**J’apprends le français**

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| **Vocabulary Bank**: Greetings  Bonjour – Good morning  Salut - Hi  Au revoir - Goodbye  Plus tard – See you later |  | **Vocabulary Bank**: Colours | | | | |
| bleu | noir | marron | jaune | rouge |
| gris | vert | blanc | violet | orange |
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| **Questions and Answers**  Comment t’appelles-tu? – What’s your name?  Je m’appelle... – My name is...  Quel âge as-tu? – How old are you?  J’ai \_\_\_\_ ans. – I am \_\_\_\_ years old.  Ça va? – How are you?  Ça va bien. – I’m fine.  Ça va mal. – I’m not good at all.  Comme çi, comme ça. – Not bad. Okay.  Et toi? – And you? |  | **Vocabulary bank**: Numbers | | | | |
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| **Phonics Bank** – In this unit we will see:   * **oi** sound in ‘tr*oi*s’ and ‘n*oi*r’ * **on** sound in ‘marr*on’* * **ou** sound in ‘r*ou*ge’ |  | **Silent Letters**  There are many last consonant silent letters in French. The final letter ‘s’ is silent in the words  ‘trois’ and ‘gris’. The final ‘t’ is silent in ‘vert’ and ‘violet’. | | | | |

**La phonétique**

In this unit we will learn a selection of the key phonemes to help us with our French pronunciation.

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| mouton  (like ‘oo’ in ‘tooth’)  *sheep* | musique  (like ‘eek’ in ‘week’)  *music* | yeux  (like ‘euuhh’ in ‘bird’)  *eyes* |
| cochon  (like ‘onn’ in ‘honk’)  *pig* | famille  (like ‘eeyeh’ in ‘yes’)  *family* | quatre  (like ‘c’ in ‘cook’)  *four* |
| cheval  (like ‘sh’ in ‘shop’)  *horse* | café  (like ‘eh’ in ‘set’)  *cafe* | campagne  (like ‘nyuh’ in ‘onion’)  *countryside* |
| oiseau  (like ‘wah’ in ‘waffle’)  *bird* | règle  (like ‘ai’ in ‘air’)  *ruler* | français  (like ‘ss’ in ‘say’)  *French* |
| six  (like ‘ee’ in ‘see’)  *six* | appartement  (like ‘euh’ in ‘the’)  *flat* | dents  (like ‘on’ in ‘song’)  *teeth* |
| cinq  (like ‘an’ in ‘clang’)  *five* | bureau  (like ‘oh’ in ‘all’)  *office* | blanc  (like ‘on’ in ‘song’)  *white* |

**Les formes**

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| **Vocabulary Bank**: 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 diamond  une ligne – a line  une étoile – a star |  | **Phonics Bank** – In this unit we will see:   * **oi** sound in ‘étoiles’ * guttural ‘**r’** – the French ‘r’ sound is made from the back of the mouth, not the front, as heard in ‘cercle’ * silent letters – when ‘s’ or ‘x’ is the final consonant, it is nearly always a silent letter in French * liaison – when a word ending in ‘x’ or ‘s’ is followed by a word starting with a vowel, the final consonant is pronounced (but with a sound like a ‘z’), e.g. deux ovales, les étoiles |
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| **Vocabulary Bank**: Numbers | **Grammar Bank**   * plurals – the plural of many French nouns is formed by adding the letter ‘s’, e.g. étoiles * nouns in French can be either ‘masculine’ or ‘feminine’, therefore there are 2 determiners for ‘a’ in French:   un is used for masculine nouns  une is used for feminine nouns  (les is used for plural nouns – ***both*** masculine and feminine)  Example: un carré (masculine)  une étoile (feminine)  les carrés  les étoiles |
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| **Questions and Answers**  C’est de quelle forme? – What shape is it?  C’est un/une ... – It is a ...  Combien de côtés a un/une \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_?  How many sides does a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ have?  Un/Une \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a \_\_\_ côtés  A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ has \_\_\_ sides. |

**Les instruments**

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| **Vocabulary Bank**: Musical instruments  la trompette – the trumpet  la guitare – guitar  la batterie – the drums  la flute à bec – the recorder  la clarinette – the clarinet  la harpe – the harp  le piano – the piano  le triangle – the triangle  le violon – the violin  les cymbals – the cymbals |  | **Phonics Bank** – In this unit we will see:   * **ou** sound in ‘joue’ * **on** sound in ‘violon’ * guttural ‘**r’** – the French ‘r’ sound is made from the back of the mouth, not the front, as heard in ‘triangle’, ‘guitare’ and ‘clarinette’ * silent letters – the final letter ‘s’ is silent in both ‘les’ and ‘des’, pronounced like ‘leh’ and ‘deh’ * contraction - when the preposition ‘de’ is followed by the definite article ‘les’, it becomes ‘des’ * the four French nasal sounds (made through the nose and not the mouth) - on, un, in and an |
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| **Sentence Building**  Use of the high frequency verb ‘jouer’ (to play) in first person singular:  Je joue de la (for feminine nouns)  Je joue du (for masculine nouns)  Je joue des (for plural nouns) | **Grammar Bank**   * Nouns in French have different determiners based on their gender. In this unit we will use the following three definite articles:   le for masculine singular nouns  lafor feminine singular nouns  lesfor all plural nouns |
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