

## Oasis Academy Short Heath- French Knowledge Organiser

Topics: La Nourriture (food) / En Ville (Town)

Spring Term: Year: 5

Focus subject: Ask politely for food items, express opinions about food , name places in the town , ask the way and give directions, say where you are going and give the time

### KS2 Framework Objectives

#### Listening and responding:

- listen attentively to spoken language and show understanding by joining in and responding
- explore the patterns and sounds of language through songs and rhymes and link the spelling, sound and meaning of words

#### Speaking:

- engage in conversations; ask and answer questions; express opinions and respond to those of others; seek clarification and help
- speak in sentences, using familiar vocabulary, phrases and basic language structures
- develop accurate pronunciation and intonation

#### Reading

- read carefully and show understanding of words, phrases and simple writing
- appreciate stories, songs, poems and rhymes in the language
- broaden their vocabulary and develop their ability to understand new words that are introduced into familiar written material, including through using a dictionary

#### Writing

- write phrases from memory, and adapt these to create simple sentences, to express ideas clearly
- describe people, places, things and actions orally and in writing

### Cross-curricular links

**Literacy :** Verbs and adjectives/describing food and giving instructions

**Maths:** Telling the time/directions

**Geography:** food/places around the world

**Science-** Healthy and unhealthy food

**Cultural Understanding:** Learning about food and places around the world and other cultures

### What will I know by the end of the unit?

#### Most Children will be able to:

- Use spoken French to order food
- Say the time on the hour, halfhour and quarter-hour
- Name places in a town and ask the way and give simple directions
- Say where they're going and give the time and say where they're going

#### Some children will also be able to:

- Use longer sentences in spoken and written French to talk about food
- Use prepositions au/à la/à l' correctly with places

#### Grammar and Skills









- Recognise and use plural nouns and understand and use avoir and être in 1st, 2nd and 3rd person
- Produce sentences with an embedded clause.
- Use le/la/l' correctly with places
- Use sequencers d'abord, ensuite, enfin to say longer sentences
- Give instruction using the vous form
- Use prepositions au/à la/à l' with places l

### Key Facts







- France is a large country in Europe bordered by both the Mediterranean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean.
- Bordering countries are Andorra, Belgium, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Monaco, Spain, and Switzerland
- Some famous French painters are Claude Monet, Pierre-Auguste Renoir, Edgar Degas, Paul Cezanne
- France's highest mountains are the French Alps and Jura Mountains, bordering Italy and Switzerland, and the Pyrénées, along the frontier with Spain.

# Key Vocabulary

## Vocabulary













un sandwich au poulet		a chicken sandwich
un sandwich au thon		a tuna sandwich
un sandwich au fromage		a cheese sandwich
un sandwich à la tomate		a tomato sandwich
une glace au chocolat		a chocolate ice-cream
une glace à l'orange		an orange ice-cream
une glace à la fraise		a strawberry ice-cream
une glace à la vanille		a vanilla ice-cream

## Vocabulary

les frites		chips
les bonbons		sweets
les pommes		apples
les carottes		carrots
les haricots		green beans
les gâteaux		cakes

## Vocabulary

All the places plus clock times from Year 4:

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

## Vocabulary

la boulangerie		the bakery
le centre sportif		the sports centre
le château		the castle
l'école		the school
le jardin public		the park
le marché		the market
la piscine		the swimming pool
le supermarché		the supermarket

## How do you use it?

Ask politely for different items from the list, using the phrase:

*Je voudrais un/une... , s'il vous plaît.*

[Sounds like voo-dray, but try and pop in that French throaty 'r' sound!]



Say what you like or don't like of these six food items, using the phrases you already know:

*J'aime...* I like...  
or *Je n'aime pas...* I don't like

*Je n'aime pas les oranges, mais j'aime les poires.*



## Vocabulary

une/la baguette		a/the French stick
le beurre		butter

Instructions for making a sandwich:

Prenez	take...
Coupez	cut...
Mettez	put (on)...
Mangez	eat...

## Vocabulary

All the food items from the last box plus...




C'est bon pour la santé		it's good for your health
Ce n'est pas bon pour la santé		it's not good for your health

## Vocabulary

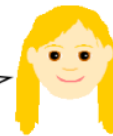
All the places from Lesson One plus...

d'abord firstly,  
ensuite then  
enfin finally

and from Year 4...

tournez à droite		turn right
tournez à gauche		turn left
allez tout droit		go straight on

À Durham il y a un château, un collège, un restaurant, un supermarché et une église.



## Vocabulary

Où vas-tu ? Je vais...	Where are you going? I'm going...
au château au supermarché au centre sportif au jardin public au marché	to the castle to the supermarket to the sports centre to the public park to the market
à la piscine à la boulangerie à l'école	to the swimming pool to the bakery to the school

Put both phrases together:

**Il est neuf heures. Je vais à l'école.**

**Il est deux heures. Je vais au château.**

## Grammar point!

**à** means 'to' or 'at'. If you put it with a masculine noun (un/le) it becomes **au...** as in **au marché**. If you put it with a feminine noun (une/la) it becomes simply **à la...** Just one of those things you have to learn!