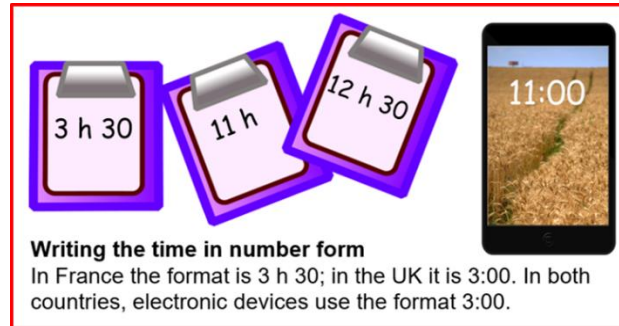


Year 5 Knowledge Organiser – AUTUMN TERM 2 niveau rouge

vingt-deux	22	trente et un	31
vingt-trois	23	trente-deux	32
vingt-quatre	24	trente-trois	33
vingt-cinq	25	trente-quatre	34
vingt-six	26	trente-cinq	35
vingt-sept	27	trente-six	36
vingt-huit	28	trente-sept	37
vingt-neuf	29	trente-huit	38
trente	30	trente-neuf	39

Adjectives	
petit	small
grand	big
Time phrases	
et demi	half past
et demie	half past
et quart	quarter past



Grammar agreement	Grammar position of adjective	Grammar compound word	Grammar compound sentence	Pronunciation the phoneme [ɛ̃]
The word <i>heure</i> is a feminine noun; <i>midi</i> and <i>minuit</i> are masculine nouns. As <i>demi</i> is an adjective, it must agree with the noun it follows, eg <i>deux heures et demie</i> <i>midi et demi</i>	Most adjectives follow the noun (e.g. adjectives of colour), but some (e.g. <i>petit</i> and <i>grand</i>) precede the noun, as English adjectives do, eg <i>un petit café, un grand hôtel.</i>	These are words created by combining more than one word. Some compound words are joined by a hyphen, eg <i>vingt-deux.</i>	A compound sentence is formed by joining 2 main (or independent) clauses, linked by a coordinating conjunction , eg <i>À Jolieville, il y a un petit parc et un grand cinéma, mais il n'y a pas d'hôpital.</i>	This phoneme can be represented in writing by the graphemes 'in', 'im' and 'aim', eg <i>vin, vint.</i>

un café a café	un théâtre a theatre	un hôtel a hotel	un château a castle	un hôpital a hospital
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