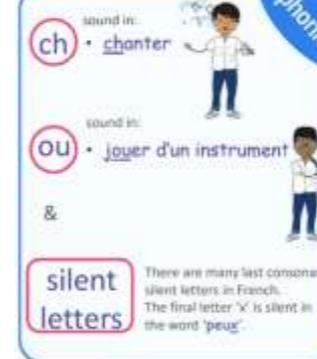


# Alfriston School - French Phonics, Vocabulary and Grammar

<b>Sapphire Class (Year 3 &amp; 4) - Cycle A</b>					
Term 1	Term 2	Term 3	Term 4	Term 5	Term 6
<b>J'apprends le français</b> (I am learning French)	<b>L'ancienne histoire de la Grande-Bretagne (Ancient Britain)</b>	<b>Je peux...</b> (I am able to...)	<b>Les instruments</b> (Instruments)	<b>Petit Chaperon rouge</b> (Little Red Riding Hood)	<b>Les fruits</b> (Fruits)
 <p>sound in: • <b>oi</b> * <b>trois</b> 3 • <b>noir</b> *</p> <p>sound in: • <b>on</b> * <b>marron</b> *</p> <p>sound in: • <b>ou</b> * <b>rouge</b> *</p> <p>&amp;</p> <p><b>silent letters</b></p> <p>There are many last consonant silent letters in French. The final letter 's' is silent in the words 'Paris', 'trois' and 'gris'. The final 't' is silent in 'vert' and 'violet'.</p>	 <p>sound in: • <b>ch</b> * <b>flèche</b> sound in: • <b>ou</b> * <b>bijoux</b> sound in: • <b>on</b> * <b>maison ronde</b> sound in: • <b>oi</b> * <b>bronze</b> sound in: • <b>ch</b> * <b>histoire</b></p> <p>sound in: • <b>ch</b> * <b>chanter</b></p> <p>sound in: • <b>ou</b> * <b>jouer</b></p> <p>sound in: • <b>on</b> * <b>violon</b></p> <p>&amp;</p> <p><b>guttural 'r'</b></p> <p>The 'y' sound in French is guttural made from the back of the throat like in the words 'triangle', 'guitare' and 'clarinette'.</p> <p>There are many last consonant silent letters in French. The final letter 's' is silent in the word 'peu'.</p>	 <p>sound in: • <b>ch</b> * <b>chanter</b></p> <p>sound in: • <b>ou</b> * <b>jouer</b></p> <p>sound in: • <b>on</b> * <b>violon</b></p> <p>&amp;</p> <p><b>silent letters</b></p> <p>There are many last consonant silent letters in French. The final letter 's' is silent in the word 'peu'.</p>	 <p>sound in: • <b>ou</b> * <b>jouer</b></p> <p>sound in: • <b>on</b> * <b>violon</b></p> <p>&amp;</p> <p><b>guttural 'r'</b></p> <p>The 'y' sound in French is guttural made from the back of the throat like in the words 'triangle', 'guitare' and 'clarinette'.</p> <p>There are many last consonant silent letters in French. The final letter 's' is silent in the word 'peu'.</p>	 <p>sound in: • <b>ch</b> * <b>chaperon</b> • <b>bûcheron</b> *</p> <p>sound in: • <b>ou</b> * <b>rouge</b> *</p> <p>sound in: • <b>ou</b> * <b>bouche</b> *</p> <p>sound in: • <b>on</b> * <b>loup</b> *</p> <p>and</p> <p><b>silent letters</b></p> <p>There are many last consonant silent letters in French. The final letter 's' is silent in the word 'les'.</p>	 <p>sound in: • <b>oi</b> * <b>poire</b></p> <p>&amp;</p> <p><b>guttural 'r'</b></p> <p>The 'y' sound in French is guttural made from the back of the throat like in the words 'fraise', 'orange' and 'cerise'.</p> <p><b>silent letters</b></p> <p>There are many last consonant silent letters in French. The final letter 's' is silent in the word 'les', it will be pronounced almost like the 'eh' in English.</p>
<p>J'apprends le français = I am learning French Salut! = Hi! Bonjour! = Hello/Good morning! Comment t'appelles-tu? = What is your name? Je m'appelle... = My name is... Ça va? = How are you? Ça va bien. = I am fine Ça va mal. = I am not great. Comme ci comme ça. = So-so Au revoir! = Goodbye! À plus tard! = See you later! les nombres = numbers     un = one     deux = two     trois = three     quatre = four     cinq = five     six = six     sept = seven     huit = eight     neuf = nine     dix = ten Les couleurs = colours jaune = yellow blanc = white noir = black bleu = blue vert = green violet = purple gris = grey rouge = red orange = orange marron = brown</p>	<p>l'âge de la pierre = the stone age l'âge du bronze = the bronze age l'âge du fer = the iron age la période des Romains = the Roman period la période des Anglo-Saxons = the Anglo-Saxon period la période des Vikings = the Viking period Je suis... = I am Je suis un homme de = I am a man from Je suis une femme de = I am a woman from J'ai... = I have...     un silex = a flint     une hache = an axe     une épée = a sword     J'habite... = I live in...     une grotte = a cave     une cabane = a hut / shelter     une maison ronde = a round house</p>	<p>Qu'est-ce que tu peux faire? = What are you able to do? Qu'est-ce que tu ne peux pas faire? = What are you not able to do? Je peux = I am able Je ne peux pas = I am not able danser = to dance chanter = to sing sauter = to jump cuisiner = to cook faire du vélo = to ride a bike jouer d'un instrument = to play an instrument patiner = to ice-skate dessiner = to draw nager = to swim parler français = to speak French et = and mais = but</p>	<p>les instruments = the instruments la flûte à bec = the recorder la batterie = the drums la guitare = the guitar la clarinette = the clarinet la trompette = the trumpet la harpe = the harp le violon = the violin le piano = the piano le triangle = the triangle les cymbales = the cymbals Je joue de la flûte à bec = I play the recorder Je joue de la batterie = I play the drums Je joue de la guitare = I play the guitar Je joue de la clarinette = I play the clarinet Je joue de la trompette = I play the trumpet Je joue de la harpe = I play the harp Je joue du violon = I play the violin Je joue du piano = I play the piano Je joue du triangle = I play the triangle Je joue des cymbales = I play the cymbals</p>	<p>Petit Chaperon rouge = Little Red Riding Hood les parents = the parents une maison = a house une forêt = a forest des gâteaux = some cakes le loup = the wolf la grand-mère = the grandmother le bûcheron = the woodcutter les yeux = the eyes les oreilles = the ears la bouche = the mouth les dents = the teeth le nez = the nose les jambes = the legs les bras = the arms les pieds = the feet</p>	<p>les fruits = the fruits une pomme = an apple une fraise = a strawberry une pêche = a peach une banane = a banana une cerise = a cherry une orange = an orange une prune = a plum une poire = a pear un kiwi = a kiwi un abricot = an apricot J'aime... = I like... oui = yes non = no Est-ce que tu aimes...? = do you like...? oui, j'aime... = yes, I like... non, je n'aime pas... = no, I do not, like...</p>
 <p>Three high frequency 1st person conjugated verbs: <b>je suis</b> I am <b>j'ai</b> I have <b>j'habite</b> I live</p>	 <p>'Je peux' (I am able) is the first person conjugation of the verb 'pouvoir' (to be able). It is always followed an infinitive. <b>je peux</b> I am able... In the negative form the structure is: 'Je ne peux pas' <b>je ne peux pas</b> I am not able...</p>	 <p>The 4 determiners in French for 'the' as seen in this unit: <b>le</b> <b>la</b> <b>l'</b> <b>les</b> Singular determiner for the word 'the'... <b>le</b> Plural determiner for the word 'the'. How to use the high-frequency regular verb 'jouer' in French when saying 'I play an instrument': <b>je joue</b> I play</p>	 <p>There are 3 different words for 'the' in French. <b>le</b> <b>la</b> <b>les</b> grammar</p> <p>The 4 determiners in French for 'a/an' as seen in this unit: <b>le</b> <b>la</b> <b>l'</b> <b>les</b> Singular determiner for the word 'a/an'... <b>le</b> Plural determiner for the word 'a/an'. How to use the high-frequency regular verb 'jouer' in French when saying 'I play an instrument': <b>je joue</b> I play</p>	 <p>There are 2 different words for 'a/an' in French. <b>un</b> <b>une</b> grammar</p> <p>There are 3 different words for 'some' in French. <b>du</b> <b>de la</b> <b>des</b> (Not seen in this unit.)</p>	 <p>Nouns in French can be masculine or feminine and singular or plural. This means that determiners can have different forms in French. <b>un</b> <b>une</b> grammar</p> <p>Singular determiner 'a' <b>un</b> Plural determiner 'the' <b>les</b> grammar</p>

# Alfriston School - French Phonics, Vocabulary and Grammar

Sapphire Class (Year 3 & 4) - Cycle B					
Term 1	Term 2	Term 3	Term 4	Term 5	Term 6
<b>Les animaux (Animals)</b> <p>There are many last consonant silent letters in French. The final letter 'd' is silent in the word 'canard'.</p>	<b>Les super-héros (Superheroes)</b> <p>The 'y' sound in French is guttural from the back of the throat like in the words 'fraise' and 'citron'.</p> <p>The final letter 't' is silent in the word 'chocolat'.</p>	<b>Les glaces (Ice-creams)</b> <p>The 'y' sound in French is guttural from the back of the throat like in the words 'triangle', 'cercles', 'carres', 'ovales', 'rectangles', 'pentagones', 'hexagones', 'losanges' and 'lignes'.</p>	<b>Les formes (Shapes)</b> <p>The 'r' sound in French is guttural made from the back of the throat like in the words 'triangle', 'cercles', 'carres', 'ovales', 'rectangles', 'pentagones', 'hexagones', 'losanges' and 'lignes'.</p>	<b>Les saisons (Seasons)</b> <p>There are many last consonant silent letters in French. The final letter 's' is silent in the words 'triangles', 'cercles', 'carres', 'ovales', 'étailes', 'rectangles', 'pentagones', 'hexagones', 'losanges' and 'lignes'.</p>	<b>Les légumes (Vegetables)</b> <p>There are many last consonant silent letters in French. The final 'g' is silent in the word 'leg' and pronounced similar to the English sound 'eh'. However, if it is followed by a noun that starts with a vowel like 'oignons', 'épinards' or 'aubergines' the 's' in 'leg' will be pronounced almost like a 'z' sound. This is called liaison.</p>
les animaux = the animals un lion = a lion un oiseau = a bird un lapin = a rabbit un cheval = a horse un cochon = a pig une souris = a mouse un singe = a monkey un mouton = a sheep une vache = a cow un canard = a duck  Devine qui je suis = guess who I am je suis = I am vrai ou faux? = true or false?  <p>The difference between the 2 determiners for 'a/an' seen in this unit:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>un</li> <li>une</li> </ul> <p>How and when to use the high-frequency irregular verb 'I am' in French:</p> <p><b>je suis</b> I am</p>	Je m'appelle = I am called J'habite sur une planète = I live on a planet.  Je suis une super-héroïne = I am a superhero (fem. agreement) vert = green bleu = blue jaune = yellow orange = orange rouge = red violet = purple un masque = a mask un bouclier = a shield un casque = a helmet J'ai = I have  Je peux = I am able to voler = fly sauter = jump courir = run  <p>As this is an introductory unit, there will be no grammar introduced. We will see more grammar in the units that follow. There will however be an opportunity to introduce the concept of gender in French with:</p> <p><b>Je suis un super-héros.</b> <b>Je suis une super-héroïne.</b></p>	les glaces = the ice-creams une glace = an ice-cream à la vanille = vanilla à la fraise = strawberry à la menthe = mint à la banane = banana à la pistache = pistachio au chocolat = chocolate au café = coffee au caramel = caramel au citron = lemon au cassis = blackcurrant et = and  Je voudrais... = I would like... un cornet = a cone un pot = a small pot / tub combien de boules? = how many scoops? une boule = one scoop deux boules = two scoops trois boules = three scoops s'il vous plaît = please un cornet ou un petit pot? = a cone or a small tub/pot? quel parfum? = what flavour? c'est combien? = How much? merci = thank you au revoir = goodbye  <p>In French there are 2 words for the English determiner 'a', these are often referred to as indefinite articles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>un</li> <li>une</li> </ul> <p>The high frequency verb 'je voudrais' means (I would like) in French.</p> <p><b>Je voudrais...</b> I would like...</p>	les formes = the shapes un triangle = a triangle un carré = a square un ovale = an oval un cercle = a circle un rectangle = a rectangle un pentagone = a pentagon un hexagone = a hexagon un losange = a rhombus une ligne = a line une étoile = a star dessinez = draw un = 1 deux = 2 trois = 3 quatre = 4 cinq = 5  <p>Nouns in French can be either 'masculine' or 'feminine'. Therefore there are 2 determiners (often referred to as indefinite articles) for 'a' in French:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Determiner 'a' for masculine nouns.</li> <li>Determiner 'a' for feminine nouns.</li> </ul>	les saisons = the seasons l'hiver = winter le printemps = spring l'été = summer l'automne = autumn  Il y a quatre saisons = there are four seasons en hiver = in winter il fait froid = it is cold il neige = it snows/ it is snowing et = and  au printemps = in spring les fleurs poussent = the flowers grow les oiseaux chantent = the birds sing en été = in summer il y a du soleil = it is sunny il fait chaud = it is hot en automne = in autumn les arbres perdent leurs feuilles = the trees lose their leaves ma saison préférée est = my favourite season is car = because  <p>Nouns in French can be masculine or feminine and singular or plural. This means that in French they will have different determiners for the English word 'the'.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>le</li> <li>la</li> <li>l'</li> </ul> <p>Singular determiner 'the'. ('Le' was not seen in this unit.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>les</li> </ul> <p>Plural determiner 'the'.</p>	les légumes = the vegetables les épinards = the spinach les oignons = the onions les carottes = the carrots  les aubergines = the aubergines les courgettes = the courgettes les tomates = the tomatoes les haricots verts = the green beans les petits pois = the peas les champignons = the mushrooms les pommes de terre = the potatoes un kilo de... / d'... = a kilo of... Je voudrais... = I would like... un kilo de... / d'... = One kilo of... un demi kilo de... / d'... = Half a kilo of...  s'il vous plaît = please bonjour = Hello Je peux vous aider? = Can I help you? c'est tout? = Is that all/anything else?  c'est combien? = How much is that? 10 euros s'il vous plaît = 10 euros please  merci = thank you au-revoir = goodbye dans mon panier j'ai... = In my basket I have...  <p>The plural form of the determiner 'the' in French (les) does not change in masculine or feminine form.</p> <p><b>les</b> Plural determiner 'the'.</p> <p>To become more familiar with and use the high frequency verb 'je voudrais' (I would like) in French.</p> <p><b>je voudrais</b> I would like...</p>