

Great Moor Junior School

Year 4	French	Listening, Reading, Speaking, Writing and Culture.
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What should I know?

- Recall and use numbers to 20
- Sustain a simple conversation
- Understand simple classroom instructions
- Be aware of some French holidays and customs
- Recall and use accurately basic vocabulary
- How to ask and respond to simple questions
- Gender of nouns
- How to express an opinion
- Answer simple comprehension questions.
- Use adjectives of size and colour with some accuracy.
- Recognise the negative



GENDER OF NOUNS

All nouns in French are either **masculine or feminine**.

Gender of nouns is very important as it affects the definite (the) and the indefinite (a/an) articles and all adjectives.



	a / an / one	the
masculine	un	le
feminine	une	la

 J'adore	 J'aime	 Je n'aime pas	 Je déteste
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POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS:

masculine	feminine	plural
le / un	la / une	les / des
mon	ma	mes
mon oncle my uncle	ma tante my aunt	mes parents my parents

ADJECTIVES

Most French adjectives AFTER the noun they are describing -
J'ai un chat **noir**.

Adjectives of size come BEFORE the noun.

J'ai un **grand** chat.



la famille	family
le père	father
la mère	mother
les parents	parents
le frère	brother
la sœur	sister
le grand-père	grandfather
la grand-mère	grandmother
les grands-parents	grandparents
l'oncle (m)	uncle
la tante	aunt
le cousin	cousin
la cousine	cousin

11	onze
12	douze
13	treize
14	quatorze
15	quinze
16	seize
17	dix-sept
18	dix-huit
19	dix-neuf
20	vingt

01
10

COGNATES

These are words that exist in two languages that are spelled exactly or almost exactly the same way and have the same meaning.

orange, six, tigre, septembre

PLURALS

A plural means more than one. Most French nouns add an 's' to the noun to show they are plural.



masc/fem	plural		
le / la	les	les tigres	the tigers
un / une	des	des tigres	some tigers

CONJUNCTIONS

et	and
ou	or
aussi	also
cependant	however
mais	but

