait peur – it is scary  
Ça tourne en rond – it goes round and round  
C'est rapide – it is fast





# French Year 6 Summer 1 Knowledge Organiser : "Sports and verb to play".



## Noun Bank

Le cricket- cricket

Le tennis- tennis

Le foot - football

Le basket – basketball

La danse - dance

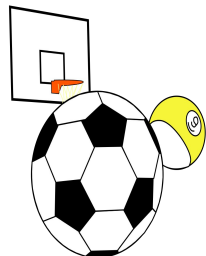
La gymnastique-  
gymnastics

Le rugby - rugby

La natation- swimming

Le cyclisme – cycling

Le handball - handball



Tu aimes....?- do you like..?

J'aime....car c'est.....

=I like .. because it's.....

Je n'aime pas.....car c'est....

= I don't like ....., because it's .....

J'adore... car c'est...

= I love because it's .....

Je déteste...car c'est...

= I hate...because it's ....

## Grammar-

jouer- to play

Je joue-I play

Tu joues you play

Il joue- he plays

Elle joue- he plays.

Nous jouons-we play

Vous jouez- you play

Ils jouent- they play

Elles jouent- they play

## Opinions Adjectives and Phrases Bank

rapide- fast

génial - great

ennuyeux- boring

un challenge -

challenging

amusant – fun

nul - rubbish

difficile – difficult

cool - cool

calme – calm/gentle

fatigant - tiring