



1. Introductions

FRENCH

Greetings:

Salut - Hi

Bonjour – good morning/hello

Bonne après-midi – good afternoon

À bientôt – see you soon

Au revoir- good bye

Question and Answer

Comment ça va?- how are you?

Ça va bien – I am feeling good

Ça va très bien – I am feeling really good

Ça va comme çi, comme ça- I am feeling okay

Ça va mal- I am not feeling good

Ça va très mal- I am feeling really bad

Question and Answer

Comment t'appelles –tu?- What are you called?

Je m'appelle.... I am called.....



Sound spelling

“ou”

“oi”

“ça”

Grammar

When you ask a question in French you can turn a sentence into a question by raising the pitch of your voice at the end of the question.:

Ça va ?

Ça va.



2. Numbers 0-10

FRENCH

Numbers:

zéro - 0
un - 1
deux- 2
trois - 3
quatre- 4
cinq - 5
six - 6
sept - 7
huit- 8
neuf - 9
dix- 10

Sound spelling

“é”
“eu”
“in”
“hui”



Facts!

“H” is just a “breath” in French. Try saying the number 8 on French again “**huit**”.

Six is number 6 in French it looks like the number in English but it doesn't sound the same. Try saying “6” in English and French and spot the difference.



3. Colours

FRENCH

Colours:

bleu- blue
blanc-white
rouge-red
noir-black
jaune-yellow
vert -green

Fact!

The French flag is called the "tricolore". It has three coloured stripes- bleu, blanc, rouge (blue, white and red).

Sound spelling

"eu"

"oi"

"ou"



Question

C'est de quelle couleur?- What colour is it?

Grammar

Colours are words that describe objects. We call them "adjectives". Watch out in French every time we meet the colours as the spelling might change to match the object the colour describes.

FRENCH



4. Days

Days nouns:

lundi - Monday
mardi- Tuesday
mercredi - Wednesday
jeudi- Thursday
vendredi- Friday
samedi - Saturday
dimanche- Sunday

Sound spelling

“en”

“un”

“anche”

“di”



Grammar

When you ask a question in French you can turn a sentence into a question by raising the pitch of your voice at the end of the question.

Question and Answer Bank

C'est quel jour aujourd'hui?- What day is it today?

Fact!

Some of the French days of the week are named after the planets e.g. mardi (Mars).

Months nouns:

janvier- January

février- February

mars- March

avril- April

mai- May

juin- June

juillet- July

août- August

septembre –

September

octobre – October

novembre – November

décembre - December

5. Months



FRENCH

Grammar

When words are the same in two languages we call them cognates and when they look very similar we call them semi-cognates.

Sound spelling

“é”

“em”

“ai

Fact!

Lots of the months in French look very similar to English spelling of the months.



Question and Answer Bank

C'est quand ton anniversaire?- When is your birthday?

Noun Bank

un chat (a cat)
un chien (a dog)
un poisson (a fish)
un cheval (a horse)
un lapin (a rabbit)
un mouton (a sheep)
un serpent (a snake)
un oiseau (a bird)
une vache (a cow)
une souris (a mouse)



Question and Answer Bank

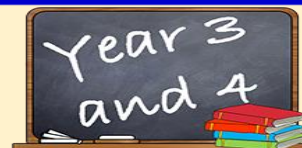
J'aime .. – I like
Mon animal préféré est
My favourite animal is....
Quel est ton animal préféré?
What is your favourite animal?

6. Animals

Sound spelling

"ch"

"oi"



FRENCH

Grammar

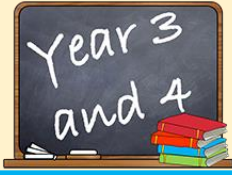
There are two words for
"a" in French.
These words are
"un" and "une".

Grammar

In French when we use
"the" with a plural noun,
we use the word "les".

Fact Bank

In different languages
animals make different
noises. In French the noise
a dog makes is "ouaf".



7. Numbers up to 20

FRENCH

Numbers:

onze- 11
douze- 12
treize- 13
quatorze- 14
quinze- 15
seize- 16

dix-sept -17
dix-huit- 18
dix-neuf- 19
vingt- 20

Fact!

In Hopscotch in French the bottom of the hopscotch grid is called "la terre" (the Earth) and the top of the grid is called "le ciel" (the sky).

Grammar

In English we ask people "how old are you?" and in French we ask what age "**have you?**".

Question and Answer Bank

Quel âge as-tu?- How old are you?
J'ai ans – I am years old

Sound spelling

"qua"

"quin"

"seize"



8. Fruits and vegetables

Fruits and vegetables nouns:

Une pomme –an apple

Une banane- a banana

Une pêche- a peach

Une grappe de raisin- a bunch of grapes

Une tomate- a tomato

Une carotte- a carrot

Une orange- an orange

Une poire- a pear

Une tranche de pastèque – a slice of water melon

Un melon- a melon

Un concombre- a cucumber



FRENCH

Sound spelling

“omme”

“oi”

“on”

“ais”

“aît”



Grammar

We often add “s” at the end of the word in French to make the noun a plural word:

une pomme/ deux pommes

“Asking politely phrases”

Je voudrais- I would like...
s’il vous plaît - please

Fact!

Grapes are grown in France. As you drive along the roads you can see rows and rows of vines with grapes growing on them.

9. Picnics

FRENCH



Nouns

Le pique-nique- the picnic
Un jus d'orange- an orange juice

Un sandwich- a sandwich

Une salade – a salad

De l'eau- some water

Des chips- some crisps

Des fruits – some fruits

Le pré - the field

Le sable – the sand

La rivière – the river

La colline – the hill

La plage – the beach

Sound spelling

“que”

“age”

“eau”

“chips”



Grammar

When you want to explain what items you have in your picnic, then you use in English either the phrase **“there is...”** or **“there are..”**. In French the phrase **“il y a”** means both “there is ...” and “there are.....”.

Verb bank

Il y a - there is/ there are