









Alfriston School - French Phonics, Vocabulary and Grammar

Emerald Class (Year 5 & 6) - Cycle A					
Term 1	Term 2	Term 3	Term 4	Term 5	Term 6
Je Me Présente (Presenting Myself)	As-Tu Un Animal? (Do You Have A Pet?)	Quel Temps Fait-Il? (What is the Weather)	Les Vêtements (Clothes)	Les Habitats (Habitats)	Les Jeux Olympiques (The Olympic Games)
					
<p>Je me présente = Presenting Myself Salut = Hello (informal) Bonjour = Hello (formal) Ça va? = How are you? Ça va bien = I am good Ça va mal = I am bad Comme ci, comme ça = So so Et toi? = And you? Ça va très bien = I am really good Ça va très mal = I am really bad Au revoir = Goodbye À plus tard = See you later Comment tu t'appelles? = What is your name? Je m'appelle ... = My name is ... un = one deux = two trois = three quatre = four cinq = five six = six sept = seven huit = eight neuf = Nine dix = ten onze = eleven douze = twelve treize = thirteen quatorze = fourteen quinze = fifteen seize = sixteen dix-sept = seventeen dix-huit = eighteen dix-neuf = nineteen vingt = twenty Quel âge as-tu ? = How old are you? J'ai... ans = I am ... years old Où habites-tu ? = Where do you live? J'habite à... = I live in (+ town/city) Londres = London Je suis anglais/e = I am English Je suis français/e = I am French Je suis irlandais/e = I am Irish</p>	<p>As-tu un animal? = Do you have a pet? un = a/an (masculine form) une = a/an (feminine form) un chien = a dog un chat = a cat un lapin = a rabbit un oiseau = a bird un hamster = a hamster un poisson rouge = a goldfish une tortue = a tortoise une souris = a mouse J'ai = I have et = and qui s'appelle = that is called Je n'ai pas de = I do not have</p> 	<p>Il pleut = it is raining Il neige = it is snowing Il y a du soleil = it is sunny Il y a du vent = it is windy Il y a un orage = there is a storm Il fait beau = the weather is fine Il fait mauvais = the weather is not good Il fait froid = it is cold Il fait chaud = it is hot dans = in le nord de la France = the north of France le sud de la France = the south of France le centre de la France = the centre of France l'ouest de la France = the west of France l'est de la France = the east of France</p> 	<p>un pantalon = a pair of trousers un maillot de bain = swim wear un pull = a jumper un tee shirt = a tee shirt un manteau = a coat un short = a pair of shorts un chemisier = a blouse une robe = a dress une cravate = a tie une écharpe = a scarf une jupe = a skirt Unit - Les vêtements une veste = a jacket une chemise = a shirt une casquette = a cap des collants = a pair of tights des gants = a pair of gloves des bottes = a pair of boots des chaussures = a pair of shoes des chaussettes = a pair of socks des sandales = a pair of sandals des lunettes = a pair of glasses/sunglasses à l'école = at school je porte = I wear quand = when Porter = to wear Je = I tu = you il = he elle = she nous = we vous = you (plural) ils = they (masculine or mixed group) elles = they (feminine) ils portent = they (masculine or mixed group) wear elles portent = they (feminine) wear dans ma valise je vais mettre... = in my case I am going to put...</p>	<p>habite = habitat les animaux = animals le désert = the desert l'océan = the ocean la prairie = the meadow la forêt = the forest la forêt tropicale = the tropical rain forest tropicale = the tropics l'Arctique = the arctic un abri = shelter l'air = air la nourriture = food le soleil = sun l'eau = water les algues = algae / seaweed les buissons = bushes les cactus = cactus les grands arbres = big trees les plantes résistantes = hardy plants singe araignée = spider monkey les bras = arms la queue = a tail le chameau = the camel les bosses = the humps le requin = the shark les yeux = the eyes l'ours blanc = the polar bear la fourrure blanche = the white fur le lapin = the rabbit les pattes = the paws vrai = true faux = false</p>	<p>les jeux olympiques = Olympic Games l'escrime = fencing le triathlon = triathlon l'équitation = horse riding le tir à l'arc = archery la natation = swimming la boxe = boxing le plongeur = diving l'aviron = rowing le cyclisme = cycling l'athlétisme = athletics recommencé = start again était = was connaît = knows faire = to do a sport revivre = relive peuvent = can participer = participate est = is présent = present formé = shape modernes = modern différents = different en argent = in silver bleu = blue noir = black rouge = red jaune = yellow vert = green les Jeux = games la cérémonie = ceremony le Stade Panathénique = Panathenaic stadium les vainqueurs = winners l'éducation physique = physical education la médaille la flame = gold medal une torche = torch il est athlète = he is an athlete elle est athlète = she is an athlete il est cycliste elle est cycliste il est boxeur = he is a boxer</p>

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Je suis gallois/e = I am Welsh
 Je suis écossais/e = I am Scottish
 Je suis sénégalais/e = I am Senegalese
 Je suis canadien/ne = I am Canadian
 Je suis haïtien/ne = I am Haitian
 Je viens d'Angleterre = I am from England
 Je viens de... + country = I am from ... (+ country)

grammar

To understand adjectives better in French and how they may change spelling depending on what they are describing. This is called adjectival agreement.

Je suis française.
I am French.

Je suis français.
I am French.

First person high frequency verbs:

je suis I am **j'ai** I have **j'habite** I live

grammar

To understand the role of gender in the choice of possessives.

mon pull Singular possessive 'my' for masculine nouns

ma jupe Singular possessive 'my' for feminine nouns

mes gants Plural possessive 'my' for feminine and masculine nouns

To understand adjectival agreement. E.g.

Ma jupe verte. Sorting of the colour (adjective) 'green' changes in French depending on the gender of the noun.

1st person conjugation of high frequency verbs.

je porte I wear

grammar

To begin to explore how verbs can be spelt differently depending on who is doing the action.

pousser to grow

Les algues poussent dans l'océan. Seaweed grows in the ocean.

habiter to live

L'ours blanc habite dans l'Arctique. The white polar bear lives in the Arctic.

elle est boxeuse = she is a boxer
 il est nageur = he is a swimmer
 elle est nageuse = she is a swimmer
 il est plongeur = he is a diver
 elle est plongeuse = she is a diver
 il est escrimeur = he is a fencer
 elle est escrimeuse = she is a fencer
 il est rameur = he is a rower
 elle est rameuse = she is a rower
 il est archer = he is an archer
 elle est archère = she is an archer
 il est cavalier = he is an equestrian
 elle est cavalière = she is an equestrian

grammar

To understand adjectival agreement better and why adjectives often change spelling depending on the gender and plurality of what they are describing.

Il est boxeur. He is a boxer.

Elle est boxeuse. She is a boxer.

Understanding better the use of the partitive article with the verb 'faire' (to do)

de / de la / du / des

The conjugation of the high frequency irregular verbs 'être' (to be) & 'faire' (to do)

Il/elle est He/She is

Il/elle fait He/She does

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Emerald Class (Year 5 & 6) - Cycle B					
Term 1	Term 2	Term 3	Term 4	Term 5	Term 6
Chez Moi (My Home)	Ma Famille (My family)	Au salon de thé (At the Tea Room)	En classe (In the Classroom)	Boucle d'Or Et Les Trois Ours (Goldilocks & The Three Bears)	La Date (The date)
<p>Où habites-tu? = Where do you live? J'habite dans ... = I live in... une maison = a house un appartement = an apartment en ville = in town à la campagne = in the countryside à la montagne = in the mountains au bord de la mer = by the sea dans un village = In a village Chez moi il y a... = in my house there is a une cuisine = kitchen une salle à manger = dining room une salle de bains = bathroom une chambre = bedroom une buanderie = utility room et = and un sous-sol = basement un bureau = office / a study un salon = living room un garage = garage un jardin = a garden Chez moi il y a... = In my home there is... / there are... Chez moi il n'y a pas de... = In my home there is not... / there are no... et = and mais = but Je m'appelle... = My name is... J'ai ... ans = I am ... years old J'habite dans... = I live in... Comment tu t'appelles? = What are you called? Quel âge as tu? = How old are you? Où habites-tu? = Where do you live? Décris-moi chez toi! = Describe your home to me!</p>	<p>la mère = the mother/the mum la sœur = the sister la sœur aînée = the older sister la sœur cadette = the younger sister la grand-mère = the grandmother la tante = the aunt le père = the father/the dad le frère = the brother le grand-père = the grandfather L'oncle = the uncle la belle-mère = the stepmother la demi-sœur = the stepsister/ half sister la cousine = the cousin (female) le beau-père = the stepfather le demi-frère = the stepbrother/half brother le cousin = the cousin (male) les parents = the parents les grands-parents = the grandparents mon = my (for singular masculine nouns) ma = my (for singular feminine nouns) mes = my (for masculine AND feminine plural nouns) As-tu des frères et sœurs? = Do you have any brothers or sisters? Oui! = yes! J'ai un frère = I have a brother. J'ai une sœur = I have a sister J'ai deux frères = I have two brothers. J'ai deux sœurs = I have two sisters. Non! = No! Je suis fils unique = I am an only child (boy). Je suis fille unique. = I am an only child (girl) dix = 10 vingt = 20 = 30 = 40 = 50 = 60 = 70 trente</p>	<p>un salon de thé = a tea room un croque-monsieur = a ham and cheese toastie un sandwich au jambon = a ham sandwich un sandwich au fromage = a cheese sandwich un croissant = a croissant un pain au chocolat = a pain au chocolat un café = a coffee un café au lait = a coffee with milk un thé = a tea un jus d'orange = an orange juice un coca-cola = a coca-cola un chocolat chaud = a hot chocolate une part de gâteau au chocolat = a slice of chocolate cake une part de quiche = a slice of quiche une brioche = a brioche une crêpe = a crepe une salade = a salad une omelette = an omelette une tartelette = a small tart une grenadine = a grenadine une limonade = a lemonade Bonjour! = Hello! Je voudrais... = I would like... s'il vous plaît = please et = and Vous désirez? = What would you like? L'addition s'il vous plaît. = the bill please. merci = thank you Au revoir! = Goodbye! un centime = one cent deux centimes = two cents cinq centimes = five cents dix centimes = ten cents vingt centimes = 20 cents cinquante centimes = 50 cents un euro = one euro deux euros = two euros</p>	<p>un livre = a reading book un cahier = an exercise book un bâton de colle = a glue stick un crayon = a pencil un stylo = a pen un taille-crayon = a sharpener un sac à dos = a rucksack une calculatrice = a calculator une règle = a ruler une trousse = a pencil case une gomme = a rubber des ciseaux = a pair of scissors Qu'est-ce qu'il y a dans ta trousse? = What do you have in your pencil case? Dans ma trousse = In my pencil case... J'ai = I have et = and mon = my (masculine singular nouns) ma = my (masculine singular nouns) mes = my (plural nouns) Je n'ai pas de... = I do not have J'ai un stylo = I have a pen Je n'ai pas de stylo = I do not have a pen</p>	<p>Boucle d'or = Goldilocks les trois ours = the three bears Papa ours = father bear Maman ours = mother bear Bébé ours = baby bear une maison = a house le grand bol = the big bowl le moyen bol = the medium bowl le petit bol = the small bowl la grande chaise = the big chair la moyenne chaise = the medium chair la petite chaise = the small chair le grand lit = the big bed le moyen lit = the medium bed le petit lit = the small bed salé = salty sucré = sweet une forêt = a forest un ours = a bear une maison = a house une forêt = a forest une promenade = a walk une fille = a girl maman = mum trois = three habitant = lived dans = in une = a (feminine) jour = day un = a (masculine) était = was chaude = hot allés = went la soupe = soup un salon = a living room un lit = a bed rentrés = returned goûté = tasted crié = shouted toujours = always elle = she ils = they papa = dad</p>	<p>les jours de la semaine = the days of the week lundi* = Monday mardi* = Tuesday mercredi* = Wednesday jeudi* = Thursday vendredi* = Friday samedi* = Saturday dimanche* = Sunday Aujourd'hui c'est quel jour? = What day is it today? Aujourd'hui c'est... = Today it is... Quel est ton jour préféré? = Which is your favourite day of the week? Mon jour préféré, c'est le... = My favourite day of the week is... Les mois = The months janvier = January février = February mars = March avril = April mai = May juin = June juillet = July août = August septembre = September octobre = October novembre = November décembre = December un = one deux = two trois = three quatre = four cinq = five six = six sept = seven huit = eight neuf = nine dix = ten onze = eleven douze = twelve treize = thirteen</p>

grammar

To fully understand the role of gender in the choice of determiners:

un salon **une cuisine**

Singular determiner 'un' for masculine nouns Singular determiner 'une' for feminine nouns

To understand better how to use the negative in French:

Chez moi, il y a un salon. **Chez moi, il n'y a pas de salon.**

1st person conjugation of high frequency verbs.

j'habite

I live

quarante
cinquante
soixante
soixante-dix
quatre-vingts = 80
quatre-vingt-dix = 90
cent = 100
vingt-et-un = 21
trente-et-un = 31
quarante-et-un = 41
cinquante-et-un = 51
soixante-et-un = 61
soixante-et-onze = 71

Quel âge as-tu? = How old are you?
J'ai ... ans = I am ... years old.
Quel âge a ...? = How old is ...?
[Il/elle] a ... ans = He/she is ... years old.

grammar

To fully understand the role of gender and plurality in the choice of possessives:

mon frère **ma sœur**

Singular possessive 'mon' for masculine nouns Singular possessive 'ma' for feminine nouns

mes grands-parents

To move from the 1st person conjugation of high frequency verbs to 3rd person singular.

j'ai **il/elle a**

I have he/she has

cinq euros = five euros
dix euros = ten euros
vingt euros = twenty euros
cinquante euros = fifty euros
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cent euros = a hundred euros
deux cent euros = two hundred euros
cinq cent euros = five hundred euros

grammar

To understand when to use the two different indefinite articles/determiners introduced in this unit.

un **une**

Singular indefinite article/determiner 'un/un'

To understand how to move a singular noun to plural form.

un croissant → **deux croissants**

1 croissant 2 croissants

bébé = baby

grammar

The determiner 'the' in English has four versions in French. This determiner is often referred to as a **definite article** when learning a foreign language.

le la l'

Singular determiners for the word 'the'.

les

Plural determiner for the word 'the'.

la grande chaise **le grand bol**

the big chair the big bowl

quatorze = fourteen
quinze = fifteen
seize = sixteen
dix-sept = seventeen
dix-huit = eighteen
dix-neuf = nineteen
vingt = twenty
vingt-et-un = twenty one
vingt-deux = twenty two
vingt-trois = twenty three
vingt-quatre = twenty four
vingt-cinq = twenty five
vingt-six = twenty six
vingt-sept = twenty seven
vingt-huit = twenty eight
vingt-neuf = twenty nine
trente = thirty
trente-et-un = thirty one

Quelle est la date aujourd'hui? = What is the date today?
Aujourd'hui c'est... = Today it is...
C'est quand ton anniversaire? = When is your birthday?
Mon anniversaire est le... = My birthday is the...

grammar

To understand that days of the week and months of the year do not have capital letters unless they are at the start of a sentence in French.

Aujourd'hui c'est lundi huit juillet.

Today it is Monday the eighth of July.

No capital letter in the phrase above for the day of the week Monday or the month of July in French.