



Year 6 Knowledge Organiser – AUTUMN TERM 1 niveau tricolore

les mois de l'année		the months of the year		Asking how someone is	
janvier	January	juillet	July	Ça va ?	How are you?
février	February	août	August	Comment ça va ?	
mars	March	septembre	September	Comment vas-tu ?	
avril	April	octobre	October	Ça va, et toi ?	
mai	May	novembre	November	Ça va	I'm fine, thanks.
juin	June	décembre	December	Oui, ça va	
Greeting				Ça va bien, merci	
Salut !	Hi!				

Upper-case

capital letter

Majuscule


Lower-case

small letter

Minuscule

The terms *upper case* and *lower case* originate from the early days of the printing press, when the letter blocks were stored in cases.

The cases containing the capital letters were higher up than those containing the smaller letters. This way of organising the letters made it easier for the printer to set the type.



Grammar informal speech	Grammar question tag	Grammar capitalisation	Grammar upper and lower case	Knowledge about France numerical date format	Grammar numbers in the date
There is a difference between vocabulary typical of informal and formal speech, e.g. <i>Salut, ça va</i> and <i>et toi ?</i> are informal.	<i>Et toi ?</i> is a question tag that can ask the same question that has just been asked, or can ask a question based on a statement. There is no simple equivalent in English.	The months of the year begin with a capital letter in English. In French, the months only begin with a capital letter if they are the first word in the sentence.	The terms upper case and lower case originate from the early days of the printing press, when the letter blocks were stored in cases.	In the UK, France and the rest of Europe, the numerical date format is DD.MM.YY or DD.MM.YYYY	In English, ordinal numbers are used when saying the date. In French, cardinal numbers are used, except on the first day of the month: <i>le premier février</i> .
Grammar written form of the date	Grammar writing the date on the board	Grammar writing the date on the board	Spelling circumflex accent	Pronunciation / spelling the cedilla (ç)	
In English, ordinal numbers with letter suffixes are used when writing the date by hand, but letter suffixes are not used when word processing. In French, cardinal numbers are used when writing the date by hand, and when word processing, with the exception of the first day of the month: <i>le 1er mai, le 2 mai</i> .	If the day of the week is not included, the date begins with the definite article. A capital letter is used at the start of the phrase. No commas are used in French dates. If the day of the week is included, it is the first word in the phrase, and it replaces the definite article. A capital letter is used at the start of the phrase.	If the day of the week is not included, the date begins with the definite article. A capital letter is used at the start of the phrase. No commas are used in French dates. If the day of the week is included, it is the first word in the phrase, and it replaces the definite article. A capital letter is used at the start of the phrase.	The circumflex is used over any vowel to show that a historical letter has disappeared from the word, e.g. the 's' from August → <i>août</i> .	The cedilla is placed underneath the letter 'c' to show that it is pronounced like an 's' rather than a 'k' (e.g. <i>façade</i>).	



Year 6 Knowledge Organiser – AUTUMN TERM 2 niveau tricolore

Tu peux épeler ton nom ?	Can you spell your name?	On parle quelles langues au Royaume-Uni ?	Which languages are spoken in the UK?
Tu es de quelle nationalité ?	What nationality are you?	On parle l'anglais, le gallois, le gaélique écossais et le cornique.	English, Welsh, Scottish Gaelic and Cornish are spoken.
Je suis	I am	Est-ce que tu parles d'autres langues ?	Can you speak any other languages?
français(e)	French	Avec qui ?	With whom?
britannique	British	Quelle est ton adresse ?	What is your address?
anglais(e)	English	À bientôt !	See you soon!
écossais(e)	Scottish		
gallois(e)	Welsh		

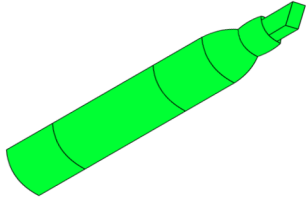
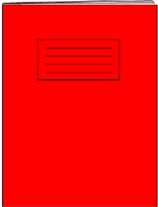
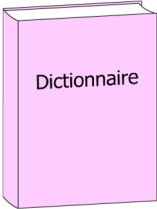
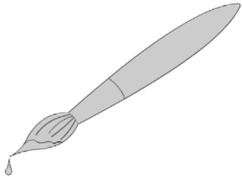

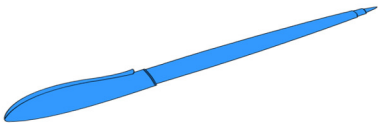
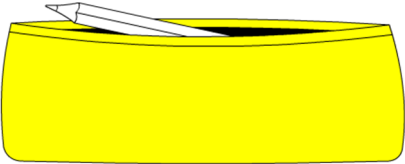
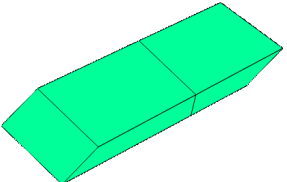
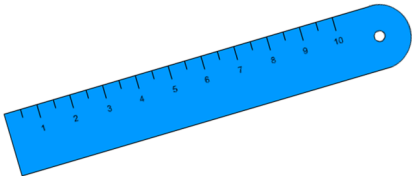
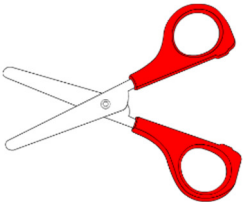
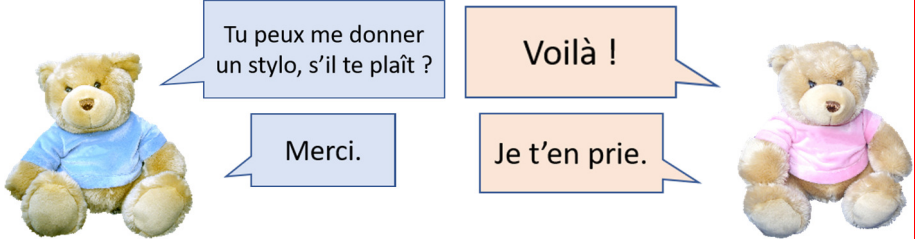
Formal language
In a formal situation, we use **s'il vous plaît**, when speaking to one person or more than one person. It is also used informally when speaking to more than one person.

Informal language
In an informal situation, we use **s'il te plaît**, when speaking to one person only.

Grammar adjective	Grammar the pronoun <i>on</i>	Grammar plural nouns	Grammar noun + adjective	Grammar alphabet	Knowledge about France festivals
Words that describe nationality are adjectives, e.g. <i>je suis britannique</i> .	<i>On</i> is an impersonal pronoun ; when French uses <i>on</i> , English sometimes uses the passive voice of the verb.	Regular plurals add 's'. Nouns that end in <i>-eau</i> in the singular form their plural by adding 'x', e.g. <i>un gâteau</i> → <i>des gâteaux</i> .	In French, an adjective agrees with a noun by gender and by number. A feminine adjective usually adds 'e', unless it already ends in 'e'. A plural adjective usually adds 's', unless it already ends in 's'.	The French and English alphabets are identical in appearance, & have 26 letters.	The date of <i>la Fête de Saint Nicolas</i> is 6 December. The date of <i>la Veille de Noël</i> is 24 December. The date of <i>le Jour de Noël</i> is 25 December.
Grammar invariable adjectives			Dictionary Skills		
Some colour adjectives are derived from nouns, such as animals, flowers, fruits, gems, and metals, and are usually invariable , e.g. <i>orange</i> . An invariable adjective does not show any agreement with the noun it is qualifying. Some colour adjectives, derived from nouns, behave as variable adjectives, e.g. <i>rose</i> .			A bilingual dictionary contains equivalent words in 2 languages. Headwords are usually shown in colour, in French in one half of the dictionary and in English in the other, listed in alphabetical order. Each entry in a dictionary begins with a headword.		



Year 6 Knowledge Organiser – AUTUMN TERM 2 niveau tricolore

un feutre 	un cahier 	un dictionnaire 	un pinceau 
a marker pen	an exercise book	a dictionary	a paintbrush
un crayon 	un stylo 	une trousse 	une gomme 
a pencil	a pen	to borrow a book	a rubber
une règle 	des ciseaux 		
a ruler	scissors		



Year 6 Knowledge Organiser – SPRING TERM 1 niveau tricolore

Tu prends le petit déjeuner à quelle heure ?	What time do you have breakfast?
Je prends le petit déjeuner...	I have breakfast...
Tu arrives à l'école à quelle heure ?	What time do you arrive at school ?
J'arrive	I arrive
Les cours commencent à quelle heure ?	What time do lessons start?
la récréation	break-time
le déjeuner, c'est à quelle heure ?	What time is lunch?
L'école finit à quelle heure ?	What time does school finish?

Les matières	School Subjects
Quelle est ta matière préférée?	What is your favourite subject ?
l'allemand	German
l'anglais	English
le dessin	art
l'éducation physique	PE
l'espagnol	Spanish
le français	French
la géographie	geography
l'histoire	history
l'informatique	ICT
les maths	maths
la musique	music
les sciences	science

Dans la classe de français	In French lessons
Qu'est-ce que tu aimes faire dans la classe de français ?	What do you like doing in French lessons?
parler français	to speak French
chanter	to sing
lire des phrases	to read sentences
écrire des phrases	to write sentences
écouter des histoires	to listen to stories
regarder des films	to watch films
apprendre des comptines	to learn rhymes
en savoir plus sur Paris	to learn about Paris
lire des livres	to read books
jouer à des jeux	to play games
bricoler	to do craft activities

Grammar infinitive	Grammar conjugated verb	Grammar irregular verb	Grammar definite article	Knowledge about France alphabet	Language Learning Strategies
The infinitive is the basic form of the verb. In French, an infinitive is recognisable by its ending: <i>-er, -re or -ir.</i>	A conjugated verb has been altered from its basic form (infinitive), to communicate an idea such as the person or tense. To conjugate a regular verb , we take the ending off the infinitive (stem) and add the ending that matches the subject.	An irregular verb does not follow the same rules of conjugation as a regular verb.	In English, the definite article is 'the'. In French, the definite article has 4 possible forms: <i>le, la, l', and les.</i> The definite article is used with the names of school subjects.	<i>Un goûter</i> is a light snack usually eaten in the afternoon, or eaten by school children at morning break time. The date of <i>le Jour de l'An</i> is 1 January. The date of <i>le Jour des Rois</i> is 6 January.	I can use English prompts in a speaking frame to help me recall French phrases, and to hold a conversation.





Year 6 Knowledge Organiser – SPRING TERM 1 niveau tricolore



Qu'est-ce que tu fais pendant la récréation ?

je parle avec mes camarades



I chat with my friends

je joue avec mes camarades



I play with my friends

je prends mon goûter



I eat my snack

je parle avec les profs



I chat with the teachers

je vais à la bibliothèque



I go to the library

je vais aux toilettes



I go to the toilet

je joue au football



I play football

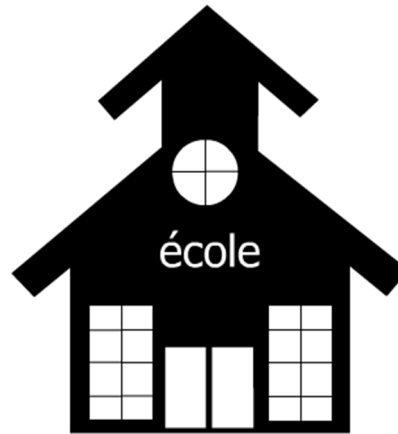
Moi aussi !











Year 6 Knowledge Organiser – SPRING TERM 1 niveau tricolore

Tu viens comment à l'école ?



Je viens à l'école...



à vélo	à pied	à trottinette
		
by bicycle	on foot	by scooter
en taxi	en autobus	en voiture
		
by taxi	by bus	by car



Year 6 Knowledge Organiser – SPRING TERM 2 niveau tricolore

Présenter quelqu'un	Introducing somebody
voici	this is. these are/ here is, here are
mon père	my father
mon frère	my brother
ma mère	my mother
ma sœur	my sister
mes parents	my parents
mes frères	my brothers
mes sœurs	my sisters
Festival	
le Poisson d'avril	April Fool's Day
Number	
soixante	sixty

Le travail	Work
travailler	to work
Est-ce que tes parents travaillent ?	Do your parents work?
Oui, mes parents travaillent.	Yes, my parents work.
mon père / ma mère travaille à la maison / en ville	my father / mother works at home / in town
As-tu des frères ou des sœurs ?	Do you have any brothers or sisters?
je suis fille unique	I'm an only child (spoken by a girl)
je suis fils unique	I'm an only child (spoken by a boy)
j'ai un frère	I have a brother
j'ai une sœur	I have a sister

travailler		to work			
singular			plural		
je	travaille	I work	nous	travaillons	we work
tu	travailles	you work	vous	travaillez	you work
il/elle/on	travaille	he/she/one works	ils/elles	travaillent	they work






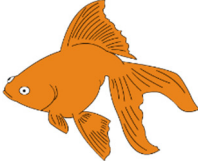




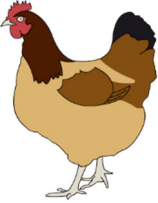
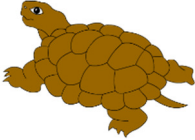
travailler is a regular verb

The date of **le Poisson d'avril** is 1 April.

Grammar	Grammar	Grammar	Grammar	Grammar	Pronunciation	Spelling
possessive adjective	possessive adjective	negative adverb	subject pronoun	relative pronoun	silent final consonant	the ligature œ
A possessive adjective shows a form of possession or ownership in relation to the noun it is qualifying. In English, the most common are <i>my, your, his, her, our</i> and <i>their</i> .	In French, the possessive adjective 'my' has 3 forms: <i>mon, ma</i> and <i>mes</i> . Just like the definite article <i>le, la</i> and <i>les</i> , the possessive adjective must agree with the noun it is modifying, both in gender and in number.	A negative adverb turns a statement into a negative statement, e.g. <i>I have not got a cat, je n'ai pas de chat</i> .	The subject pronouns <i>il</i> and <i>elle</i> must match gender of the noun they are representing.	The relative pronoun <i>qui</i> can join together 2 clauses to make a compound sentence .	When the final letter in a French word is a consonant, it is almost always silent, e.g. <i>chat, souris, furet</i> .	The œ ligature is used in French in words such as <i>cœur, sœur</i> and <i>œuf</i> . It is sometimes known as 'o and e stuck together'.



Year 6 Knowledge Organiser – SPRING TERM 2 niveau tricolore

As-tu un animal ?		Do you have a pet?	
un chien	un chat	un lapin	un hamster
			
a dog	a cat	a rabbit	a hamster
un cochon d'Inde	un poisson	un phasme	un furet
			
a guinea pig	a fish	a stick insect	a ferret
une perruche	une souris	une poule	une tortue
			
a budgie	a mouse	a hen	a tortoise



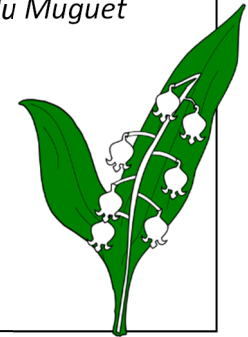
Year 6 Knowledge Organiser – SUMMER TERM 1 niveau tricolore

Tu aimes t'habiller comment ?		What do you like to wear?	
j'aime porter	I like to wear...	des bottes	boots
un t-shirt	a tee-shirt	des baskets	trainers
un pull	a jumper	une casquette	a cap
une robe	a dress	un manteau	a coat
une veste	a jacket	une écharpe	a scarf
un jean	jeans	des gants	gloves
un pantalon	trousers	un bonnet	a woolly hat
un short	shorts	des sandales	sandals
une jupe	a skirt	des lunettes de soleil	sunglasses
des chaussures	shoes	un maillot de bain	swimming costume or swimming trunks

May Day (1 May) in France has 2 titles - *la Fête du Muguet* and *la Fête du Travail*.

In France, it is a public holiday to campaign for and celebrate workers' rights.

It is also an occasion to present lily-of-the-valley flowers to loved ones.



Météo-France is the French national meteorological service.



Adverbial phrases	
après l'école	after school
le week-end	at the weekend
quand il y a du soleil	when it's sunny
quand il fait froid	when it's cold

Grammar brun / marron	Grammar indefinite article	Grammar clause	Grammar complex sentence	Grammar subordinate clause	Knowledge about France fashion
These both mean brown, but brun is used with hair and marron with eyes. Brun obeys the normal rules of agreement, but marron is invariable.	In English, the indefinite article can often be omitted in the plural, but it can't be omitted in French, e.g. <i>des chaussures = shoes</i> .	A clause is a group of words that can form a whole sentence, or that can be part of a sentence. A clause must always contain a verb.	A complex sentence is made up of a main and a subordinate clause.	A subordinate clause does not make sense as a sentence on its own. It gives extra information about the main clause.	France is a leading country in the fashion design industry . Famous names include <i>Christian Dior, Coco Chanel</i> and <i>Yves Saint Laurent</i> .





Year 6 Knowledge Organiser – SUMMER TERM 1 niveau tricolore



Quel temps fait-il?

il fait chaud



it's hot/ warm

il fait froid



it's cold

il pleut



it's raining

il y a du soleil



it's sunny

il neige



it's snowing

il y a du vent



it's windy



Year 6 Knowledge Organiser – SUMMER TERM 2 niveau tricolore

The United Kingdom consists of 4 countries: England, Scotland, Northern Ireland and Wales.
 Their capitals are London, Edinburgh, Cardiff and Belfast.



La Fête nationale is the national day in France, and is usually known in the UK as 'Bastille Day'. In France, it is also sometimes referred to by its date, as *Le quatorze juillet*. *Liberté, égalité, fraternité*, French for "liberty, equality, fraternity", is the national motto of France.



Grammar pronoun	Grammar subject	Grammar preposition	Grammar <i>aimer</i> + infinitive	Grammar le future proche
A pronoun can replace a noun.	The subject of a sentence is a person or thing that performs the action of the verb. A subject pronoun is used to replace the subject (person or thing) of a verb.	A preposition indicates location in space and time. In space, it shows <u>where</u> something is, e.g. <i>dans la mer</i> . In time, it indicates <u>when</u> something is, e.g. <i>à huit heures et demie</i> . Prepositions are usually followed by a noun or a pronoun, and a prepositional phrase can function as an adverbial in a sentence.	A conjugated form of the verb <i>aimer</i> can be used with an infinitive to express what somebody likes doing.	A conjugated form of the verb <i>aller</i> can be used with an infinitive to express what somebody is going to do. This tense is known as <i>le future proche</i> .



Year 6 Knowledge Organiser – SUMMER TERM

2 niveau tricolore

Infinitive phrase	Translation	Example
faire du vélo	to ride a bike	il fait du vélo
faire un pique-nique	to have a picnic	elle fait un pique-nique
faire un château de sable	to build a sandcastle	il fait un château de sable
faire la cuisine	to cook, do the cooking	elle fait la cuisine
faire ses devoirs	to do his/her homework	il fait ses devoirs
lire un magazine	to read a magazine	elle lit un magazine
lire un livre	to read a book	il lit un livre
écrire sur son cahier	to write in his/her exercise book	elle écrit dans son cahier
prendre le petit-déjeuner	to have breakfast	il prend le petit-déjeuner
apprendre un poème	to learn a poem	elle apprend un poème
tondre la pelouse	to mow the lawn	il tond la pelouse
dormir	to sleep	elle dort
jouer au football	to play football	il joue au football
jouer au ballon	to play ball	elle joue au ballon
jouer aux boules avec ses amis	to play boules with his/her friends	il joue aux boules avec ses amis
jouer à un jeu de société	to play a board game	elle joue à un jeu de société
jouer avec le chien	to play with the dog	il joue avec le chien
jouer dans l'eau	to play in the water	elle joue dans l'eau
dessiner	to draw	il dessine
nager	to swim	elle nage
regarder la télé	to watch TV	il regarde la télé
écouter son iPod	to listen to his/her iPod	elle écoute son iPod
écouter une histoire	to listen to a story	il écoute une histoire
ranger sa chambre	to tidy his/her room	elle range sa chambre
parler avec ses parents	to talk with his/her parents	il parle avec ses parents
préparer le déjeuner	to make lunch	elle prépare le déjeuner
manger un sandwich	to eat a sandwich	il mange un sandwich
manger une glace	to eat an ice cream	elle mange une glace
aider sa mère	to help his/her mother	il aide sa mère
aider ses parents	to help his/her parents	elle aide ses parents
laver la voiture	to wash the car	il lave la voiture
travailler à l'ordinateur	to work at the computer	elle travaille à l'ordinateur



Year 6 Knowledge Organiser – SUMMER TERM 2 niveau tricolore

Adverb of time	Translation
ce week-end	this weekend
après l'école	after school
pendant les vacances	in the holidays
vendredi prochain	next Friday
Main verb	Translation
je vais	I am going
Infinitive phrase	Translation
faire du vélo	to ride a bike
faire un pique-nique	to have a picnic
faire un château de sable	to build a sandcastle
faire la cuisine	to cook, do the cooking
faire mes devoirs	to do my homework
lire un magazine	to read a magazine
lire un livre	to read a book
prendre le petit-déjeuner	to have breakfast
apprendre un poème	to learn a poem
tondre la pelouse	to mow the lawn
dormir	to sleep



Infinitive phrase	Translation
aller au cinéma	to go to the cinema
aller à la plage	to go to the beach
jouer au football	to play football
jouer au ballon	to play ball
jouer aux boules avec mes amis	to play boules with my friends
jouer à un jeu de société	to play a board game
jouer avec le chien	to play with the dog
jouer dans l'eau	to play in the water
dessiner	to draw
nager	to swim
regarder la télé	to watch TV
écouter mon iPod	to listen to my iPod
écouter une histoire	to listen to a story
ranger ma chambre	to tidy my room
parler avec mes parents	to talk with my parents
parler avec mes amis	to talk with my friends
bricoler	to do craft activities
preparer le déjeuner	to make lunch
manger un sandwich	to eat a sandwich
manger une glace	to eat an ice cream
aider ma mère	to help my mother
aider mes parents	to help mes parents
laver la voiture	to wash the car
travailler à l'ordinateur	to work at the computer