

Knowledge organiser: Welcome to school



Noun Bank

la cour de récréation – the playground
la cantine – the dinner hall
les toilettes – the toilets
le bureau– the office
la salle de classe– the classroom
le gymnase – the hall
l'école – the school

une gomme – a rubber
une règle– a ruler
un tube de colle – a glue stick
un crayon – a pencil
un cahier– an exercise book
un stylo – a pen
un taille-crayon – a pencil sharpener
des ciseaux– a pair of scissors
des crayons de couleurs – colouring pencils

Fact bank

In France, primary school children don't go to school on Wednesday.

Question and answer Bank

Comment ça va? – How are you?
Comment t'appelles-tu? - What's your name?
Où habites-tu? – Where do you live?
Quel âge as-tu? – How old are you?
Et toi? – And you ?

Ça va bien– I am well
Ça va mal – I am bad
Ça va comme-çi, comme-ça- I am OK
Je m'appelle... - My name is...
J'habite à... - I live in...
J'ai...ans - I am ... years old

Phonics

“ez” (Écoute**ez**! Répéte**ez**!)
“eau” (bure**au**, cise**aux**)

Classroom Commands Bank

Écoutez! – Listen!
Regardez! – Look!
Répétez! – Repeat!
Levez-vous! – Stand up!
Asseyez-vous! – Sit down
Montrez-moi! – Show me!
Silence! – Be quiet!

Grammar Bank

There are two words for '**the**' in French : le and la.
There are two words for '**a**' in French: un and une.
With **plural** nouns they become : les and des

When you ask a question in French, raise the pitch of your voice at end of the question, this is called **intonation**.

Classroom commands are example of verbs in the **imperative form**.