

Knowledge organiser: At the market



At the market Noun Bank

Les fruits – fruits

la pomme – the apple

la mangue – the mango

la grappe de raisin – the bunch of grapes

la pastèque – the watermelon

la banane – the banana

les légumes – vegetables

la salade – the lettuce

la carotte – the carrot

la pomme de terre – the potato

l'oignon – the onion

le poivron – the pepper

Quel est ton fruit/légume préféré ? – What is your favourite fruit/vegetable ?

Mon fruit/légume préféré est... - My favourite fruit/vegetable is ...

Phonics

“**que**” (pastèque, quel, quarante, cinquante)

“**gn**” (oignon)

“**ui**” (fruits, oui)

“**ante**” (quarante, soixante, cinquante)

Question and Answer Bank

Vous desirez? What would you like?

Avez vous.....? – do you have

Oui, j'ai.... – I have

Non, je n'ai pas... - I haven't....

Combien coûtent deux pommes?-

How much are two apples?

Deux pommes coûtent trois euros –

Two apples cost three euros.

Combien coûte une salade? How much is a lettuce.

Une salade coûte cinquante centimes – a lettuce costs fifty cents.

s'il vous plaît- please

merci- thank you

Grammar

To say I have in French we use part of the verb to have (**avoir**)

“**J'ai....**”

To say I haven't in French we add **n'** and **pas**. : “**Je n'ai pas**”

Numbers to 100 Bank

dix - ten

vingt – twenty

trente – thirty

quarante – forty

cinquante – fifty

soixante – sixty

soixante-dix – seventy

quatre-vingts – eighty

quatre-vingt-dix – ninety

cent – one hundred

Numbers to 100 Bank

To form numbers like **21, 31, 41**, you combine the tens digit with “**et un**” (and one).

For example:

21 = “**vingt et un**”

31 = “**trente et un**” and so on.

For other numbers, you simply add the unit digit to the tens digit, for example 22 (“**vingt-deux**”), 36 (“**trente-six**”), and 43 (“**quarante-trois**”).