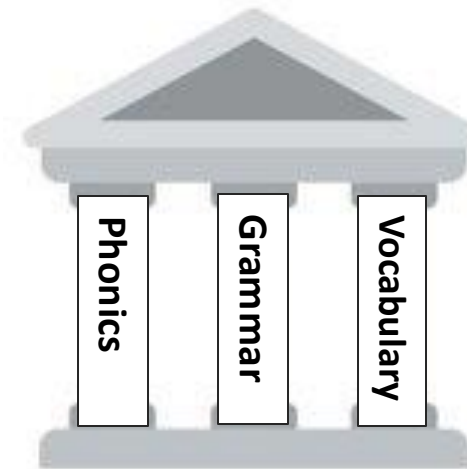
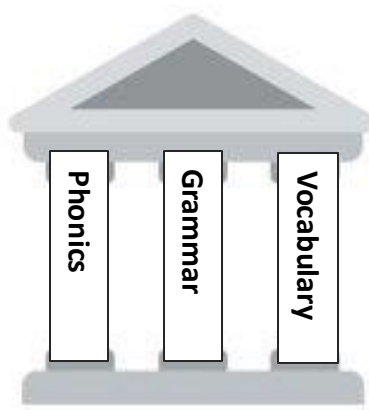




Exmouth Community College
Year 8 French
Theme 1: Identity and relationships
Knowledge Organiser





Why learn French phonics?

French is a phonetical language therefore learning the different sounds and practising them will help you with your pronunciation.

If you learn the different phonics (sounds) this will help you say words you are learning, de-code new words that you hear and help you with your spelling.

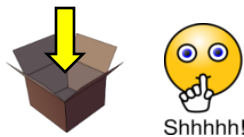
















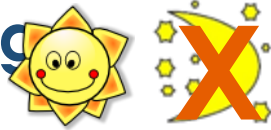


Why learn French grammar?

Grammar forms the building blocks of a language, for example the word order of a sentence or how to write about the past, present and future. Learning grammatical concepts and structures will help you communicate confidently in French. It allows you to put together sentences along with the vocabulary that you learn. When it is embedded into your memory, it helps you to progress and make learning French easier.

Why learn French vocabulary?

Having a wide vocabulary base enables to do more and understand more. The more words you know and can use the more confident you will feel when learning French.

The 2,000 most common words in a language are the ones most seen in written and spoken language.

<p>SFC [silent final consonant]</p>  <p>danx</p>	<p>a</p>  <p>animal</p>	<p>i</p>  <p>midi</p>	<p>eu</p>  <p>deux</p>	<p>e</p>  <p>je</p>	<p>au [au/eau]</p>  <p>gauche</p>
<p>u</p>  <p>tu</p>	<p>ou</p>  <p>nous</p>	<p>SFE [silent final -e]</p>  <p>timidx</p>	<p>é [é/-er/-ez]</p>  <p>écrire</p>	<p>en/an</p>  <p>enfant</p>	<p>on</p>  <p>Non!</p>
<p>ain/in</p>  <p>train</p>	<p>ê/è</p>  <p>tête [head]</p>	<p>ai</p>  <p>vrai</p>	<p>oi</p>  <p>voir [to see]</p>	<p>ch</p>  <p>chercher</p>	<p>ç/soft c</p>  <p>ici</p>
<p>qu</p>  <p>question</p>	<p>j/soft</p>  <p>jour</p>	<p>-tion</p>  <p>Attention!</p>	<p>ien</p>  <p>bien</p>	<p>Francophoniques</p>	

Unit 6

In unit 6 you will learn:

- To say how many people are in your family.
- To say if you get on with family members or not.
- To say extended family vocabulary.
- Numbers 1-100

You will also learn how to ask questions about:-

- How many people are in someone's family.
- Whether people get on with family members.

Grammar

- **I get on with** (s'entendre – 1st person).
- **You get on with** (s'entendre – 2nd person).
- **Negatives:** I don't get on with.
- **Adjectives:** grand = big and petit = small.

• Phonics:

- La liaison
- [ain/in]

You will also revisit:

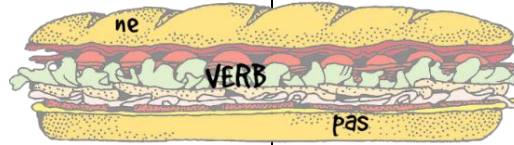
- Immediate family members
- Numbers 1-31
- How to say "my" for masculine and feminine.

Tier 2 & 3 Vocabulary Definitions.

Negatives

Negative words are words like "don't" "never" and "nothing".

The Negative Sandwich!



Je suis = I am

Je **ne** suis **pas** = I am **not**

To make je suis negative we add **ne** and **pas** around **suis**....
...like a sandwich!

Adjectives

Adjectives are words which describe someone or something.

E.g. A **tall** man, a **green** jumper.

Adjectival agreements

In French, the **adjective ending** changes if it is describing a boy (masculine) or a girl (feminine)



Masculine e.g. Je suis **content** = I am happy



Feminine e.g. Je suis **contente** = I am happy

Usually we add an **e** to make the adjective **feminine!**

Unit 6

I can talk about family members, saying their age and if I get on with them.

Il y a combien de personnes dans ta famille?

How many people are there in your family?

Tu t'entends bien avec ton père/ ta mère?

Do you get on well with your mother/father?

Quel âge a-t-il/elle?

How old is he/she?

Verb	Possessive adjective (my) + family member	Verb	Number	Years
<p>Dans ma famille j'ai In my family I have</p> <p>Il y a quatre personnes dans ma famille There are <u>four</u> people in my family</p> <p>Je m'entends bien avec I get on well with</p> <p>Je ne m'entends pas bien avec... I don't get on well with</p> <p>J'adore I love J'aime I like J'aime beaucoup I really like Je préfère I prefer Je n'aime pas I don't like Je déteste I hate</p>	<p>mon cousin, Tanguy. My cousin, Tanguy. mon grand-père, Léon. My grandfather, Léon. mon père, Jean. my father, Jean. mon oncle, Ivan. my uncle, Ivan. mon grand frère, Ronan. my big brother Ronan. mon petit frère, Olivier. my little brother Olivier.</p>	<p>Il a He has + age</p>	<p>un 1</p>	an year
	<p>ma cousine, Claire. my (girl) cousin Claire. ma grand-mère, Adeline. my grandmother Adeline. ma mère, Anne. my mother Anne. ma tante, Gisèle. my aunt Gisèle. ma grande sœur, Léa. my big sister Léa. ma petite sœur, Sophie. my little sister Sophie.</p>		<p>Elle a He has + age</p>	<p>2 deux 3 trois 4 quatre 5 cinq 6 six 7 sept 8 huit 9 neuf 10 dix 11 onze 12 douze 13 treize 14 quatorze 15 quinze 16 seize 17 dix-sept 18 dix-huit 19 dix-neuf 20 vingt 21 vingt-et-un 22 vingt-deux 30 trente 31 trente-et-un 40 quarante 50 cinquante 60 soixante 70 soixante-dix 80 quatre-vingts 90 quatre-vingt-dix 100 cent</p>
				4

Unit 7

In unit 7 you will learn:

- To describe your family members using adjectives

You will also learn how to ask questions about:-

- What people are like.

Grammar

- How to conjugate the third person (he/she is) of the verb **être = to be**.
- How to use a range of **adjectives**.

Phonics

- [ain/in]
- SSC [è/ê]

You will also revisit:

- How to say “my” for masculine, feminine and plural.
- Family members
- I am (être – 1st person).
- You are (être – 1st person).
- Adjectives.

Tier 2 & 3 Vocabulary Definitions.

Adjectives

Adjectives are words which **describe** someone or something.
E.g. A **tall** man, a **green** jumper.



Adjectival agreements

In French, the **adjective ending** changes if it is describing a boy (masculine) or a girl (feminine)



Masculine e.g. Mon frère est **grand** = My brother is tall



Feminine e.g. Ma sœur est **grande** = My sister is tall

Usually we add an **e** to make the adjective **feminine!**

Unit 7

I can describe myself and another family member.

Comment es-tu?

Comment est ton père/ ta mère?

What are you like?

What is your mother/ father like?

Subject	Verb	Masculine adjective	Feminine adjective
Je I	suis am	beau handsome fort strong grand tall gros fat mince slim moche ugly musclé muscular petit short	belle beautiful forte strong grande tall grosse fat mince slim moche ugly musclée muscular petite short
Ma petite sœur My little sister Mon grand frère My big brother Ma mère My mother Mon père My father	est is	méchant mean ennuyeux boring généreux generous marrant/ drôle fun/ funny sympathique/ sympa nice têtu stubborn timide shy agréable pleasant/nice gentil kind embêtant annoying travailleur hard-working	méchante mean ennuyeuse boring généreuse generous marrante/ drôle fun/ funny sympathique/ sympa nice têtue stubborn timide shy agréable pleasant/nice gentille kind embêtante annoying travailleuse hard-working

Unit 8

In unit 8 you will learn:

- To describe yourself and your family.
- To use more cognates.

You will also learn how to ask questions about:-

- What people are like.

Grammar

- How to conjugate the verb **être** = **to be** (all forms).
- How to use a range of **adjectives**.

Phonics

SSC [è/ê]

SSC [ai]

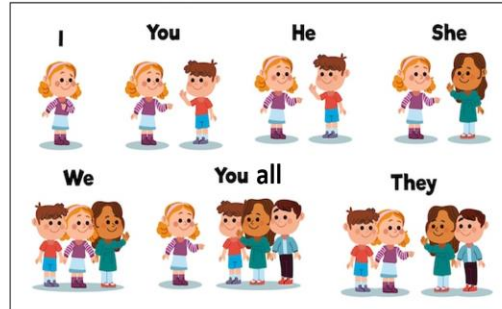
You will also revisit:

- How to say “my” for masculine, feminine and plural.
- Family members
- I am (être – 1st person).
- You are (être – 1st person).
- Adjectives.

Tier 2 & 3 Vocabulary Definitions.

Subject Pronouns

The subject pronouns indicates **the person doing the verb**.
e.g. **I, you, he/she, we, you all, they**



The infinitive

The infinitive is the **basic form of a verb** with no person doing the action e.g. **to see, to jump, to talk**
French examples:

Parler = **to** speak

Manger = **to** eat

Avoir = **to** have

Conjugation

In English you cannot take a verb e.g. **to be** and then say “**I be, you be, he be, she be...!**”

You have to change the spelling of the verb e.g. I **am**, you **are**, he **is**, she **is**....

You have to do the same in French

Conjugation

Conjugation is when you **change the verb** according to **who** it doing it

e.g. **Avoir** **to have**

J'ai I have

Tu as you have

Il a he has

Unit 8

Grammar time! I can conjugate **être** = to be.
I can describe my immediate family's personality

Quelle est ta personnalité ?
Comment sont tes parents ?

What is your personality?
How are your parents?

	Subject	Verb	Adjective (personality / appearance)
Masculine	Je	suis I am	bavard talkative fort strong grand tall gros fat méchant mean mince thin patient patient petit small sympatique nice
	Tu you	es you are	
	Il He Mon frère My brother Mon père My father	est he is	
	Nous We Mon père et moi My father and I	sommes we are	bavards talkative forts strong grands tall gros fat méchants mean minces thin patients patient petits small sympatiques nice
	Vous You * plural and formal singular	êtes you guys are	
	Ils They (masculine) Mes frères My brothers Mes parents My parents	sont they are	
		Subject	Verb
Feminine	Je I	suis I am	bavarde talkative forte strong grande tall grosse fat méchante mean mince thin patiente patient petite small sympatique nice
	Tu you	as you are	
	Elle She Ma sœur My sister Ma mère My mother	est she is	
	Nous We Ma mère et moi My mother and I (feminine)	sommes we are	bavardes talkative fortes strong grandes tall grosses fat méchantes mean minces thin patientes patient petites small sympatiques nice
	Vous You * plural and formal singular	êtes you girls are	
	Elles They (feminine) Mes sœurs My sisters Mes cousines My cousins (feminine)	sont they are	

Tier 2 & 3 Vocabulary Definitions.

A **cognate** is a word which is **identical or very similar** in French and English

Exemples:

Le football (le foot), le chocolat, une guitare



* Attention à la prononciation!

J'ai = I am

Tu as = You are

Il/ Elle/ On a = He is/She is/We are

Nous avons = We are

Vous avez = You are

Ils/Elles ont = They are

Cognates that you can use with être!

Actif / active = active

Dangereux / dangereuse = dangerous

Énorme = enormous

Idéal / idéale = ideal

Important / importante = important

Naturel / naturelle = natural

Original / originale = original

Patient / patiente = patient

Positif / positive = positive

Unit 9

In unit 9 you will learn:

- To say what pet(s) you have at home.
- To say what pet(s) you would like and are going to have.
- To say what their name is/ their names are.
- To use more adjectives to describe appearance and personality.
- Key question words.

You will also learn how to ask questions about:-

- Name, age, appearance, quantity.

Grammar

- How to use the **conditional** tense to say what you would like.
- Use the near future tense to say what you are going to have.
- How to use **negatives**.
- How to use a range of **adjectives** in **singular and plural** form.

Phonics

- **SSC [oi]**
- **SSC [ch]**
- **SSC [ç/c]**

You will also revisit:

- He/she/it is, they are (être – 3rd person and 3rd person plural).
- I have (avoir – 1st person)
- Negatives
- Adjectives.

Tier 2 & 3 Vocabulary Definitions.

Nouns

A noun is a word that represents a **person, thing, concept, or place** (e.g. John, house, love, Exmouth).



Nouns

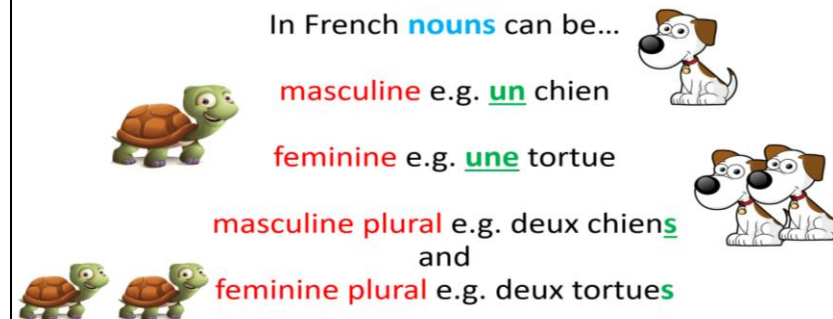
In French **nouns** can be...

masculine e.g. **un** chien

feminine e.g. **une** tortue

masculine plural e.g. deux chiens
and

feminine plural e.g. deux tortues



Adjectival agreements

In French **adjectives** have to “agree” with the noun

un chien brun

une tortue brune

deux chiens bruns

deux tortues brunes



Unit 9

I can talk about pets that I have, would like and am going to have and use adjectives to describe them

Tu as un animal?

Do you have a pet?

Comment est-il/ elle?

What is he/she/ it like?

Tu voudrais avoir un animal?

Would you like to have a pet?

Tu vas avoir un animal?

Are you going to have a pet?

<p>À la maison j'ai Chez moi j'ai At home I have</p> <p>Je n'ai pas de...*see below I don't have <u>a</u></p> <p>Mon ami Denis a My friend Denis has</p> <p>Mon amie Sophie a My friend Sophie has</p> <p>Je voudrais avoir I would like to have</p> <p>Je ne voudrais pas avoir <u>de</u> * I wouldn't like to have <u>a</u></p> <p>Dans le futur je vais avoir In the future I am going to have</p> <p>Dans le futur je ne vais pas avoir <u>de</u>* In the future I am not going to have <u>a</u></p>	<p>un chat a cat un cheval a horse un chien a dog un cochon d'Inde a guinea pig un hamster a hamster un lapin a rabbit un poisson a fish un serpent a snake</p>	<p>qui s'appelle *** who is called ***</p> <p>il est he/it is</p>	<p>petit small grand big jaune yellow bleu blue blanc white orange orange noir black rouge red vert green</p>	<p>barbant/ennuyeux boring joli pretty amusant fun/funny moche ugly rigolo funny intelligent clever timide shy paresseux lazy méchant naughty</p>
	<p>une araignée a spider une souris a mouse une tortue a tortoise</p>	<p>qui s'appelle *** who is called ***</p> <p>elle est she/it is</p>	<p>petite small grande big jaune yellow bleue blue blanche white orange orange noire black rouge red verte green</p>	<p>barbante/ennuyeuse boring jolie pretty amusante fun/funny moche ugly rigolote funny intelligente clever timide shy paresseuse lazy méchante naughty</p>
	<p>deux chats two cats trois chevaux three horses quatre chiens four dogs cinq cochons d'Inde five guinea pigs six hamsters six hamsters sept lapins seven rabbits huit poissons eight fish neuf serpents nine snakes</p>	<p>qui s'appellent *** who are called ***</p> <p>ils sont they are</p>	<p>petits small grands big jaunes yellow bleus blue blancs white oranges orange noirs black rouges red verts green</p>	<p>barbants/ennuyeux boring jolis pretty amusants fun/funny moches ugly rigolos funny intelligents clever timides shy paresseux lazy méchants naughty</p>
	<p>deux araignées two spiders trois souris three mice quatre tortues four tortoises</p>	<p>qui s'appellent *** who are called ***</p> <p>elles sont they are</p>	<p>petites small grandes big jaunes yellow bleues blue blanches white oranges orange noires black rouges red vertes green</p>	<p>barbantes/ennuyeuses boring jolies pretty amusantes fun/funny moches ugly rigolotes funny intelligentes clever timides shy paresseuses lazy méchantes naughty</p>

*After a negative e.g. **Je n'ai pas** = I don't have, the "un" or "une" changes to **de** e.g. **Je n'ai pas de chien** = I don't have a dog.

Unit 10

In unit 10 you will learn:

- How to say where you live.
- Name and describe types of home.
- Name areas where people live.
- Cities and countries in the francophone (French-speaking) world.

You will also learn how to ask questions about:-

- Where people live.

Grammar

- **I live in (habiter and vivre – 1st person)**
- **You live in (habiter and vivre – 2nd person)**
- **Adjectives** to describe homes.
- **Conditional** (I would like to live)
- **Near future** (I am going to live: full paradigm)

Phonics

- **SSC [j/soft g]**
- **SSC [qu]**

You will also revisit:

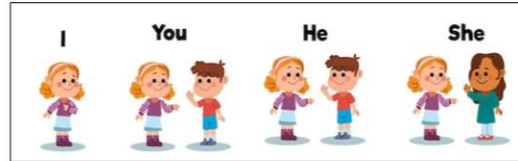
- How to say where you are from.
- Asking where people are from.
- I am called (s'appeler – 1st person).
- I am & you are from (être – 1st & 2nd person).

Tier 2 & 3 Vocabulary Definitions.

Subject Pronouns

The subject pronouns indicates **the person doing the verb.**

e.g. **I, you, he/she**



The infinitive

The infinitive is the **basic form of a verb** with no person doing the action e.g. **to** see, **to** jump, **to** talk

French examples:

Parler = to speak

Manger = to eat

Avoir = to have

Conjugation

Conjugation is when you **change the verb** according to **who** it doing it

e.g. **Avoir to have**
J'ai I have
Tu as you have
Il a he has

Tenses

The **tense** tells us **when** something happens.

E.g.

The **past**: I lived

The **present**: I live

The **future**: I will live

The near future tense

The **near future tense** tells us what **is going** to happen.

E.g.

Tomorrow **I am going to play** football.



Unit 10

I can say where I live and where I am from
To use the near future tense.

Beauty
Age
Good and bad
Size

BAGS: Adjectives which go in front of the noun

Où vis-tu?

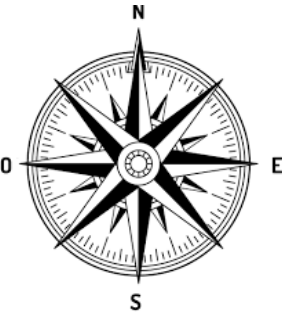
Where do you live?

Où habites-tu?

Where do you live?

Tu es d'où?

Where are you from?

Verb + name	Verb	Indefinite article	Adjective	Noun	Location
Je m'appelle David et... My name is David and...	je vis dans I live in	une a	<u>belle</u> beautiful <u>grande</u> big <u>jolie</u> pretty <u>petite</u> small <u>vieille</u> old <u>nouvelle</u> new (to me)	maison house ferme farm	dans le centre In the centre dans la banlieue on the outskirts sur la côte/ au bord de la mer on the coast/ by the sea  dans le nord in the north dans l'est in the east dans le sud in the south dans l'ouest in the west dans le sud-ouest in the south-west
	j'habite dans I live in				
	je voudrais habiter I would like to live	Indefinite article + adjective + type of home	Building + adjective		
	je vais habiter I am going to live	un beau (bel + vowel/ silent h)/ grand/ joli/ petit/ vieil/ nouveau (nouvel + vowel/ silent h) appartement a beautiful/ big/ pretty/ small/ old/ new (to me) flat	dans un bâtiment ancien in an old building dans un bâtiment moderne in a modern building dans un bâtiment neuf in a (brand) new building		
Je suis de I am from	Francophone (French speaking) city			dans les Pays basque southwest region of France en Bretagne (en France) Brittany (northwest of France) en Belgique (la capitale) capital of Belgium au Maroc (sur la côte) coast of Morocco au Sénégal (la capitale) capital of Senegal en Martinique (la capitale) capital of Martinique au Gabon (la capitale) capital of Gabon au Québec Quebec, Canadian Province en Provence (en France) southeast of France en Nouvelle Calédonie New Caledonia en France (la capitale) capital of France à la Réunion (la capitale) capital of Reunion Island en Alsace (en France) northeast region of France	
	Biarritz Brest Bruxelles Casablanca Dakar Fort-de- France Libreville Montréal Nice Nouméa Paris Saint-Dennis Strasbourg				

féminin

masculin

Aller = To go
Je vais = I go/ am going
Tu vas = You go/ are going
Il/Elle/On va = He/She/ We go/ is/are going
Nous allons = We go /are going
Vous allez = You go/ are going (plural & formal)
Ils/Elles vont = They go/ are going

L'alphabet

A ah	B bay	C say	D day	E euh	F eff	G jhay
H ash	I ee	J jhee	K kah	L ell	M emm	N enn
O oh	P pay	Q koo	R air	S ess	T tay	U oo
V vay	W doobluh -vay	X eeks	Y ee- grek	Z zed		

1 un	2 deux	3 trois	4 quatre	5 cinq	6 six	7 sept	8 huit	9 neuf	10 dix
11 onze	12 douze	13 treize	14 quatorze	15 quinze	16 seize	17 dix-sept	18 dix-huit	19 dix-neuf	20 vingt
21 vingt et un	22 vingt-deux	23 vingt-trois	24 vingt-quatre	25 vingt-cinq	26 vingt-six	27 vingt-sept	28 vingt-huit	29 vingt-neuf	30 trente
31 trente et un	32 trente-deux	33 trente-trois	34 trente-quatre	35 trente-cinq	36 trente-six	37 trente-sept	38 trente-huit	39 trente-neuf	40 quarante
41 quarante et un	42 quarante-deux	43 quarante-trois	44 quarante- quatre	45 quarante-cinq	46 quarante-six	47 quarante-sept	48 quarante-huit	49 quarante-neuf	50 cinquante
51 cinquante et un	52 cinquante- deux	53 cinquante- trois	54 cinquante- quatre	55 cinquante-cinq	56 cinquante-six	57 cinquante-sept	58 cinquante-huit	59 cinquante- neuf	60 soixante
61 soixante et un	62 soixante-deux	63 soixante-trois	64 soixante- quatre	65 soixante-cinq	66 soixante-six	67 soixante-sept	68 soixante-huit	69 soixante-neuf	70 soixante-dix
71 soixante et onze	72 soixante-douze	73 soixante-treize	74 soixante- quatorze	75 soixante- quinze	76 soixante-seize	77 soixante-dix- sept	78 soixante-dix- huit	79 soixante-dix- neuf	80 quatre-vingts
81 quatre-vingt- un	82 quatre-vingt- deux	83 quatre-vingt- trois	84 quatre-vingt- quatre	85 quatre-vingt- cinq	86 quatre-vingt- six	87 quatre-vingt- sept	88 quatre-vingt- huit	89 quatre-vingt- neuf	90 quatre-vingt- dix
91 quatre-vingt- onze	92 quatre-vingt- douze	93 quatre-vingt- treize	94 quatre-vingt- quatorze	95 quatre-vingt- quinze	96 quatre-vingt- seize	97 quatre-vingt- dix-sept	98 quatre-vingt- dix-huit	99 quatre-vingt- dix-neuf	100 cent