

Year A Y3/4
2024 2025

Previous learning:

Some children will have learned to read and say the numbers to 49 in French. Children who have strong previous knowledge will be encouraged to spell accurately from memory.

Some children will have knowledge of some famous landmarks in Paris and know why they are famous.

Some children will have learned how to say the capital cities of the countries which make up the UK and of France. Children will know how to ask some simple questions using 'c'est'.

Some children will have learned to say, read and listen to classroom instructions.

New learning:

Bleu Module 1 2024 2025

Bonjour !	Hello
Au revoir !	Good-bye
monsieur / madame / Nounours / les enfants	(when speaking to a man / to a woman / to Teddy / to children)
un, deux, trois	one, two, three
la France	France
Paris	Paris
la Tour Eiffel	the Eiffel Tower
l'Arc de Triomphe	the Arc de Triomphe
le Louvre	the Louvre Museum
la Tour Montparnasse	the Montparnasse Tower

Classroom instructions

Écoutez !	Listen!
Regardez !	Look!
Taisez-vous !	Be quiet!
Croisez les bras !	Fold your arms!
Asseyez-vous !	Sit down !

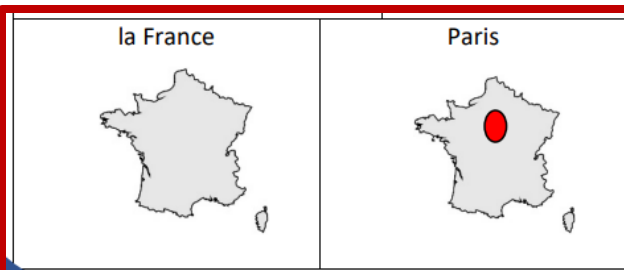
Comment ça s'écrit ? How is that spelt?

P majuscule - a - r - i - s

N majuscule - o - u - n - o - u - r - s

Knowledge about Paris...

la Tour Eiffel 	l'Arc de Triomphe 	le Louvre 	la Tour Montparnasse 
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Pronunciation silent final consonant	Pronunciation the phoneme [y] or /u/	Pronunciation the phoneme [ɛ̃] as in un.	Grammar nouns	Grammar capital letters
When a French word ends with a consonant, it is almost always silent, e.g. the 's' in <i>Paris</i> .	The phoneme [y] does not exist in standard English. It is the sound made by the alphabet letter 'u', and can be heard in the question <i>Comment tu t'appelles ?</i>	The phoneme [ɛ̃] is a nasal vowel. The letters 'un' here form a digraph, so the 'n' should not be sounded out.	Nouns are types of words that can name people, places or things. <i>Paris</i> and <i>la France</i> are names of places. The noun <i>Nounours</i> is the name of a teddy bear	<i>Paris</i> and <i>la France</i> are spelt with capital letters. Place names are given a capital letter. <i>Nounours</i> is spelt with a capital letter. Personal names have a capital letter.

Previous learning:

Some children will have learned to read and say the numbers to 49 in French.

Some children will know how to say, read and listen to the countries of the UK.

Some children will know how to use the question/answer 'c'est'.

Children who have strong previous knowledge in the above will be encouraged to spell accurately from memory.

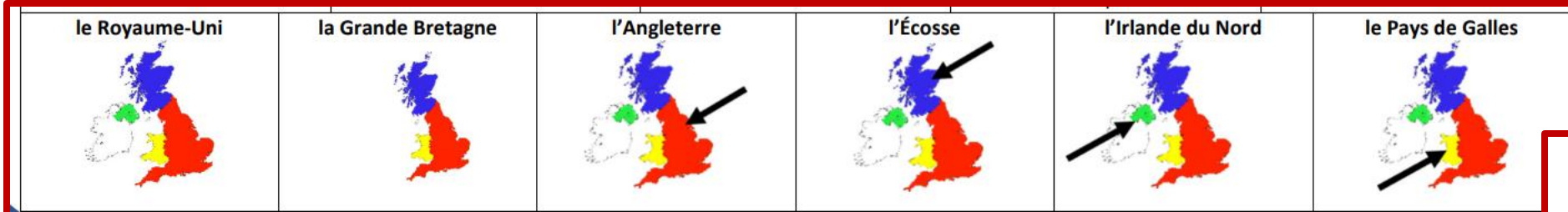


New learning:

**Bleu
Module 2
2024 2025**

le Royaume-Uni	the UK
la Grande Bretagne	Great Britain
l'Angleterre	England
l'Écosse	Scotland
l'Irlande du Nord	Northern Ireland
le Pays de Galles	Wales
Belfast	Belfast
Cardiff	Cardiff
Édimbourg	Edinburgh
Londres	London

Quelle est la capitale de... ?	What is the capital of... ?
C'est + noun.	It's...
C'est + noun ?	Is it... ?
oui	yes
non	no
zéro	0
quatre	4
cinq	5
six	6



Pronunciation silent final consonant	Grammar sentence opener	Grammar proper noun	Grammar nouns	Grammar capital letters
When a French word ends with a consonant, it is almost always silent, e.g. the [d] in <i>l'Irlande du Nord</i> and the [s] in <i>le Pays de Galles</i> .	<i>C'est</i> can mean <i>It is</i> or <i>This is</i> . It can be used as a sentence opener when talking about people, places or things. <i>C'est</i> can mean <i>Is it?</i> or <i>Is this?</i> Tone of voice is used to make this sound like a question.	Nouns are types of words that can name people, places or things. The nouns <i>Belfast</i> , <i>Cardiff</i> , <i>Édimbourg</i> and <i>Londres</i> are names of places. A proper noun is a name given to individual people or places..	Nouns are types of words that can name people, places or things. The nouns <i>le Royaume-Uni</i> , <i>la Grande Bretagne</i> , <i>l'Angleterre</i> , <i>l'Écosse</i> , <i>l'Irlande du Nord</i> and <i>le Pays de Galles</i> are place names.	The names of towns and countries are given a capital letter in both English and French. The first word of a sentence is given a capital letter in both English and French.

A bilingual dictionary contains equivalent words in two languages. **Headwords** are listed in alphabetical order.

Previous learning:

Some children will have learned to read, say and listen to key human features around Cardiff, Belfast and Edinburgh.

Some children will know about the prepositional phase 'en' when saying 'in' a country.

Some children will know how to ask someone their age and where they live and give the appropriate response.

Children who have strong previous knowledge in the above will be encouraged to spell accurately from memory.



New learning:

**Bleu
Module 5
2024 2025**

l'Assemblée Nationale	the Welsh Assembly
la bibliothèque	the library
le Centre Titanic	the Titanic Experience
le château	the castle
le Gros Poisson	the Big Fish
l'horloge	the clock
l'hôtel de ville	City Hall
le Parlement	the Scottish Parliament
le stade	the stadium
la Statue de Thanksgiving	the Statue of Thanksgiving
le tramway	the tram
la vieille ville	the old town
le zoo	the zoo
le pont	the bridge

en Angleterre	in England
en Écosse	in Scotland
en France	in France
en Irlande du Nord	in Northern Ireland
au Pays de Galles	in Wales
Tu as quel âge?	How old are you?
J'ai...ans	I am ...years old.
Tu habites où ?	Where do you live?
J'habite...	I live...

Adverbials (prepositional phrases)

en Angleterre *in England*
en Écosse *in Scotland*
en France *in France*
en Irlande du Nord *in Northern Ireland*
au Pays de Galles *in Wales*

Question and answer

Tu as quel âge? *How old are you?*
 J'ai...ans. *I am ... years old.*





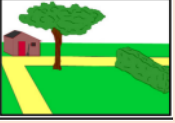










Question and answer









Tu habites où ? *Where do you live?*
 J'habite... *I live...*

Grammar talking about age	Grammar translation	Grammar circumflex accent
In English we say <i>How old <u>are</u> you? I <u>am</u> 7 years old.</i> In French, this idea is expressed as <i>What age <u>do you have?</u> I <u>have</u> 7 years. Tu <u>as</u> quel âge ? J'<u>ai</u> 7 ans.</i>	When we translate from one language to another, we translate ideas, not words.	<p>This accent can appear over any vowel – a, e, i, o or u. The circumflex accent appears in the word <i>âge</i>. Historically, there used to be two vowels in this word. Double vowels have now usually disappeared from French words, but the circumflex accent can show us where they used to be.</p> <p>The circumflex accent appears in the word <i>château</i>. The circumflex accent shows that there used to be a historical 's' in this word, that has now fallen silent and vanished from the spelling. The same word in English has kept its consonant: <i>castle</i>.</p>

Previous learning

Some children will know the following:

Adverbial phrase	Verb	Nouns	Adjectives
Dans le jardin,	il y a	 un ours  un âne	vert jaune bleu rouge orange gris blanc rose noir
		 un perroquet  un mouton	
		 un lapin  un renard	
Conjunction		 un furet  un poisson	
et		 un poussin  un éléphant	
		 un canard  un escargot	

une abeille 	une araignée 	une coccinelle 	une souris 
une baleine 	une étoile de mer 	une méduse 	une pieuvre 

New learning:

Que vois-tu ?	What can you see?
je vois	I can see
blanc	white
gris	grey
noir	black
orange	orange
rose	pink

Blanc Module 3
2024 2025

Pronunciation the grapheme <i>oi</i>	Grammar Gender	Grammar verb
In English, the grapheme 'oi' is pronounced as in oil, boil and soil. In French, it is pronounced as in <i>poisson, bois, trois</i> and <i>étoile</i> .	In French, nouns are divided into 2 categories: masculine and feminine . In French, all nouns have a gender. In English nouns do not have a grammatical gender.	A verb expresses an action or a state of being. It describes what is happening. It is sometimes called a 'doing word' because it describes what someone does.

Grammar pronoun	Grammar cognate
A pronoun can replace a noun. English subject pronouns include <i>I, you, he, she, it, we</i> and <i>they</i> . The French pronoun <i>je</i> is the equivalent of the English pronoun <i>I</i> .	A cognate is a word in one language that is related in origin to a word in another language

Knowledge about Paris...

le Bois de Boulogne 	le Bois de Vincennes 	le Parc Montsouris 	le Parc Monceau 	le Parc de la Villette 
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Blanc Module 4 2024 2025

Previous learning:
All children will know the following:

Adverbial phrase

Dans le jardin,

Conjunction

et

C'est un... Masculine nouns

un ours	un âne
un perroquet	un mouton
un lapin	un renard
un furet	un poisson
un poussin	un éléphant
un canard	un escargot

Qu'est-ce que c'est ?



Some children will know the following:

Que vois-tu ?	What can you see?
je vois	I can see

Feminine nouns

C'est une...

une abeille	une araignée	une coccinelle	une souris
une baleine	une étoile de mer	une méduse	une pieuvre

Adjectives to be used with masculine nouns.

Adjectives

vert
jaune
bleu
rouge
orange
gris
blanc
rose
noir

New learning:

dans la mer	dans les bois	la mer <i>sea</i>	dans <i>in</i>
		la mère <i>mother</i>	dent <i>tooth</i>
		ou <i>or</i>	et <i>and</i>
		où <i>where</i>	est <i>is</i>

Adjectives when used with feminine nouns.

rouge	bleue
jaune	noire
orange	grise
rose	verte
	blanche

Question words

Who? Qui ?
What? Que ?
Why? Pourquoi ?
When? Quand ?
How? Comment ?
Where? Où ?
How many? Combien ?

Knowledge about Paris...

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Grammar/pronunciation homophone	Grammar gender	Grammar agreement of adjective
A homophone is a word that sounds exactly the same as another word, when the words are pronounced, e.g. <i>la mer, la mère</i> .	All nouns in French have a grammatical gender , masculine or feminine. When an adjective describes a noun, the adjective must agree with the gender of the noun.	When an adjective describes a feminine noun, it must agree by adding 'e', unless it already ends in 'e', eg <i>un perroquet gris</i> <i>une baleine grise</i>

Grammar questions	Grammar conjunction
A spoken question has rising intonation. A written question ends with a question mark. A question can be made using a question word.	A conjunction can be used to link the last 2 nouns in a sequence, or the last 2 adjectives in a sequence. A conjunction can also link 2 sentences, in order to create a compound sentence .

Blanc Module 5
2024 2025

New learning:

Previous learning:
Some children will know the word 'où'.

Some children will have met the indefinite article 'des'.

Some children will have be able to explain what elision is.

All children have knowledge of various famous landmarks around Paris.

Question words / Questions and answers				Subject pronouns	
Où est... ?	Where is... ?	Tu aimes...?	Do you like...?	il	he / it
il est... / elle est...	it is...	j'aime...	I like...	elle	she / it
Quel est ton animal préféré ?	What is your favourite animal?	je n'aime pas...	I don't like...	Adverbial pronoun	
Mon animal préféré, c'est...	My favourite animal is...	Tu aimes quels animaux ?	Which animals do you like?	en	of them (replaces de+noun phrase)
		Il y a combien de...?	How many ... are there?	Plural indefinite article	
				des	some, any (or can be omitted in English)

Knowledge about Paris...



Île de la Cité is an island in the river Seine in the centre of Paris. It is the home of Notre-Dame cathedral, and the royal chapel of Sainte-Chapelle. It is also the site of the city's oldest surviving bridge, the Pont Neuf.

The Conciergerie is a former courthouse and prison in Paris, on the Île de la Cité. It was originally part of the former royal palace, the Palais de la Cité. During the French Revolution, 2,780 prisoners, including Marie Antoinette, were imprisoned, tried and sentenced at the Conciergerie, then sent to different sites to be executed by the guillotine. It is now a national monument and museum.

La Sainte-Chapelle is a royal chapel within the medieval Palais de la Cité, on the Île de la Cité. It was commissioned by King Louis IX of France to house his collection of Passion relics, including Christ's Crown of Thorns.

Grammar	Grammar	Grammar	Grammar	Pronunciation + spelling
subject pronoun	verb	plural form of noun	negative adverb	elision
A noun can be replaced by a pronoun : masculine singular nouns by <i>il</i> , and feminine singular nouns by <i>elle</i> . The plural forms are <i>ils</i> and <i>elles</i> .	A verb can describe an action or a state of being. The French verb <i>est</i> means <i>is</i> . The plural form, <i>sont</i> , means <i>are</i> .	A French noun generally adds 's' in the plural . The determiner must match the plural form of the noun, e.g. <i>les furets</i> , <i>les chats</i> . A numeral can be a determiner , e.g. <i>deux coccinelles</i> , <i>trois chats</i> .	A negative adverb changes a positive statement into a negative one. In English, the adverb <i>not</i> is used. In French, the adverb <i>ne...pas</i> is wrapped around the verb, e.g. <i>j'aime / je n'aime pas</i> .	Elision is the omission of a sound or syllable when speaking. When elision occurs in speaking, the written form uses an apostrophe to replace the missing letter(s), eg <i>c'est</i> .

Year B Y3/4
2025 2026

Previous learning:

Some children will have learned the numbers 0 - 6 in French:

zéro 0	quatre 4
un 1	cinq 5
deux 2	six 6
trois 3	

They will have knowledge of some famous landmarks in Paris.
 They have learned some basic classroom instructions.
 Most children will have learned how to say the capital cities of the countries which make up the UK and of France.
 Children will know how to ask some simple questions using 'c'est'.

Some children will have learned the French alphabet.

New learning:

Bleu
Module 3
2025 2026

Bonne Année !	Happy New Year !
ou	or
voyelle	vowel
consonne	consonant
la Statue de la Liberté	the Statue of Liberty
le Sacré-Cœur	the Basilica of the Sacred Heart
Sautez !	jump!
Courez !	run!
Marchez !	walk!
Marchez sur la pointe des pieds !	walk on tip-toe !
no.	a written abbreviation, meaning "number", used in both French and English.
sept	7
huit	8
neuf	9
dix	10

We will practise using the co-ordinating conjunction: **ou (or)**.

In English writing we use number labels like this: no.1, no.2, etc, but when speaking we say number 1, number 2, etc.

The abbreviation no. comes from the Latin word *numero*.

In French we also use the written abbreviation no.1, no.2, etc and we also use it when speaking: *numéro un, numéro deux*, etc.



la Statue de la Liberté



le Sacré-Cœur

Grammar conjunction	Grammar capital letters	Grammar shared word	Grammar and spelling ligature
A conjunction can be used to link two words or phrases together. The French conjunction ou means the same as the English conjunction or , and is used in the same way.	In English and French, it is usual to capitalise the names of monuments or landmarks, e.g. <i>the Eiffel Tower, la Tour Eiffel</i> .	The abbreviation no. is used as a number label in both English and French (e.g. No. 1). Its origin is the Latin word <i>numero</i> .	A ligature is two or more connected letters to indicate a single sound. The ligature 'œ' occurs in French words such as <i>cœur</i> (heart), <i>sœur</i> (sister), <i>œuf</i> (egg), <i>œuvre</i> (work) and <i>œil</i> (eye). Ligatures used to be included in English words such as <i>phoenix, foetus</i> and <i>œdema</i> , but their use has fallen out of favour and they are rarely seen in current written English.

Previous learning:

All children will know the names of key buildings found in Paris. They will also know how to use the phrase *numéro deux* etc.

Some children will be confident using the fronted adverbial *À Paris* and some children will know the verb *il y a*.

Some children will have met the adverb *aussi* before.

New learning:

les Bouquinistes	the booksellers by the River Seine
le Canal Saint-Martin	St. Martin's Canal
la Seine	the River Seine
l'Opéra	the Opera
le Musée du Quai Branly	the Quai Branly Museum
le Centre Pompidou	the Pompidou Centre


À Paris	In Paris
il y a	there is / there are
aussi	also
onze	11
douze	12

Bleu
Module 4
2025 2026

We will practise using the co-ordinating conjunction: et (and) and writing a list using et and commas.

À Paris, il y a la Tour Eiffel, le Louvre et l'Opéra.




Adverb	Verb	Noun
À Paris,	il y a	la Tour Eiffel.
		le Sacré-Cœur.
		la Seine.
		les Bouquinistes.
		le Canal Saint-Martin.
		la Statue de la Liberté.
		

Knowledge about Paris...

les Bouquinistes	le Canal Saint-Martin	la Seine	l'Opéra	le Musée du Quai Branly	le Centre Pompidou
					

Grammar verb	Grammar adverb	Grammar fronted adverbial	Grammar / Speaking intonation	Grammar / Writing punctuation
A verb can express an action or a state of being in a sentence	An adverb is a word or phrase that tells us more about the time, place or manner of the action described in the rest of the sentence. (It tells us more about the verb).	When an adverbial phrase is used as a sentence opener, it must be followed by a comma (in both French and English).	Intonation describes how we can use our voice to help convey meaning in a sentence, and can highlight aspects of grammatical structure.	In written sentences a comma is used to separate words in a series, and to represent intonation present in spoken language.

Previous learning:

Some children will have learned about the 4 countries of the UK - Irlande du Nord, Pays de Galles, Écosse and Angleterre, and their capitals - Belfast, Cardiff, Édimbourg and Londres.

Some children will have learned to use the fronted adverbial *À _____, il y a _____*.

Some children will know the phrase, 'Il y a aussi'...

Some children will know a number of famous landmarks in Paris and London, as well as Cardiff, Belfast and Edinburgh.

New learning:



À Londres, il y a la cathédrale, le pont et Big Ben.
Il y a aussi la grande roue et le Parlement.

en vacances	on holiday
je suis	I am
le, la, l', les	the

la cathédrale	the cathedral (St. Paul's)
le pont	the bridge (Tower Bridge)
Big Ben	Big Ben
la grande roue	the big wheel (the London Eye)
le Parlement	the Houses of Parliament

la cathédrale	le pont	Big Ben	la grande roue	le Parlement
				

Question/answer revision:

Tu habites où ?
Comment t'appelles tu ?
Tu as quel âge ?
Quelle est la capitale de l'Angleterre ?
Qu'est-ce que c'est ?

J'habite en Écosse.
Je m'appelle Jessica.
J'ai neuf ans.
C'est Londres.
C'est la cathédrale.

Bleu
Module 6
2025 2026

Knowledge about Paris...

 le Canal Saint-Martin	 le Louvre
 l'Opéra	 les Bouquinistes
 le Sacré-Cœur	 la Seine

Grammar the phoneme [e]	Grammar acute accent é	Language Learning Skills	Language Learning Skills	Language Learning Skills
The phoneme [e] can be represented by the graphemes 'é', 'er' and 'ez'. e.g. <i>café, regarder, Regardez!</i>	This accent appears only over the letter 'e'. It changes the pronunciation of the letter 'e'. In English words that have been borrowed from French, the acute accent can still be found, e.g. <i>café</i>	Recall vocabulary by identifying images Practise reading aloud by listening to a model, and focusing on pronunciation and intonation	Memorise vocabulary When memorising new words or sentences, gradually remove the text and recall it with the aid of images. Engage in conversations. Use familiar questions and answers.	Spelling. Try to remember spellings by hiding the word, then trying to spell or write it from memory. Descriptions. Use familiar vocabulary and sentence structures to give a spoken description and a written description of a place.

Previous learning

Most children will know the following:

Numbers to at least 6 with some knowing up to 49.

Basic greetings.

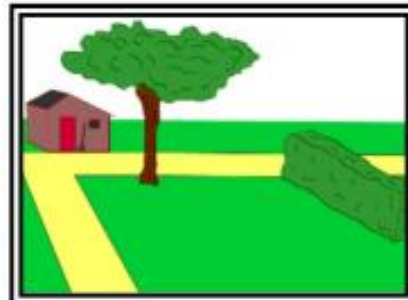
Some children will know:

The use of 'c'est' to ask questions and give answers.

Classroom instructions.

New learning:

Using a fronted adverbial...



Dans le jardin, ...

Blanc Module 1
2025 2026

Bonjour !	Hello
Au revoir !	Good-bye
monsieur / madame / Nounours / les enfants	(when speaking to a man / to a woman / to Teddy / to children)
Comment tu t'appelles ?	What is your name?
Je m'appelle....	My name is...
Qu'est-ce que c'est?	What's this? / What is it?
C'est un...ou un...?	Is it a ...or a ... ?
C'est un...	It's a...

un poussin



un lapin



un renard



un canard



un mouton



un poisson



un furet



un perroquet



Écoutez !	Listen!
Regardez !	Look!
Taisez-vous !	Be quiet!
Croisez les bras !	Fold your arms!
Asseyez-vous !	Sit down !
Levez-vous !	Stand up!
Asseyez-vous correctement !	Sit up straight!
Levez le doigt !	Put your hand up!

Pronunciation revision

Silent final consonant. When a word ends with a consonant, it is usually silent, e.g. the 's' in *Paris*.

The phoneme [ɛ̃] is a nasal vowel. The grapheme 'un' or 'in' is a digraph, so the 'n' is not sounded out.

The phoneme [y] is the sound made by the alphabet letter 'u', and can be heard in the question *Comment tu t'appelles ?*

Pronunciation The phoneme [ɔ̃]

The phoneme [ɔ̃] as in *mouton* is a nasal vowel. The grapheme 'on' is a digraph, so the 'n' is not sounded out.

Grammar determiner

A **determiner** introduces a noun. A determiner can be a definite article such as *le, la, l', les* (the), or an indefinite article such as *un* (a, an).

Grammar noun

Nouns are types of words that can name people, places or things.
A **proper noun** is the name of a specific person, place or thing. In both English and French, it starts with a capital letter.
A **common noun** is general rather than specific. It does not start with a capital letter unless it is the first word in the sentence.

Grammar conjunction


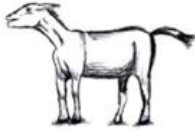
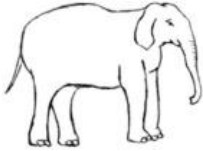

A **conjunction** links two words or phrases together, eg *ou* (or)...
C'est un poussin ou un lapin ?

1	un	7	sept
2	deux	8	huit
3	trois	9	neuf
4	quatre	10	dix
5	cinq	11	onze
6	six	12	douze

Previous learning

All children will know the following:

The use of 'c'est' to ask questions and give answers.

un escargot 	un âne 	un éléphant 	un ours 
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New learning:


C'est quelle couleur ?

rouge ■

bleu ◆

vert ●






jaune ↑



Blanc Module 2 2025 2026

Qu'est-ce qu'il y a dans le jardin?	What is there in the garden?
Tout le monde !	everyone
C'est quelle couleur ?	What colour is this?
bleu	blue
rouge	red
vert	green
jaune	yellow

Knowledge about Paris...

le Jardin du Luxembourg 	le Jardin des Tuileries 	le Jardin des Champs-Élysées 	le Jardin du Palais-Royal 	les Jardins du Trocadéro 
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Un furet bleu

Un poussin jaune.

Un poisson vert.

Un escargot rouge.

In French, most adjectives go after the noun.



Pronunciation Silent final consonant	Pronunciation Liaison	Grammar conjunction	Grammar adjective	Grammar syntax
The final consonant in French words is almost always silent. There are some exceptions to this rule, such as <i>ours</i> , in which the final 's' is sounded out.	Liaison: when a word ending in a vowel sound is followed by a word beginning with a vowel sound, a final consonant that is usually silent can be sounded out, e.g. <i>C'est un éléphant</i> . Similarly in English, It's an <u>e</u> lephant.	A conjunction can link two words or phrases. It can link the final 2 nouns in a sequences, and the final 2 adjectives in a sequence.	An adjective describes a noun. In English, the adjective usually precedes the noun it is describing; in French the adjective usually follows the noun it is describing.	Syntax is the order in which words and phrases are put together to make a meaningful sentence.

Previous learning:

All children will have met the verb phrase **il y a** and the conjunction **et**.

All children will have knowledge of some places in Paris which they can use in a simple sentence.

All children will know simple greetings e.g. **Bonjour !**

Most children will have learned the adverbial phrase **dans le jardin**.

Some children will know the key questions:

Comment tu t'appelles ?

Tu as quel âge ?

Tu habites où ?

Quelle est la capitale du Royaume-Uni ?

Blanc Module 6 2025 2026

New learning:

un arbre	a tree	une pelouse	a lawn
un banc	a bench	des chaises	chairs
un parasol	a parasol	des fleurs	flowers
une piscine	a swimming-pool	un appartement	a flat
une table	a table	une maison	a house
une terrasse	a patio	une chambre	a bedroom

Qu' est-ce qu'il y a dans ton jardin ?

Adverbial phrase



Dans mon jardin,

Verb

il y a

il n'y a pas

Noun



des chaises



une pelouse



une terrasse



une piscine



une table



un parasol



un arbre



un banc



des fleurs

Conjunction

et

mais

Dans mon jardin, il y a **des fleurs** et **des arbres**, mais il n'y a pas **de pelouse**.

We will be using the co-ordinating conjunction: **mais** (but).

Grammar

possessive adjective

A **possessive adjective** shows who owns or possesses the following noun, eg my garden, your house.

des fleurs



Grammar

possessive adjective and gender

In French, a **possessive adjective** must agree with the noun by gender and number:

my = *mon, ma, mes;*

your = *ton, ta, tes.*

une table



Grammar

negative adverb and indefinite article

The **indefinite articles** *un, une* and *des* must change to *de* when they follow a **negative adverb**.

This applies to all nouns, whether singular or plural, e.g. *il n'y a pas de chaises.*

un banc



des chaises



Grammar

negative adverb and elision

de must become *d'* if followed by a vowel, e.g. *il n'y a pas d'arbres.*

un arbre

