Year 4 Knowledge Organiser – AUTUMN TERM 1 niveau blanc

niveau blanc

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!
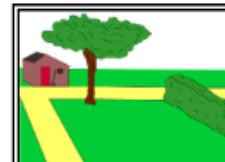
Dans le jardin, …

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 *Paris*. **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 *Comment **tu** t'appelles ?*	**The phoneme [ɔ̃]** as in *mout**on*** 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 *le, la, l', les* (the), or an indefinite article such as *un* (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)… *C'est un poussin ou un lapin ?*

un poussin	un lapin	un renard	un canard	un mouton	un poisson	un furet	un perroquet