



## Highsted Knowledge Organiser

### French – Year 10 – Term 1

#### What I need to know:

##### Theme 1- Identity and Culture

- Talking about friends and what makes a good friend
- Talking about family relationships
- Discussing role models
- Using the present, perfect and imperfect tenses

#### Key Vocabulary: High Frequency Words

le beau-père – step father/ father-in-law  
 la demi-sœur- half sister/ step sister  
 Il/Elle est... – he/she is...  
 amiable - likable  
 drôle – funny  
 l'amitié – friendship  
 un(e) bon(ne) ami(e) – a good friend

#### Adjectival Agreement

Most adjectives work like this:

| masculine                         | feminine                               | masc plural                            | fem plural                               |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|
| no ending<br>e.g. <i>charmant</i> | add <b>-e</b><br>e.g. <i>charmante</i> | add <b>-s</b><br>e.g. <i>charmants</i> | add <b>-es</b><br>e.g. <i>charmantes</i> |

Some adjectives follow a different pattern  
 (e.g. *travailleur* → *travailleuse*, *heureux* → *heureuse*, *gentil* → *gentille*).  
 Some adjectives never change (e.g. *cool*, *sympa*).

#### Avoir and Être

Most French verbs are **-er** verbs. The **je** form ends in **-e**.

The most useful irregular verbs are **avoir** (to have) and **être** (to be).

|            | <b>-er</b> verbs<br>(e.g. <i>porter</i><br>to wear) | <b>avoir</b><br>to have | <b>être</b><br>to be |
|------------|---|-------------------------|----------------------|
| je/j'      | porte   | ai                      | suis                 |
| tu         | portes  | as                      | es                   |
| il/elle/on | porte   | a                       | est                  |
| nous       | portons   | avons                   | sommes               |
| vous       | portez  | avez                    | êtes                 |
| ils/elles  | portent   | ont                     | sont                 |

#### The relative pronoun qui

**Qui** means 'who', 'which' or 'that'. It is a relative pronoun that refers to the **subject** of a sentence.

It is very useful for creating longer, more complex sentences, e.g.

*Un bon ami est quelqu'un **qui** croit en moi.*  
 A good friend is someone **who believes** in me.

*Il a des yeux **qui** inspirent confiance.*  
 He has eyes **that inspire** confidence.

#### Reflexive Verbs

These verbs have a reflexive pronoun in front of the verb.  
 Example: **se** *disputer* (to argue)

|                              |                               |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| je <b>me</b> dispute         | nous <b>nous</b> disputons    |
| tu <b>te</b> disputes        | vous <b>vous</b> disputez     |
| il/elle/on <b>se</b> dispute | ils/elles <b>se</b> disputent |

The reflexive pronoun can be used to mean 'each other', e.g. *ils **s'**aiment* (they love each other).

Some of these reflexive verbs are followed by a preposition. This is not always the same preposition that is used in English:

|                                    |                     |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| <i>s'entendre bien <b>avec</b></i> | to get on well with |
| <i>s'intéresser <b>à</b></i>       | to be interested in |
| <i>se confier <b>à</b></i>         | to confide in       |
| <i>s'occuper <b>de</b></i>         | to look after       |
| <i>se fâcher <b>contre</b></i>     | to get angry with   |

#### Challenge Questions

- Quelle est ta personnalité?
- C'est quoi un bon ami, pour toi?
- Tu t'entends bien avec ta famille? Pourquoi?
- Qu'est-ce que tu vas faire ce week-end avec tes amis/ ta famille?

**Suggested Reading: Studio AQA HIGHER + revision and extension resources on SharePoint.**



## Highsted Knowledge Organiser

### French – Year 10 – Term 2

|  |  |
|--|--|
| <p><b>What I need to know:</b><br/> <b>Theme 1- Identity and Culture</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Talking about sport</li> <li>- Talking about your life online</li> <li>- Talking about books and reading</li> <li>- Talking about television programmes and films</li> <li>- Using the comparative/ superlative</li> </ul>   | <p><b>Key Vocabulary: High Frequency Words</b></p> <p>Je fais ...- I do/go...<br/> du footing – jogging<br/> de la danse – dancing<br/> Je joue ... - I play<br/> du piano – the piano<br/> J'envoie des e-mails – I send e-mails<br/> Je joue à des jeux en ligne – I play games online</p>   |
| <p><b>The Verb faire</b></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p><b>faire</b> (to do/make)<br/> je fais<br/> tu fais<br/> il/elle/on fait<br/> nous faisons<br/> vous faites<br/> ils/elles font</p> <p>(perfect tense) j'ai fait</p> </div> <p><b>Depuis + The Present Tense</b></p> <div style="background-color: #e0f0e0; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>Use <b>depuis</b> + the present tense to say how long something has been happening.<br/> <i>Je joue au tennis depuis cinq ans.</i><br/> I have been playing tennis for five years.</p> </div> <p><b>Que</b></p> <div style="background-color: #e0f0e0; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p><b>Que</b> means 'who', 'which' or 'that', when 'who', 'which' or 'that' is the object of a verb. It is very useful for creating longer, more complex sentences:<br/> <i>J'y mets toutes les photos que j'aime et que je veux partager avec les autres.</i><br/> I put all the photos <b>which</b> I like and <b>which</b> I want to share with other people there.</p> </div> | <p><b>Comparative Adjectives</b></p> <div style="background-color: #e0f0e0; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>You use comparative adjectives to compare things:</p> <p><b>plus + adjective + que</b>    more ... than<br/> <i>plus simple que</i>            more simple than</p> <p><b>moins + adjective + que</b>    less ... than<br/> <i>moins arrogant que</i>        less arrogant than</p> </div> <p><b>The Superlative</b></p> <div style="background-color: #e0f0e0; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>The superlative is formed as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• the most ... <b>le/la/les plus</b> + adjective<br/> l'acteur <b>le plus talentueux</b>            the most talented actor<br/> l'actrice <b>la plus élégante</b>                the most elegant actress<br/> les réalisateurs <b>les plus connus</b>        the best known directors</li> <li>• the best ... <b>le meilleur/la meilleure/les meilleurs/les meilleures</b><br/> <b>les meilleures photos</b>    the best photos</li> <li>• the least ... <b>le/la/les moins</b> + adjective<br/> la série <b>la moins intéressante</b>    the least interesting series</li> </ul> <p>Note that the superlative comes before or after the noun, depending on where the adjective would normally come:<br/> <i>le festival le plus célèbre</i>    the most famous festival<br/> <i>les plus grandes stars</i>        the biggest stars</p> </div> <p><b>The Position of Adjectives</b></p> <div style="background-color: #e0f0e0; padding: 5px; margin: 10px 0;"> <p>Most adjectives come <u>after</u> the noun:<br/> <i>C'est un sport rapide.</i></p> <p>However, some adjectives come <u>in front of</u> the noun, e.g. <b>beau</b> and <b>bon</b>:<br/> <i>C'est un beau sport.</i><br/> <i>Cela demande ... une bonne coordination.</i><br/> <i>de bons réflexes.</i></p> </div> |
| <p><b>Challenge Questions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Qu'est-ce que tu fais pendant ton temps libre?</li> <li>- Qu'est-ce que tu aimes comme sport?</li> <li>- Quelle est ton émission préférée?</li> <li>- Qu'est-ce que tu aimes comme musique?</li> </ul> <p><b>Suggested Reading: Studio AQA HIGHER + revision and extension resources on SharePoint.</b></p>   |  |