

YEAR 5/6

1. Talking about us



Adjectives with “I am”

Remember there are two different spellings for adjectives in French with ‘I am...’

Je suis – I am

heureux/heureuse – happy

triste- sad

perdu/perdue- confused

fatigué/ fatiguée

en pleine forme- feeling great

Adjective with “j’ai....” and “je fais...”

In French we can also use “j’ai” (I have) and “je fais” (I do) to say a feeling.

Je fais le fou- I am feeling silly

J’ai faim- I am hungry

J’ai soif – I am thirsty

J’ai chaud- I feel hot

J’ai froid- I feel cold

Grammar

To describe feelings in French, we need to make sure that the adjective used matches the person. The spelling can change for a male or a female person. Watch out!

Grammar

The personal pronouns (singular) in French are :

je – I

il – he

elle – she

elle habite à / elle s’appelle / elle a ... ans

She lives in / She is called / She is... years old

il habite à / il s’appelle / il a ... ans

he lives in / he is called / he is... years old

Sound spelling

“iste”

“ein”

“suis”



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2. School subject opinions



Asking for and giving an opinion

J'aime- I like.....

Je n'aime pas- I do not like...

J'adore – I love...

Tu aimes.....?- Do you like.....?

Tu préfères.....? –Do you prefer

Je préfère.... I prefer.....

car- because

et- and

mais- but

c'est..... it is

facile - easy

ennuyeux - boring

intéressant - interesting

utile - useful

School subjects nouns:

la géographie- geography

la lecture- reading

la musique- music

l'EPS- PE

l'histoire- history

la religion – RE

la technologie - ICT

le dessin- art

le français – French

l'anglais- English

les maths- maths

les sciences- science

Grammar Bank

School subject nouns are either feminine, masculine or plural – Watch out for the '**le/la/les**' in front of the nouns

Sound spelling

“oi”

“ais”

“in”



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3. In the city



Places in the city nouns:

- la** ville – the city
- la** galerie d'art – the art gallery
- la** gare – the station
- la** piscine- swimming pool
- le** parc- the park
- le** zoo- the zoo
- le** musée- the museum
- le** métro – the underground
- le** stade – the stadium
- le** cinéma – the cinema

Question and Answer

Où est...? - Where is... ?

à gauche – to the left

à droite – to the right

tout droit – straight ahead

Sound spelling

“oo”

“en”

Grammar

We use **“il y a”** in French for both “There is....” and “There are”

Grammar

Adjectives (masculine/feminine)

beau/belle - beautiful

grand/grande – big or large

petit / petite - small

vieux/vieille - old

intéressant/ intéressante - interesting

moderne - modern

Questions and Answers

Bienvenue..... Welcome

il y a- there is/ there are

Je voudrais un ticket pour.... – I would like a ticket for....

s'il vous plaît - please



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4. At the market



Fruits and Vegetables Nouns:

une pomme – an apple

une grappe de raisin – a bunch of grapes

une pastèque – a watermelon

une banane – a banana

une salade – a lettuce

une carotte – a carrot

une pomme de terre – a potato

une mangue – a mango

un oignon – an onion

un poivron – a pepper

Tu aimes... ? – Do you like...?

J'aime.... – I like....

Je n'aime pas... - I don't like

Quel est ton fruit/légume préféré ? – what is your favourite fruit/vegetable ?

Mon fruit/légume préféré est... - My favourite fruit/vegetable is ...

Sound spelling

ez

ai

c'est



Question and Answer Bank

Avez vous.....? – do you have

Oui, j'ai.... – I have

Non, je n'ai pas...- I haven't....

C'est combien?- how much is it?

C'est ...centimes. – it is....cents

C'est deux euros – two euros

s'il vous plaît- please
merci- thank you

Grammar

To say I have in French, we use part of the verb to have (avoir):

“J'ai....”

To say I haven't in French we add: **n'** and **pas**

“Je n'ai pas”

Clothes nouns:

un pantalon-trousers
un pull- a jumper
un short- shorts
un sweat- a sweatshirt
un tee-shirt- a tshirt
un chapeau- a hat

une robe- a dress
une jupe- a skirt
une chemise- a shirt

des chaussettes- socks
des chaussures- shoes
des baskets- trainers



Adjectives

beau/belle - beautiful
grand/grande – big or large
petit / petite - small
vieux/vieille - old

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5. Clothes



Question and Answer

Qu'est-ce que tu portes ?- What are you wearing?
Je porte- I am wearing/ I wear.....

Sound spelling

“eau”

“chau”

Verb

porter – to wear
avoir- to have

Grammar

The adjectives
“grand” and petit”
are said and written
before the noun in
French.

Grammar

When we say and write colours as
adjectives after the noun in French the
spelling changes to match the noun and
whether it is singular or plural and
masculine or feminine.
e.g. le tshirt **blanc**/ les tshirts **blancs**
la jupe **blanche**/les jupes **blanches**

Grammar

The plural word for
“the” in French is
“les”. When we
want to say “some”
with a plural noun
we say and write
“des”.

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6. Planets



Planets and Space nouns:

Vénus- Venus

Mercure- Mercury

La Terre- the Earth

Mars- Mars

Jupiter- Jupiter

Saturne- Saturn

Pluton- Pluto

Uranus - Uranus

Neptune- Neptune

Le Soleil – the Sun

La Lune- the Moon

Les astronautes- the astronauts

La planète- the planet

Les étoiles- the stars

L'espace- Space

Adjectives

grand / grande – big or large

petit / petite – small

chaud / chaude – hot

froid / froide - cold

rocheux / rocheuse – rocky

gazeux / gazeuse - gaseous

Sound spelling

“eil”

“é”

“erre”

“oiles”



Sur ma planète

il y a du soleil



il fait froid



il fait chaud



il pleut



il neige



Beach nouns:

le soleil – the sun

le sable – the sand

le ballon – the ball

un sac de plage- a beach bag

un chapeau – a hat

un maillot de bain- a swim suit

un frisbee – a frisbee

un seau – a bucket

la crème solaire- the sun cream

la plage – the beach

une pelle – a spade

une casquette – a cap

les vagues – the waves

les châteaux de sable – the sandcastles

des lunettes de soleil- sunglasses

des tongues- flip flops

mouillé (adj.)= wet (masc.)

mouillée (adj.)= wet (fem.)

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7. At the seaside

Grammar

“On peut” means “you can”.
Add a verb in the infinitive to
create simple persuasive
sentence.



Sound spelling

“er”

“aux”

“aillot”

Verbs

On peut – you can/we can

Viens à... – come along to..

ça va être – it's going to be ..

s'amuser – to enjoy

faire- to make

manger- to eat

jouer (au foot/au volley)- to play(football/volleyball)

nager-to swim

sauter – to jump

s'allonger au soleil – to sunbathe