

**Phase: 5/6**

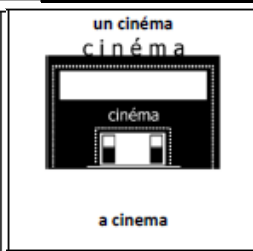
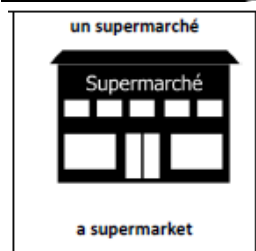
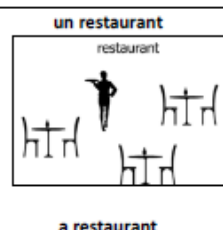
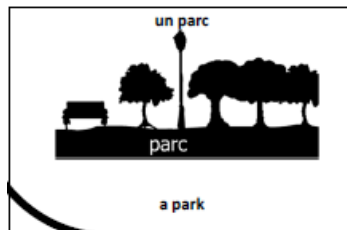
**Subject: French**

**Focus: Rouge 1 Numbers & What's The Time?**

**Term: Autumn 1**

## What I should already know?

- How to say and write number 1-12
- French names for parts of the UK.
- Say how old you are.
- The number of seconds in a minute, minutes in an hour, hours in a day, days in a week, weeks, months and days in a year.



## Vocabulary

|                       |          |
|-----------------------|----------|
| treize                | 13       |
| quatorze              | 14       |
| quinze                | 15       |
| seize                 | 16       |
| dix-sept              | 17       |
| dix-huit              | 18       |
| dix-neuf              | 19       |
| vingt                 | 20       |
| vingt et un           | 21       |
| quand                 | when     |
| une seconde           | a second |
| une minute            | a minute |
| une heure             | an hour  |
| une journée / un jour | a day    |
| une semaine           | a week   |
| un mois               | a month  |
| une année / un an     | a year   |

## Dictionary Skills

Apply key terminology when using a dictionary: bilingual, headword, entry, type of word, translation.

## Knowledge

### Grammar:

#### Questions Using Inversion:

Questions can be formed by inverting the verb and pronoun. In writing, a hyphen is put in between the verb and pronoun, e.g. *Il est quelle heure ?* becomes *Quelle heure est-il ?*

#### Clause:

A **clause** is a group of words that can form a sentence, or part of a sentence. It always contains a verb. A **main clause** can stand alone and makes sense on its own. A **subordinate clause** cannot stand alone and is incomplete by itself.

#### Sentence:

A **simple sentence** is made up of one clause. A **complex sentence** is made up of at least two clauses: main and subordinate.

#### Cognate and false friend:

A **cognate** is a word in two languages that looks or sounds similar, and has the same meaning. A **false friend** is a word in two languages that looks or sounds similar, but does not have the same meaning.

#### Pronunciation:

The letters **qu** in English represent two phonemes: [k] and [w]. In French these letters form a grapheme that represents a single phoneme: [k]. The same phoneme can be represented by the letter **q** without the **u** if it comes at the end of a word.

## By the end of the unit I should know...

- ◆ I know the time in Paris is one hour ahead of London and this is the same throughout France.
- ◆ I can name 5 places in a typical town.
- ◆ I can use the numbers 0-21.
- ◆ I can understand and tell the time on the hour.
- ◆ I know that, in French, the word *heure* or *heures* is never missed out of time phrases between one and eleven o'clock..
- ◆ I know that a bilingual dictionary contains equivalent words in 2 languages.
- ◆ I know that the headwords are usually shown in colour; they are in French in one half of the dictionary, and in English in the other.
- ◆ I know that the headwords appear in alphabetical order, and that each entry in a dictionary begins with a headword.
- ◆ I know that a dictionary entry gives a headword, followed by information about the headword, including a translation.

Quelle heure est-il ?      Il est...

|                     |                     |                      |                         |
|---------------------|---------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1:00<br>une heure   | 2:00<br>deux heures | 3:00<br>trois heures | 4:00<br>quatre heures   |
| 5:00<br>cinq heures | 6:00<br>six heures  | 7:00<br>sept heures  | 8:00<br>huit heures     |
| 9:00<br>neuf heures | 10:00<br>dix heures | 11:00<br>onze heures | 12:00<br>midi<br>minuit |