

Les Quatre Amis (*The Four Friends*)

In this unit of work the children will learn to describe animals in French, using adjectives of size and colour.

They will also revisit simple instructions and responding to a story in French.

In this unit children will:

- Use adjectives of size: *grand, petit, gros, mince*, etc.
- Use adjectives of colour
- Revisit how to make the adjective 'agree' (or match) with the noun it's describing
- Make simple statements about movement using adverbs and comparisons
- Know that both *il* and *elle* can be used for 'it'.
- Learn how to use a negative using *ne... pas*.
- Understand that verbs in French can be regular or irregular- just like in English.

Key Vocabulary

un cheval – *a horse*

un mouton – *a sheep*

un lapin – *a rabbit*

une souris – *a mouse*

galope – *gallops*

saute – *jumps*

court – *runs*

trotte - *scampers*

Il/Elle est – *It is*

rouge – *red*

brun – *brown*

noir – *black*

blanc/blanche – *white*

gris – *grey*

Il ne galope pas – *It doesn't gallop*

Prior Learning

Year 3 3.1 simple statements; 3.3 simple adverbs

Year 4 4.1 simple descriptions; adjectives: agreement and position

Cross Curricular Links

Literacy Responding to a story



Sticky Knowledge

- Adjectives in French nearly always come **after** the word they are describing.
- You have to make the adjective agree with the noun.
- If the noun is feminine, add 'e'.
- If the noun is plural, add 's'.
- The words for animals in French are either masculine or feminine. It doesn't matter if the animal happens to be male or female!
- The *ne... pas* in a negative statement **always** goes around the verb.
- An 'h' in French is always silent if it comes before 'a' or 'i'.

Key Questions

- How do I pronounce this in French?
- Why don't adjectives come before the noun they are describing, like in English?
- Why do I have to make the adjective agree with the noun?
- How will I know which word is the verb in a sentence?

