

Year 5 - Verbs in a week - Summer HT5

Key Vocabulary



lire
to read



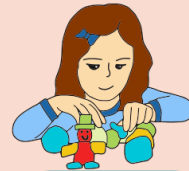
manger
to eat



écrire
to write



dormir
to sleep



jouer
to play



nager
to swim



courir
to run



chanter
to sing



sauter
to jump











danser
to dance

Sentence Structure and Phrases

avoir - to have	
J'ai	I have
Tu as	You have (singular and informal)
Il a	He/It has
Elle a	She/It has
Nous avons	We have
Vous avez	You have (Plural or singular formal)
Ils ont	They have (Masculine plural)
Elles ont	They have (feminine plural)

être - to be	
Je suis	I am
Tu es	You are (singular and informal)
Il est	He is
Elle est	She is
Nous sommes	We are
Vous êtes	You are (Plural or singular formal)
Ils sont	They are (Masculine plural)
Elles sont	They are (feminine plural)

Sentence Structure and Phrases

							
Je chante	Tu chantes	Il chante	Elle chante	Nous chantons	Vous chantez	Ils chantent	Elles chantent
I sing	You sing	He sings	she sings	We sing	You sing (plural)	They sing (masculine)	They sing (feminine)

Sentence Structure and Phrases

Pronouns	
Je	I
Tu	You (singular and informal)
Il	He/It (masculine singular)
Elle	She/It (feminine singular)
Nous	We
Vous	You (Plural or singular formal)
Ils	They (Masculine plural)
Elles	They (feminine plural)



French speech marks are called guillemets and look like double arrow-heads. They go around the text like this:

Il a dit, «Bonjour ! »

He said, "Good morning!"

Irregular verbs do not follow a standard spelling pattern. These are two key irregular verbs:

What can you remember from previous units?

Can you remember the days of the week in French?

Can you remember how to say you like or don't like something?

Anything else you have learnt? What have you enjoyed?

To know statements



To understand that French verbs take different forms.

To know that the infinitive is the basic form of the verb which in English is usually expressed as 'to [do something]' (e.g. 'to run').

To know that there are three different endings for French verbs in the infinitive form: those that end -er, those that end -ir and those that end -re.

To know that the ending of regular -er verbs changes to go with the subject pronoun.

To know that the French use guillemets << >> in the same way that the speech marks are used in English.

To know that some verbs do not follow regular patterns, such as 'avoir' (to have) and 'être' (to be).

To know how to conjugate the verbs 'avoir' and 'être'.

