

niveau bleu

## Year 3 Knowledge Organiser – AUTUMN TERM 1 niveau bleu

Bonjour !	Hello
Au revoir !	Good-bye
monsieur / madame / Nounours / les enfants	(when speaking to a man / to a woman / to Teddy / to children)
un, deux, trois	one, two, three
la France	France
Paris	Paris
la Tour Eiffel	the Eiffel Tower
l'Arc de Triomphe	the Arc de Triomphe
le Louvre	the Louvre Museum
la Tour Montparnasse	the Montparnasse Tower

Écoutez !	Listen!
Regardez !	Look!
Taisez-vous !	Be quiet!
Croisez les bras !	Fold your arms!
Asseyez-vous !	Sit down !



Pronunciation silent final consonant	Pronunciation the phoneme [y] or /u/	Pronunciation the phoneme [ɛ] as in un.	Grammar nouns	Grammar capital letters
When a French word ends with a consonant, it is almost always silent, e.g. the 's' in <i>Paris</i> .	The phoneme [y] does not exist in standard English. It is the sound made by the alphabet letter 'u', and can be heard in the question <i>Comment tu t'appelles ?</i>	The phoneme [ɛ] is a nasal vowel. The letters 'un' here form a digraph, so the 'n' should not be sounded out.	Nouns are types of words that can name people, places or things. <i>Paris</i> and <i>la France</i> are names of places. The noun <i>Nounours</i> is the name of a teddy bear	<i>Paris</i> and <i>la France</i> are spelt with capital letters. Place names are given a capital letter. <i>Nounours</i> is spelt with a capital letter. Personal names have a capital letter.

la France	Paris	la Tour Eiffel	l'Arc de Triomphe	le Louvre	la Tour Montparnasse
					

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## Year 3 Knowledge Organiser – AUTUMN TERM 2 niveau bleu

le Royaume-Uni	the UK
la Grande Bretagne	Great Britain
l'Angleterre	England
l'Écosse	Scotland
l'Irlande du Nord	Northern Ireland
le Pays de Galles	Wales
Belfast	Belfast
Cardiff	Cardiff
Édimbourg	Edinburgh
Londres	London

Quelle est la capitale de...?	What is the capital of... ?
C'est + noun.	It's...
C'est + noun ?	Is it... ?
oui	yes
non	no
zéro	0
quatre	4
cinq	5
six	6



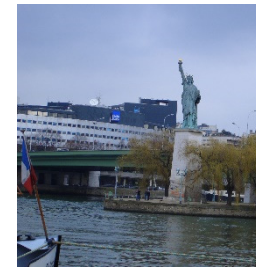
A **bilingual dictionary** contains equivalent words in two languages. **Headwords** are listed in alphabetical order.

Pronunciation	Grammar	Grammar	Grammar	Grammar	
silent final consonant	sentence opener	proper noun	nouns	capital letters	
When a French word ends with a consonant, it is almost always silent, e.g. the [d] in <i>l'Irlande du Nord</i> and the [s] in <i>le Pays de Galles</i> .	<i>C'est</i> can mean <i>It is</i> or <i>This is</i> . It can be used as a sentence opener when talking about people, places or things. <i>C'est</i> can mean <i>Is it?</i> or <i>Is this?</i> Tone of voice is used to make this sound like a question.	Nouns are types of words that can name people, places or things. The nouns <i>Belfast</i> , <i>Cardiff</i> , <i>Édimbourg</i> and <i>Londres</i> are names of places. A proper noun is a name given to individual people or places..	Nouns are types of words that can name people, places or things. The nouns <i>le Royaume-Uni</i> , <i>la Grande Bretagne</i> , <i>l'Angleterre</i> , <i>l'Écosse</i> , <i>l'Irlande du Nord</i> and <i>le Pays de Galles</i> are place names.	The names of towns and countries are given a capital letter in both English and French. The first word of a sentence is given a capital letter in both English and French.	
<b>le Royaume-Uni</b>	<b>la Grande Bretagne</b>	<b>l'Angleterre</b>	<b>l'Écosse</b>	<b>l'Irlande du Nord</b>	<b>le Pays de Galles</b>
					

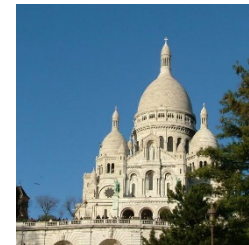
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## Year 3 Knowledge Organiser – SPRING TERM 1 niveau bleu

Bonne Année !	Happy New Year !
ou	or
voyelle	vowel
consonne	consonant
la Statue de la Liberté	the Statue of Liberty
le Sacré-Cœur	the Basilica of the Sacred Heart
Sautez !	jump!
Courez !	run!
Marchez !	walk!
Marchez sur la pointe des pieds !	walk on tip-toe !
no.	a written abbreviation, meaning “number”, used in both French and English.
sept	7
huit	8
neuf	9
dix	10



**la Statue de la Liberté**



**le Sacré-Cœur**

Grammar conjunction	Grammar capital letters	Grammar shared word	Grammar and spelling ligature
A conjunction can be used to link two words or phrases together. The French conjunction <b>ou</b> means the same as the English conjunction <b>or</b> , and is used in the same way.	In English and French, it is usual to capitalise the names of monuments or landmarks, e.g. <i>the Eiffel Tower</i> , <i>la Tour Eiffel</i> .	The abbreviation <b>no.</b> is used as a number label in both English and French (e.g. No. 1). Its origin is the Latin word <i>numero</i> .	A ligature is two or more connected letters to indicate a single sound. The ligature ‘ <b>œ</b> ’ occurs in French words such as <i>cœur</i> (heart), <i>sœur</i> (sister), <i>œuf</i> (egg), <i>œuvre</i> (work) and <i>œil</i> (eye). Ligatures used to be included in English words such as <i>phœnix</i> , <i>fœtus</i> and <i>œdema</i> , but their use has fallen out of favour and they are rarely seen in current written English.


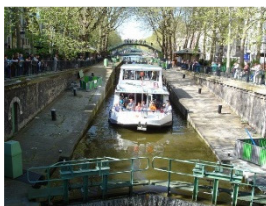




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## Year 3 Knowledge Organiser – SPRING TERM 2 niveau bleu

les Bouquinistes	the booksellers by the River Seine
le Canal Saint-Martin	St. Martin's Canal
la Seine	the River Seine
l'Opéra	the Opera
le Musée du Quai Branly	the Quai Branly Museum
le Centre Pompidou	the Pompidou Centre

À Paris	In Paris
il y a	there is / there are
aussi	also
onze	11
douze	12

Grammar verb	Grammar adverb	Grammar fronted adverbial	Grammar / Speaking intonation	Grammar / Writing punctuation
A verb can express an <b>action</b> or a state of <b>being</b> in a sentence	An adverb is a word or phrase that tells us more about the time, place or manner of the action described in the rest of the sentence. (It tells us more about the verb).	When an adverbial phrase is used as a sentence opener, it must be followed by a comma (in both French and English).	Intonation describes how we can use our voice to help convey meaning in a sentence, and can highlight aspects of grammatical structure.	In written sentences a comma is used to separate words in a series, and to represent intonation present in spoken language.

les Bouquinistes	le Canal Saint-Martin	la Seine	l'Opéra	le Musée du Quai Branly	le Centre Pompidou
					

## Year 3 Knowledge Organiser – SUMMER TERM 1 niveau bleu

l'Assemblée Nationale	the Welsh Assembly
la bibliothèque	the library
le Centre Titanic	the Titanic Experience
le château	the castle
le Gros Poisson	the Big Fish
l'horloge	the clock
l'hôtel de ville	City Hall
le Parlement	the Scottish Parliament
le stade	the stadium
la Statue de Thanksgiving	the Statue of Thanksgiving
le tramway	the tram
la vieille ville	the old town
le zoo	the zoo
le pont	the bridge

Tu as quel âge ?

J'ai sept ans.



en Angleterre	in England
en Écosse	in Scotland
en France	in France
en Irlande du Nord	in Northern Ireland
au Pays de Galles	in Wales
Tu as quel âge?	How old are you?
J'ai...ans	I am ...years old.
Tu habites où ?	Where do you live?
J'habite...	I live...

Grammar talking about age	Grammar translation	Grammar circumflex accent	Language Learning Skills
In English we say <i>How old <u>are</u> you? I <u>am</u> 7 years old.</i> In French, this idea is expressed as <i>What age <u>do you have</u>? I <u>have</u> 7 years. Tu <u>as</u> quel âge ? J'<u>ai</u> 7 ans.</i>	When we translate from one language to another, we translate ideas, not words.	This accent can appear over any vowel – a, e, i, o or u. The circumflex accent appears in the word <i>âge</i> . Historically, there used to be two vowels in this word. Double vowels have now usually disappeared from French words, but the circumflex accent can show us where they used to be.	<p><b>Practise with a partner.</b> Practising with a partner can help you to remember new words.</p> <p><b>Develop a spoken description</b> Use images and templates to help you to develop a spoken description</p>

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## Year 3 Knowledge Organiser – SUMMER TERM 2 niveau bleu

À Londres, il y a la cathédrale, le pont et Big Ben.

Il y a aussi la grande roue et le Parlement.



la cathédrale	the cathedral (St. Paul's)
le pont	the bridge (Tower Bridge)
Big Ben	Big Ben
la grande roue	the big wheel (the London Eye)
le Parlement	the Houses of Parliament

en vacances	on holiday
je suis	I am
la, la, l', les	the

Grammar the phoneme [e]	Grammar acute accent é	Language Learning Skills	Language Learning Skills	Language Learning Skills
The phoneme [e] can be represented by the graphemes 'é', 'er' and 'ez'. e.g. <i>café, regarder, Regardez !</i>	This accent appears only over the letter 'e'. It changes the pronunciation of the letter 'e'. In English words that have been borrowed from French, the acute accent can still be found, e.g. <i>café</i>	<b>Recall vocabulary</b> by identifying images <b>Practise reading aloud</b> by listening to a model, and focusing on pronunciation and intonation	<b>Memorise vocabulary</b> When memorising new words or sentences, gradually remove the text and recall it with the aid of images. <b>Engage in conversations.</b> Use familiar questions and answers.	<b>Spelling.</b> Try to remember spellings by hiding the word, then trying to spell or write it from memory. <b>Descriptions.</b> Use familiar vocabulary and sentence structures to give a spoken description and a written description of a place.
<b>la cathédrale</b>	<b>le pont</b>	<b>Big Ben</b>	<b>la grande roue</b>	<b>le Parlement</b>
