



Exmouth Community College

French – Year 8 — L'école

Knowledge Organiser





French – Year 8 — Le collège

Knowledge Organiser Contents page



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In Class

Quiz your neighbour	Your teacher will tell you which section to focus on. Test each other.
Low stakes quiz	Sometimes your teacher will prepare a quick quiz for you at the start of the lesson.
Key Words	As you come across key words in lessons, tick them off. Record them in your book.
Key words in context	Sometimes your teacher will ask you to practice writing sentences using key words/vocabulary/grammar.
Meanings/Spelling test	Sometimes your teacher will give you a meaning/spelling test on the key words/vocabulary/grammar.
References	If you get stuck, check whether the information you need is here.
Extended writing	Incorporate the information you have learnt into long pieces of writing to show more specialist in depth knowledge.
Knowledge test	Once a term, your teacher will give you a test to see how well you have learnt the information. These marks will help your teacher decide how you are progressing against your KS3 target colour.



At home

40 minutes per week	Your teacher will tell you which section to learn each week.
Quiz Yourself	Sometimes your teacher will prepare a quick quiz for you at the start of the lesson.
Create flashcards	Turn the information into flashcards (Spanish – English). You could also include pictures.
Quizlet	Use Quizlet to help you learn the vocabulary.
Application	Once you have learnt the information on the Knowledge Organiser, your teacher will test you in the next lesson. This could be in the form of a test/quiz etc.. You can also apply your knowledge to improve your classwork/homework, especially longer pieces of writing, by adding more specialist knowledge.
Revise	Use your flashcards/quizlet/exercise book & booklets/Knowledge Organiser etc... to revise regularly as you will be tested on your progress in lessons (weekly/once a term).

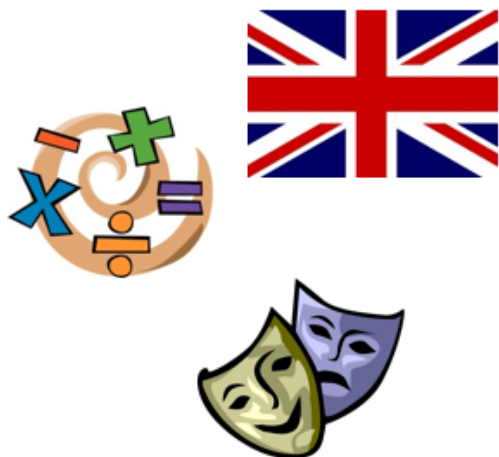


Exmouth Community College French – School subjects

À l'école	
Les matières	subjects
La classe	class
Le professeur	The teacher
Le prof	The teacher
étudier	To study
J'étudie	I study
L'école	school
Le collège	school
obligatoire	compulsory

Les matières	
L'allemand	German
L'anglais	English
Le dessin	Art
L'espagnol	Spanish
Le latin	Latin
Le français	French
La géographie	Geography
L'histoire	History
L'histoire-géo	History-geography
L'informatique	IT
Les maths	Maths
La musique	Music
Le sport	PE
L'EPS (l'éducation physique et sportive)	PE
La technologie	Technology
Le théâtre	Drama
Les sciences	Science
La biologie	Biology
La physique	Physics
La chimie	Chemistry

L'emploi du temps	
un cours	A lesson
commencer	To start
finir	To end/finish
l'étude	Supervised study
le déjeuner	Lunch
la cantine	The canteen
la récréation	Break time
la récré	Break time
toujours	Always
souvent	Often
rarement	rarely





Exmouth Community College French – Opinions



Les opinion

Tu aimes... ?	Do you like...?
J'adore	I love
J'aime	I like
Je n'aime pas	I don't like
Je déteste	I hate
Pourquoi ?	Why?
Parce que	because
Car	because
C'est...	It is...
Ennuyeux Ennuyeuse	boring
Facile	Easy
Intéressant(e)	Interesting
Ma matière préférée	My favourit subject
Sévère	Strict
Sympa	Nice
Assez	Quite
Très	Very
Trop	Too
Un peu	A Little
Et	And
Mais	but



Le travail

les devoirs	homework
le travail	work
la lecture	reading
nous avons beaucoup de devoirs	We have a lot of homework
en plus	What's more
pourtant	However
cependant	However
aussi	Also
travailler	To work
je travaille	I work





[To tell the time, go p.11](#)



Les nombres

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| 1. Un | 21. Vingt et un |
| 2. Deux | 22. Vingt-deux |
| 3. Trois | 23. Vingt-trois |
| 4. Quatre | 24. Vingt-quatre |
| 5. Cinq | 25. Vingt-cinq |
| 6. Six | 26. Vingt-six |
| 7. Sept | 27. Vingt-sept |
| 8. Huit | 28. Vingt-huit |
| 9. Neuf | 29. Vingt-neuf |
| 10. Dix | 30. Trente |
| 11. Onze | 31. Trente et un |
| 12. Douze | 32. Trente-deux |
| 13. Treize | 33. Trente-trois |
| 14. Quatorze | 40. Quarante |
| 15. Quinze | 41. Quarante et un |
| 16. Seize | 42. Quarante-deux |
| 17. Dix-sept | 45. Quarante-cinq |
| 18. Dix-huit | 50. Cinquante |
| 19. Dix-neuf | 55. Cinquante-cinq |
| 20. Vingt | 60. Soixante |

Mon emploi du temps	
L'heure	The time
Quelle heure est-il?	What time is it?
Il est...	It is...
À quelle heure...?	At what time...?
À..	At...
Et quart	Quarter past
Et demie	Half past
Moins le quart	Quarter to
Le jour	day
spécial	special
L'emploi du temps	timetable
La récré	break
Le dimanche	on sundays
Le samedi	on saturdays



La météo	
Il fait chaud	It's hot
Il fait froid	It's cold
Il y a du vent	It's windy
Il y a du brouillard	It's foggy
Il y a du soleil	It's sunny
Il y a de l'orage	It's stormy
Il y a des nuages	It's cloudy
Il neige	It's snowing
Il pleut	It's raining
Quel temps fait-il ?	What's the weather like?
Aujourd'hui	Today

Quand? (When?)	
Au printemps	In the spring
En été	In the summer
En automne	In the autumn
En hiver	In the winter
Le lundi	On Mondays
Le mardi	On Tuesdays
Tous les dimanches	Every Sunday
le matin	In the morning
L'après-midi	In the afternoon
Le soir	In the evening
La nuit	At night
Tous les jours	Every day
Le weekend	At the weekend
Normalement	Normally
Quelquefois	Sometimes
De temps en temps	From time to time



Exmouth Community College French - Activities

Verbes	
Faire	To do
Je fais	I do...
Jouer	To play
Je joue au/à la	I play...
participer	to participate
Je dois	I have to
J'ai le temps de...	I have time to...

Activités	
Que fais-tu?	What do you do?
Je joue aux cartes	I play cards
Je joue aux échecs	I play chess
Je joue sur l'ordinateur	I play on the computer
Je fais la cuisine	I cook
Je fais les magasins	I go shopping
J'envoie des textos	I sent texts
Je regarde la télé	I watch TV
Je regarde des films	I watch films
Je surfe sur internet	I go on the internet
Je lis	I read

Sports	
Je joue au foot	I play football
Je joue au basket	I play basketball
Je joue au hockey	I play hockey
Je joue au handball	I play handball
Je joue au volley	I play volleyball
Je joue au badminton	I play badminton
Je fais de l'équitation	I do horse-riding
Je fais de la natation	I swim
Je fais de la gym	I do gymnastics
Je fais du ski	I go skiing
Je fais de la voile	I sail



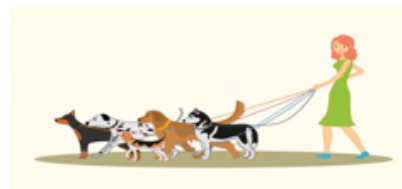


Exmouth Community College My future plans and holidays



Je vais... (I'm going to...)	
Aller à la pêche	Go fishing
Faire de la planche à voile	Go windsurfing
Faire du camping	Go camping
Faire du canoë	Go canoeing
Faire du VTT	Go mountain-biking
Lire	Read
Rester	stay
Visiter	

Holidays	
Un camping	A campsite
La mer	The sea
La plage	The beach
Le soleil	The sun
Au bord de la mer	By the sea
Plein de bouquins	Loads of books
Ennuyeux	Boring
Passer des heures	To spend hours
Passer une semaine	To spend a week
Passer les vacances	To spend the holidays
Le soir	In the evening
car	because



Year 8 Most Common Mistakes!

School Subjects

English	French	Check!
School subjects	Les matières	Grave accent
Drama	Le théâtre	Grave accent and circumflex
French	Le français	Cedilla
History	L'histoire	Spelling
Geography	La géographie	Acute accent & spelling



Adjectives

English	French	Check!
Boring	Ennuyeux	Spelling
Interesting	Intéressant	Acute accent & spelling
Favourite	Préfééré	3 x acute accents



Remember the **days of the week!**

lundi, mardi, mercredi, jeudi, vendredi, samedi, dimanche

Numbers

English	French	Check!
2	Deux	Spelling!
9	Neuf	
14	Quatorze	
16	Seize	
20	Vingt	
21	Vingt-et-un	
40	Quarante	

Time

English	French	Check!
Hour(s)	heure(s)	Spelling! <p>Le bras = the arm La jambe = the leg</p>
Quarter past	et quart	
Half past	et demie	
Quarter to	moins le quart	



à + le = au
J'ai mal **au** bras!

Opinions

English	French	Check!
I like	J'aime	Spelling! Apostrophe Apostrophe Acute accent Natation = swimming Équitation = horse-riding
I don't like	Je n'aime pas	
I hate	J'aimerais pas	

Weather

English	French	Check!
Sun	Soleil	Spelling! <p>En car = by coach!</p>
Fog	Brouillard	
Wind	Vent	



Clothes

English	French	Check!
A pair of trousers	Un pantalon	Spelling! Trousers are singular = un Spelling, word order, adjective ending
Some socks	Des chaussettes	
Some black	Des chaussures noires	

Sports

English	French	Check!
I go sailing	Je fais de la voile	Spelling! è En + feminine country Au + masculine country e.g. En Espagne = in/to Spain Au Canada = in/to Canada
I go canoeing	Je fais du canoë	





Exmouth Community College
French Grammar – Year 8 Autumn to Spring Term

Observe : Il est... **Quelle heure est-il?**

onze heures midi minuit une heure
dix heures deux heures
neuf heures trois heures
huit heures quatre heures
sept heures cinq heures
six heures

moins cinq cinq
moins dix dix
moins le quart et quart
moins vingt vingt
moins vingt-cinq vingt-cinq
et demie

The Present Tense
Regular -er, -ir, and -re verbs follow these patterns

-Er verbs
e.g. regarder = to watch
remove the -er and add:

Je regarde = I watch/ am watching
Tu regardes = You watch/are watching
Il regarde = he watches/is watching
Elle regarde = She watches/is watching
On regarde = One/we watch, one/we are watching
Nous regardons = we watch/are watching
Vous regardez = You watch/are watching
Ils regardent = They (m) watch/are watching
Elles regardent = They (f) watch/ are watching



The Infinitive!

The **infinitive** is the form of the **verb** that you find in the **dictionary** e.g. **jouer = to play**
To give your opinion of different activities: **opinion + infinitive**
E.g. **J'adore faire** du vélo = **I love to cycle**



Je voudrais = I would like!

This is called the conditional tense!

Je voudrais + infinitive

E.g. **Je voudrais jouer** au foot = **I would like to play** football



Adjectives

Make most adjectives **feminine** by adding an **e**
e.g. Il est grand = He is tall. Elle est grande = She is tall

Masculine plural + **s**, feminine plural + **es**

Most adjectives **follow** the noun

e.g. J'ai les yeux **bleus** = I have **blue** eyes



The Near Future Tense

We use the Near Future Tense to talk about what we are going to do. To form the Near Future:

The **form of the verb aller + infinitive**

e.g. **Je vais jouer** au tennis



Aller = To go

Je **vais** = I am going
Tu **vas** = You are going
Il **va** = He is going
Elle **va** = She is going
On **va** = One is going/ we are going
Nous **allons** = We are going
Vous **allez** = You are going
Ils **vont** = They (m) are going
Elles **vont** = They (f) are going

Examples of infinitives

jouer = to play
faire = to do/ make
aller = to go
regarder = to watch
écouter = to listen to
manger = to eat
être = to be
travailler = to work
avoir = to have



Exmouth Community College French Grammar – Year 8 Spring to Summer Term



The Infinitive!

The **infinitive** is the form of the **verb** that you find in the **dictionary** e.g. **jouer = to play**

To give your opinion of different activities: **opinion + infinitive**

E.g. **J'adore faire** du vélo = I love to cycle



Je voudrais = I would like!

This is called the conditional tense!

Je voudrais + infinitive

E.g. **Je voudrais jouer** au foot = I would like to play football



Adjectives

Make most adjectives **feminine** by adding an **e**
e.g. Il est grand = He is tall. Elle est grand**e** = She is tall

Masculine plural **+ s**, feminine plural **+ es**

Most adjectives **follow** the noun

e.g.

Je porte **un** pull bleu = I am wearing a blue jumper (masculine)

Je porte **une** robe bleue = I am wearing a blue dress (feminine)

Je porte **des** chaussettes bleues = I am wearing blue socks (feminine, plural)



Ce, cette, cet, ces = this/that

Masc (sing)	Fem (sing)	Vowel / h	Plural (masc & fem)
Ce	Cette	Cet	Ces

E.g. **Ce jean** = these/ those jeans, **cette jupe** = this/that skirt, **ces baskets** = these/ those trainers

Les Questions!

When asking questions using question words, you can:

Put the **question word + est-ce que = do/ does**: **Où est-ce que** tu passes tes vacances? = Where do you spend your holidays?

OR: Put the **question word** + swap the verb (passes) and the subject pronoun (tu): **Où passes-tu** tes vacances?

To say where it **hurts** use **avoir mal à + body part**

e.g. **J'ai mal à la** tête = I have a headache



Masculine: Remember! **à + le = au**

Feminine: **à la**

In front of a vowel: **à l'**

Plural: **aux**



Exemples: **J'ai mal au** dos = I have backache

J'ai mal à l'oreille = I have earache

J'ai mal aux dents = I have toothache



Towns and Counties!



To say "in/to" with the name of a town, use **à**

e.g. **J'habite à** Berlin

To say "in/to" with the name of a feminine country, say **en**

J'habite en Allemagne

To say "in/to" with the name of a masculine country, say **au**

J'habite au Portugal

To say "in/to" with the name of a plural country, say **aux**

J'habite aux États-Unis



The Near Future Tense

We use the Near Future Tense to talk about what we are going to do.

To form the Near Future:

The **form of the verb aller + infinitive**

e.g. **Je vais jouer** au tennis



Aller = To go

Je vais = I am going

Tu vas = You are going

Il/Elle/On va = He/She/ We is (are) going

Nous allons = We are going

Vous allez = You are going

Ils/Elles vont = They are going

Examples of infinitives

jouer = to play

faire = to do/ make

aller = to go

regarder = to watch

écouter = to listen to

manger = to eat