## Prior Learning: Les Nombres

Not only do you need to know the numbers to say what the date is, but you need to go to at least 31

- the maximum about of days in a month.


## Learning to say the date

## Quelle est la date aujourd'hui?

What is the date today?
To begin, start your sentence with 'Today, it is...'
Aujourd'hui, c'est...'
1 -un 16 - seize
2 - deux 17 -dix-sept
3 - trois 18 -dix-huit
4 - quatre 19 -dix-neuf
5 - cing 20 - vingt
6 - six 21 - vingt-et-un
7 - sept 22 - vingt-et-deux
8 - huit 23 - vingt-et-trois
9 - neuf $\quad 24$ - vingt-et-quatre
10 - dix 25 - vingt-et-cinq
11 - onze 26 - vingt-et-six
12 - douze 27 - vingt-et-sept
13 - treize 28 - vingt-et-huit
14 - quatorze 29 - vingt-et-neuf
15 - quinze
30 - trente
31 - trente-et-un

## Prior Learning: Days

Here are some key words to remember when saying the full date in Year 5! These are les jours de la semaine: the days of the week.


## dimanche <br> Sunday

This unit in French relies heavily upon your prior knowledge - make sure you know it by revising the vocabulary!

## Prior Learning: Months



January

novembre
November
December

## French Phonic Sounds

É sound in Février and Décembre É sounds like 'EY' like présente or café

E sound in Septembre and Novembre E sounds like ' $E H$ ' like appartement and sept


Silent Letters, Liaison and Guttural 'R'

The silent letters are tough to remember, but here is a reminder! You will hear and see that the ' $s$ ' is not pronounced in trois and the ' t ' is not pronounced in est and Juillet.

The guttural ' $R$ ' is just the name of the sound made when you say ' $R$ ' with the back of the mouth, instead of the front.

This sound is seen in mardi and mercredi

