Coley Primary School – Knowledge Organiser

SUBJECT FOCUS:	French	YEAR 6	TERM 3	Describing people and things

Key Knowledge
Different people

français	English
il est intéressant	he is interesting
elle est élégante	she is elegant
tu es drôle	you are funny
je suis sérieux	I am serious
ils sont intelligents	they are intelligent
nous sommes gentils	we are kind
il est loufoque	he is silly
elle est prévenante	she is thoughtful
tu es énergique	you are energetic
ils sont paresseux	they are lazy

Grammar

Present tense of the verb 'to be'

français	English
je suis	I am
tu es	you are
il est	he is
elle est	she is
nous sommes	we are
vous êtes	you (plural or polite)are
ils sont	they (masc plural) are
elles sont	they (feminine plural) are

Remember that we change the ending of adjectives in French, depending on whether they refer to masculine, feminine or plural nouns.

Masculine or feminine

Add 'e'
Intéressant(e) intelligent(e) prévenant(e)
Change 'eux' to 'euse'
sérieux / sérieuse paresseux / paresseuse
Change 'l' to 'lle'
gentil / gentille
No change
drôle loufoque énergique

Singular or plural

Add s unless ends in –eux (no change)
e.g. ils sont sérieux – they are serious

Key Knowledge
Hairstyles

français	English
une coupe en carré	bob
en piques	spiky
chauve	bald
des tresses	plaits
une queue de cheval	ponytail

Sentence building

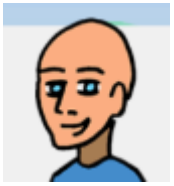
Il est chauve.	He is bald.
Elle a une queue de cheval.	She wears a ponytail.
Ses cheveux sont en piques	His hair is spiky.
Elle a une coupe en carré	She has a bob.
Ses cheveux sont longs	His / her hair is long

Grammar

Remember!

In **English, hair is singular** – my hair is short. In **French it is a plural noun** – mes cheveux (sont courts (literally: my hairs are short!)




Key Knowledge
Patterns

français	English
rayé	striped
à pois	spotty
à carreaux	checked
fleuri	flowery
uni	plain

Grammar

Possessive pronoun: agrees with the noun, not the person. So if noun in masculine, use 'son' if noun is feminine use 'sa', if plural use 'ses.'

mon / ma / mes	my masc / fem / plural
ton / ta / tes	your masc/ fem / plural
son / sa / ses	his or her masc/ fem/ plural

e.g. son stylo – his or her pen
sa chaussette – his or her sock

Sentence building

Sa robe est à pois.	Her dress is spotty. (could also be his dress is spotty)
Sa chemise est à carreaux.	His shirt is checked. (could also be her shirt …)
Mon haut es uni.	My top is plain.
Ton short est rayé.	Your shorts are striped.
Sa jupe est fleurie.	Her skirts is flowery.

Key Knowledge
More colours

français	English
rose	pink
violet	purple
jaune	yellor
or	gold
argent	silver
turquoise	turquoise
pâle	pale
vif (m) vive (f)	bright
foncé (m) foncée (f)	dark
clair (m) claire (f)	light

Sentence building

C'est rose pâle.	It is pale pink.
C'est jaune vif.	It is bright yellow.
C'est une couleur foncée.	It is a dark colour.
C'est une coleur claire.	It is a light colour.



Know how to…

- ✓ Listen to, respond to and comprehend, by listening and reading words, phrases and sentences related to people's personalities, hairstyles and the colours and patterns of clothes.
- ✓ Change the endings of adjectives for masculine, feminine and plural nouns in writing
- ✓ Change the endings of adjectives when speaking, knowing when to pronounce the word differently (e.g intntéressant**e**, and when letters are silent (e.g. intéressant**s**)
- ✓ Name a greater range of colours with more detail