**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* |

**En classe**

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| **Vocabulary Bank**: Classroom objects  un livre – a reading book  un cahier – an exercise book  un crayon – a pencil  un stylo – a pen  un taille-crayon – a sharpener  un sac à dos – a rucksack  un bâton de colle – a glue stick  une calculatrice – a calculator  une règle – a ruler  une gomme – a rubber  une trousse – a pencil case  des 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 cahier  la règle – my ruler  des 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**: Pets  un chien – a dog  un chat – a cat  un lapin – a rabbit  un hamster – a hamster  un poisson rouge – a goldfish  un oiseau – a bird  une souris – a mouse  une tortue – tortoise  qui s’appelle – that is called  et – and  mais – 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’ai  je m’appelle  je 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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