

### Year 3 French Term 1.1 Knowledge Organiser – About Me

<u>Vocabulary</u>		<u>Aims</u>	
<p>Bonjour Salut Comment t'appelles-tu? Je m'appelle Au revoir À bientôt</p> <p>Comment ça va ? Ça va bien Ça va très bien Ça va Ça va mal Et toi ?</p> <p>Levez-vous Asseyez-vous Silence Écoutez Regardez Répétez</p> <p>Un Deux Trois Quatre Cinq Six Sept Huit Neuf Dix</p>	<p>Hello Hi What's your name? My name is Goodbye See you soon</p> <p>How are you? I am well I am very well I am okay I am not well And you?</p> <p>Stand up Sit down Be quiet Listen Look Repeat</p> <p>One Two Three Four Five Six Seven Eight Nine Ten</p>	<p>This half term students will learn the vocabulary required to introduce themselves and greet other people. This will become the starting routine for all lessons. Students will also learn some basic classroom instructions, teachers can choose to use these in future language lessons throughout the year. The numbers 1 – 10 will also be introduced in this half term. This sets students up to use numbers to give them their age, which will be one of the aims of Term 1.2.</p>	
		<u>Grammar</u>	<u>Phonics</u>
		<p style="text-align: center;">Key Verb: <b>Aller – To go</b> 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</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Imperatives</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;">This half term, we include classroom instructions in the 'vous' form, to be used when talking to the whole class. These generally end in -ez (pronounced 'ay'). The imperative is the same as the 'vous' form of the simple present, without the pronoun.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">This half term, students cover the phonics pair UN &amp; ON</p> <p>UN</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UN sounds (/œ̃/, like 'uh' in English but nasal and without a 'n' sound) are usually spelled <i>un</i> or <i>um</i>.</li> <li>• UN pronunciation tip: say 'up', keep the 'uh' sound going and hold your nose.</li> </ul> <p>ON</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ON sounds (/ɔ̃/, like 'or' in English but nasal) are usually spelled <i>on</i> or <i>ont</i>.</li> </ul> <p>ON pronunciation tip: say 'or' and hold your nose.</p>

## Year 3 French Term 1.2 Knowledge Organiser – About Me

<u>Vocabulary</u>		<u>Aims</u>	
<p>Quel âge as-tu? J'ai six ans J'ai sept ans J'ai huit ans J'ai neuf ans Et toi?</p> <p>Je parle anglais français espagnol allemand chinois</p> <p>Je suis Je parle Je suis anglais Je suis anglaise Je suis français Je suis française</p> <p><b>Sentence Building</b> Comment t'appelles-tu? Je m'appelle Peter. Comment ça va ? Ça va bien Quel âge as-tu ? J'ai sept ans. Je suis anglais. Écoutez et regardez.</p>	<p>How old are you? I am six I am seven I am eight I am nine And you?</p> <p>I speak English French Spanish German Chinese</p> <p>I am I speak I am English (boy) I am English (girl) I am French (boy) I am French (girl)</p> <p><b>Sentence Building</b> What is your name? My name is Peter. How are you? I am well. How old are you? I am seven. I am English. Listen and look.</p>	<p>This half term, students will build on the numbers that they were introduced to last half term and learn how to give their age in French.</p> <p>This term also introduces vocabulary for languages and nationalities, with students using the verbs "to speak" and "to be" in the first person to describe the languages they speak and their nationality.</p> <p>The sentence building and competition week will see students bring together the language they have learned in term 1.1 and 1.2.</p> <p>The cultural lesson in Week 6 will give students the chance to learn about how Christmas is celebrated in France!</p>	
		<u>Grammar</u>	<u>Phonics</u>
		<p><b>Être – to be</b> 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</p>	<p><b>Avoir – to have</b> J'ai – I have Tu as – you have Il/ elle a – he/she has Nous avons – we have Vous avez – you (pl) have Ils/ elles ont – They have</p>
		<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Gender and Adjective Agreements</u></p> <p>When describing the nationality of a girl, Ss should use the feminine form, which is usually an extra '-e': anglaise française allemande If a word (like 'russe') already ends in an '-e', you don't have to add another one to make it feminine, it stays the same.</p>	
		<p>This half term, students cover the phonics pair EU &amp; AU</p> <p>EU</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>EU sounds (/ø/, like 'bird' in English but with a rounded mouth) are usually spelled <i>e, eu</i> or <i>eux</i>.</li> <li>EU pronunciation tip: say 'bird' but with your mouth in a duck face pout.</li> </ul> <p>AU</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>AU sounds (/o/, something between 'oh' and 'or' in English) are usually spelled <i>o, ô, au, eau, aux</i> or <i>eaux</i>.</li> <li>AU pronunciation tip: say 'or' but keep it short.</li> </ul>	

### Year 3 French Term 2.1 Knowledge Organiser – Family and Pets

<u>Vocabulary</u>		<u>Aims</u>	
<p>J'ai Une mère Un père Une sœur Un frère Un grand-père Une grand-mère Un animal</p> <p>Une tante Un oncle Un cousin Une cousine J'ai deux cousins J'ai trois cousins J'ai deux mères J'ai trois sœurs</p> <p>Onze Douze Treize Quatorze Quinze Seize Dix-sept Dix-huit Dix-neuf Vingt</p>	<p>I have A mum A dad A sister A brother A grandfather A grandmother A pet</p> <p>An aunt An uncle A cousin (boy) A cousin (girl) I have two cousins I have three cousins I have two mums I have three sisters</p> <p>Eleven Twelve Thirteen Fourteen Fifteen Sixteen Seventeen Eighteen Nineteen Twenty</p>	<p>This half term, students will learn how to describe their families using the verb “to have” in the first person. In the lesson plans for this topic, we have also included a fuller list of family members that teachers can share with their classes.</p> <p>Indefinite articles are introduced, as well as the concept of nouns and gender which is a feature of the French language that will not be familiar to students. For teachers wishing to go into this in more detail the Languagegenut Grammar section has exercises to help embed this.</p> <p>Students will also revise the numbers 1 – 10 and learn the numbers 11 – 20 through a range of activities and songs.</p>	
		<u>Grammar</u>	<u>Phonics</u>
		<p>Key Verb <b><u>Avoir – to have</u></b> J'ai – I have Tu as – you have Il/ elle a – he/she has Nous avons – we have Vous avez – you (pl) have Ils/ elles ont – They have</p>	<p>This half term, students cover the phonics pair É &amp; È</p> <p>É</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>É sounds (/e/, like 'may' in English) are usually spelled é, er, ed, ais, ait or ez.</li> <li>É pronunciation tip: say 'may' but without smiling at the end (so less of an 'ee' sound at the end of the diphthong).</li> </ul>
		<u>Gender and Nouns</u>	<p>È</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>EH sounds (/ɛ/, like 'bed' in English) are usually spelled è, ê, ei or ai.</li> </ul>
		<p>All nouns in French have a gender, even if they are inanimate objects or concepts. 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).</p>	

### Year 3 French Term 2.2 Knowledge Organiser – Family and Pets

<u>Vocabulary</u>		<u>Aims</u>	
<p>Ma sœur Mon frère Mon cousin Ma cousine J'ai sept ans J'ai huit ans Ma sœur a onze ans Mon frère a quinze ans</p> <p>J'ai Un chat Un chien Un hamster Un lapin Un poisson</p> <p>Mon lapin Mes lapins Mon chat Mes chats Mon chat s'appelle Angel Mon lapin s'appelle Otis</p> <p><b>Sentence Building</b> J'ai un grand-père. J'ai une grand-mère. J'ai deux mères. J'ai onze cousins. J'ai un chat. J'ai trois hamsters. Mon chien s'appelle Pepper. Mon frère a treize ans.</p>	<p>My sister My brother My cousin (boy) My cousin (girl) I am seven I am eight My sister is eleven My brother is fifteen</p> <p>I have A cat A dog A hamster A rabbit A fish</p> <p>My rabbit My rabbits My cat My cats My cat is called Angel My rabbit is called Otis</p> <p><b>Sentence Building</b> I have a grandfather. I have a grandmother. I have two mums. I have eleven cousins. I have a cat. I have three hamsters. My dog is called Pepper. My brother is thirteen.</p>	<p>This half term, students will build on the family vocabulary that they were introduced to last half term.</p> <p>Students will also combine their knowledge of numbers in French with the family vocabulary and use possessive pronouns to give their family members' ages. This unit also introduces some basic animal vocabulary, which students will use to practise the possessive pronouns.</p> <p>In Week 6 students will have the opportunity to learn about the tradition of April Fool's Day in France!</p>	
		<u>Grammar</u>	<u>Phonics</u>
		<p style="text-align: center;">Key Verb <b><u>Avoir – to have</u></b> J'ai – I have Tu as – you have Il/ elle a – he/she has Nous avons – we have Vous avez – you (pl) have Ils/ elles ont – They have</p>	<p>This half term, students cover the phonics pair OU &amp; U</p> <p>OU</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>OU sounds (/u/, like 'boot' in English) are usually spelled <i>ou</i>.</li> <li>OU pronunciation tip: say 'boot' but round your mouth as if blowing downwards.</li> </ul>
		<p style="text-align: center;"><b><u>Possessive Pronouns</u></b></p> <p>Possessive pronouns and determiners in French reflect the gender of the object, not the possessor. There are therefore three types: masculine, feminine and plural.</p> <p>mon = masculine            ma = feminine mes = plural (regardless of gender)</p>	<p>U</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>U sounds (/y/, like an 'ee' sound but with a rounded mouth) are usually spelled <i>u</i>.</li> <li>U pronunciation tip: say 'bee', hold the 'ee' sound and round your mouth in a duck face pout.</li> </ul>

### Year 3 French Term 3.1 Knowledge Organiser – Birthdays and Opinions

<u>Vocabulary</u>		<u>Aims</u>	
Janvier Février Mars Avril Mai Juin Juillet Août Septembre Octobre Novembre Décembre  L'anniversaire Mon anniversaire est En mars En décembre Le deux juin Le cinq novembre Le dix-sept février L'onze avril  Mon anniversaire est L'anniversaire de ma mère est est L'anniversaire de mon chat est En juin En juillet Le premier juin Le huit mai Joyeux anniversaire !	January February March April May June July August September October November December  Birthday My birthday is In March In December On the 2nd June On the 5th November On the 17th February On the 11th April  My birthday is My mum's birthday is  My cat's birthday is  In June In July On the 1st June On the 8th May Happy birthday!	This half term, students will learn the words for the months of the year in French. The months are combined with a revision of the numbers and family members covered in previous terms so that students can understand and give birthdays. Teachers can choose to also cover the numbers 21 – 31.	
		<u>Grammar</u>	<u>Phonics</u>
		Key Verb <b>Être – to be</b> 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	This half term, students cover the phonics pair AN & IN  AN <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>AN sounds (/ã/, like 'on' in English but nasal) are usually spelled 'en', 'em', 'an', or 'am'.</li> <li>AN pronunciation tip: say 'on' and hold your nose.</li> </ul> IN <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>IN sounds (/ɛ̃/, like 'an' in English but nasal) are usually spelled 'in', 'ien' or 'ain'.</li> <li>IN pronunciation tip: say 'an' and hold your nose.</li> </ul>
		<u>Giving dates</u>  Ss haven't yet learnt all the numbers 1-30 but if they want to say when someone's birthday is, it's "le" + number + month.  The remaining numbers are: vingt-et-un (21), vingt-deux (22), vingt-trois (23), vingt-quatre (24), vingt-cinq (25), vingt-six (26), vingt-sept (27), vingt-huit (28), vingt-neuf (29), trente (30), trente-et-un (31)	

## Year 3 French Term 3.2 Knowledge Organiser – Birthdays and Opinions

<u>Vocabulary</u>		<u>Aims</u>	
<p>Le lion Le tigre L'éléphant Le gorille Le zèbre Le pingouin</p> <p>Tu aimes les lions ? Tu aimes les gorilles ? J'aime Je n'aime pas J'aime les tigres J'aime les éléphants Je n'aime pas les zèbres Je n'aime pas les pingouins</p> <p>J'adore Je déteste Les crocodiles Les dauphins Les insectes Les serpents</p> <p><b>Sentence Building</b> Mon anniversaire est en octobre. Mon anniversaire est le cinq avril. L'anniversaire de mon cousin est en juin. L'anniversaire de ma sœur est le neuf novembre. J'aime les lions. Je n'aime pas les insectes. J'adore les pingouins. Je déteste les serpents.</p>	<p>Lion Tiger Elephant Gorilla Zebra Penguin</p> <p>Do you like lions? Do you like gorillas? I like I don't like I like tigers I like elephants I don't like zebras I don't like penguins</p> <p>I love I hate Crocodiles Dolphins Insects Snakes</p> <p><b>Sentence Building</b> My birthday is in October. My birthday is the 5th May. My cousin's birthday is in June. My sister's birthday is the 9th November. I like lions. I don't like insects. I love penguins. I hate snakes.</p>	<p>This half term students will learn more vocabulary related to zoo animals. This term, the animal nouns are taught with their definite articles to enable the formation of opinions. Students will learn how to use opinion verbs so that they can express their opinion about the different animals.</p> <p>The project in Weeks 5 and 6 will enable students to bring together everything they have learnt this year into one poster/ presentation that they can display and show to their peers.</p>	
		<u>Grammar</u>	<u>Phonics</u>
		<p style="text-align: center;">Key Verb: <b>Aimer – To like</b> J'aime – I like Tu aimes – You like Il/ elle aime – He/ likes Nous aimons – We likes Vous aimez – You (pl) like Ils/ elles aiment – They like</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Gender and Nouns</b></p> <p>All nouns in French have a gender, even if they are inanimate objects or concepts.</p> <p>Definite articles in French depend on the gender – 'le' for masculine, 'la' for feminine (and 'les' for plural, whether masculine or feminine).</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">This year, students have covered the following phonics pairs:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">UN ON EU AU É È OU U AN IN</p> <p style="text-align: center;">We encourage teachers to make use of the phonics list in each lesson plan and link new words to familiar sounds where possible.</p>