



Year 3
Knowledge Organiser for French
Time



Key Questions	
Can you listen attentively to spoken language and show understanding by joining in and responding?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand, say and order the days of the week. Read, say and order the months of the year.
Can you recognise and repeat sounds and words with increasing accuracy?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Count up to 31. Use good pronunciation.
Can you present ideas and information orally to a range of audiences; in the context of talking about festivals?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Say the date using day, number and month. Identify some important French festivals.
Can you speak in sentences, using familiar vocabulary, phrases and basic language structures in the context of birthdays?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make new sentences by swapping key vocabulary in the context of birthdays. Compare English and French sentences. (In French, dates are giving as ordinal numbers e.g. le 20 mars, le 31 juin except for 1st of the month – premier)
Can you use basic rules appropriate to French when sentence building? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Begin to conjugate the verb 'to be' for past and future tense in the context of saying the date. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Say the date using day, number and month. Change my question or answer sentence to make it past or future tense.

Key Vocabulary			
onze	11	juin	June
douze	12	juillet	July
treize	13	août	August
quatorze	14	septembre	September
quinze	15	octobre	October
seize	16	novembre	November
vingt	20	décembre	December
trente	30	année (f)	year
vingt-et-un	21	mois (m)	month
trente-et-un	31	mon	my
fois	times	ton	your
divisé par...	divide by	anniversaire (m)	birthday
lundi	Monday	la date (f)	date
mardi	Tuesday	premier (m)	first
mercredi	Wednesday	quelle (f)	what
jeudi	Thursday	fête (f)	festival
vendredi	Friday	aujourd'hui [today]	today
samedi	Saturday	calendrier (m)	calendar
dimanche	Sunday	demain	tomorrow
la semaine (f)	week	hier	yesterday
janvier	January	C'est	it is
février	February	c'était	it was
mars	March	ce sera	it will be
avril	April	était	was
mai	May	sera	will be

Key Phrases			
C'est combien?	How many is that?	Quelle est la date aujourd'hui?	What is the date today?
Ça fait combien?	How many does that make?	Quelle est la date de ton anniversaire?	When is your birthday?
C'est quel jour?	What day is it?		

Key Concepts / Skills for Year 3	
<p>Oracy Children listen attentively and show an understanding of single words, simple phrases and short sentences. They enjoy listening to and joining in with songs, poems and stories, and begin to develop their confidence, imagination and self-expression. Children ask and answer questions. They begin to communicate ideas using language scaffolds to help.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Repeat modelled words/phrases • Ask and answer questions • Say a short sentence using a language scaffold • Present simple rehearsed statements to a partner • Use tone of voice and gesture to help to convey meaning • Encourage correct pronunciation and intonation • Begin to describe people, places, nouns and actions orally • Join in with words of a song, poem, rhyme or storytelling
<p>Literacy Children revisit and consolidate words and phrases previously learnt, and build on this prior learning. They broaden their vocabulary. They begin to read and understand simple writing. They learn to put familiar words into sentence order. They use a language scaffold to write simple phrases and sentences. Say or write phrases from memory, and adapt these to create new sentences, to express ideas clearly.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Read and understand single words, simple phrases and short sentences • Memorise new vocabulary • Use a language scaffold to help write simple phrases and sentences • Make new sentences by substituting different vocabulary
<p>Intercultural understanding Children reflect upon their own experiences at home, at school and in the wider community and compare with experiences in other cultures.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Talk about own experiences • Compare aspects of everyday life at home and abroad
<p>Knowledge about language</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reinforce and extend awareness of word classes • Begin to recognise and apply simple agreements e.g. singular and plural • Use question forms • Be introduced to basic grammar appropriate to the language • Begin to recognise patterns in simple sentences and how these differ from or are similar to English 	
<p>Language and learning strategies</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Learn strategies to memorise new vocabulary • Repeat and practise words • Practise new language with a friend • Use scaffolds to help plan and prepare a language activity • Apply simple grammatical knowledge to experiment with writing • Make new sentences by substituting different vocabulary • Use a wordlist/dictionary to look up spellings 	