

## Knowledge organiser: Clothes



### Clothes Noun Bank

**un pantalon** - trousers  
**un pull** - a jumper  
**un short** - shorts  
**un tee-shirt** - a tshirt  
**une robe** - a dress  
**une jupe** - a skirt  
**une chemise** - a shirt  
**des chaussures** - shoes  
**des baskets** – trainers  
**des sandales** – sandals

### Verb Bank

**porter** – to wear  
**Je porte** – I wear / I'm wearing  
**Tu portes** – You wear / you're wearing  
**Il porte** – He wears / He's wearing  
**Elle porte** – She wears / She's wearing

### Phonics

“j” (jupe, jaune)  
“on” (pantalon, marron)  
“u” (pull, jupe, chaussures)

### Grammar

When we say and write colours as adjectives after the noun in French, the spelling changes to match the noun whether it is singular or plural, masculine or feminine.

### Grammar : Colours with masculine nouns

**bleu** - blue  
**rouge** - red  
**blanc** - white  
**vert** – green  
**jaune** – yellow

Add an 's' at the end of the colour if the noun is in the plural: “**des tee-shirts bleus**”, “**des shorts verts**”

### Grammar : Colours with feminine nouns

**bleue** - blue  
**rouge** - red  
**blanche** - white  
**verte** – green  
**jaune** – yellow

Add an 's' at the end of the colour if the noun is in the plural: “**des robes bleues**”, “**des jupes vertes**”

### Grammar

Some colours like **orange** and **marron** (brown) never change. They stay the same for both masculine and feminine, singular and plural.

### Fact Bank

French fashion is famous! The city of **Paris** is often called the “**fashion capital of the world**” (**la capitale de la mode**).