

niveau rouge

Year 5 Knowledge Organiser – AUTUMN TERM 1 niveau rouge

treize	13	quand	when
quatorze	14	une seconde	a second
quinze	15	une minute	a minute
seize	16	une heure	an hour
dix-sept	17	une journée / un jour	a day
dix-huit	18	une semaine	a week
dix-neuf	19	un mois	a month
vingt	20	une année / un an	a year
vingt et un	21		

Quelle heure est-il ? Il est...

Dictionary Skills

Apply key terminology when using a dictionary: bilingual, headword, entry, type of word, translation.


Grammar	Grammar	Grammar	Grammar	Pronunciation
questions using inversion	clause	sentence	cognate and false friend	the grapheme qu
Questions can be formed by inverting the verb and pronoun. In writing, a hyphen is put in between the verb and pronoun, e.g. <i>Il est quelle heure ?</i> becomes <i>Quelle heure est-il ?</i>	A clause is a group of words that can form a sentence, or part of a sentence. It always contains a verb. A main clause can stand alone and makes sense on its own. A subordinate clause cannot stand alone and is incomplete by itself.	A simple sentence is made up of one clause. A complex sentence is made up of at least two clauses: main and subordinate.	A cognate is a word in two languages that looks or sounds similar, and has the same meaning. A false friend is a word in two languages that looks or sounds similar, but does not have the same meaning.	The letters qu in English represent two phonemes: [k] and [w]. In French these letters form a grapheme that represents a single phoneme: [k]. The same phoneme can be represented by the letter q without the u if it comes at the end of a word.

<p>un parc</p> <p>parc</p> <p>a park</p>	<p>un cinéma</p> <p>cinéma</p> <p>a cinema</p>	<p>un supermarché</p> <p>Supermarché</p> <p>a supermarket</p>	<p>un magasin</p> <p>magasin</p> <p>a shop</p>	<p>un restaurant</p> <p>restaurant</p> <p>a restaurant</p>
--	--	---	--	--

Year 5 Knowledge Organiser – AUTUMN TERM 2 niveau rouge

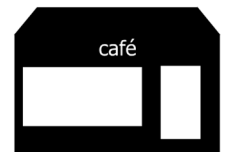
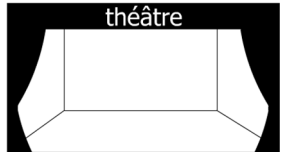


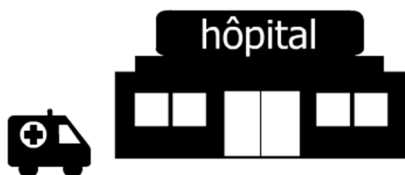
vingt-deux	22	trente et un	31
vingt-trois	23	trente-deux	32
vingt-quatre	24	trente-trois	33
vingt-cinq	25	trente-quatre	34
vingt-six	26	trente-cinq	35
vingt-sept	27	trente-six	36
vingt-huit	28	trente-sept	37
vingt-neuf	29	trente-huit	38
trente	30	trente-neuf	39

Adjectives	
petit	small
grand	big
Time phrases	
et demi	half past
et demie	half past
et quart	quarter past



Writing the time in number form
In France the format is 3 h 30; in the UK it is 3:00. In both countries, electronic devices use the format 3:00.

Grammar agreement	Grammar position of adjective	Grammar compound word	Grammar compound sentence	Pronunciation the phoneme [ɛ̃]
The word <i>heure</i> is a feminine noun; <i>midi</i> and <i>minuit</i> are masculine nouns. As <i>demi</i> is an adjective, it must agree with the noun it follows, eg <i>deux heures et demie midi et demi</i>	Most adjectives follow the noun (e.g. adjectives of colour), but some (e.g. <i>petit</i> and <i>grand</i>) precede the noun, as English adjectives do, eg <i>un petit café, un grand hôtel.</i>	These are words created by combining more than one word. Some compound words are joined by a hyphen, eg <i>vingt-deux.</i>	A compound sentence is formed by joining 2 main (or independent) clauses, linked by a coordinating conjunction , eg <i>À Jolieville, il y a un petit parc et un grand cinéma, mais il n'y a pas d'hôpital.</i>	This phoneme can be represented in writing by the graphemes 'in', 'im' and 'aim', eg <i>vin, vingt.</i>

<p>un café</p>  <p>HTH HTH</p> <p>a café</p>	<p>un théâtre</p>  <p>a theatre</p>	<p>un hôtel</p>  <p>a hotel</p>	<p>un château</p>  <p>a castle</p>	<p>un hôpital</p>  <p>a hospital</p>
---	--	--	---	---

Year 5 Knowledge Organiser – SPRING TERM 1 niveau rouge

un arrondissement	district in Paris
Ordinal number	
le premier	the first (masculine)
la première	the first (feminine)
le 1 ^{er}	1 st
Time phrase	
moins le quart	quarter to

New York



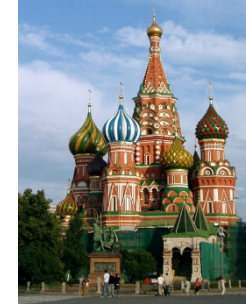
New York

Sydney



Sydney

Moscou



Moscow

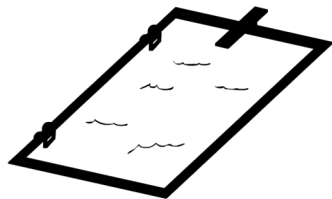
Tokyo



Tokyo

Grammar cardinal and ordinal numbers	Pronunciation and spelling adjectival agreement	Knowledge about France un arrondissement	Knowledge about France la Poste	Knowledge about France la SNCF
A cardinal number represents quantity; it tells us how many, e.g. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. An ordinal number tells the position of something in a list, such as 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th.	When qualifying a feminine noun, an adjective must show that it agrees. Unless it already ends in e, it adds e. This can change the pronunciation, eg <i>verte</i> , <i>grise</i> .	Un arrondissement is an administrative district in a large city; there are 20 in Paris.	La Poste is the name of the public postal service company in France, similar to Royal Mail in the UK. Une poste/la poste is also the name of the post office in the local community.	SNCF is France's national state-owned railway company.

une piscine

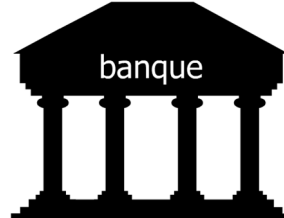
piscine
a swimming pool

une gare



a railway station

une banque



a bank

une mairie



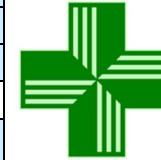
a town hall

une poste



a post office

Writing a letter			
Chère amie	Dear friend (to a girl)	malheureusement	unfortunately
Cher ami	Dear friend (to a boy)	écris-moi pour me le dire	write to me to tell me
c'est bien !	it's good/nice!	pour les touristes	for the tourists
c'est super !	it's super!	Number	
c'est très intéressant !	it's very interesting!	quarante	40



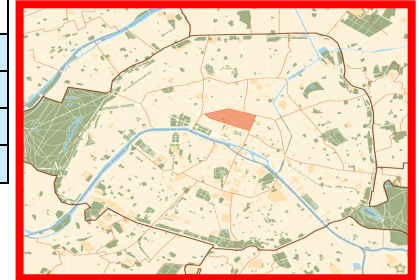
Une *pharmacie* is a chemist's. A green cross is often displayed outside the shop. Pharmacies in France offer first aid and medical advice. The staff are highly trained. When people feel under the weather, they might visit the *pharmacie* first, rather than go straight to the doctor.

Grammar	Grammar	Grammar	Grammar	Letter-writing convention
complex sentence	compound sentence	conjunction	ordinal numbers	letter salutation
A complex sentence is formed when we join 2 clauses with a connective: a main (or 'independent') clause, and a subordinate (or 'dependent') clause.	A compound sentence is formed when we join two main clauses with a connective.	A subordinating conjunction (e.g. when, if, because, since, although) introduces a subordinate clause. A co-ordinating conjunction (and, but, so, or) links two words or phrases together as an equal pair	An ordinal number is usually formed by adding the suffix <i>ième</i> to the cardinal number, eg <i>deuxième, troisième, quatrième</i> .	In English, the usual letter salutation is <i>Dear</i> . In French, it is <i>Cher</i> to a male recipient, and <i>Chère</i> to a female recipient.

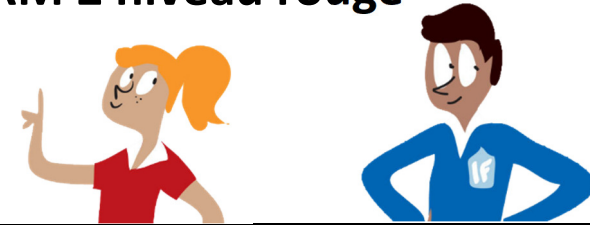
<p>une bibliothèque</p> <p>a library</p>	<p>une école</p> <p>a school</p>	<p>une église</p> <p>a church</p>	<p>une patinoire</p> <p>an ice rink</p>	<p>une pharmacie</p> <p>a chemist's</p>
--	----------------------------------	-----------------------------------	---	---

Year 5 Knowledge Organiser – SUMMER TERM 1 niveau rouge

les jours de la semaine	days of the week	Number		Question and answer	
lundi	Monday	cinquante	50	Où vas-tu ?	Where are you going?
mardi	Tuesday	Time		Je vais à la...	I'm going to the...
mercredi	Wednesday	à quelle heure... ?	at what time... ?	Je vais au...	I'm going to the...
jeudi	Thursday	à une heure	at one o'clock	Je vais à l'...	I'm going to the...
vendredi	Friday	le deuxième arrondissement			
samedi	Saturday				
dimanche	Sunday				



Grammar preposition	Pronunciation and spelling preposition	Knowledge about France pronoun	Knowledge about France verb	Grammar adverb
<p>A preposition tells us <u>when</u> or <u>where</u> something is, e.g. <i>at 3 o'clock she is going <u>to</u> the library.</i></p> <p>The preposition à is used before the names of towns and cities, e.g. <i>j'habite <u>à</u> Paris, je vais <u>à</u> Londres.</i></p>	<p>The preposition à can be used with all forms of the definite article, e.g. <i>je vais à la piscine, je vais à l'hôpital</i>. If the definite article is le, the preposition combines with it to form a new word – au, e.g., <i>je vais au café</i>.</p>	<p>A pronoun can replace a noun. It can represent a person, place or thing. We usually use a pronoun when we already know which noun it is referring to.</p> <p>The French pronoun je is the equivalent of the English pronoun I.</p>	<p>A verb expresses an action or a state of being. It describes what is happening.</p> <p>It is sometimes called a “doing word” because it can name an action that someone does.</p>	<p>An adverb of time answers the question “When?” An adverb of place answers the question “Where?” An adverb can tell us when or where the action is taking place, e.g. <i>Je vais à la patinoire à cinq heures</i>. An adverbial phrase often consists of a preposition and a noun, or noun phrase.</p>
Grammar the definite article	Grammar the definite article	Grammar days of the week	Etymology days of the week	World Clocks and Time Zones time across the world
<p>The definite article is used with the names of countries (<i>l'Angleterre, le Pays de Galles, la France</i>) and with the names of monuments (<i>l'île de la Cité, le Louvre, la Tour Eiffel</i>).</p>	<p>The definite article can also be used with the names of buildings and places in a town: <i>l'hôpital, la banque, le parc</i>.</p>	<p>In English, days of the week are considered proper nouns, and are written with a capital letter. In French, the days of the week are not written with a capital letter, unless they are the first word in a sentence.</p>	<p>The Romans named the days after the planets. The Latin <i>dies</i> means ‘day’; <i>dies Lunae</i> means ‘day of the Moon’. The letters <i>di</i> in the French words are a vestige of the Latin word.</p>	<p>The time in France is usually one hour later than the time in the UK.</p> <p>The time in Sydney is 10 hours ahead of the time in Paris.</p>











Paris Arrondissements	
le 7 ^{ème} arrondissement	the 7 th arrondissement
le 8 ^{ème} arrondissement	the 8 th arrondissement
le 16 ^{ème} arrondissement	the 16 th arrondissement

Grammar infinitive	Grammar infinitive	Grammar conjugated verb	Grammar clause of purpose	Knowledge about France immeuble, boulevard
The infinitive is the basic, unconjugated form of a verb, sometimes called the name of the verb. It is the form of the verb used as the head word in a dictionary.	In English, the infinitive is usually preceded by 'to', eg <i>to dance, to walk</i> . In French, infinitives have 3 possible endings: -er, -re and -ir , eg <i>jouer, faire, voir</i> .	A conjugated verb is a verb that has been changed to communicate an idea such as the person or tense.	A clause of purpose can show why somebody does something. It answers the questions Why? or What for? It is always a subordinate clause.	Un immeuble is a multi-storey building, often a block of flats. Un boulevard is a type of large road, usually running through a city.
Knowledge about France la Statue de la Liberté	Knowledge about France Le Musée National du Moyen Âge	Knowledge about France la Sorbonne	Knowledge about France La Place de l'Étoile	Knowledge about France Charles de Gaulle
The statue on the Île aux Cygnes in Paris is a miniature of her bigger sister in New York, USA.	The <i>Musée de Cluny</i> houses important medieval artefacts, including the tapestries <i>La Dame à la Licorne</i> .	The Sorbonne is the University of Paris.	La Place de l'Étoile is the meeting point of twelve straight avenues including the Champs-Élysées. The Arc de Triomphe is at the centre.	Charles de Gaulle was a former president of France

la Fontaine Saint Michel	le Jardin des Plantes	le Musée national du Moyen Âge	le Panthéon	la Sorbonne
				
St. Michael's Fountain	the Botanic Gardens	National Medieval Museum	the Pantheon	the Sorbonne

Year 5 Knowledge Organiser – SUMMER TERM 2 niveau rouge

faire du skate	jouer au football	faire du vélo	jouer au tennis
			
to go skateboarding	to play football	to go cycling	to play tennis
faire un pique-nique	nager	emprunter un livre	patiner
			
to have a picnic	to swim	to borrow a book	to ice skate
faire des courses	boire une limonade	voir un film	voir une pièce
			
to do the shopping	to have a lemonade	to see a film	to see a play