

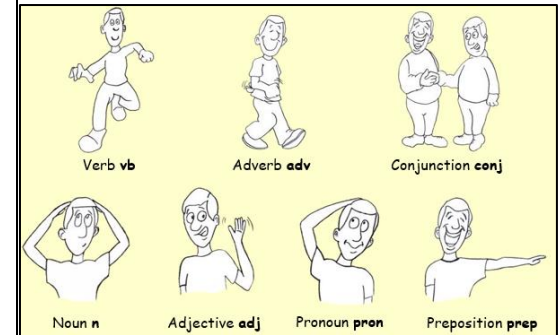
### New Phonics and Spelling Rules

In the sentence: 'C'est un lion.' – due to **the rule of liaison** we hear the 't' at the end of 'c'est'. Although consonants at the end of words are usually silent, if the following word starts with a vowel, we pronounce the final consonant and 'run it in' to the following word to make pronunciation easier. The rule of liaison also applies with numbers that end in a consonant: deux éléphants/ trois éléphants. We wouldn't normally pronounce the x in deux but we do pronounce it when it comes in front of a noun starting with a vowel. Similarly with des éléphants = some elephants.

u	ille	i or y	qu
une/ Comment t'appelles-tu?	chenille / grenouille / abeille	lion / il y a	qui / qu'est-ce que c'est quatre / quatorze

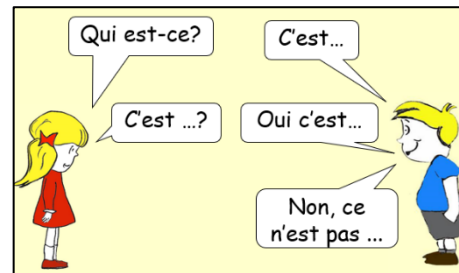
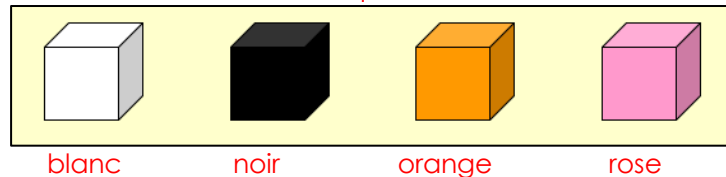
### New Grammar Points

Mimes for parts of a sentence



### New Vocabulary

C'est de quelle couleur?



Qu'est-ce que c'est?  
C'est...

Masculine nouns are introduced with the determiner 'un' = 'a', 'an' or 'one'.

un chat	un caméléon	un cochon	un furet	un lion	un mouton	un papillon	un perroquet	un ours	un éléphant	un âne
Feminine nouns are introduced with the determiner 'une'.										
	une abeille	une araignée	une baleine	une chenille	une grenouille	une libellule	une panthère	une perruche	une souris	une poule



In a French sentence, the colour **adjective** follows the **noun**.



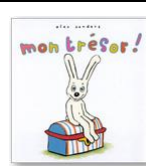
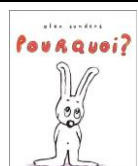
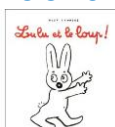
For **plural nouns**, instead of 'c'est un / une', we use 'ce sont des' = there are some

### Cultural Knowledge

Paul Cezanne was a famous French artist



### Books



### Songs

Alouette

### Finger Rhymes

Les long-nez  
Jeu pour quatre mains  
Un sapin à décorer

