

niveau rouge

## Year 5 Knowledge Organiser – SUMMER TERM 1 niveau rouge

les jours de la semaine	days of the week	Number		Question and answer	
lundi	Monday	cinquante	50	Où vas-tu ?	Where are you going?
mardi	Tuesday	Time		Je vais à la...	I'm going to the...
mercredi	Wednesday	à quelle heure... ?	at what time... ?	Je vais au...	I'm going to the...
jeudi	Thursday	à une heure	at one o'clock	Je vais à l'...	I'm going to the...
vendredi	Friday				
samedi	Saturday				
dimanche	Sunday				

## le deuxième arrondissement



<b>Grammar</b> preposition	<b>Pronunciation and spelling</b> preposition	<b>Knowledge about France</b> pronoun	<b>Knowledge about France</b> verb	<b>Grammar</b> adverb
<p>A <b>preposition</b> tells us <u>when</u> or <u>where</u> something is, e.g. <u>at</u> 3 o'clock <u>she is going to</u> the library.</p> <p>The preposition <u>à</u> is used before the names of towns and cities, e.g. <u>j'habite à Paris</u>, <u>je vais à Londres</u>.</p>	<p>The <b>preposition</b> <u>à</u> can be used with all forms of the definite article, e.g. <u>je vais à la piscine</u>, <u>je vais à l'hôpital</u>. If the definite article is <b>le</b>, the preposition combines with it to form a new word – <b>au</b>, e.g., <u>je vais au café</u>.</p>	<p>A <b>pronoun</b> can replace a noun. It can represent a person, place or thing. We usually use a pronoun when we already know which noun it is referring to. The French pronoun <b>je</b> is the equivalent of the English pronoun <b>I</b>.</p>	<p>A <b>verb</b> expresses an action or a state of being. It describes what is happening. It is sometimes called a "doing word" because it can name an action that someone does.</p>	<p>An <b>adverb of time</b> answers the question "When?" An <b>adverb of place</b> answers the question "Where?" An adverb can tell us when or where the action is taking place, e.g. <u>Je vais à la patinoire à cinq heures</u>. An adverbial phrase often consists of a preposition and a noun, or noun phrase.</p>
<b>Grammar</b> the definite article	<b>Grammar</b> the definite article	<b>Grammar</b> days of the week	<b>Etymology</b> days of the week	<b>World Clocks and Time Zones</b> time across the world
<p>The <b>definite article</b> is used with the names of countries (<i>l'Angleterre, le Pays de Galles, la France</i>) and with the names of monuments (<i>l'Île de la Cité, le Louvre, la Tour Eiffel</i>).</p>	<p>The <b>definite article</b> can also be used with the names of buildings and places in a town: <i>l'hôpital, la banque, le parc</i>.</p>	<p>In English, days of the week are considered proper nouns, and are written with a capital letter. In French, the days of the week are not written with a capital letter, unless they are the first word in a sentence.</p>	<p>The Romans named the days after the planets. The Latin <i>dies</i> means 'day'; <i>dies Lunae</i> means 'day of the Moon'. The letters <i>di</i> in the French words are a vestige of the Latin word.</p>	<p>The time in France is usually one hour later than the time in the UK.</p> <p>The time in Sydney is 10 hours ahead of the time in Paris.</p>