



Year 6 Knowledge Organiser – SPRING TERM 1 niveau tricolore

Tu prends le petit déjeuner à quelle heure ?	What time do you have breakfast?
Je prends le petit déjeuner...	I have breakfast...
Tu arrives à l'école à quelle heure ?	What time do you arrive at school ?
J'arrive	I arrive
Les cours commencent à quelle heure ?	What time do lessons start?
la récréation	break-time
le déjeuner, c'est à quelle heure ?	What time is lunch?
L'école finit à quelle heure ?	What time does school finish?

Les matières	School Subjects
Quelle est ta matière préférée?	What is your favourite subject ?
l'allemand	German
l'anglais	English
le dessin	art
l'éducation physique	PE
l'espagnol	Spanish
le français	French
la géographie	geography
l'histoire	history
l'informatique	ICT
les maths	maths
la musique	music
les sciences	science

Dans la classe de français	In French lessons
Qu'est-ce que tu aimes faire dans la classe de français ?	What do you like doing in French lessons?
parler français	to speak French
chanter	to sing
lire des phrases	to read sentences
écrire des phrases	to write sentences
écouter des histoires	to listen to stories
regarder des films	to watch films
apprendre des comptines	to learn rhymes
en savoir plus sur Paris	to learn about Paris
lire des livres	to read books
jouer à des jeux	to play games
bricoler	to do craft activities

Grammar infinitive	Grammar conjugated verb	Grammar irregular verb	Grammar definite article	Knowledge about France alphabet	Language Learning Strategies
The infinitive is the basic form of the verb. In French, an infinitive is recognisable by its ending: -er, -re or -ir.	A conjugated verb has been altered from its basic form (infinitive), to communicate an idea such as the person or tense. To conjugate a regular verb , we take the ending off the infinitive (stem) and add the ending that matches the subject.	An irregular verb does not follow the same rules of conjugation as a regular verb.	In English, the definite article is 'the'. In French, the definite article has 4 possible forms: <i>le</i> , <i>la</i> , <i>l'</i> , and <i>les</i> . The definite article is used with the names of school subjects.	<i>Un goûter</i> is a light snack usually eaten in the afternoon, or eaten by school children at morning break time. The date of <i>le Jour de l'An</i> is 1 January. The date of <i>le Jour des Rois</i> is 6 January.	I can use English prompts in a speaking frame to help me recall French phrases, and to hold a conversation.



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	<p>Tu viens comment à l'école ?</p>			<p>Je viens à l'école...</p>
<p>à vélo</p>	<p>à pied</p>	<p>à trottinette</p>		
<p>by bicycle</p>	<p>on foot</p>	<p>by scooter</p>		
<p>en taxi</p>	<p>en autobus</p>	<p>en voiture</p>		
<p>by taxi</p>	<p>by bus</p>	<p>by car</p>		