



Exmouth Community College

French – Year 8 — Spring term

Knowledge Organiser



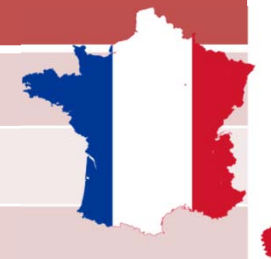
French – Year 8 — Spring term

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In Class



Quiz your neighbour	Your teacher will tell you which section to focus on. Test each other.
Low stakes quiz	Sometimes your teacher will prepare a quick quiz for you at the start of the lesson.
Key Words	As you come across key words in lessons, tick them off. Record them in your book.
Key words in context	Sometimes your teacher will ask you to practice writing sentences using key words/vocabulary/grammar.
Meanings/Spelling test	Sometimes your teacher will give you a meaning/spelling test on the key words/vocabulary/grammar.
References	If you get stuck, check whether the information you need is here.
Extended writing	Incorporate the information you have learnt into long pieces of writing to show more specialist in depth knowledge.
Knowledge test	Once a term, your teacher will give you a test to see how well you have learnt the information. These marks will help your teacher decide how you are progressing against your KS3 target colour.

At home

40 minutes per week	Your teacher will tell you which section to learn each week.
Quiz Yourself	Sometimes your teacher will prepare a quick quiz for you at the start of the lesson.
Create flashcards	Turn the information into flashcards (Spanish – English). You could also include pictures.
Quizlet	Use Quizlet to help you learn the vocabulary.
Application	Once you have learnt the information on the Knowledge Organiser, your teacher will test you in the next lesson. This could be in the form of a test/quiz etc.. You can also apply your knowledge to improve your classwork/homework, especially longer pieces of writing, by adding more specialist knowledge.
Revise	Use your flashcards/quizlet/exercise book & booklets/Knowledge Organiser etc... to revise regularly as you will be tested on your progress in lessons (weekly/once a term).



Questions	
Qu'est-ce que tu vas porter?	What are you going to wear?
Je vais porter	I'm going to wear...
Tu vas porter	You're going to wear...



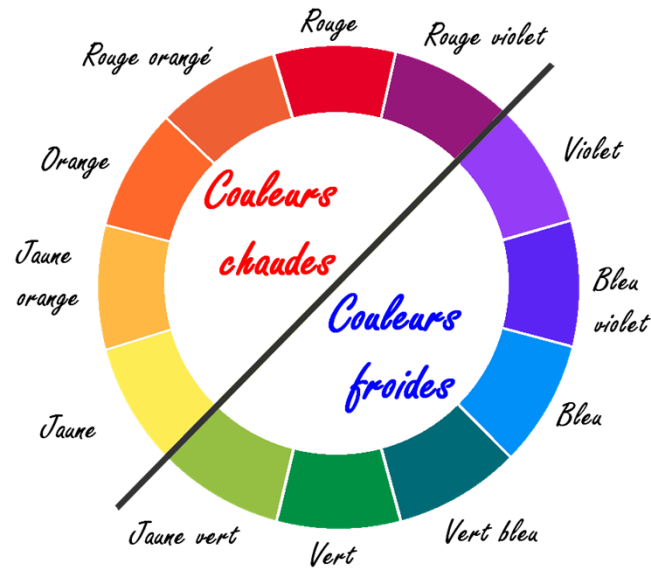
Les vêtements	
Des baskets (f)	Some trainers
Des chaussures (f)	Some shoes
Une chemise	A shirt
Un maillot de foot	A football jersey
Un maillot de bain	Swimwear
Un jean	A pair of jeans
Un jogging	A pair of tracksuit bottoms
Une jupe	A skirt
Un pantalon	A pair of trousers
Un pull	A jumper
Une robe	A dress
Un tee-shirt	A t-shirt
Une veste	A jacket





Exmouth Community College
French – Colours

Les couleurs	
Blanc(he)	White
Bleu(e)	Blue
Jaune	Yellow
Marron	Brown
Noir(e)	Black
Orange	Orange
Rouge	Red
Vert(e)	Green
Une veste <u>noire</u>	A <u>black</u> jacket
Un tee-shirt <u>blanc</u>	A <u>white</u> t-shirt
Ce pantalon <u>noir</u>	This pair of <u>black</u> trousers
Cette veste <u>bleue</u>	This <u>blue</u> jacket
Ces baskets	These trainers



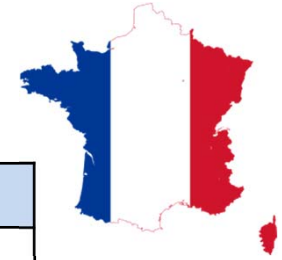
Descriptions	
À mon avis	In my opinion
Je pense que	I think that
Franchement	Frankly
Cool	Cool
Démodé	Old-fashioned
Joli(e)	Pretty
Moche	Ugly
Nul(le)	Awful/rubbish
À la mode	Fashionable
Trop cher	Too expensive


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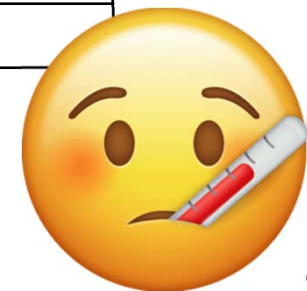



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Dans un magasin	
Je peux vous aider?	Can I help you?
Je voudrais...	I would like...
Quelle taille ?	What size?
Quelle couleur ?	What colour?
La pointure	Shoe size
C'est combien ?	How much is it?
Avez-vous...?	Have you got...?
Quelque chose de (+ adjective)	Something (+ adjective)
Voilà	Here you are
Cher/ chère	Expensive
Très	Very
Trop	Too (much)
Plus cher	More expensive
Moins cher	Cheaper
Merci	Thank you
De rien	You're welcome



Les maladies	
J'ai mal...	I've got...
au dos	a backache
au ventre	a stomachache
au pied	a bad foot
au bras	a bad arm
à la tête	a headache
à la gorge	a sore throat
à la main	a bad hand
à la jambe	a bad leg
à l'oreille	an earache
aux dents	a toothache
an nez	a sore nose
à l'œil / aux yeux	a sore eye / sore eyes
J'ai mal au cœur	I feel sick





Les symptômes	
J'ai chaud	I'm hot
J'ai froid	I'm cold
J'ai soif	I'm thirsty
J'ai faim	I'm hungry
J'ai de la fièvre	I've got a temperatura
J'ai la grippe	I've got the flu
Je suis fatigué(e)	I'm tired
Je suis enrhumé(e)	I've got a cold
Je suis malade	I am ill
Depuis	Since
Car	Because
Donc	So / therefore
Puisque	As / because
Peut-être	Perhaps / maybe

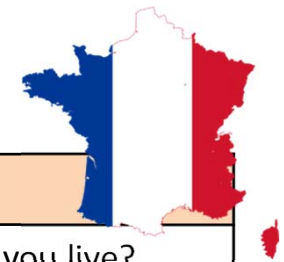




Les pays	
L'Allemagne (f)	Germany
L'Angleterre (f)	England
L'Écosse	Scotland
L'Espagne	Spain
La France (f)	France
La Grand-Bretagne	Great-Britain
L'Irlande (f)	Ireland
L'Irlande du Nord (f)	Northern Ireland
L'Italie (f)	Italy
Le Pays de Galles	Wales
Le Portugal	Portugal
Le Royaume-Uni	The United Kingdom



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Où ?	
Où habites-tu ?	Where do you live?
J'habite...	I live...
À Belfast	In Belfast
En France	In France
Au Pays de Galles	In Wales
Il habite au Portugal	He lives in Portugal
J'ai visité l'Allemagne	I visited Germany
On va aller en Grèce	We're going to go to Greece
Je voudrais visiter l'Écosse	I'd like to visit Scotland





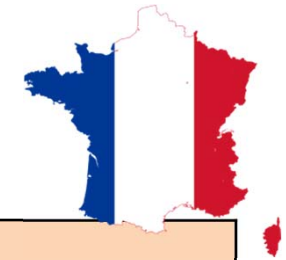
La durée (how long)	
Une semaine	A week
Quinze jours	A fortnight
Un mois	A month



Les transports	
En avion	By plane
En car	By coach
En train	By train
En voiture	By car



Les destinations	
À la campagne	In the countryside
À l'étranger	Abroad
Au bord de la mer	On the seaside
Chez moi	At home



Poser une question	
Combien de temps ?	How long?
Comment ?	How?
Est-ce que... ?	Do...?
Qu'est-ce que... ?	What do/does...?
Pourquoi ?	Why?
Où ?	Where?
Quand ?	When?
Que... ?	What...?
Qui ?	Who?

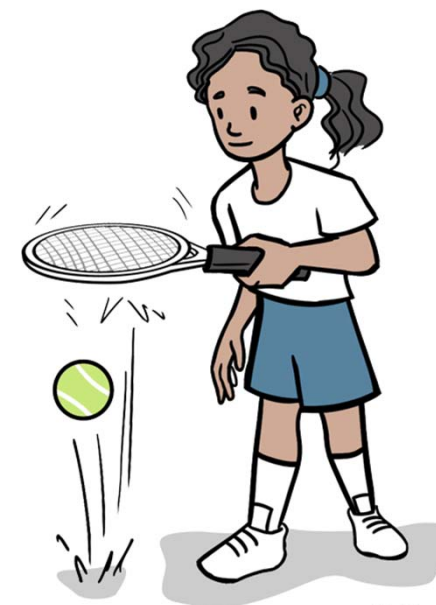
Questions et réponses (Q&A)	
Où passes-tu tes vacances ?	Where do you spend your holidays?
Je passe mes vacances...	I spend my holidays...
Combien de temps restes-tu en vacances ?	How long do you go for?
Je reste...	I go for...
Avec qui vas-tu en vacances ?	Who do you go on holidays with?
Je vais en vacances avec...	I go on holidays with...
ma famille	my family
des copains	friends
la famille d'un copain	a friend's family
Comment voyages-tu ?	How do you travel?
Je voyage...	I travel...




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Au centre de vacances	
une boutique	A shop
Un circuit de jogging	A jogging track
Un court de tennis	a tennis court
Un golf (à neuf trous)	A (nine hole) golf course
La location de vélo	Bikes for hire
La pêche sur lac	Fishing on the lake
Un restaurant	A restaurant
Une salle de jeux	A games room
Un salon de beauté	a beauty salon
Un sauna	A sauna
Un terrain de boules	A place to play boules
Le tir à l'arc	archery





À l'office du tourisme	
Avez-vous... ?	Do you have...?
Est ce qu'il y a... ?	Is there...?
Est-ce qu'on peut... ?	Can we...?
Qu'est-ce qu'on peut faire à... ?	What can you do in...?
Aller à la plage	To go to the beach
Une carte de la region	A map of the area
L'hébergement	Accommodation
Un plan de la ville	A town plan
Réserver	To reserve/ to book
Visiter (la cathédrale)	To visit (the cathedral)



Year 8 Most Common Mistakes!

School Subjects

English	French	Check!
School subjects	Les matières	Grave accent
Drama	Le théâtre	Grave accent and circumflex
French	Le français	Cedilla
History	L'histoire	Spelling
Geography	La géographie	Acute accent & spelling



Adjectives

English	French	Check!
Boring	Ennuyeux	Spelling
Interesting	Intéressant	Acute accent & spelling
Favourite	Préfééré	3 x acute accents



Remember the **days of the week!**

lundi, mardi, mercredi, jeudi, vendredi, samedi, dimanche

Numbers

English	French	Check!
2	Deux	Spelling!
9	Neuf	
14	Quatorze	
16	Seize	
20	Vingt	
21	Vingt-et-un	
40	Quarante	

Time

English	French	Check!
Hour(s)	heure(s)	Spelling!
Quarter past	et quart	
Half past	et demie	
Quarter to	moins le quart	

Le **bras** = the **arm**
 La **jambe** = the **leg**

Opinions

English	French	Check!
I like	J'aime	Apostrophe
I don't like	Je n'aime pas	Apostrophe
I hate	Je déteste	Acute accent

à + le = au
 J'ai mal **au** bras!

Natation = swimming
 Équitation = horse-riding

Weather

English	French	Check!
Sun	Soleil	Spelling!
Fog	Brouillard	
Wind	Vent	



En **car** = by **coach!**

Clothes

English	French	Check!
A pair of trousers	Un pantalon	Trousers are singular = un Spelling Spelling, word order, adjective ending
Some socks	Des chaussettes	
Some black	Des chaussures noires	

Sports

English	French	Check!
I go sailing	Je fais de la voile	Spelling ë
I go canoeing	Je fais du canoë	

En + feminine country
Au + masculine country
 e.g. **En** Espagne = **in/to** Spain
Au Canada = **in/to** Canada



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Observe :
Il est...

Quelle heure est-il?

midi
minuit

onze heures une heure
dix heures deux heures
neuf heures trois heures
huit heures quatre heures
sept heures cinq heures
six heures

moins cinq cinq
moins dix dix
moins le quart et quart
moins vingt vingt
moins vingt-cinq vingt-cinq
et demie

The Present Tense
Regular -er, -ir, and -re verbs follow these patterns

-Er verbs
e.g. regarder = to watch
remove the -er and add:

Je regarde = I watch/ am watching
Tu regardes = You watch/are watching
Il regarde = he watches/is watching
Elle regarde = She watches/is watching
On regarde = One/we watch, one/we are watching
Nous regardons = we watch/are watching
Vous regardez = You watch/are watching
Ils regardent = They (m) watch/are watching
Elles regardent = They (f) watch/ are watching



The Infinitive!

The **infinitive** is the form of the **verb** that you find in the **dictionary** e.g. **jouer = to play**
To give your opinion of different activities: **opinion + infinitive**
E.g. **J'adore faire** du vélo = **I love to cycle**



Je voudrais = I would like!

This is called the conditional tense!

Je voudrais + infinitive

E.g. **Je voudrais jouer** au foot = **I would like to play** football



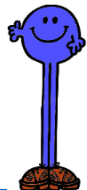
Adjectives

Make most adjectives **feminine** by adding an **e**
e.g. Il est grand = He is tall. Elle est grand**e** = She is tall

Masculine plural **+ s**, feminine plural **+ es**

Most adjectives **follow** the noun

e.g. J'ai les yeux **bleus** = I have **blue** eyes



The Near Future Tense

We use the Near Future Tense to talk about what we are going to do. To form the Near Future:

The **form of the verb aller + infinitive**

e.g. **Je vais jouer** au tennis



Aller = To go

Je **vais** = I am going
Tu **vas** = You are going
Il **va** = He is going
Elle **va** = She is going
On **va** = One is going/ we are going
Nous **allons** = We are going
Vous **allez** = You are going
Ils **vont** = They (m) are going
Elles **vont** = They (f) are going

Examples of infinitives

jouer = to play
faire = to do/ make
aller = to go
regarder = to watch
écouter = to listen to
manger = to eat
être = to be
travailler = to work
avoir = to have





Exmouth Community College
French Grammar – Year 8 Spring to Summer Term



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Adjectives

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Masculine plural **+s**, feminine plural **+es**
Most adjectives **follow** the noun
e.g.



Je porte **un** pull bleu = I am wearing a blue jumper (masculine)

Je porte **une** robe bleu**e** = I am wearing a blue dress (feminine)

Je porte **des** chaussettes bleu**es** = I am wearing blue socks (feminine, plural)

Ce, cette, cet, ces = this/that

Masc (sing)	Fem (sing)	Vowel / h	Plural (masc & fem)
Ce	Cette	Cet	Ces

E.g. **Ce jean** = these/ those jeans, **cette jupe** = this/that skirt, **ces baskets** = these/ those trainers

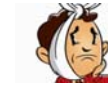
Les Questions!

When asking questions using question words, you can:

Put the **question word + est-ce que = do/ does**: **Où est-ce que** tu passes tes vacances? = Where do you spend your holidays?

OR: Put the **question word + swap the verb** (passes) and the subject pronoun (tu): **Où passes-tu** tes vacances?

To say where it **hurts** use **avoir mal à + body part**
e.g. **J'ai mal à la** tête = I have a headache



Masculine: Remember! **à + le = au**

Feminine: **à la**

In front of a vowel: **à l'**

Plural: **aux**



Exemples: **J'ai mal au** dos = I have backache

J'ai mal à l'oreille = I have earache

J'ai mal aux dents = I have toothache



Towns and Counties!



To say "**in/to**" with the name of a town, use **à**

e.g. **J'habite à** Berlin

To say "**in/to**" with the name of a feminine country, say **en**

J'habite en Allemagne

To say "**in/to**" with the name of a masculine country, say **au**

J'habite au Portugal

To say "**in/to**" with the name of a plural country, say **aux**

J'habite aux États-Unis



The Near Future Tense

We use the Near Future Tense to talk about what we are going to do.

To form the Near Future:

The **form of the verb aller + infinitive**

e.g. **Je vais jouer** au tennis



Aller = To go

Je **vais** = I am going

Tu **vas** = You are going

Il/Elle/On **va** = He/She/ We is (are) going

Nous **allons** = We are going

Vous **allez** = You are going

Ils/Elles **vont** = They are going

Examples of infinitives

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faire = to do/ make

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