Knowledge Mat: French year 10

Term 1: Talking about oneself, family and friends (Theme 1: Identity and Culture)

- Revisiting present tense irregular verbs and reflexive verbs
- Revisiting the Near Future and the Perfect Tense (+ irregulars/negatives)
- Using the imperfect tense

Term 2: Talking about Leisure, daily life and special occasions (Theme 1)

- Depuis + present tense
- Using Comparatives and superlatives
- Revising Imperfect tense
- Using Direct Object pronouns (le,la,les) and en
- Using modal verbs pouvoir and devoir and venir detinfinitive

Term 3: Local area, Travel and Tourism (Theme 2)

- Plans for the Future (incl. Simple future tense and conditional and revision of Near Future)
- Using reflexive verbs in the perfect tense
- Negatives and question words (quel/quelle/quels/quelles)
- Using the pronoun y and demonstrative adjectives and pronouns.

Wider Experiences / Try To Do ...

- Trips abroad
- Watch a French film/listen to youtube (with French lyrics)/This is Language
- Visit to SDL Translation Company (post option choices)
- Mary Glasgow magazines
- Latin club

The big questions:

- Which tense?
- How do I justify an opinion?
- What endings do I need?
- Do I use 'avoir' or 'être to form the past tense?
- How do I form the past participle?
- What makes a complex sentence?

Vocabulary

Tense: A time frame telling us when the action takes place and which changes the verb.

Present: What you are doing now or usually. E.g je suis= I am

Future: What hasn't happened yet.

Simple future: Saying what will happen. Eg je serai= I will be

Near future: saying what is going to happen. E.g. je vais travailler= I am going to work

Conditional: saying what could happen. E.g. Je voudrais travailler= I would like to work

Infinitive: a verb not in any tense. The verb form found in the dictionary.

Perfect tense: This is used to say what you did and have done. It is made of 3 parts the subject, auxiliary and past participle. e.g. J'ai visité - I visited

Auxiliary verb: a helper verb used to construct the perfect tense and the pluperfect tense

Past participle: The part of the verb which is needed in the perfect and pluperfect tenses. Usually it ends in é (=ed in English). E.g. joué= played

Pluperfect Tense: this is used to say what you had done. E.g. j'avais reservé= I had reserved

Pronouns: Words that replace a noun e.g. J'y vais= I go there. J'en mange= I eat some.