

Knowledge organiser: At the market



At the market Noun Bank

Les fruits – fruits

la pomme – an apple

la mangue – a mango

la grappe de raisin – a bunch of grapes

la pastèque – a watermelon

la banane – a banana

les légumes – vegetables

la salade – a lettuce

la carotte – a carrot

la pomme de terre – a potato

l'oignon – an 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-vingt – 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**”).