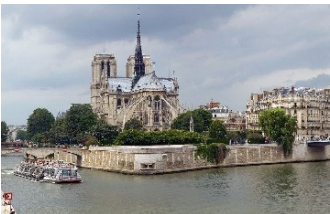






Year 4: Summer Term 1 - Niveau Blanc

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 <i>de</i> + noun phrase)
		Il y a combien de...?	How many ... are there?	Plural Indefinite Article	
				des	some, any (or can be omitted in English)

Grammar - Subject Pronoun	Grammar - Verbs	Grammar - Plural Form of Noun	Grammar - Negative Adverb	Pronunciation and Spelling - Elision
<p>A noun can be replaced by a pronoun: masculine singular nouns by, 'il', and feminine singular nouns, by 'elle'.</p> <p>The plural forms are 'ils' and 'elles'.</p>	<p>A verb can describe an action or a state of being.</p> <p>The French verb, 'est' means 'is'. The plural form, 'sont', means 'are'.</p>	<p>A French noun generally adds 's' in the plural.</p> <p>The determiner must match the plural form of the noun, e.g. 'les furets', 'les chats'.</p> <p>A numeral can be a determiner, e.g. <i>deux coccinelles, trois chats</i>.</p>	<p>A negative adverb changes a positive statement into a negative one.</p> <p>In English, the adverb 'not' is used.</p> <p>In French, the adverb 'ne...pas' is wrapped around the verb, e.g. 'j'aime' / 'je n'aime pas'.</p>	<p>Elision is the omission of a sound or syllable when speaking.</p> <p>When elision occurs in speaking, the written form uses an apostrophe to replace the missing letter(s), for example, 'c'est'.</p>
L'Île de la Cité	L'Île Saint-Louis	la Conciergerie	le Palais de Justice	la Sainte-Chapelle
				

CRC Article 31 - All children have the right to play, relax and take part in cultural and artistic activities.

