



Year 6 Knowledge Organiser – SPRING TERM 2 niveau tricolore

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

travailler
is a regular
verb



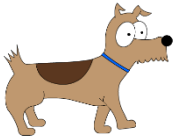
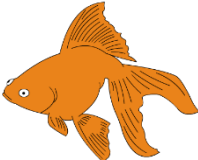
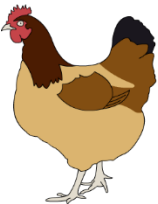
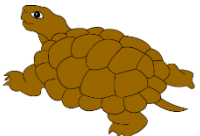
The date of **le Poisson d'avril** is 1 April.

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</i> , <i>your</i> , <i>his</i> , <i>her</i> , <i>our</i> and <i>their</i> .	In French, the possessive adjective 'my' has 3 forms: <i>mon</i> , <i>ma</i> and <i>mes</i> . Just like the definite article <i>le</i> , <i>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</i> , <i>souris</i> , <i>furet</i> .	The œ ligature is used in French in words such as <i>cœur</i> , <i>sœur</i> and <i>œuf</i> . It is sometimes known as 'o and e stuck together'.





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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