

Greeting someone

You greet a friend in France with one, two or four kisses on alternate cheeks.

Boys or men tend to shake hands to greet one another

The French Language

French is the sixth most widely spoken language in the world; used by approximately 300 million people daily. French is a Romance language descended from Latin.



**Knowledge Organiser –
French – Year 7 – Autumn
– Cultural Awareness**

Politeness

There are two ways to say ‘you’ in French:
You can address an individual person who you know as ‘tu’.
You can be respectful to people or address more than one person using ‘vous’.

Paris – the capital city

There are lots of things to see and do in Paris: *la tour Eiffel, la cathédrale Notre-Dame, Disneyland Paris, les Catacombes, l’Arc de Triomphe, les Champs-Élysées*. At *le musée du Louvre*, you can see Leonardo da Vinci’s *La Joconde* (Mona Lisa).

The French-speaking World: ‘La Francophonie’

There are many French-speaking countries in the world. Together they are known as the **Francophonie** – the French-speaking world. Anyone who lives in a French-speaking country or speaks French as a first language can be considered to be part of the Francophonie. The OIF (*Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie*) is an official organisation comprising 57 member states whose main language is French. The OIF is designed to bring French-speaking cultures together.

La gastronomie (the love of food)

The French eat their dinner often at 8pm or later and French meals can include 3 or 4 courses, if including cheese. Meals are often accompanied by bread, wine or water. The French don’t have sliced bread! France has a world-wide reputation for fine food and has lots of regional specialities. Frogs legs (which taste like chicken wings) and snails (which are often cooked in garlic and taste like mushrooms) can be expensive and are reserved for special occasions such as Christmas and New Year.

Until the early 20th century, France had a large empire with countries in Africa, the Americas and Asia under its rule. Many colonies gained independence after World War I, but French is still used as a national language in many of these countries, even if they are no longer ruled by France.

France still governs many countries outside of Europe. These are their overseas territories, and include places such as Guadeloupe, French Guiana and French Polynesia.

School Life

The French school day usually starts at 8am and ends at 5pm, with Wednesday as a half-day. Students have a long lunch break, often 2 hours, and they all eat in the school canteen or go home for lunch. School pupils don’t wear a school uniform and often wear jeans, trainers and a hoody to school. School students have to buy all their own equipment including exercise books, reading books, textbooks and stationery. At the end of a school year, if you don’t pass your exams you are required to repeat the year – the process is called *redoubler*. Many students have tutors and attend Summer school to avoid retaking the year. In France there are no Religious Education lessons and students are not allowed to wear religious clothing or religious jewellery of any kind. *Les grandes vacances* are the long two months of summer holidays followed by *la rentrée*, when French students have to return to school.

A large part of Canada is French speaking. *Québec* is a region of Canada whose official language is French, and whose culture has a strong French influence.

Festivals

There are numerous festivals in the French calendar:
6 December is St Nicolas Day when children receive early Christmas presents. It is popular in Alsace-Lorraine for children to put shoes by the door or by the fireplace for biscuits and sweets.
Christmas Eve is when the main Christmas meal, *la Réveillon*, is eaten. Good children receive presents from *Père Noël* and naughty children get coal from *Père Fouettard*.
La Fête Nationale is the French National Day (Bastille Day) on 14 July, which celebrates the founding of the French Republic.

Knowledge Organiser – French – Year 7 – Autumn – The Basics

Greetings	
Bonjour	Hello
Bon matin	Good morning
Bon après-midi	Good afternoon
Bonsoir	Good evening
Bonne nuit	Good night
A plus	See you later
A demain	See you tomorrow
A la prochaine	See you next time

Days of the week	
(le) lundi	(on) Mondays
mardi	Tuesday
mercredi	Wednesday
jeudi	Thursday
vendredi	Friday
samedi	Saturday
dimanche	Sunday
une semaine	a week

Numbers		
1. un	15. quinze	72. soixante-douze
2. deux	16. seize	80. quatre-vingts
3. trois	17. dix-sept	81. quatre-vingt-un
4. quatre	18. dix-huit	82. quatre-vingt-deux
5. cinq	19. dix-neuf	90. quatre-vingt-dix
6. six	20. vingt	91. quatre-vingt-onze
7. sept	21. vingt-et-un	92. quatre-vingt-douze
8. huit	22. vingt-deux	100. cent
9. neuf	30. trente	101. cent un
10. dix	40. quarante	200. deux cents
11. onze	50. cinquante	210. deux cent dix
12. douze	60. soixante	1000. Mille
13. treize	70. soixante-dix	2019. deux mille dix-neuf
14. quatorze	71. soixante-et-onze	2020 deux mille vingt

Colours	
bleu	blue
blanc	white
rouge	red
jaune	yellow
noir	black
vert	green
gris	grey
orange	orange
blonds	blond (hair)
marron	chestnut brown (hair)
noisette	hazel (eyes)
roux	red (hair)

Connectives	
et	and
mais	but
aussi	also
donc	therefore
cependant	However
avec	with
sans	Without
de plus	Furthermore
depuis	since
parce que	because
car	Because
ou	or

Months	
janvier	January
février	February
mars	March
avril	April
mai	May
juin	June
juillet	July
août	August
septembre	September
octobre	October
novembre	November
décembre	December

Negatives	
ne...pas	<i>not</i>
ne ... jamais	never
ne ... plus	no longer
ne ...rien	nothing
je ne suis pas	<i>I am not</i>
je n'ai pas	<i>I don't have</i>

Infinitives

The “infinitive” is the form of the verb you find in the dictionary. It ends in er/ir/re and means to... e.g. jouer – to play. You always use the 2nd verb infinitive rule: J’aime **jouer** Je peux **jouer**

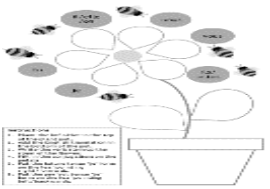
Intensifiers	
très	Very
assez	Quite
beaucoup	Lots
un peu	A bit
trop	too
























Pronouns	
je	I
tu	you
il	he
elle	she
On	we
nous	we
vous	you lot
ils	they
elles	they
c’est	It is

Tu is used for one person you are familiar with.
Vous is used for one person you don’t know or for a group of people.
Ils is used for groups of boys or boys and girls mixed.
Elles is used only for a group of girls.

Time & Frequency Phrases	
avant / après (ça)	before / after (that)
à / vers (dix heures)	at / about (ten o’clock)
depuis	for / since (+ present)
en	in
pendant	during
pour	for
puis / ensuite	Then
hier	Yesterday
demain	Tomorrow
plus tard / plus tôt	Later / earlier
de bonne heure	On time
de temps en temps	From time to time
quelquefois	Sometimes
normalement	Normally
rarement	Rarely
généralement	Generally
en général	In general
tout le temps	All the time
tous les jours	Everyday
le weekend	At / on the weekend

Knowledge Organiser – French – Year 7 – Autumn – Homework to help learn The Basics

Know it!	Grasp it!	Think it!
1. 50+ countries in the world speak French as their first language, find out 10 facts in English about one of them (not France).	1. France shares borders with 8 countries. Use the website wordreference.com or a French-English dictionary to name the 8 countries in French.	1. Find out 10 reasons why learning a foreign language is so important.
2. Translate: <i>Je m'appelle Luc.</i>	2. Answer the question: <i>Comment tu t'appelles ?</i>	2. Set up an account with DuoLingo online or using the app and start practising.
3. Learn the alphabet in French. Google: French alphabet song	3. Learn to spell your name in a full sentence. <i>Ça s'écrit...</i>	3. Learn how to ask someone what their name is.
4. Learn the numbers 1-20. Learn how to spell them and how to pronounce them. Google : French numbers 1-20 Alain le Lait	4. Learn the tens 30, 40, 50, 60. Learn how to spell them and how to pronounce them.	4. Learn the numbers 70 to 100. Learn how to spell them and how to pronounce them.
5. Learn the months in French. Learn how to spell them and how to pronounce them. Google: French months song	5. Learn how to say your birthday in French and how to ask when someone else's birthday is.	5. Learn how to say when you were born.
6. Learn how to say your age.	6. Learn how to ask someone's age.	6. Translate: My name is Paul. I am 14 years old and my birthday is 23 June.
7. Translate: <i>J'ai les cheveux noirs et les yeux bruns.</i>	7. Translate: I have blond hair and green eyes.	7. Translate: My name is Michelle. I am 18 years old and my birthday is 18 September. I have brown hair and blue eyes.
8. Translate: <i>Je suis petit.</i>	8. Make this sentence negative: <i>Je suis grand.</i>	8. Is this sentence about a boy or a girl? How do you know? <i>Je suis de taille moyenne.</i>
9. What is a cognate?	9. Underline the cognates in the sentence. <i>J'adore la pizza. C'est excellent.</i>	9. Translate this sentence using your knowledge of cognates: <i>Je déteste les spaghettis. C'est horrible.</i>
10. Learn the days of the week in French. Google: French days song	10. Write this date in French. <i>It is Tuesday 9 September.</i>	10. Learn the 9 pronouns. Create a pronoun flower. Example → 

1.  a / à	2.  an / en / on	3.  q / qu / c / k	4.  ch	5.  e *
6.  é / er* / es / ez / et / ai*	7.  eu / oeu	8.  g	9.  ge / j	10.  gn
11.  i / y	12.  in / ain	13.  o / au / eau	14.  oi	15.  ou
16.  r / rr	17.  s / ç / c+e / c+i	18.  t / th	19.  u	<p>H is silent at the start of a word.</p> <p>French consonants at the end of words are silent except</p> <p>C, F, L, R.</p> <p>Remember Clear French Language Rules.</p>
20.  un	21.  z	22.  ien	23.  ei / ai* è / ê er*	

Knowledge Organiser – French – Year 7 – Autumn 1 – Avant le départ

What do I know about France?

La France est en Europe.	France is in Europe.
La France a une frontière avec l'Espagne, l'Italie, la Suisse, la Belgique le Luxembourg et l'Allemagne.	France has a border with Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium Luxemburg and Germany.
La capitale de la France est Paris.	The capital of France is Paris.
Paris est dans le nord de la France.	Paris is in the north of France.
le nord / le sud / l'est / l'ouest	North / South / East / West
La langue officielle est le français.	The official language is French.
Le Président s'appelle...	The President is called...
Il y a 67 millions d'habitants.	There are 67 million inhabitants.
La monnaie est l'euro.	The currency is the euro.
L'hymne nationale est la Marseillaise.	The national anthem is the Marseillaise.
La devise est Liberté, Égalité, Fraternité.	The motto is Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.
En France il y a des montagnes/des plages	In France, there are mountains / beaches
Cependant, l'Angleterre est / a	However, England is / has

How do I talk about what I enjoy doing in my Free Time?

Normalement, j'aime (bien)	Normally I (really) like
En générale, je n'aime pas (du tout)	In general, I don't like (at all)
J'adore / Je déteste / J'ai horreur de	I love / I hate / I can't stand...
Comme passe-temps, je préfère...	As hobbies, I prefer...
... me plaît. / ... m'ennuie.	I enjoy ... / ... bores me.
Ce que j'aime le plus/le moins, c'est...	What I like the most/ least is...
tchatter (sur Snapchat)	to chat (on Snapchat)
écouter de la musique	to listen to music
faire de l'équitation / faire du cheval	to do horse-riding
faire de la natation / nager	to do swimming / to swim
jouer (au foot) / jouer au jeux-vidéo	to play football / to play video games
jouer de la guitare / jouer (du piano)	to play the guitar / to play the piano
lire / faire de la lecture	to read
regarder la télé	to watch TV
parce que c'est	because it's
intéressant / divertissant / relaxant	Interesting / entertaining / relaxing
C'est mon truc !	It's my thing!
A mon avis, jouer au foot est plus / moins amusant que jouer au basket.	In my opinion, playing football is more / less amusing than playing basketball.

How do I describe and introduce myself?

je m'appelle ...	my name is ...
j'ai ... ans.	I am ... years old.
j'habite à ... en ...	I live in (city) in (country).
je suis né(e) le ... en ...	I was born on the (date) of (year).
j'ai les cheveux...	I have ... hair
longs / courts / mi-longs	long / short / shoulder length.
blonds / bruns / noirs / roux	blond / brown / black / ginger
j'ai les yeux...	I have ... eyes
bleus/verts/ gris/noisette/bruns	blue / green / grey / hazel / brown
je suis grand(e)	I am tall
je ne suis pas petit(e)	I am not small
je suis de taille moyenne	I am of average height
je pense que je suis	I think that I am
je voudrais être plus ... / moins ...	I would like to be more ... / less ...
Ma mère dit que je suis	My mum says that I am
Mes parents disent que je suis	My parents say that I am
Mes amis pensent que je suis	My friends think that I am
actif / active	active
drôle	funny
bavarde	chatty
amusant(e)	amusing
généreux / généreuse	generous
sportif / sportive	sporty

How do I describe other people?

J'habite avec mes parents.	I live with my parents.
ma sœur et mon frère	my brother and my sister.
ma mère et mon père	my mum and my dad
ma grand-mère	my grandmother
mon grand-père	my grandfather
ma tante et mon oncle	my aunt and my uncle
il s'appelle / elle s'appelle	he is called / she is called
ils s'appellent / elles s'appellent	they are called (m/f)
il a ... ans / elle a ... ans.	he is ... years old / she is ... years old.
il a / elle a / ils ont / elles ont	he has / she has / they have (m/f)
il est / elle est	he is / she is
ils sont / elles sont	they are (m/f)

Knowledge Organiser – French – Year 7 – Autumn 2 – Avant le Départ

How do I talk about French winter festivals?	
On célèbre Noël.	We celebrate Christmas.
On mange un repas spécial.	We eat a special meal.
On chante des chants de Noël.	We sing carols.
On va à la messe de minuit.	We go to Midnight Mass.
On donne et reçoit des cadeaux.	We give and receive presents
On ouvre des cadeaux.	We open presents.
On décore..	We decorate..
le sapin de Noël	the Christmas tree.
la maison	the house.
Pour moi...	For me...
c'est une belle tradition.	it's a beautiful tradition.

What must I take to France with me?	
Dans ma valise, je vais mettre	In my suitcase, I am going to put
il me faut	I need
je ne peux pas vivre sans	I can't live without
ma tablette / mon portable	my tablet / my mobile
mon argent / mon passeport	my money / my passport
mon maquillage / mon crème solaire	my make-up / my sun cream
mon chapeau / mon maillot de bain	my hat / my swimsuit
mes lunettes de soleil / mes livres	my sunglasses / my books
mes vêtements / mes baskets	my clothes / my trainers

How am I going to travel to and around France?	
La semaine prochaine, je vais en France.	Next week, I am going to France.
Je vais...	I am going...
visiter mon correspondant	to visit my penfriend
Je vais...	I am going..
aller / voyager...	to go / to travel....
en train / en voiture /	by train / by car /
en avion / en car	by plane / by coach
en métro / en bateau	by underground / by boat
à pied / à vélo / à moto	by foot / by bike / by motorbike
car c'est plus / moins cher	because it's more / less expensive

What's a French town like?	
(Boulogne) est une ville française	(Boulogne) is a French town
dans le nord de la France	in the North of France
près de la plage	near the beach
(Boulogne) a ... habitants.	(Boulogne) has ... inhabitants.
... touristes (en été).	... tourists in Summer.
Je pense que c'est une ville pittoresque.	I think that it's a picturesque town.
Dans la ville il y a des musées intéressants	In the town there is/are some interesting museums
un château ancien	an old castle
un centre commercial énorme	an enormous shopping centre
un nouveau supermarché	a new supermarket
une belle place	a beautiful town square
un office de tourisme utile	a useful tourist info office
un centre national de la mer	a sea life centre
mais il n'y a pas de zoo	but there is no zoo.

How can I ask questions in French?	
Comment tu t'appelles ?	What is your name?
Quelle est la date de ton anniversaire ?	When is your birthday?
Quel âge as-tu ?	How old are you?
Où habites-tu ?	Where do you live?
Comment es-tu ?	What are you like?
Qu'est-ce que tu aimes faire ?	What do you like to do?
Comment s'appellent tes parents ?	What are your parents called?
Comment s'appelle ton frère ?	What is your brother called?
Comment est ta sœur ?	What is your sister like?
Comment est ton frère?	What is your brother like?
Comment sont tes parents ?	What are your parents like?

Remember – à = to/at	
Masculine	à + le = au
Feminine	à la
Plural	à + les = aux



Knowledge Organiser – French – Year 7 – Autumn – Avant le départ

Know it!	Grasp it!	Think it!
1. Translate: Je m'appelle Luc. J'aime jouer au foot parce que je suis sportif. J'ai douze ans et mon anniversaire c'est le treize juin.	1. J'aime jouer au tennis parce que je suis active. Identify whether this sentence has been written by a boy or a girl. How do you know?	1. In French, write at least three sentences to describe yourself. Include your name, age and birthday.
2. Translate: Je suis assez grand. J'ai les cheveux noirs et les yeux gris.	2. Ma sœur s'appelle Lucie et mes parents s'appellent Marc et Marie. Identify the two verbs and explain why they are different.	2. In French, write at least three sentences describing your appearance. Include height, hair and eyes.
3. Translate: J'habite à Paris dans le nord de la France. C'est la capitale de la France.	3. Boulogne est une ville française. Dans la ville il y a un château ancien. Identify the two adjectives and explain two things that you know about adjectives in French.	3. In French, write at least three sentences about England.
4. Translate: J'aime jouer au foot et au tennis, mais je n'aime pas jouer au hockey.	4. Je déteste jouer <u>du</u> piano mais j'adore jouer <u>de</u> la guitare. Identify the two instruments and explain why the words between jouer and the instrument are different.	4. In French, write at least three sentences explaining what you like to do and dislike doing in your free-time.
5. Translate: Ce que j'aime le plus c'est faire de la natation parce que c'est intéressant.	5. What do you notice about words that end in -ant in French? Can you work out the meaning of the words aimant, barbant and choquant.	5. In French, write at least two sentences to say what you like the most and why, and what you like the least and why.
6. Translate: Mes parents disent que je suis intelligent mais mes amis pensent que je suis assez stupide.	6. Mon frère dit que je suis généreux mais ma sœur dit que je suis égoïste. Amend this sentence so that a girl is being described. What changed?	6. In French, write at least two sentences to show what you think of yourself and what your family and/or friends think of you.
7. Translate: Je vais visiter Paris. Je vais voyager en car, parce que c'est moins cher.	7. Je vais voyager en taxi et à pied. What are the two words for 'by'? Can you spot a pattern for when you should use each one?	7. In French, write at least two sentences to say which city you will visit in France, how you will travel and why.
8. Translate: La semaine prochaine, je vais voyager en avion parce que c'est plus confortable.	8. A mon avis, voyager en train est plus relaxant que voyager en bus. Change this sentence so that it reads 'travelling by bus is <u>less</u> relaxing than travelling by train'.	8. In French, write at least two comparative sentences. Include one 'more' sentence and one 'less' sentence.
9. Translate: Le week-end prochain, je vais aller en France. Dans ma valise je vais mettre mon passeport et mon argent. Il me faut mon portable.	9. Je ne peux pas vivre sans mon portable, ma tablette et mes vêtements. Identify three words for 'my'. Explain why there are three.	9. In French, write at least three sentences to say what you're taking to France. Include the phrases 'I will take', 'I need' and 'I can't live without'.
10. Translate: Comment tu t'appelles?	10. Comment in French means 'how'. So, what does 'Comment tu t'appelles?' mean literally?	10. In French, write 'What is your uncle called and what is your aunt like?'

Knowledge Organiser – French – Year 7 – Spring 1 – Arrivée en France

At the customs office. Who are you?

Comment tu t'appelles ?	What's your name?
Quel âge as-tu ?	How old are you?
C'est quand ton anniversaire ?	When is your birthday?
Tu es avec ta famille ?	Are you with your family?
Je suis avec...	I am with...
Tu as des animaux ?	Do you have pets?
Qu'est-ce qu'il y a dans ta valise ?	What's in your suitcase?
Pourquoi es-tu en France ?	Why are you in France?
Je vais visiter Boulogne.	I'm going to visit Boulogne.
Je vais faire du tourisme.	I'm going to sightsee.
Je vais rester avec...	I'm going to stay with...

At my host family. What do you like?

Qu'est-ce que tu voudrais faire ?	What would you like to do?
Pendant mon temps libre	In my free time
Je joue au foot.	I play football.
Je joue à la pétanque.	I play petanque.
Je fais du vélo / du cyclisme.	I cycle.
Je fais de la natation.	I go swimming.
Je fais de l'équitation.	I go horse-riding.
Le sport m'intéresse.	Sport interests me.
La voile ne m'intéresse pas.	Sailing doesn't interest me.
Le ski me plaît.	I enjoy skiing.
Le skate ne me plaît pas.	I don't enjoy skateboarding.
Pendant les vacances	During the holidays
je mange les repas typiques	I eat typical dishes
je me repose	I relax
je fais les magasins	I go shopping
j'aime visiter les monuments	I like to visit monuments
j'adore aller à la plage	I like to go to the beach
je n'aime pas faire du tourisme	I don't like to do sightseeing.
je déteste me bronzer	I hate to sunbathe.
car c'est...	because it is...
plus intéressant que...	more interesting than...
moins intéressant que...	less interesting than ...
aussi intéressant que ...	as interesting as ...

Pétanque is similar to lawn bowls, where you throw your balls (*boules*) towards a target.



At the tourist office in Boulogne.

Qu'est-ce qu'on peut faire..? à Boulogne	What can you do..? in Boulogne
il y a beaucoup à faire.	there is lots to do.
il y a...	there is / are...
des monuments	some monuments
l'Aquarium Nausicaa	the Nausicaa Sealife Centre
une jolie plage	a pretty beach
des restaurants	some restaurants
une vieille ville	an old town
un port maritime	a fishing port
où on peut	where you can
prendre des photos	take photos
faire les magasins	go shopping
voir les requins	see the sharks
acheter du fromage	buy some cheese
parler avec ses amis	chat with friends
Cependant, il n'y a pas de...	However, there is no...
parc d'attractions	theme park
montagnes	mountains
Ce que j'aime le plus c'est	What I like the most is
Ce que j'aime le moins c'est	What I like the least is
On (ne) peut (pas)...	You can(not)...
aller à la plage	go to the beach
manger sur la place	eat in the square
faire du tourisme	go sightseeing

A meal with my host family (1)

Qu'est-ce qu'on mange ?	What are we eating?
On mange...	We're eating
des moules marinières	mussels
un steak-frites	steak and chips
des escargots	snails
des crêpes	pancakes
une tarte au citron	a lemon tart
Tu as besoin d'autre	Do you need
chose ?	anything?
Excuse-moi, je veux...	Excuse me, I want...
J'ai besoin de/d'...	I need...
une cuillère	a spoon

A meal with my host family (2)

un couteau	A knife
une fourchette	a fork
une serviette	a napkin
sel / poivre	salt / pepper
s'il vous plaît	please
merci	thank you
C'était comment ?	How was it?
C'était délicieux.	It was delicious.
C'était terrible.	It was terrible.
Je peux aller...	Can I go...
à la toilette?	to the toilet?
Oui bien sûr.	Yes, of course.



Nausicaa is Europe's biggest aquarium in Boulogne. It is a centre of scientific discovery focusing on man's relationship with the sea.

Mussels (moules) are cooked

with garlic, cream; served with crusty bread.



Snails (*escargots*) are edible land snails cooked with parsley butter, garlic and shallots.



Knowledge Organiser – French – Year 7 – Spring 2 – Arrivée en France

At the shops. How much is...?	
Je voudrais	I would like
Je voudrais acheter	I would like to buy...
Où peut-on acheter?	Where can you buy...?
Avez-vous...?	Do you have...?
Y-a-t-il..?	Is there...?
J'ai besoin de/d'...	I need...
la crème solaire	sun cream
des aspirines	aspirin
des souvenirs	souvenirs
Il faut aller...	You have to go...
à la pharmacie	to the pharmacy
au supermarché	to the supermarket
au magasin de souvenirs	to the souvenir shop
C'est combien ?	How much is it?
C'est...	It's...
Ça coûte combien?	How much does it cost?
Ça coûte...	It costs...

At my host family. You're not feeling well.	
Qu'est-ce qu'il ne va pas?	What's the matter?
Je ne me sens pas bien.	I don't feel well.
Je suis malade.	I'm ill.
J'ai mal à la tête.	My head hurts.
J'ai mal à la gorge.	My throat hurts.
J'ai mal à l'estomac.	I have stomach ache.
J'ai mal à la jambe.	My leg hurts.
J'ai mal à la main.	My hand hurts.
J'ai mal aux pieds.	My feet hurt.
J'ai mal au bras.	My arm hurts.
Ne t'inquiètes pas!	Don't worry!
Il faut prendre	You have to take
du sirop	this medicine
ce comprimé / cet aspirine	this pill / aspirin
Il faut se reposer.	You must rest.
Il faut aller au lit.	You must go to bed.
Il faut aller chez le médecin.	You must go to the doctors.

At my host family. What did you do today?	
Qu'est-ce que tu as fait ?	What did you do?
Aujourd'hui	Today
je suis allé(e) à la plage	I went to the beach
je suis allé(e) au cinéma	I went to the cinema
je suis allé(e) au parc	I went to the park
j'ai visité la ville	I visited the town
j'ai écouté de la musique	I listened to music
j'ai joué au basket	I played basketball
j'ai joué au tennis	I played tennis
j'ai fait de la voile	I did sailing
j'ai fait de la natation	I did swimming
je me suis bronzé(e)	I sunbathed
j'ai acheté des souvenirs	I bought souvenirs
j'ai mangé du poisson	I ate some fish
j'ai pris des photos	I took photos.
j'ai dormi	I slept
je n'ai rien fait	I didn't do anything
j'étais malade	I was ill
j'étais fatigué(e)	I was tired
C'était comment ?	How was it ?
C'était hilarant.	It was hilarious.
C'était mortel.	It was deathly boring.
Je me suis bien amusé(e)	I had fun.
Je ne me suis pas bien amusé(e).	I didn't have fun.
Ça m'a plu.	I loved it.
Ça ne m'a pas plu.	I didn't love it.

At the café/restaurant. What would you like...?	
Vous désirez?	What do you want?
Comme entrée	As a starter
Comme plat principal	As a main
Comme dessert	As a dessert
Comme boisson	As a drink
je vais manger/boire	I am going to eat/drink
Pour moi, je prends...	For me, I'll take..
un croque-monsieur	a ham and cheese toastie
un croque-madame	as above with egg
un sandwich au jambon	a ham sandwich
un sandwich au fromage	a cheese sandwich
une glace (au chocolat)	a chocolate ice-cream
C'est tout?	Is that all?
la carte	the menu
l'addition	the bill
Pardon, je veux...	Excuse me, I want
Je n'ai pas de...	I don't have...
s'il vous plaît	please
merci	thank you
De rien.	You're welcome.

What do you think of...?	
Comment trouves-tu...?	What do you think of...?
Que penses-tu de...?	What do you think of...?
Tu préfères ... ou ... ?	Do you prefer ... or ...?
Je dirais que...	I would say that...
Je suppose que...	I suppose that...
Je ne sais pas, mais	I don't know, but...
Ce que...	What...
j'aime le plus c'est...	I like the most is...
j'aime le moins c'est...	I like the least is...
bavarder	to chat
jouer (au foot)	to play (football)
jouer (à la pétanque)	to play (petanque)
faire de la natation	go swimming
parce que c'est...	because it's...
car c'est...	because it's...
mieux que	better than
pire que..	worse than
plus ... que	more ...than
moins ... que	less ... than
faire du tourisme	sightseeing

Making arrangements to go out.	
Tu veux... ?	Do you want...?
Tu aimerais... ?	Would you like...?
On peut... ?	Can we?
Je (ne) veux (pas)	I (don't) want...
Je (ne) voudrais (pas)	I would (not) like...
On (ne) peut (pas)	We can(not)...
Je préférerais	I would prefer
visiter le musée	to visit the museum
aller au cinéma	to go to the cinema
faire du sport	to do sport
manger	to eat

Knowledge Organiser – French – Year 7 – Spring – Arrivée en France

Know it!	Grasp it!	Think it!
1. Translate: Je vais rester avec ma tante et je vais visiter Boulogne.	1. Dans ma valise, j'ai mon argent mais je n'ai pas de livre. Explain why there is no un before livre. Now modify the sentence to say that you have a swimsuit but no hat in your suitcase.	1. In French, write 4+ sentences to introduce yourself to the customs officer (Douane), say what is/isn't in your case and what you are going to do in France.
2. Translate: Pendant mon temps libre, j'aime faire de l'équitation, parce que c'est plus actif qu'écouter de la musique.	2. Le ski est moins relaxant que la voile. Identify the adjective. What is it agreeing with? Switch the activities around and explain what this does to the adjective.	2. In French, write 3+ sentences explaining what you like to do on holiday. Include one example of a comparative and one example of 'What I like the most/least...'
3. Translate: On peut aller au port maritime?	3. Tu aimerais visiter le musée? How would you adapt this sentence to ask if someone wanted to go to the beach?	3. In French, write a question asking someone if they want to go out for mussels.
4. Translate: Je voudrais faire du tourisme.	4. Tu préfères aller à la plage ou aller au cinéma? Explain the difference in use of à la plage and au cinéma.	4. In French, say what you would prefer to do rather than something else and why.
5. Translate: On mange un steak-frites et j'ai besoin d'un couteau et une fourchette.	5. Je voudrais manger des moules marinières, s'il vous plaît. Identify the infinitive and explain why it stays in the infinitive form in this statement.	5. In French, write an answer to the question: Vous désirez?
6. Translate: Ce que j'aime le plus c'est le croque-monsieur parce que c'est délicieux.	6. Ce que j'aime le moins c'est les escargots, parce qu'ils sont dégoûtants. Identify the adjective and what it is describing. Modify the sentence to talk about peaches (les pêches).	6. In French, write 3+ sentences giving your justified opinions about different French foods.
7. Translate: A Boulogne, il y a beaucoup à faire. Il y a l' Aquarium Nausicaa où on peut voir les requins.	7. A Boulogne, il y a beaucoup à faire. C'est excellent. Les magasins sont très intéressants. Identify the following words: there is, is and are. Now write your own sentence using all three correctly.	7. In French, write 3+ sentences saying what is or is not in Boulogne and give your justified opinion.
8. Translate: Je ne me sens pas bien. J'ai mal à l'estomac.	8. Je suis fatiguée et j'ai mal à la tête. Identify if this sentence was written by a male or female and explain how you know.	8. In French, answer the question Qu'est-ce qu'il ne va pas? by stating that your feet hurt.
9. Translate: Aujourd'hui je vais visiter les monuments et prendre des photos.	9. Aujourd'hui manger des crêpes et je suis allé à la plage où j'ai fait de la natation. Identify and correct the mistake. Explain why it was wrong and what you had to do.	9. In French, write 3+ sentences saying what you did today.
10. Translate: Aujourd'hui je n'ai rien fait parce que j'étais fatigué.	10. Aujourd'hui je suis allé à la place, où j'ai mangé au restaurant. Je me suis bien amusé. Modify the sentence to say you went to the park where you played football, but you didn't enjoy it.	10. In French, write 3+ sentences to talk about where you went today, what you did and give your opinion.

Knowledge Organiser – French – Year 7 – Summer – A Paris

What to do if it rains.	
Si...	If ...
il fait chaud/beau/du soleil	it's hot/nice/sunny
il fait froid/du vent	it's cold/windy
il fait des orages	it's stormy
Il fait du brouillard	It's foggy
il pleut / neige	it rains / it snows
On va ...	We're going...
aller au musée	to go to the museum
aller aux magasins	to go to the shops
se relaxer dans les jardins	to relax in the gardens
manger de la glace	to eat ice-cream
faire du tourisme	to go sightseeing

How to say the date and time in French.	
Quel jour ?	What day?
Quelle date ?	What date?
à quelle heure ?	At what time?
à huit heures	At 8 o'clock
à deux heures et demie	At two thirty
à quatorze heures	At two in the afternoon
à dix heures moins le quart	At quarter to ten
à dix heures le matin	At ten in the morning
C'est lundi.	It's Monday.
C'est le dix mai.	It's the 10 th of May.

At my host family. What I did in Paris.	
Je suis allé à Paris.	I went to Paris.
J'ai visité les monuments.	I visited monuments.
J'ai acheté les souvenirs.	I bought souvenirs.
J'ai mangé un steak-frites.	I ate steak and chips.
J'ai bu un Orangina.	I drank Orangina.
J'ai goûté des escargots.	I tried snails.
J'ai vu la Joconde.	I saw the Mona Lisa.
J'ai fait du tourisme.	I went sightseeing.
J'ai beaucoup aimé la ville parce que c'était effrayant / divertissant	I really liked the city because it was scary / fun
intéressant / passionnant	interesting / exciting
L'ambiance / La culture	The atmosphere / culture
.... m'a plu.	I enjoyed...

How do I book ...? (a hotel, tickets, restaurant)	
Je voudrais (réserver)	I would like (to reserve)
un aller-simple / un aller-retour	a single ticket / a return ticket
Première classe / Deuxième classe	First class. / Second class.
Il faut changer? / C'est direct?	Do I need to change? / Is it direct?
une chambre avec deux lits	a twin room
une chambre avec un grand lit	a double room
avec douche / salle de bains	with a shower / bath
avec vue sur la mer	with views of the sea
pour deux nuits	for two nights
demi-pension / pension complète	half board / full board
Le petit déjeuner est compris?	Is breakfast included?
une table pour deux personnes	a table for two
Comme plat principal	As a main course
L'addition, s'il vous plaît.	The bill, please.
près de la fenêtre / sur la terrasse	next to the window / on the terrace
je vais prendre / le menu du jour	I'm going to have the set menu
Quand voudrais-tu...	When would you like to...
voyager / rester / manger ?	to travel / to stay / to eat?

La Fête Nationale is the National Day, when the French celebrate the storming of the Bastille on 14 July 1789 and the end of the oppressive monarchy in France. A new flag (*Le Tricolore*), a new national anthem (*La Marseillaise*) and a new motto (*Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité*) were created. Louis XVI and his wife Marie-Antoinette, the last King and Queen of France, were beheaded by guillotine at Place de la Concorde for crimes against the people of France. The Eiffel Tower was finished 100 years later in 1889.

Celebrating Bastille Day/La Fête Nationale.	
Je vais	I am going...
faire la fête	to party
aller à la fête foraine	to go to the fair
boire un café	to drink coffee
goûter les spécialités	to try specialities
danser dans les rues	to dance in the streets
porter...	to wear ...
un costume traditionnel	a traditional costume
voir les feux d'artifice	to see the fireworks
chanter la Marseillaise	to sing the Marseillaise
Ça sera...	It will be...
génial.	great.
merveilleux.	amazing.
inoubliable.	unforgettable.
fantastique	fantastic
Terrible	terrible

What is there to do in Paris?	
Qu'est-ce qu'on peut faire à Paris?	What can you do in Paris?
On peut voir	You can see
On peut explorer	You can explore
On peut manger	You can eat
On peut boire	You can drink
Il faut...	You must
visiter...	visit...
le musée du Louvre	the Louvre Museum
monter la Tour Eiffel	climb the Eiffel Tower
apprendre l'histoire	learn the history
découvrir la culture	discover the culture
apprécier la beauté	appreciate the beauty
prendre des photos	take photos
goûter la nourriture	try the food
faire du tourisme	go sightseeing

Knowledge Organiser – French – Year 7 – Summer – A Paris

Know it!	Grasp it!	Think it!
1. Translate: Le vingt-cinq février à seize heures trente.	1. Explain why we say 'il est une heure' but 'il est deux heures'.	1. In French, write a sentence to say '15 July at 8pm'. Explain what how you need to say pm.
2. Translate: Je voudrais un aller-simple pour Paris.	2. Je voudrais réserver une chambre avec un grand lit avec vue sur la Tour Eiffel. Modify this sentence to say you want a twin room with a shower and view of the sea.	2. In French, write a sentence to say you want to 'reserve a double room with a bath for 9 August'.
3. Translate: À Paris, il y a plein de choses à faire et on peut apprécier la beauté.	3. À Paris il faut monter la Tour Eiffel, un monument impressionnant. Identify the form of the verb 'monter' and explain how you know.	3. In French, write 3+ sentences to say what there is to do in Paris. Include one phrase to say you can and one to say you must.
4. Translate: À Paris, ce que j'aime le plus c'est la Tour Eiffel parce que c'est merveilleux.	4. Je dirais que le musée du Louvre est plus intéressant que le musée d'Orsay parce que c'est plus historique. Modify the sentence to say that the Centre Pompidou is less picturesque than the Notre-Dame cathedral.	4. In French, write 3+ sentences to give your opinion about Paris. Include one comparative and one Ce que structure.
5. Translate: Pour aller au musée, prenez la première rue à droite et continuez tout droit.	5. Pour aller au musée d'Orsay, prenez la première rue à droite. Modify the sentence to say take the second road on the left to get to the Orsay Museum.	5. In French, answer the question: Où est la place de la Concorde?
6. Translate: S'il fait du soleil, on va se relaxer dans le jardin, mais s'il pleut, on va au musée.	6. S'il fait chaud, on va faire du tourisme. Who is 'on va' referring to? How would you change the sentence to say 'I'.	6. In French, write 3+ sentences about what you will do in different weather conditions.
7. Translate: À Paris il y a beaucoup de restaurants où on peut goûter les escargots.	7. De la Tour Eiffel, il faut apprécier la beauté de Paris. Modify the sentence to state that in Paris you can learn the history of the town.	7. In French, write that in Paris you can appreciate the culture and you must try the snails.
9. Translate: La semaine dernière je suis allé à Paris. C'était génial.	9. La semaine dernière boire Orangina et goûter les escargots. Identify the mistakes and correct them. Explain what was wrong.	9. In French, write 3+ sentences saying what you did in Paris last week.
9. Translate: J'ai beaucoup aimé la ville de Paris parce que c'était divertissant.	9. Je suis allé à Paris. J'ai vu les monuments et la culture m'a plu. C'était inoubliable. Adapt this sentence to say that you went to Paris, saw the Mona Lisa and enjoyed the atmosphere. It was amazing.	9. In French, write at least 3+ sentences to talk about what you did in Paris and give your opinion.
10. Translate: Je vais célébrer la Fête Nationale et voir les feux d'artifices	10. La semaine dernière je suis allé à la cathédrale Notre-Dame, mais demain je vais faire la fête. Identify the two time frames used and explain how you recognised them.	10. In French, write 3+ sentences stating what you are going to do at the la Fête Nationale.