**Les légumes**

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| **Vocabulary Bank**: Vegetablesles aubergines – the auberginesles épinards – the spinachles oignons – the onionsles courgettes – the courgettesles tomates – the tomatoesles haricots verts – the green beansles petits pois – the peasles champignons – the mushroomsles carottes – the carrotsles pommes de terre – the potatoes |  | **Phonics Bank** – In this unit we will see:* **ch** sound in ‘champignons’
* **on** sound in ‘oignons’
* silent letters – when ‘s’ is the final letter it is nearly always silent, as is the letter ‘h’ in ‘haricots’
* liaison – if ‘les’ is followed by a word starting with a vowel, the final consonant is pronounced (but with a sound like a ‘z’), e.g. les épinards
* contraction - when the preposition ‘de’ is followed by a word starting with a vowel, the ‘e’ is dropped and replaced with an apostrophe, e.g. d’aubergines
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| **Vocabulary Bank**: Useful words and phrases | **Grammar Bank*** plurals – the plural of many French nouns is formed by adding the letter ‘s’, e.g. carottes
* the plural form of the determiner ‘the’ in French is ‘les’ and is used for both masculine and feminine nouns
* how to ask for items:

 ‘je voudrais’ (I would like) + ‘un kilo de’ Je voudrais un kilo de courgettes.  *I would like a kilo of courgettes.* ‘je voudrais’ (I would like) + ‘un demi kilo de’ Je voudrais un demi kilo de carottes.  *I would like half a kilo of carrots.* * using the conjunction ‘et’ (and) in a list
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| bonjour - hello | au revoir - goodbye |
| s’il vous plait - please | dans mon panier – in my basket |
| merci – thank you | j’ai – I have |
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| **Questions and Answers**Je peux vous aider? – Can I help you?Je voudrais... I would like...C’est tout? – Is that everything?Oui, c’est tout. – Yes, that’s everything.C’est combien? – How much is that?C’est cinq euros, s’il vous plait. – That’s five euros, please. |

**L’ancienne histoire de la Grande-Bretagne**

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| **Vocabulary Bank**:  |  | **Grammar Bank*** contractions - j’ai and j’habite are contractions. Contractions occur when two or more words combine together and one letter (or more) is removed - here the ‘e’ in je to make j’. An apostrophe is used to mark the place of the missing letter(s).
* verbs - we explore the 1st person singular of two high frequency irregular verbs: être, avoir (je suis and j’ai) and one regular verb habiter (j’habite).
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| l’âge de la pierre – the Stone Age | une grotte – a cave |
| l’âge du bronze – the Bronze Age | une cabane – a hut/shelter |
| l’âge du fer – the Iron Age | un silex – a flint |
| un home – a man | une hache – an axe |
| une femme – a woman | une épée – a sword |
| une maison ronde – a round house |  |
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| **High Frequency Verbs*** je suis – *I am*

Je suis un homme de l’âge de la pierre. – *I am a stone-age man.** j’ai – *I have*

J’ai un silex. – *I have a flint.** j’habite – *I live*

J’habite dans une grotte. – *I live in a cave.* | **Phonics Bank –** In this unit we will see:* **ch** sound in ‘flèche’
* **ou** sound in ‘bijoux’
* **on** sound in ‘bronze’ and ‘maison’
* **oi** sound in ‘histoire’
* guttural ‘**r’** – the French ‘r’ sound is made from the back of the mouth, not the front, as heard in ‘ronde’ and ‘bronze’
* liaison - the final letter ‘s’ of suis (which would normally be silent) is pronounced like a letter ‘z’ when the word ‘suis’ is followed by a word beginning with a vowel (here a ‘u’ in un or une)
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| **Guided Writing -** writing about ourselves saying who we are/where we live/what our main hunting tool isExample: Je suis un homme de l’âge de la pierre. J’ai un silex. J’habite dans une grotte. |