Coley Primary School – Knowledge Organiser

SUBJECT FOCUS:	FL - French	YEAR 5	TERM 1

Key Knowledge
Asking questions

Français	English
Poser des questions	Asking questions
Comment?	How/ what?
Quand?	When?
Où?	Where?
Quoi?	What?
Qui?	Who?
Quel âge as-tu?	How old are you?
Quand est ton anniversaire?	When is your birthday?
Où est le chat?	Where is the cat?
Que fais-tu?	What are you doing?
Qui es-ce?	Who is it?

Grammar

- Wh-questions: These are formed by putting the question word (and sometimes a preposition) at the beginning of the sentence and inverting the verb and subject:

Tu as sept ans	Quel âge as-tu?
You are seven years old	How old are you?

- Yes/no questions: There are three ways to form these.
  - Add 'est-ce que' to the sentence:

Tu aimes le français	Est-ce que tu aimes le français?
You like French	Do you like French?)

  - Invert the verb and subject:

Tu aimes le français	Aimes-tu le français?
You like French	Do you like French?)

  - Add a question mark and when speaking, go up at the end:

Tu aimes le français	Tu aimes le français?
You like French	Do you like French?



Key Knowledge
Opposites

Français	English
Les opposés	Opposites
en haut	Up/ top
en bas	Below/ down
dans	In
hors	Out
oui	Yes
non	No
en avant	Forward
en arrière	Backward
Gauche est l'inverse de droite	Left is the opposite of right
Quel est l'inverse de gauche?	What is the opposite of left?

Grammar

Unlike other question words, 'quel' needs to agree with the gender of the noun it applies to:
quel temps (masculine singular) = what time
quelle température (feminine singular) = what temperature
quels animaux (masculine plural) = which animals
quelles chaussures (feminine plural) = what shoes

Key Knowledge
Connecting words

Français	English
Les connectifs	Connectives
et	And
mais	But
aussi	As well/ also
suivant	Following
puis	Then
enfin	Finally
parce que	Because
alors	So
donc	So/ therefore
cependant	however

Grammar

- Connectives in French work much in the same way as in English, with no change in word order required. However, if 'parce que' is followed by a word beginning with a vowel (e.g. ils), it needs to be changed to *parce qu'*.

Key Knowledge
Saying you don't understand

Français	English
Dire que tu ne comprends pas	Saying you don't understand
comprendre	To understand
répéter	To repeat
savoir	To know
Je ne comprends pas	I do not understand
Pourrais-tu répéter ça s'il te plaît?	Could you repeat that please?
Encore une fois, s'il vous plaît	One more time please
Je suis confus	I'm confused
Je ne sais pas	I do not know
Ce n'est pas clair	It's not clear
Que veux-tu dire?	What do you mean?

Grammar

S'il te/vous plaît:

- The phrase for please literally translates as 'if it pleases you' and therefore differs depending on whether you are speaking formally or informally.

S'il te plaît	S'il vous plaît
(to a friend, family member or child)	(to an adult stranger or superior)

Savoir/ connaître:

- There are two verbs that translate as 'know' in French:
  savoir –to refer to a fact or word that you know
  connaître – to refer to a person that you know

Key Knowledge
Talking about the future

Français	English
Parler de l'avenir	Talking about the future
le future	The future
plus tard	Later
demain	Tomorrow
la semaine prochaine	Next week
le mois prochain	Next month
le weekend	The weekend
Je vais	I am going
Je vais nager	I am going to swim
Il va faire du shopping	He is going shopping
Ils vont aller en ville	They are going to town

Grammar

Future tense with 'aller':

- To form the near future tense in French, we use a conjugated form of the verb 'aller' followed by an infinitive:

Je vais jouer	I am going to play
Tu vas jouer	You are going to play
Il/elle va jouer	He/ she is going to play
Nous allons jouer	We are going to play
Vous allez jouer	You (plural) are going to play
Ils/ elles vont jouer	They are going to play

Time phrases:

- 'Prochain' is an adjective meaning 'next', so needs to agree with the noun it modifies:

Le mois prochain	La semaine prochaine
Next month	Next week

- Word pairs like an/année and jour/ journée can be confusing as they have a single translation in English. In general, the shorter version refers to the division of time and is usually used for plurals (e.g. J'ai sept ans – I'm seven years old) whereas the other is used to refer to the duration (e.g. cette année – this year, or bonne journée – have a good day).

Possible Activities

- Work in pairs to ask Wh- questions.
- Practise using phrases if children do not understand.
- Key phrases bingo

Know how to…

- Ask Wh- questions
- Describe pairs of opposites
- Use connectives to join sentences
- Say what you will do in the future
- Explain when you don't understand