Year 6 Knowledge Organiser – SPRING TERM 2 niveau tricolore

Présenter 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 is a regular verb

travailler to work

singular
- je travaille — I work
- tu travailles — you work
- il/elle/on travaille — he/she/one works

plural
- nous travaillons — we work
- vous travaillez — you work
- ils/elles travaillent — they work

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

Grammar possessive adjective	Grammar possessive adjective	Grammar negative adverb	Grammar subject pronoun	Grammar relative pronoun	Pronunciation silent final consonant	Spelling 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 *my, your, his, her, our* and *their*.	In French, the **possessive adjective** 'my' has 3 forms: *mon, ma* and *mes*. Just like the definite article *le, la* and *les*, 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 have **not** got a cat, je **n'ai pas** de chat*.	The **subject pronouns** *il* and *elle* must match gender of the noun they are representing.	The **relative pronoun** *qui* 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. *chat, souris, furet*.	The œ **ligature** is used in French in words such as *cœur, sœur* and *œuf*. It is sometimes know 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