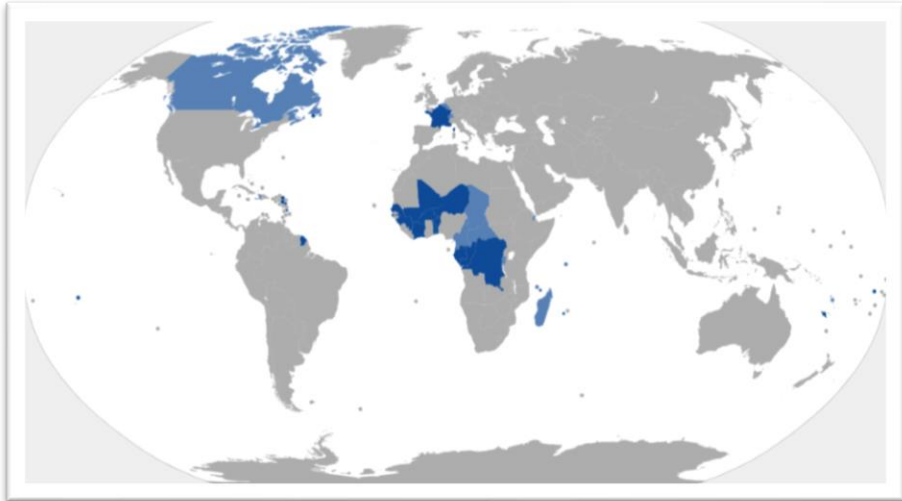


MFL AUTUMN KNOWLEDGE ORGANISERS



French - Topic 1 Myself and Language Learning

There are 29 countries in the world where people speak French.
13 countries where it is the only official language and 16 countries where it is one of the official languages.



1. Democratic Republic of the Congo Africa
2. France Europe
3. Canada North America
4. Madagascar Africa
5. Cameroon Africa
6. Ivory Coast Africa
7. Burkina Faso Africa
8. Niger Africa
9. Senegal Africa
10. Mali Africa
11. Rwanda Africa
12. Belgium Europe
13. Guinea Africa
14. Chad Africa
15. Haiti North America

16. Burundi Africa
17. Benin Africa
18. Switzerland Europe
19. Togo Africa
20. Central African Republic Africa
21. Republic of the Congo Africa
22. Gabon Africa
23. Comoros Africa
24. Equatorial Guinea Africa
25. Djibouti Africa
26. Luxembourg Europe
27. Vanuatu Oceania
28. Seychelles Africa
29. Monaco Europe

Bonjour.	Hello.	Salut!	Hi!
Au revoir.	Good-bye.	À bientôt	See you soon.
Ça va?	How are you?	Ça va bien merci.	Fine thanks.

Comment t'appelles tu?	What is your name?
Je m'appelle...	My name is...

Comment ça s'écrit?

How do you spell that?

Ça s'écrit...

That is spelled...

A ah	<u>F</u> eff	K car	<u>P</u> pay	U oo
<u>B</u> bay	G jhay*	<u>L</u> ell	Q coo	<u>V</u> vay
<u>C</u> say	H ash	<u>M</u> em	R air	W doobler vay
<u>D</u> day	I ee	<u>N</u> en	<u>S</u> ess	X eeks
E ugh	J ghee*	<u>O</u> oh	<u>T</u> tay	Y eegrek
Z zed				

Sounds the same as English

Almost the same 'ee' sound changes to 'ay' sound

*Sounds the opposite way round to English

Language detectives...



...are observant - look for patterns and familiar words

...listen carefully- they never know what might be important.

...sometimes work alone, with a partner or in a team.

...make careful notes and look back in their books to check for help.

...never give up - even if they get things wrong sometimes.

...and most importantly... have fun!

1 J'ai un problème.	I have a problem.
2 Je ne comprends pas.	I don't understand.
3 Je n'ai pas fini!	I haven't finished.
4 J'ai fini!	I've finished.
5 Répétez s'il vous plait.	Repeat, please.
6 Je n'ai pas de <u>Bic</u> /crayon (vert). I haven't got a (green) <u>pen</u> /pencil.	
7 Comment dit-on « ... » en français ? How do you say « ... » in French?	
8 Comment dit-on « ... » en anglais ? How do you say « ... » in English?	
9 Comment ça s'écrit?	How do you spell that?
10 C'est vrai !	That's true !
11 C'est faux !	That's false !
12 Je voudrais un dictionnaire svp.	I'd like a dictionary please.

French Topic 2 In the classroom: numbers, nouns and plurals

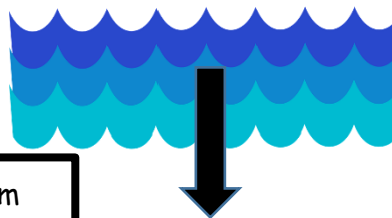
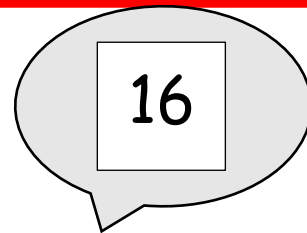
In French, nouns are either **masculine** or **feminine**. This means that there is more than one way of saying one or a in French and more than one way of saying 'the' in French. A dictionary will tell you if a noun is **masculine (masc.)** or **feminine (fem.)**. This will remind us of the correct word to use for one/a or the. When you learn the French word for a noun you will need to learn if it is **masculine** or **feminine** too.

La (lady) = the une = a/one
 trousse pencil case
 règle ruler
 gomme rubber
 calculatrice calculator

Notice, most of the nouns that end in **-e** are **feminine**.

Le (gentleman) = the un = a/one
 ordinateur computer
 livre reading book
 cahier exercise book
 bâton de colle glue stick
 crayon pencil
 bic pen (biro)
 stylo pen (fountain pen)
 taille-crayon pencil sharpener
 sac (à dos) bag (back pack)

Combien?		How many?
1	un(e)	11 onze
2	deux	12 douze
3	trois	13 treize
4	quatre	14 quatorze
5	cinq	15 quinze
6	six	16 seize
7	sept	17 dix-sept
8	huit	18 dix-huit
9	neuf	19 dix-neuf
10	dix	20 vingt



5

Dans ma salle de classe... In my classroom
 Dans mon sac... In my bag...
 Dans ma trousse... In my pencil case...
 il y a... there is / there are...

How do I say more than one (plural)?

Most nouns add an -s if there is more than one, just like in English.

E.g. un crayon → deux crayons / une règle → trois règles

Some add an -s, but not right at the end.

E.g. un sac à dos (a backpack) → deux sacs à dos (2 backpacks).

un bâton de colle → quatre bâtons de colle (4 sticks of glue)


Very rarely they don't add an -s at all.

E.g. un taille-crayon → des taille-crayon (some pencil sharpeners)

The word for 'the' is different if there is more than one of an item too.

E.g. Le crayon (the pencil) → les crayons (the pencils)

La gomme (the rubber) → les gommes (the rubbers)

Hört zu!	Listen!	
Ruhe bitte	Quiet please.	
Meldet euch	Hands up.	
Bringt mir die Hefte.	Bring me the exercise books	
Bringt mir die Tafeln.	Bring me the whiteboards.	
Grüne Kulis.	Green pens/respond.	
Partnerarbeit!	Pair work.	
Mein Kuli ist kaputt.	My pen is broken.	
Zeigt mir!	Show me.	

Wie heißt du?	What's your name?
Ich heiße ...	My name is ...
Er/Sie heißt...	He/she is called...
Hallo!	Hello!/Hi!
Guten Tag!	Hello!
Guten Abend!	Good evening!
Guten Morgen!	Good morning!

Wie geht's?	How are you?
Mir geht's...	I feel...
gut, danke.	fine, thanks.
Und dir?	And you?
Wunderbar	Wonderful.
Nicht schlecht.	Not bad.

Tschüs!	Bye!	
Auf Wiedersehen!	Goodbye!	

1	eins	11	elf
2	zwei	12	zwölf
3	drei	13	dreizehn
4	vier	14	vierzehn
5	fünf	15	fünfzehn
6	sechs	16	sechzehn
7	sieben	17	siebzehn
8	acht	18	achtzehn
9	neun	19	neunzehn
10	zehn	20	zwanzig



Wie alt **bist du**? How old are you?

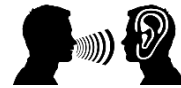
Ich bin ... (Jahre alt.) I am ... (years old)

Julia ist ...	Julia is ...
Er ist...	He is...
Sie ist...	She is...



A - ah	I - ee	Q - coo	Y - oopsilon
B - bay	J - yot	R - air	Z - tset
C - tsay	K - car	S - ess	
D - day	L - ell	T - tay	
E - ay	M - em	U - oo	
F - eff	N - enn	V - fow	
G - gay	O - oh	W - vay	
H - ha	P - pay	X - icks	

<u>Spelling</u>	<u>Sound</u>
-----------------	--------------

j (Jo-Jo)	"y"	
w (Wildwasser)	"v"	
v (Vogel)	"f"	
z (Zickzack)	"ts"	
ei (Eis)	"eye"	
ie (Biene)	"ee"	
eu (Freund)	"oy"	
au (Haus)	„ow"	
äu (Mäuse)	„oy"	
ö (Löwe)	"err"	
ä (Bär)	„air"	
ü (Tür)	„eeyew"	
sp (Spitzbart)	"shp"	
st (Sterne)	"sht"	
sch (Schlange)	"sh"	
ch (Buch)	like lo <u>ch</u>	

Wo **wohnst du**? Where do you live?

Ich **wohne** in ... I live in ...

Er/Sie **wohnt** in ... He/She lives in ...

...England	England
...Irland	Ireland
...Nordirland	Northern Ireland
...Schottland	Scotland
...Wales	Wales
...Deutschland	Germany
...Österreich	Austria
...der Schweiz	Switzerland



Ich habe ein Problem.	I have a problem.
Fertig!	Finished/ready!
Nochmal, bitte!	Again, please!
Ich habe keinen (grünen) Kuli.	I have no (green) pen.
Wie sagt man "... " auf Deutsch?	How do you say "... " in German?
Wie sagt man "... " auf Englisch?	How do you say "... " in English?
Wie schreibt man das?	How do you spell that?
Das ist richtig!	That's right!
Das ist falsch!	That's wrong!
Ich möchte ein Wörterbuch.	I'd like a dictionary.
Es tut mir leid.	Sorry.
Ich bin dran. / Du bist dran.	It's my turn / your turn.
Ich habe (Du hast) gewonnen.	I have (you have) won.

Grammatik

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To say there is more than one of something you use the **plural** of the noun. In English we often (but not always) add **-s** to form the plural, but in German there are several ways. Here are some of them:

ways to form plural	example
add no ending (-)	Hamster
add -n (most feminine nouns do this)	Katzen
add -e	Pferde
add an Umlaut ("") on the first vowel and -e at the end	Mäuse

German Topic 3 Pets, Plurals and Pronouns

Pronouns refer to nouns that have already been mentioned. German nouns can be **masculine**, **feminine** or **neuter**, so the pronoun (er/sie/es) also has to be masculine, feminine or neuter.

der/ein/mein Hamster (m) → Er heißt ...

die/eine/meine Katze (f) → Sie heißt ...

das/ein/mein Pferd (nt) → Es heißt ...

Haustiere

Hast du ein Haustier?
pet?

Ich habe ...

einen Goldfisch (-e)

einen Hamster (-)

einen Hund (-e)

ein Kaninchen (-)

eine Katze (-n)

eine Maus (Mäuse)

ein Meerschweinchen (-)

ein Pferd (-e)

eine Schlange (-n)

einen Wellensittich (-e)

Pets

Have you got a

I have ...

a goldfish

a hamster

a dog

a rabbit

a cat

a mouse

a guinea pig

a horse

a snake

a budgie

Eigenschaften

Qualities

Wie ist er/sie/es? What is he/she/it like?

Er/Sie/Es ist ... He/She/It is ...

dick/schlank	fat/thin	schwarz	black
frech/niedlich	cheeky/cute	weiß	white
gemein/süß	mean/sweet	grau	grey
groß/klein	big/small	braun	brown
kräftig	strong	rot	red
schlau	cunning	orange	orange
(super)lustig	(really) funny	gelb	yellow
		bunt	brightly coloured
grün	green	indigoblau	indigo
violett	violet	blau	blue
lila	purple	rosa	pink
hellblau/dunkelblau	light blue/dark blue		

Er/Sie/Es kann ... He/She/It can ...

Italienisch sprechen speak Italian

fliegen fly

Flöte/Fußball/Wii spielen play the
flute/football/on the Wii

(schnell) laufen run (fast)

lesen read

Rad fahren ride a bike

schwimmen swim

singen sing

springen jump

tanzen dance

Bist du sportlich?	Are you sporty?
Was spielst du?	What do you play?
Ich spiele ...	I play ...
Ich spiele <u>*sehr gern</u> ...	I <u>really like</u> playing
...	
Ich spiele <u>*gern</u> ...	I <u>like</u> playing ...
Ich spiele <u>*ziemlich gern</u> ...	I <u>quite like</u> playing ...
Ich spiele <u>*nicht gern</u> ...	I <u>don't like</u> playing ...
Badminton	badminton
Basketball	basketball
Eishockey	ice hockey
Fußball	football
Handball	handball
Tennis	tennis
Tischtennis	table tennis
Volleyball	volleyball
Wasserball	water polo
Rugby	rugby

Was machst du gern?	What do you like doing?
Was machst du gern?	What do you like doing?
* gern / nicht gern etc.	
Ich fahre * Rad.	I ride my bike.
Ich fahre * Skateboard.	I go skateboarding.
Ich fahre* Ski.	I ski.
Ich fahre * Snowboard.	I snowboard.
Ich lese*.	I read.
Ich mache* Judo.	I do judo.
Ich mache * Karate.	I do karate.
Ich reite*.	I go horse riding.
Ich schwimme*.	I swim.
Ich sehe* fern.	I watch TV.
Ich spiele * Gitarre.	I play the guitar.
Ich tanze*.	I dance.


Wie findest du das?	What do you think of it?
Ich finde es ...	I think it's ...
Es ist ...	It's ...
irre	amazing
super	super
toll	great
cool	cool
gut	good
nicht schlecht	not bad
okay	okay
langweilig	boring
nervig	annoying
stinklangweilig	deadly boring
furchtbar	awful



Verbs e.g. spielen - to play

Most German verbs end in -en in a dictionary. This form is called the INFINITIVE. Before a verb can be used in a sentence you need to make some changes.

1 Take off the -en e.g. spiel

This form is known as the STEM 

2 Say who is doing the activity

e.g. ich - I
 du - you
 (3rd person)er/sie - he/she
 wir - we
 (plural) sie - they

3 Add the correct ending to the stem

Ich + e → Ich spiele

Du + st → Du spielst

Er/sie/one person + t → Meine Mutter spielt

Wir / more than 1 person + en → wir spielen

Fred und Martin spielen

German Topic 5 leisure, opinions and verbs

Was machst du in deiner Freizeit?
 What do you do in your free time?

Ich chille*. I chill.

Ich esse* Pizza oder Hamburger.
 I eat pizza or hamburgers.

Ich gehe* einkaufen. I go shopping.

Ich gehe* ins Kino. I go to the cinema.

Ich gehe* in den Park. I go to the park.

Ich gehe* in die Stadt. I go into town.

Ich höre* Musik. I listen to music.

Ich mache* Sport. I do sport.

Ich spiele* Xbox oder Wii.
 I play Xbox or on the Wii.

To give your opinion of these activities you can add *gern /sehr gern /ziemlich gern /nicht gern

Irregular verbs

Some verbs change the stem when we say 'du' or talk about what one person is doing. We need to learn which stems change and how.


sehen (to watch) → du siehst / Mark sieht

lesen (to read) → du liest / Martina liest

fahren (to go) → du fährst / Eva fährt

essen (to eat) → du isst / Mein Vater isst

When I talk about me the verb ends in -e

For he or she the -e changes to a -t 

For us or them the verb ends -en

Don't forget to du-st!