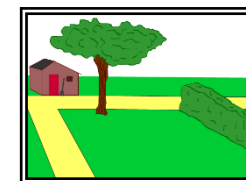


Year 4 Knowledge Organiser – AUTUMN TERM 1 niveau blanc



Dans le jardin, ...

Bonjour !	Hello
Au revoir !	Good-bye
monsieur / madame / Nounours / les enfants	(when speaking to a man / to a woman / to Teddy / to children)
Comment tu t'appelles ?	What is your name?
Je m'appelle....	My name is...
Qu'est-ce que c'est?	What's this? / What is it?
C'est un...ou un...?	Is it a ...or a ... ?
C'est un...	It's a...

Écoutez !	Listen!
Regardez !	Look!
Taisez-vous !	Be quiet!
Croisez les bras !	Fold your arms!
Asseyez-vous !	Sit down !
Levez-vous !	Stand up!
Asseyez-vous correctement !	Sit up straight!
Levez le doigt !	Put your hand up!

1	un	7	sept
2	deux	8	huit
3	trois	9	neuf
4	quatre	10	dix
5	cinq	11	onze
6	six	12	douze

Pronunciation revision		Pronunciation The phoneme [ɔ̃]	Grammar determiner	Grammar noun	Grammar conjunction		
Silent final consonant. When a word ends with a consonant, it is usually silent, e.g. the ‘s’ in <i>Paris</i>. The phoneme [ɛ] is a nasal vowel. The grapheme ‘un’ or ‘in’ is a digraph, so the ‘n’ is not sounded out. The phoneme [y] is the sound made by the alphabet letter ‘u’, and can be heard in the question <i>Comment tu t’appelles ?</i>		The phoneme [ɔ̃] as in <i>mouton</i> is a nasal vowel. The grapheme ‘on’ is a digraph, so the ‘n’ is not sounded out.	A determiner introduces a noun. A determiner can be a definite article such as <i>le, la, l’, les</i> (the), or an indefinite article such as <i>un</i> (a, an).	Nouns are types of words that can name people, places or things. A proper noun is the name of a specific person, place or thing. In both English and French, it starts with a capital letter. A common noun is general rather than specific. It does not start with a capital letter unless it is the first word in the sentence.	A conjunction links two words or phrases together, eg ou (or)... <i>C’est un poussin ou un lapin ?</i>		
un poussin	un lapin	un renard	un canard	un mouton	un poisson	un furet	un perroquet
							