



Year 6 Knowledge Organiser – AUTUMN TERM 1 niveau tricolore

les mois de l'année		the months of the year		Asking how someone is	
janvier	January	juillet	July	Ça va ?	How are you?
février	February	août	August	Comment ça va ?	
mars	March	septembre	September	Comment vas-tu ?	
avril	April	octobre	October	Ça va, et toi ?	I'm fine, thanks.
mai	May	novembre	November	Ça va	
juin	June	décembre	December	Oui, ça va	
Greeting				Ça va bien, merci	
Salut !	Hi!				

Upper-case

capital letter

Majuscule


Lower-case

small letter

Minuscule

The terms *upper case* and *lower case* originate from the early days of the printing press, when the letter blocks were stored in cases.

The cases containing the capital letters were higher up than those containing the smaller letters. This way of organising the letters made it easier for the printer to set the type.



Grammar informal speech	Grammar question tag	Grammar capitalisation	Grammar upper and lower case	Knowledge about France numerical date format	Grammar numbers in the date
There is a difference between vocabulary typical of informal and formal speech, e.g. <i>Salut, ça va</i> and <i>et toi ?</i> are informal.	<i>Et toi ?</i> is a question tag that can ask the same question that has just been asked, or can ask a question based on a statement. There is no simple equivalent in English.	The months of the year begin with a capital letter in English. In French, the months only begin with a capital letter if they are the first word in the sentence.	The terms upper case and lower case originate from the early days of the printing press, when the letter blocks were stored in cases.	In the UK, France and the rest of Europe, the numerical date format is DD.MM.YY or DD.MM.YYYY	In English, ordinal numbers are used when saying the date. In French, cardinal numbers are used, except on the first day of the month: <i>le premier février</i> .
Grammar written form of the date		Grammar writing the date on the board		Spelling circumflex accent	Pronunciation / spelling the cedilla (ç)
In English, ordinal numbers with letter suffixes are used when writing the date by hand, but letter suffixes are not used when word processing. In French, cardinal numbers are used when writing the date by hand, and when word processing, with the exception of the first day of the month: <i>le 1er mai, le 2 mai</i> .		If the day of the week is not included, the date begins with the definite article. A capital letter is used at the start of the phrase. No commas are used in French dates. If the day of the week is included, it is the first word in the phrase, and it replaces the definite article. A capital letter is used at the start of the phrase.		The circumflex is used over any vowel to show that a historical letter has disappeared from the word, e.g. the 's' from August → <i>août</i> .	The cedilla is placed underneath the letter 'c' to show that it is pronounced like an 's' rather than a 'k' (e.g. <i>façade</i>).