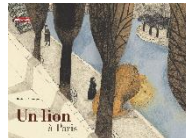
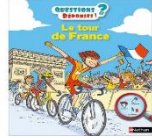
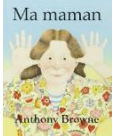


## Phonics and Spelling Rules

We will consolidate our understanding of and continue to apply all the spelling rules and phonics knowledge that we have acquired throughout KS2. We will be able to recognise French GPCS (Grapheme / Phoneme Correspondances) without picture clues.

**Œ** (*sœur / œufs*) is a **ligature**, which means that two letters have been linked/attached together. They can be called O-E collés (glued together).

## Authentic texts and songs



## New Vocabulary

Respond to, say, read and write the following numbers: 51 - 60:

*cinquante-et-un, cinquante-deux .....cinquante-neuf, soixante.*



### Ma famille

*ma mère* – my mum  
*ma sœur* – my sister  
*ma belle-mère* – my step-mother  
*mon père* – my father  
*mon frère* – my brother  
*mon beau-père* - my step-father  
*les cheveux (m)* – hair  
*long(ue)(s)* - long  
*court (e) (s)* - short  
*les yeux (m)* - eyes  
*grand (e)* – big / tall  
*petit (e)* – small . short  
*de taille moyenne* – of average height  
*mince* - thin  
*gros (se)* - fat  
*beau (m) belle (f)* – handsome / beautiful  
*laid (e)*- ugly  
*gentil (le)* - kind  
*méchant (e)* – unkind  
*drôle* – funny  
*triste* - sad

### Les Matières Scolaires

*les mathématiques* - Maths  
*l'anglais* - English  
*la géographie* - Geography  
*les sciences* - Science  
*facil (e)* - easy  
*difficil (e)* - difficult  
*intéressant (e)*- interesting  
*util (e)*- useful  
*ennuyeux / ennuyeuse* - boring  
**Les passe-temps** - pastimes  
*faire du skate* – to go skateboarding  
*jouer au football* – to play football  
*faire du vélo* – to go cycling  
*jouer au tennis* – to play tennis  
*faire un pique-nique* – to have a picnic  
*nager*- to swim  
*emprunter un livre* – to borrow a book  
*patiner* – to go ice-skating  
*faire des courses* – to go shopping  
*boire une lemonade* – to drink lemonade  
*voir un film* – to see a film  
*voir une pièce* – to see a play

## New Conversational Phrases

We will be able to hold a basic conversation using all the phrases and responses from previous year groups. We will be able to tell the time with greater accuracy: Eg *Quelle heure est-il? Il est quelle heure? Il est trois heures moins le quart. Il est quatre heures et demi.* We should be able to respond in detail to these questions: *Quelle est ta matière scolaire préférée? Pourquoi?* (What is your favourite subject? *Décrivez ta famille.* (Describe your family) – see new vocabulary

## New Grammar Points

We find the **infinitive form** of a verb in a dictionary eg **'to be' / 'to have'**. Verbs **conjugate** (change form) according to who is doing the action. The most commonly used forms for the units we are learning about are highlighted \*

The verb **être** (to be) conjugates like this:

I am	<i>je suis*</i>	we are	<i>nous sommes*</i>
you (informal) are	<i>tu es</i>	you are (formal or plural)	<i>vous êtes</i>
he/ she /one is	<i>il est*/ elle est*/ on est</i>	they are	<i>ils sont</i>

The verb **avoir** (to have) conjugates like this:

I have	<i>j'ai *</i>	we have	<i>nous avons*</i>
you (informal) have	<i>tu as</i>	you have (formal or plural)	<i>vous avez</i>
he/ she/ one has	<i>il a*/ elle a*/ on a</i>	they have	<i>ils ont</i>

We use **relative clauses** to give more information about a noun. We use the **relative pronoun 'qui'**, meaning who or which. Eg *Ma mère, qui s'appelle Anna, est gentille.* My mum, who is called Anna, is kind.

We use the **conjunction parce-que** (because) to create **complex sentences**: *J'aime le français parce-que c'est agréable et util.* I like French because it is enjoyable and useful.

We use the verb **'aller' + the infinitive verb form** to create the **future tense**.

I will eat	<i>je vais manger</i>	we will eat	<i>nous allons manger</i>
you will eat	<i>tu vas manger</i>	you will eat	<i>vous allez manger</i>
he/ she/ one will eat	<i>il va/ elle va/ on va manger</i>	they will eat	<i>ils vont manger</i>

## Authentic texts and songs

