**J’apprends le français**

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| **Vocabulary Bank**: GreetingsBonjour – Good morningSalut - HiAu revoir - GoodbyePlus 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* |

**En classe**

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| **Vocabulary Bank**: Classroom objectsun livre – a reading bookun cahier – an exercise bookun crayon – a pencilun stylo – a penun taille-crayon – a sharpenerun sac à dos – a rucksackun bâton de colle – a glue stickune calculatrice – a calculatorune règle – a rulerune gomme – a rubberune trousse – a pencil casedes ciseaux – a pair of scissors |  | **Phonics Bank** – In this unit we will see:* **i** sound in ‘livre’, ‘calculatrice’ and ‘ciseaux’
* silent letters – when ‘s’ or ‘x’ is the final consonant, it is nearly always a silent letter in French, e.g. you do not hear the letter ‘s’ in the word ‘des’ or the ‘x’ in ‘ciseaux’
* elision – This is a type of contraction. The last letter of a word is dropped and replaced with an apostrophe. It is attached to the word that follows beginning with a vowel.

Examples: je becomes j’ as in j’ai. ne becomes n’ as in n’ai. |
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| **Vocabulary Bank**: ‘my’mon - *my (masculine singular nouns)*ma - *my (feminine singular nouns)*mes - *my (all plural nouns)*Dans ma trousse j’ai mon cahier, ma règle et mes ciseaux. | **Grammar Bank*** possessive pronouns – to know which form of the possessive pronoun ‘my’ to use according to whether the noun is masculine or feminine, singular or plural

le cahier – mon cahierla règle – my rulerdes ciseaux – mes ciseaux* the negative structure ‘je n’ai pas de’…

e.g. J’ai une gomme. *I have a rubber.* Je n’ai pas de gomme. *I do not have a rubber.** coordinating conjunctions – using ‘et’ (*and*) to write longer sentences
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| **Questions and Answers**Qu’est-ce qu’il y a dans ta trousse?*What do you have in your pencil case?*Dans ma trousse j'ai... – *In my pencil case I have...*Dans ma trousse je n'ai pas de... – *In my pencil case I do not have...* |

**As-tu un animal?**

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| **Vocabulary Bank**: Petsun chien – a dogun chat – a catun lapin – a rabbitun hamster – a hamsterun poisson rouge – a goldfishun oiseau – a birdune souris – a mouseune tortue – tortoisequi s’appelle – that is calledet – andmais – but |  | **Phonics Bank** – In this unit we will see:* **e** sound in ‘je’ and ‘de’
* **eau** sound in ‘oiseau’
* **é** sound in‘Cécile’
* silent letters – the final letters ‘s’ and ‘t’ are not pronounced in, e.g. ‘souris’ and ‘chat’
* ‘h’ aspiré – this type of ‘h’ is **not** pronounced, but still acts like a consonant
* elision, e.g. 'Je n**’**ai pas d**’**oiseau'. This is the dropping of the last letter of a word (in this case the ‘e’ in ne and de) and replacing it with an apostrophe. This is then attached to the word that follows, which will begin with a vowel.
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| **Questions and Answers**As-tu un animal? *Do you have a pet?*J’ai un hamster. *I have a hamster.*Je n’ai pas d’animal. *I don’t have a pet.*As-tu un chien? *Do you have a dog?*Oui, j’ai un chien. *Yes I have a dog.*Non, je n’ai pas de chien. *No I don’t have a dog.*J’ai un chien qui s’appelle Lottie. *I have a dog that is called Lottie.* | **Grammar Bank*** determiners – un (masculine) and une (feminine)
* high frequency verbs:

j’aije m’appelleje suis* the negative structure: je n’ai pas de/d…

je n’ai pas **de** + word beginning with a *consonant*je n’ai pas **d’** + word beginning with a *vowel* |
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