



Français

Year 7 Language Guide

Nom:

Professeur/Professeure:

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------|
| Themes overview | 2 | FAIRE [nous, vous] Saying what people do | 32 |
| Phonics | 3-6 | Possessive articles (my and your) Talking about belongings | 33 |
| ÊTRE [to be], adjectives Describing a thing or person | 7 | ALLER [to go], à (to) Where people go (places) | 34- 35 |
| ÊTRE [to be], intonation questions Describing a thing or person [2] | 8-9 | Saying 'to the' [à, en, chez] Where people go (on holiday) | 35- 36 |
| AVOIR [to have], indefinite articles Saying what people have | 10 | Extended reading <i>Familiale</i> | 37 |
| AVOIR, adjectives following nouns Describing what people have | 11- 12 | ALLER [nous, vous, ils/elles], Where people go (countries) | 38- 39 |
| AVOIR vs ÊTRE Distinguishing having and being | 13- 14 | -ER regular verbs, saying 'at the' Talking about people's lives | 40- 41 |
| Definite articles, plural nouns Talking about a thing or person | 15- 16 | Inversion questions, PRENDRE, DIRE Asking and answering questions | 42- 43 |
| FAIRE [to do, to make] Talking about doing and making | 17 | Inversion questions, SORTIR, VENIR Asking questions about others | 44- 45 |
| Extended reading <i>Sept couleurs magiques</i> | 18 | Inversion questions (question words) Using question words | 46- 47 |
| FAIRE meaning 'go' Saying what people do | 19- 20 | Ne...pas Talking about what isn't happening | 48 |
| -ER regular verbs [je, tu, il/elle] Saying what people like to do | 21- 22 | Negation before nouns: ne...pas de Talking about what isn't there | 49 |
| -ER regular verbs [je, tu, il/elle] Saying what people do to others | 23 | Adjectives before nouns Describing more things and people | 50 |
| -ER regular verbs [nous], à Saying what you do with others | 24 | ALLER + infinitive [je, tu, il/elle] Expressing future intentions | 51- 52 |
| -ER regular verbs [ils, elles] Saying what others do | 25 | ALLER + inf. [nous, vous, ils/elles] Asking about future intentions | 53- 54 |
| -ER regular verbs [vous] Saying 'you' - singular and plural | 26 | DEVOIR and VOULOIR [je, tu, il/elle] What you want and have to do | 55- 56 |
| Il y a [+ numbers + nouns] Saying how many there are | 27 | POUVOIR and SAVOIR What you can and can't do | 57- 58 |
| ÊTRE [nous,vous], plural adjectives Describing your family | 28- 29 | Extended reading <i>L'homme qui te rassemble</i> | 59- 60 |
| AVOIR [nous, vous] Saying what people have | 30- 31 | Spelling Bee | 61- 66 |

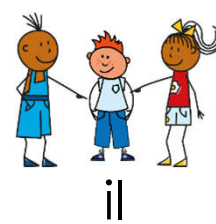
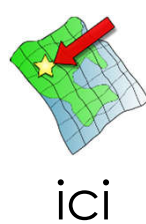
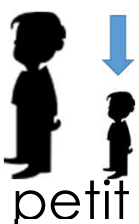
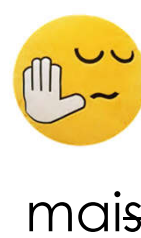
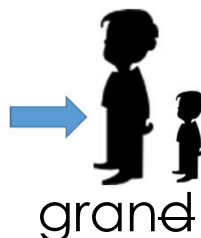
| Overview | Theme / Topic |
|------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Autumn Term 1 | Describing a thing or person Asking yes/no questions with raised intonation Saying what people have Describing what people have Distinguishing between having and being Talking about a thing or person Talking about doing and making things |
| Autumn Term 2 | Saying what people do/like to do Saying what people do to others Saying what you do with others Saying what others do Saying 'you' to one and more than one person |
| Spring Term 1 | Saying how many there are Describing your family Talking about belongings |
| Spring Term 2 | Saying where people go (places, holidays, countries) Saying where you are and where you are going Talking about people's lives |
| Summer Term 1 | Asking and answering questions Using question words Talking about what isn't happening Talking about what isn't there Describing more things and people |
| Summer Term 2 | Expressing future intentions Asking about future intentions Talking about what people want and have to do Talking about people can and can't do |

Phonics

Learning these SSC (Sound-spelling correspondences) will help you to pronounce written French more confidently and to recognise and spell words you hear.

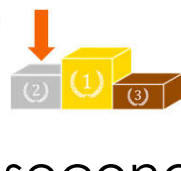
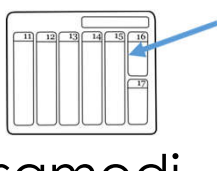
Silent final consonant [SFC]

Something that makes French sound different from English is that **some consonants** at the ends of words are silent. This means you don't pronounce them at all!



[a little]
un peu

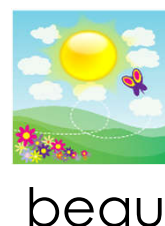
[place]
lieu



[that]
cela





[to have to]
devoir



[also]
aussi



You will sometimes learn these SSC in pairs.
This helps you to distinguish between two very similar sounds.

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  <p>tu</p> |  <p>Salut!</p> |  <p>vue</p> |  <p>amusant</p> | <p>[on] sur</p> | <p>[to use] utiliser</p> |
|  <p>nous</p> |  <p>trouver</p> |  <p>jouer</p> |  <p>Bonjour!</p> | <p>[always; still] toujours</p> | <p>12 douze</p> |
|  <p>timide</p> |  <p>monde</p> |  <p>moderne</p> |  <p>centre</p> | <p>[life] vie</p> | <p>12 douze</p> |
|  <p>écrire</p> |  <p>bébé</p> |  <p>aller</p> |  <p>donner</p> |  <p>nez</p> |  <p>parler</p> |
|  <p>enfant</p> |  <p>grand</p> |  <p>quand</p> |  <p>penser</p> | <p>[to take] prendre</p> |  <p>encore</p> |
|  <p>Non!</p> | <p>11 onze</p> | <p>[to continue] continuer</p> |  <p>monde</p> | <p>[to show] montrer</p> | <p>[at the back] au fond</p> |

These words have been especially chosen for their high-frequency. This means words that are used a lot when you speak French, and therefore that they are very useful words for you to know!



[end]

fin



matin

20

vingt

[now]

maintenant



main



fête



frère



collège

[problem]

problème

[to be]

être



maison

[reason]

raison

[bad]

mauvais

[to do]

faire

[week]

semaine



droite

[to have]

avoir



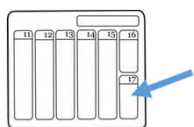
au revoir

[why?]

pourquoi ?



trois



dimanche



chanter



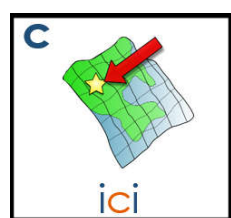
bouche

[field]

champ



chat



français



garçon



cinéma

[to decide]

décider

5

cinq



4

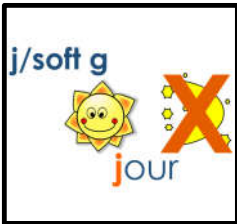


[to explain]

[to miss;
be missing]

[unique;
only]

quatre musique expliquer manquer unique



[I have]



[subject]

[already]

[never]

j'ai

génial

sujet

déjà

jamais



population

action

situation

international

solution



[nothing]

[soon]



chien

rien

bientôt

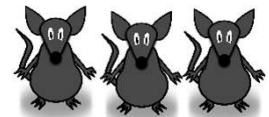
ancien

combien ?

Des virelangues pour pratiquer. (Some tongue twisters to practise).

1 Trois gros rats gris dans trois gros trous très creux.

1 Three big grey rats in three big, very deep holes.



2 Ce ver vert va vers le verre vert.

2 This green worm goes towards the green glass.



3 Fruits frais, fruits frits, fruits cuits, fruits crus.

3 Fresh fruits, fried fruits, cooked fruits, raw fruits.



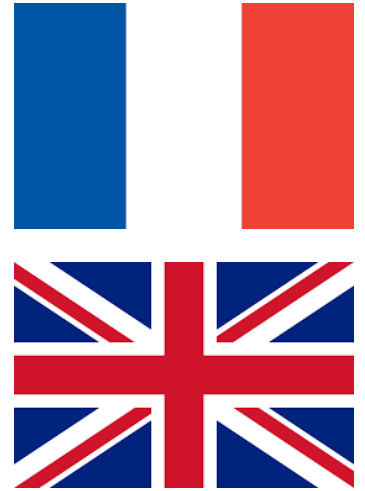
T1.1 Semaine 1

Grammaire

ÊTRE - to be, being

The verb **être** means **to be / being**.

| Verb ÊTRE [to be, being] | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| je suis | I am |
| tu es | you are |
| Je suis anglais. → <i>I am English.</i> Tu es petit. → <i>You are small.</i> | |



Adjectives

In French when an **adjective** describes a feminine noun, the **adjective's spelling** and sometimes its sound change.

The most common change is an '**e**' on the end of the adjective.
(for adjectives not already ending in 'e'.)

Je suis petit → I am short (m).

Je suis petite → I am short (f).

Describing a thing or person

Vocabulaire



| | | |
|------|---------|----------------------|
| vb | être | to be / being |
| vb | je suis | I am |
| vb | tu es | you are |
| vb | écouter | to listen, listening |
| vb | écrire | to write, writing |
| vb | lire | to read, reading |
| vb | parler | to speak, speaking |
| pron | je | I |
| pron | tu | you |

| | | |
|------|-------------|---------------|
| adj | anglais(e) | English (m/f) |
| adj | français(e) | French (m/f) |
| adj | grand(e) | tall (m/f) |
| adj | petit(e) | short (m/f) |
| conj | et | and |
| | au revoir | goodbye |
| | bonjour | hello |

ÊTRE - to be, being

The verb **être** means **to be / being**.

| Verb ÊTRE [to be, being] | |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| il est | he is |
| elle est | she is |
| Il est content. → <i>He is pleased.</i> Elle est triste. → <i>She is sad.</i> | |



Adjectives

When an **adjective** describes a feminine noun, the **adjective's spelling** and sometimes its sound change.

The most common change is an '**e**' on the end of the adjective. (for adjectives not already ending in 'e'.)

masculine



Il est intelligent. *He is intelligent.*
Je suis petit. *I (a boy) am short.*

The 't' is **not** pronounced (SFC).

feminine



Elle est intelligente. *She is intelligent.*
Je suis petite. *I (a girl) am short.*

The 't' **is** pronounced The 'e' **is not** pronounced.

Yes/no questions (raised intonation)

In French, change a statement into a question by raising your voice at the end:

Statement



Elle est malade. *She is ill.*

Question



Elle est malade ? *Is she ill?*

Describing a thing or person [2]

Vocabulaire



| | | |
|-------------|----------------|---------------------|
| <i>vb</i> | il est | he is |
| <i>vb</i> | elle est | she is |
| <i>pron</i> | il | he |
| <i>pron</i> | elle | she |
| <i>adj</i> | amusant(e) | funny (m/f) |
| <i>adj</i> | calme | calm, quiet |
| <i>adj</i> | content(e) | glad, pleased (m/f) |
| <i>adj</i> | intelligent(e) | intelligent (m/f) |
| <i>adj</i> | malade | ill |
| <i>adj</i> | méchant(e) | mean (m/f) |
| <i>adj</i> | triste | sad |
| <i>conj</i> | mais | but |
| <i>conj</i> | ou | or |
| | merci | thank you |

Write these adjectives in the feminine form. Tick those that change their pronunciation.

| | |
|--|------------------|
| | funny |
| | quiet |
| | glad, pleased |
| | excellent |
| | intelligent |
| | ill |
| | mean |
| | sad |

T1.1 Semaine 3

Grammaire

Using the verb AVOIR

To talk in French about what you **have**, use the verb **avoir**.

The pronoun
je is **j'**
before a vowel.

avoir

j'**ai**

il **a**

elle **a**

to have / having

I have

he has

she has

J'**ai** un animal.

Il **a** un chien.

Elle **a** une idée.

I have an animal (i.e., pet).

He has a dog.

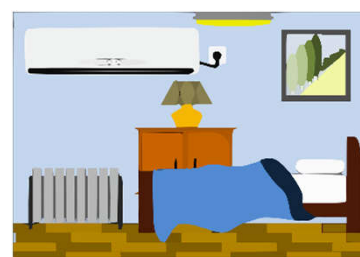
She has an idea.



Saying what people have

| | | |
|------|-------------|--------------------------|
| vb | avoir | to have, having |
| vb | j'ai | I have |
| vb | il a | he has |
| vb | elle a | she has |
| pron | ce / c' | this, that |
| pron | qui ? | who |
| nm | un animal | an animal, a pet |
| nf | une chambre | a bedroom |
| nm | un chien | a dog |
| nf | une chose | a thing |
| nf | une idée | an idea |
| nm | un portable | a mobile phone |
| nf | une règle | a ruler |
| adj | bon | good (m) |
| det | un | a / an (masculine nouns) |
| det | une | a / an (feminine nouns) |

Vocabulaire



Using the verb AVOIR

Remember, the verb **avoir** is French for **have**.

Do not say
the final 's' →
SILENT FINAL
CONSONANT

| | |
|---------------|------------------|
| avoir | to have / having |
| j' ai | I have |
| tu as | <u>you have</u> |
| il a | he has |
| elle a | she has |

| | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| J' ai un chien. | <i>I have a dog.</i> |
| Elle a un chien. | <i>She has a dog.</i> |
| Tu as un chien. | You have a dog. |

In English, the
adjective
comes *before*
the noun.

Using adjectives

Many adjectives **come after** the noun:

un ordinateur **modern**

a **modern** computer

un vélo **cher**

an **expensive** bike

une voiture **rapide**

a **fast** car



Note: The adjective changes its spelling and sound to match feminine *nouns*!

cher → chère

Liaison

Prononciation

Normally, the **-t** in *c'est* is a Silent Final Consonant (SFC).

C'est bon ! *C'est triste !*

Before a vowel, the **-t** is pronounced. This is called **liaison**.

C'est un vélo cher ! *C'est une voiture rapide !*



Describing what people have

Vocabulaire

| | | |
|------|----------------------|----------------------|
| vb | tu as | you have |
| nm | un livre | a book |
| nm | un ordinateur | a computer |
| nm | un vélo | a bike, a bicycle |
| nf | une voiture | a car |
| nf | cher / chère | expensive (m/f) |
| adj | moderne | modern |
| adj | rapide | fast, quick |
| prep | voici | here is |
| | oui | yes |
| | non | no |
| | comment ça s'écrit ? | how do you spell it? |



Revisit
vocab 1.1.1



Go to p.57
for Spelling
Bee Stage 1
word list

| l'alphabet français | | | |
|---------------------|-----|---|------|
| A | a | J | gee |
| B | bé | K | ka |
| C | sé | L | elle |
| D | dé | M | emm |
| E | eu | N | enn |
| F | eff | O | oh |
| G | zhé | P | pé |
| H | ash | Q | koo |
| I | ee | R | air |
| Go to p.57 | | | |

R - A - P - I - D - E

'rapide',
comment
ça s'écrit ?



Using *avoir* and *être*

Remember, to talk in French about **having** something, use the verb **avoir**.

| | | |
|------|---------------|------------------|
| | avoir | to have / having |
| e.g. | il a | he has |
| | elle a | she has |

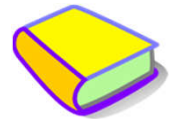
... and to talk in French about **being** something, use the verb **être**.

| | | |
|------|-----------------|---------------|
| | être | to be / being |
| e.g. | il est | he is |
| | elle est | she is |

Elle **a** un chien. She **has** a dog.
Elle **est** grande. She **is** tall.

'Il' and 'elle' meaning 'it'

As you know, we use il/elle to say he/she in French:



Amir a un livre. **Léa** a une règle. → **Il** a un livre. **Elle** a une règle.
Amir has a book. **Léa** has a ruler. → **He** has a book. **She** has a ruler.

We also use il/elle to mean 'it', referring to **things**:



Le livre est bon. **Il** est bon → **It (masculine)** is good.
La règle est petite. **Elle** est petite. → **It (feminine)** is short.

Masculine and feminine job titles

Many job titles have different masculine and feminine forms.

| | | |
|------------------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| Il est chanteur. | He's a singer. | (masculine) |
| Elle est chanteuse. | She's a singer. | (feminine) |
| Il est professeur. | He's a teacher. | (masculine) |
| Elle est professeure. | She's a teacher. | (feminine) |

Distinguishing between having and being

Vocabulaire

| | | |
|-------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| <i>pron</i> | il | he, it |
| <i>pron</i> | elle | she, it |
| <i>nm</i> | un ami | a friend (m) |
| <i>nf</i> | une amie | a friend (f) |
| <i>nm</i> | un chanteur | a singer (m) |
| <i>nf</i> | une chanteuse | a singer (f) |
| <i>nm</i> | un professeur | a teacher (m) |
| <i>nf</i> | une professeure | a teacher (f) |
| <i>nf</i> | une femme | a woman |
| <i>nm</i> | un homme | a man |
| <i>adj</i> | drôle | funny |
| <i>adj</i> | intéressant(e) | interesting (m/f) |
| <i>adj</i> | sympa, sympathique | nice |
| | vrai | true |
| | faux | false |



Revisit
vocab 1.1.2

Vocabulary learning involves knowing different aspects of a word.

Use this checklist:

1. I have seen this word before.
2. I know what the word means.
3. I can read the word aloud.
4. I can spell the word correctly.
5. I can use the word in a sentence.
6. For nouns, I know the gender and the correct word for 'a'/'the'.



Gender and singular nouns

We already know that all **nouns** (e.g., words for things, people, countries) have a **gender** in French.

All nouns are either **masculine** or **feminine**.

| masculine | | feminine | |
|-----------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| un chien | <i>a dog</i> | une chambre | <i>a bedroom</i> |
| le chien | <i>the dog</i> | la chambre | <i>the bedroom</i> |

To say **a** or **an** before a noun, use **un** or **une**, according to whether the noun is masculine or feminine.

To say **the** before a noun, use **le** or **la**, according to whether the noun is masculine or feminine.



Making nouns and articles plural

To make a noun plural, i.e. to talk about more than one thing, we add an **s** (most of the time), just the same as in English:

| masculine | | feminine | |
|-------------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| les chiens | <i>the dogs</i> | les chambres | <i>the bedrooms</i> |
| les livres | <i>the books</i> | les choses | <i>the things</i> |

'The' also changes to **'les'**, to match the plural noun.

'Les' (*the*) is the same for both masculine and feminine nouns.

You do not pronounce the **-s** on the end of the words.

It is a silent final consonant (SFC).

Liaison

Prononciation

Normally, the **-s** in *les* is a Silent Final Consonant (SFC).

Les chiens

Les filles



Before a vowel, the **-s** is pronounced. This is called **liaison**.

Les ordinateurs

Les actrices

Talking about a thing or person

Vocabulaire

| | | |
|-------------|-----------------|------------------|
| <i>nm</i> | l'acteur (m) | actor (m) |
| <i>nf</i> | l'actrice (f) | actor (f) |
| <i>nm</i> | l'anglais (m) | English language |
| <i>nm</i> | le français (m) | French language |
| <i>nf</i> | la fille | girl |
| <i>nm</i> | le garçon | boy |
| <i>nm</i> | le médecin | doctor (m) |
| <i>nf</i> | la médecin | doctor (f) |
| <i>nm</i> | le mot | word |
| <i>nf</i> | la personne | person |
| <i>nf</i> | la phrase | sentence |
| <i>det</i> | le | the (m) |
| <i>det</i> | la | the (f) |
| <i>det</i> | les | the (pl) |
| <i>prep</i> | en | in |



Revisit
vocab 1.1.3

The verb *faire*: to do / to make

In French we use the verb **faire** to say *to do* and *to make*.



je fais I do / make
il fait he does / makes
elle fait she does / makes



Talking about doing and making things

Vocabulaire

| | | |
|------|-------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| vb | faire | to do, make / doing, making |
| vb | je fais | I do, I make / I am doing, I am making |
| vb | tu fais | you do, you make / you are doing, you are making |
| vb | il fait | he does, he makes / he is doing, he is making |
| vb | elle fait | she does, she makes / she is doing, she is making |
| pron | ça | that |
| nf | l'activité (f) | activity |
| npl | les courses (fpl) | food shopping |
| nf | la cuisine | cooking |
| nmpl | les devoirs (mpl) | homework |
| nm | le lit | bed |
| nm | le ménage | housework |
| nm | le modèle | model |
| | quoi ? | what? |



Revisit
vocab
1.1.4



To form a question with **quoi** (what), put it **after** the verb.
 This is **different** from English.
What is she doing?
 Elle fait **quoi** ?

| | | | |
|------------|------------|-------------|--|
| <i>nm</i> | le ciel | sky | |
| <i>nf</i> | la couleur | colour | |
| <i>nm</i> | le poème | poem | |
| <i>nm</i> | le poète | poet (m) | |
| <i>nf</i> | la poète | poet (f) | |
| <i>nm</i> | le rêve | dream | |
| <i>nf</i> | la vague | wave | |
| <i>adj</i> | bleu(e) | blue (m/f) | |
| <i>adj</i> | jaune | yellow | |
| <i>adj</i> | rouge | red | |
| <i>adj</i> | vert(e) | green (m/f) | |
| <i>adv</i> | comme | like | |



Revisit
vocab 1.1.5

FAIRE - meaning 'go'

Reminder: in French we use the verb **faire** to say *to do* and *to make*.

| verb FAIRE [to do, make] | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| Je fais | I do |
| Tu fais | you do |
| Il / elle fait | he/she/it does |

Je fais la cuisine. *I do the cooking.*

Tu fais le lit. *You make the bed.*

Il fait le ménage.

He does the housework.

However, **faire** is used with many other meanings in French:

faire un voyage

to go on a journey



faire une promenade

to go for a walk/ride



faire une visite de

to go on a tour of



faire les magasins

to do the shopping



faire beau

to be nice weather



faire mauvais

to be bad weather



Saying what people do

Vocabulaire

| | | |
|-------------|--------------|------------------|
| <i>nm</i> | le bateau | boat, ship |
| <i>nm</i> | le magasin | shop |
| <i>nm</i> | le numéro | number |
| <i>nf</i> | la promenade | walk |
| <i>nf</i> | la question | question |
| <i>nf</i> | la réponse | answer, response |
| <i>nm</i> | la visite | visit, tour |
| <i>nm</i> | le voyage | trip, journey |
| <i>adj</i> | beau | beautiful (m) |
| <i>adj</i> | mauvais(e) | bad (m/f) |
| <i>prep</i> | de | of |
| <i>prep</i> | en | in, by |
| | Paris | Paris |
| | Londres | London |



**Revisit
vocab 1.1.6
& 1.1.1**



Vocabulary learning involves knowing different aspects of a word.

Use this checklist:

1. I have seen this word before.
2. I know what the word means.
3. I can read the word aloud.
4. I can spell the word correctly.
5. I can use the word in a sentence.
6. For nouns, I know the gender and the correct word for 'the'.



**Encore
une fois!**

-er verbs: 1st, 2nd and 3rd person singular

English has **two** present tense forms.

For example:

I **make** the bed every week.

I **am making** the bed at the moment.

French has **one present tense** only. The BE + -ing form does not exist.

For example:

Je **fais** le lit chaque semaine.

Je **fais** le lit en ce moment.

In French, the **present simple** is used with **all verbs**.

In French, **regular verb endings** change to match **pronouns**.

To say 'I', 'he' or 'she' + **regular -ER verb** in French, the verb is in the short form and ends in **-e**.

aimer → J'aime le professeur.
→ Il aime l'actrice.
→ Elle aime le chien.

J'aime = Je + aime
Je → J'
before a vowel

To say '**you (singular)**' + **regular -ER verb** in French, the verb is in the short form and ends in **-es**.

→ Tu aimes le professeur.

Write in French:

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1 I like the present. | |
| 2 You wear a uniform. | |
| 3 He likes the computers. | |
| 4 She likes the car. | |

Two-verb structures (*aimer* + infinitive)

When we use a verb in a sentence with **je**, **tu**, **il** or **elle**, we use the **short form** of the verb, with an **ending** that matches the pronoun:

J'aime le professeur.

Tu aimes le professeur.

If the sentence has **two verbs**, the **second verb** is in the **long form**:

J'aime écouter le professeur.

Tu aimes écouter le professeur.

In English, the second verb can be in the 'to' infinitive **or** the -ing form:
I like **to listen to** the teacher. I like **listening to** the teacher.

Saying what people like to do

Vocabulaire

| | | |
|------|----------------|------------------------------|
| vb | aimer | to like, liking |
| vb | cocher | to tick, ticking |
| vb | passer | to spend time, spending time |
| vb | porter | to wear, wearing |
| vb | rester | to stay, staying |
| vb | trouver | to find, finding |
| nm | l'école (m) | school |
| nm | le moment | moment |
| nf | la semaine | week |
| nf | la solution | solution |
| nm | l'uniforme (m) | uniform |
| adj | chaque | every |
| prep | à | at |
| prep | avec | with |



Revisit
vocab 1.1.2
& 1.1.7



à with certain verbs (at vs to)

The preposition **à** sometimes means '**at**':

Il **reste à** l'école. → He stays/is staying at school.

À can also mean '**to**' with certain verbs:

Bilal **parle à** Amir. → Bilal speaks / is speaking to Amir.

Sometimes, we leave out the 'to' in English. This **cannot** happen in French.

Bilal **donne** un cadeau **à** Amir. → Bilal gives / is giving a present **to** Amir.

OR Bilal gives / is giving Amir a present.

Saying what people do to others

Vocabulaire

| | | |
|----|---------------|--------------------|
| vb | demander | to ask, asking |
| vb | donner | to give, giving |
| vb | montrer | to show, showing |
| vb | penser | to think, thinking |
| nm | le cadeau | present |
| nm | l'exemple (m) | example |

| | | |
|------|-------------|----------------|
| nf | la raison | reason |
| adv | aujourd'hui | today |
| adv | normalement | normally |
| conj | que | that |
| prep | à | to, at |
| | penser à | to think about |

Revisit
vocab
1.2.1 &
1.1.3



-er verbs: 1st person plural

To say '**we**' + **verb**, the verb ends with **-ons**.

Nous regard**ons**.

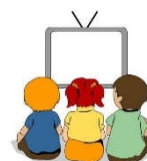
We watch (or we are watching).

Nous travaill**ons**.

We work (or we are working).

Write in French:

| | |
|---------------------------|--|
| 1 We like the car. | |
| 2 We are watching a film. | |



Saying what you do with others

Vocabulaire

| | | |
|------|---------------|-----------------------|
| vb | marcher | to walk, walking |
| vb | manger | to eat, eating |
| vb | préparer | to prepare, preparing |
| vb | regarder | to watch, watching |
| vb | travailler | to work, working |
| pron | nous | we |
| nm | le déjeuner | lunch |
| nm | le film | film |
| nf | la maison | house |
| nm | le partenaire | male partner |
| nf | la partenaire | female partner |
| nf | la télé | television |
| adv | dehors | outside |
| prep | préfér(e) | favourite (m/f) |

manger →
nous mang**e**ons

We keep the '**e**'
in the *nous* form
so that the [g] is
still soft.



Revisit
vocab
1.2.2 &
1.1.4

-er verbs: 3rd person plural

In French, **regular verb endings** change to match **pronouns**.

To say '**they**' + **verb**, use ils/elles + verb ending with **-ent**.

NB: This ending is **all** silent!

For either a group of boys or a mixed group.

Ils jou**ent**.
They play.



For a group of girls only.

Elles jou**ent**.
They play.



Saying what others do

Vocabulaire

| | | |
|------|----------------|--------------------|
| vb | chanter | to sing, singing |
| vb | étudier | to study, studying |
| vb | jouer | to play, playing |
| pron | elles | they (f) |
| pron | ils | they (m, m/f) |
| nm | un élève | pupil (m) |
| nf | une élève | pupil (f) |
| nf | l'histoire (f) | history |
| nm | le fruit | fruit |
| nf | la radio | radio |
| adv | ensemble | together |



Revisit
vocab
1.2.3 &
1.1.5

-er verbs: 2nd person plural

In French, **regular verb endings change** to **match pronouns**.

To say **'you (plural)' + regular -ER verb** in French, the verb is the short form and ends in **-ez**.

'You' to one person → **'You' to more than one person**

jouer tu joues → vous jou**ez**

manger tu manges → vous mang**ez**

Saying 'you' meaning more than one person

Vocabulaire



Revisit
vocab
1.2.4 &
1.1.6

| | | |
|------|------------|----------------------|
| vb | fermer | to close, closing |
| vb | regarder | to watch, to look at |
| pron | vous | you (plural) |
| nf | la chemise | shirt |
| nf | la classe | class |
| nf | la fenêtre | window |
| nf | la porte | door |
| nf | la salle | room |
| nm | le silence | silence |
| nm | le tableau | board |
| adv | bien | good, well |



il y a – 'there is' and 'there are'

These three words each have their own separate meaning, but when used together, they mean "There is... / there are..."

Il y a un livre. → *There is a book.*

Il y a une maison. → *There is a house.*

Remember:
un/une also means
'one', so this can be
translated as 'there
is one book'!

des – 'some' (plural)

Il y a **des** films. → *There are **some** films.*

Il y a **des** maisons. → *There are **some** houses.*

As in English, we add -s to the end of the noun to make it plural.

des is the plural form of the indefinite article (=some)

un/une are the singular forms of the indefinite article (=one, a, an)

How many...?

To say how many of something there are,
use '**il y a**' + **number** (or the plural article '**des**' = some):

Il y a **deux** livres.

*There are **two** books.*

Il y a **trois** maisons.

*There are **three** houses.*

Il y a **des** voitures.

*There are **some** cars.*

Saying how many there are**Vocabulaire**

| | | | | |
|--------|---|-------|----|-----|
| un | 1 | sept | 7 | adv |
| deux | 2 | huit | 8 | det |
| trois | 3 | neuf | 9 | |
| quatre | 4 | dix | 10 | |
| cinq | 5 | onze | 11 | |
| six | 6 | douze | 12 | |

| | |
|--------|-----------------|
| il y a | there is/are... |
| des | some |



Revisit vocab
1.2.5 & 1.1.7

Using the verb “être” – to be (singular & plural)

| Verb ÊTRE [to be, being] | |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| Je suis | I am |
| Tu es | you are |
| Il / elle est | he/she/it is |
| Nous sommes | we are |
| Vous êtes | you all are |
| Ils/elles sont | they are |

Nous sommes contents.
We are happy.

Vous êtes français.
You are all French.

Ils/elles sont jeunes.
They are young.



Describing more than one thing

We add **-s** to make nouns plural:

un livre = a book

deux livres = two books



Adjectives also have to match their nouns, adding **-s** for plural:

Il y a des livres chers. = There are some expensive books.



This is **adjective agreement** (like the -e on feminine forms).

*The **-s** is not pronounced – it's a silent final consonant (SFC).

Describing your family

Vocabulaire

| | | |
|-----|-------------|---------------------------------|
| vb | nous sommes | we are, we are being |
| vb | vous êtes | you are, you are being (plural) |
| vb | ils sont | they are, they are being (m/mf) |
| vb | elles sont | they are, they are being (f) |
| nm | le frère | brother |
| nm | le parent | parent |
| nf | la sœur | sister |
| adj | grand(e) | tall, big (m/f) |
| adj | jeune | young |
| adj | ouvert(e) | open (m/f) |
| adj | petit(e) | short, small (m/f) |
| adj | sage | wise/well-behaved |
| adj | strict(e) | strict (m/f) |

Write in French:

- 1 The sisters are young.
- 2 You are all well-behaved.
- 3 The parents are strict.
- 4 We are happy.
- 5 The schools are open!

Revisit vocab
1.2.6 & 1.2.1



T2.1 Semaine 3

Grammaire

Using the verb “avoir” – to have (singular & plural)

| Verb AVOIR [to have, having] | |
|------------------------------|--------------|
| J'ai | I am |
| Tu as | you are |
| Il / elle a | he/she/it is |
| Nous avons | we are |
| Vous avez | You all are |
| Ils/elles ont | they are |

Nous avons un enfant.
We have a child.

Vous avez un problème.
You are have a problem.

Ils/elles ont des chiens.
They have some dogs.

Liaison

Prononciation

We don't usually pronounce the -s at the end of a word, but if it's followed by a vowel we pronounce it like a **-z**.

nous avons
we have

vous avez
you (pl) have

ils ont
they (m or m/f) have

elles ont
they (f) have



Similarly, the -t is not silent if followed by a vowel.
We call this « **la liaison** ».

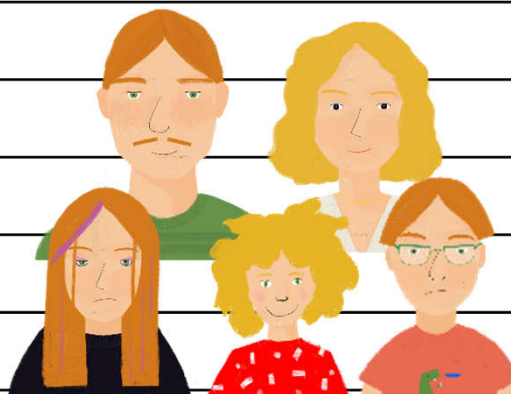
Ils ont un problème.
They (m) have a problem.

Elles ont une maison.
They (f) have a house.

Saying what people have

Vocabulaire

| | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------------------------------|
| <i>vb</i> | nous avons | we have, we are having |
| <i>vb</i> | vous avez | you have, you are having (pl) |
| <i>vb</i> | ils ont | they have, they are having (m, m/f) |
| <i>vb</i> | elles ont | they have, they are having (f) |
| <i>nm</i> | un enfant | a child (m) |
| <i>nf</i> | une enfant | a child (f) |
| <i>nf</i> | la famille | family |
| <i>nm</i> | le problème | problem |
| <i>adj</i> | difficile | difficult |
| <i>adv</i> | ici | here |
| <i>adv</i> | très | very |
| <i>conj</i> | aussi | also |
| <i>prep</i> | pour | for |
| <i>prep</i> | dans | in, inside |



Vocabulary learning involves knowing different aspects of a word.

Use this checklist:

1. I have seen this word before.
2. I know what the word means.
3. I can read the word aloud.
4. I can spell the word correctly.
5. I can use the word in a sentence.
6. For nouns, I know the gender and the correct word for 'the'.



**Revisit vocab
1.2.7 & 1.2.2**

T2.1 Semaine 4

Grammaire

faire - 'to do/make' and 'doing/making' (singular & plural)

| Verb FAIRE [to do, doing] | |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| Je fais | I do |
| Tu fais | you do |
| Il / elle fait | he/she/it does |
| Nous faisons | we do |
| Vous faites | You all do |
| Ils/elles font | they do |



Nous faisons le lit.

We make/are making the bed.

Vous faites un effort.

You all make/are making an effort.

Ils font la cuisine.

They do/are doing the cooking.

Elles font un exercice.

They do/are doing an exercise.

Saying what people do

Vocabulaire

| | | |
|----|-----------------|---------------------------|
| vb | nous faisons | we do, we make |
| vb | vous faites | you do, you make (pl) |
| vb | ils font | they do, they make (m/mf) |
| vb | elles font | they do, they make (f) |
| nf | l'attention (f) | attention |
| nm | l'effort (m) | effort |
| nm | l'exercice (m) | written exercise |
| nf | la fête | party |
| nf | la liste | list |
| | d'accord | okay, alright |



Revisit
vocab
2.1.1 &
1.2.3

Talking about belongings

Possessive adjectives (mon, ma, mes, ton, ta, tes)

All nouns in French are either **masculine** or **feminine**, and there are different words for 'the' because of this:

le frère (m) → **the** brother

la sœur (f) → **the** sister

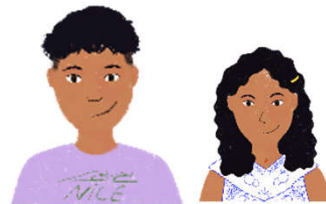
For the same reason, there are also different words for **my** and **your**:

mon frère (m) → **my** brother

ma sœur (f) → **my** sister

ton frère (m) → **your** brother

ta sœur (f) → **your** sister



If a noun begins with a vowel or h-, we use **mon** or **ton** for **both masculine and feminine**:

mon ami → **my** friend (m)

mon amie → **my** friend (f)

ton homme → **your** man

ton idée → **your** idea

If a noun is **plural**, we use **mes** or **tes** for masculine and feminine:

mes amis → **my** friends (m)

mes amies → **my** friends (f)

tes parents → **your** parents

tes filles → **your** girls

The verb aller - 'to go' and 'going' (singular)

| | |
|----------------------------------|----------------|
| Verb ALLER [to go, going] | |
| je vais | I go |
| tu vas | you go |
| il / elle va | he/she/it goes |

Je vais à la poste.

I go/am going to the post office.

Tu vas au collège.

You go/are going to (the) school.

Elle va au parc.

She goes/is going to the park.

Liaison

Tu **vas** dehors. *You go outside.*

The final **-s** in **vas** is a **Silent Final Consonant**. 

But remember, when **-s** is followed by a vowel, pronounce it like **-z**.

Je **vais à** Londres. *I go to London.*

Tu **vas à** la caisse. *You go to the checkout.*

Saying 'to (the)...' in French

To say 'to...' in French before a town/city, use **à** – je **vais à** Paris.

When we say '**to (the)...**' in French before a noun, we use:

au – if the noun is **masculine**

à la – if the noun is **feminine**

This can also mean 'at the'.

e.g. Je **vais au** collège.

Je **suis au** collège.

I go to (the) school

I am at (the) school.

Asking questions with intonation

Remember, we can use intonation to form questions in French.

E.g., Tu as un animal ? *Do you have an animal?*

Literally: You have an animal? 'Do' is not used in French!

We can add a question word at the end, too:

e.g. Elle va au parc **comment** ? **How** is she going to the park?

Tu vas **où** ?

Where are you going?

Il va à Londres **quand** ?

When is he going to London?

Where people go (places)

Vocabulaire

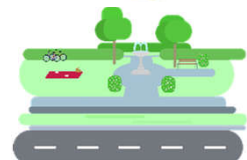
| | | |
|-----|------------|------------------------|
| vb | aller | to go, going |
| vb | je vais | I go, I am going |
| vb | tu vas | you go, you are going |
| vb | il va | he goes, he is going |
| vb | elle va | she goes, she is going |
| nf | la caisse | checkout |
| nm | le collège | secondary school |
| nm | le jour | day |
| nm | le parc | park |
| nf | la poste | post office |
| nm | samedi (m) | Saturday |
| nm | le train | train |
| adv | comment ? | how |
| adv | où ? | where |
| adv | quand ? | when |



Revisit vocab
2.1.2 & 1.2.4

Write in French:

- 1 She is going to the checkout.
- 2 The train is going to the school.
- 3 Where are you going?
- 4 I am going to the park.
- 5 When is she going to the post office?



Saying 'to (the)...' in French [2]

When we say '**to (the)...**' before a noun that begins with a vowel, we use **à l'** for masculine and feminine:

à l'aéroport (to the airport) - **à l'**université (to the university)

If the noun is plural, we use **aux** for masculine and feminine:

aux États-Unis (to the USA) - **aux** îles (to the islands)



Liaison: as the **-x** in **aux** is followed by a **vowel**, pronounce is as 'z'.

Saying where people go (on holiday)

Vocabulaire

| | | |
|-----|------------------|------------|
| nm | l'aéroport (m) | airport |
| nm | l'étranger (m) | abroad |
| nm | l'hôtel (m) | hotel |
| nf | l'île (f) | island |
| nf | l'université (f) | university |
| adv | rarement | rarely |
| adv | souvent | often |
| | les États-Unis | USA |



Revisit vocab
2.1.3 & 1.2.5

T2.2 Semaine 3

Reading

Familiare - Jacques Prévert [1945]



Familiare

Vocabulaire

| | | |
|-------------|--------------------|------------------|
| <i>vb</i> | tuer | to kill, killing |
| <i>nfpl</i> | les affaires (fpl) | business |
| <i>nm</i> | le fils | son |
| <i>nf</i> | la guerre | war |
| <i>nf</i> | la mère | mother |
| <i>nm</i> | le père | father |
| <i>nf</i> | la vie | life |
| <i>adj</i> | naturel | natural (m) |
| <i>adj</i> | naturelle | natural (f) |
| <i>adj</i> | heureux | happy (m) |
| <i>adj</i> | heureuse | happy (f) |
| <i>adv</i> | absolument | absolutely |
| <i>prep</i> | contre | against |



Revisit vocab
2.1.4 & 1.2.6

The verb aller - 'to go' and 'going' (plural)

You already know how to use the verb '**aller**' to talk about 'I' (**je**), 'you' (**tu**) and 'he' / 'she' (**il/elle**).

Check week 2.2.1!



| verb ALLER [to go, going] | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| nous allons | we go / we are going |
| vous allez | you (all) go / you are (all) going |
| ils vont | they go / they are going (male/mixed) |
| elles vont | they go / they are going (all female) |



Liaison: 'nous allons' and 'vous allez' sound like one word – because the next word starts with a vowel, pronounce the final 's', but like a 'z'!

Saying where people go

Remember: there are four ways to say '**to the**' in French. The one you use depends on the gender (m/f) and number (singular/plural) of the noun that follows.

| <i>The following noun is...</i> | <i>'to the' =</i> |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| f. singular | à la... |
| m. singular | au... |
| plural (m/f) | aux... |
| Starts with vowel/ 'h' | à l'... |

There are also different ways to say '**to**' + a place.

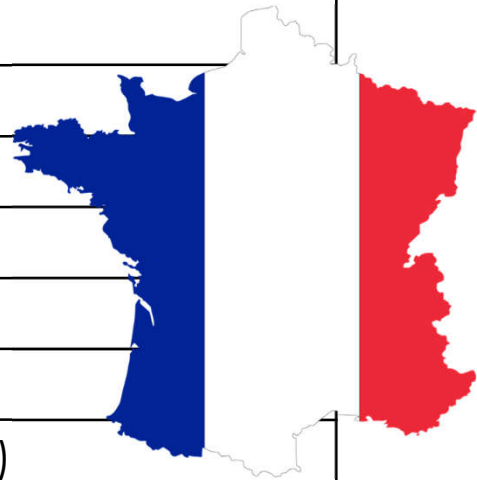
| You are going to... | 'to' = | Examples: |
|-----------------------------------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| a village / a town / a city | à | Je vais à Londres. Nous allons à Paris, |
| town / <u>on</u> holiday / a feminine country | en | Tu vas en ville. Ils vont en vacances, Vous allez en Écosse |
| someone's house / someone's place | chez | Ils vont chez Marie, Je vais chez le médecin. |

Note: '**à**' means '**at**' or '**in**', as well as '**to**'

Saying where people go (countries)

Vocabulaire

| | | |
|------|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| vb | nous allons | we go, we are going |
| vb | vous allez | you go, you are going (plural) |
| vb | ils vont | they go, they are going (m, m/f) |
| vb | elles vont | they go, they are going (f) |
| nf | l'Angleterre (f) | England |
| nf | l'Écosse (f) | Scotland |
| nf | la France | France |
| nf | la ville | town |
| nf | l'année (f) | year |
| nm | le mois | month |
| nfpl | les vacances (fpl) | holidays |
| prep | chez | to (the place of) |
| prep | en | in, by, to |



Saying where people go

How would you say the following in French? Remember to carefully check the verb form that you need AND how to say 'to'!

1. They are going to Marc's house (to the place of Marc).
2. I rarely go to the post office.
3. She goes to the doctor every month.
4. Are you (all) going on holiday?
5. She often goes to London.
6. They (f) go to the park when it's nice weather.
7. I am going on holiday to London.
8. Do you (sing) go to Scotland on holiday every year?
9. We often go to town.
10. Are they (mixed) going to school today?



Revisit vocab
2.2.1 & 1.2.7

Saying 'to' and 'in'

'**aller**' is a verb that shows **movement** towards a place.

Remember: to say 'to' when using the verb **aller (to go)**, use the preposition '**à**' for a town/village/city, and the preposition '**en**' for feminine countries.

Je vais **à** Paris. – I am going **to** Paris.
Je vais **en** Écosse. – I go **to** Scotland.

'**à**' and '**en**' can also mean '**in**', when used with the verbs expressing location such as **arriver** (to arrive) and **habiter** (to live).

'**arriver**' and '**habiter**' are verbs that show **location** in a place.

J'arrive **à** Londres. – I am arriving **in** London.
J'habite **en** Angleterre. – I live **in** England.

Saying 'of'



To say '**of**' in French, use the preposition '**de**':

le président **de** la France – the president **of** France
la reine **d'**Angleterre – the queen **of** England
le monde **de** la mode – the world **of** fashion

Sometimes we don't translate the '**de**' directly, and it sounds more natural in English to swap the nouns around:

le prof **de** maths – the maths teacher (teacher of maths)
le magasin **de** vêtements – the clothes shop (shop of clothes)

'De' is also used to show possession and translates the English '-**s**':

l'enfant **de** mon cousin – my cousin's child
la famille **de** Marie – Marie's family
la maison **de** ma sœur – my sister's house

Talking about people's lives

Vocabulaire

| | | |
|------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|
| vb | arriver | to arrive, arriving |
| vb | changer | to change, changing |
| vb | créer | to create, creating |
| vb | gagner | to win, winning |
| vb | habiter | to live, living (somewhere) |
| nm | le monde | world |
| nm | le pays | country |
| nf | la politique | politics |
| nmpl | les vêtements (mpl) | clothes |
| prep | à | to, at, in |
| prep | chez | to (the place of), at (the place of) |
| prep | comme | like, as |



Revisit
vocab
2.2.2 &
2.1.1

Test yourself!

How would you change the infinitives from this week's vocabulary list to talk about different people? Complete the table.

| | je/j' | tu | il | elle |
|----------------|-------|----|----|------|
| arriver | | | | |
| changer | | | | |
| créer | | | | |
| gagner | | | | |
| habiter | | | | |



Remember that je → j' when the next word starts with a vowel (AEIOU) or 'h'

Verbs like prendre (apprendre, comprendre) and the verb dire



These verbs end in –RE instead of –ER. The endings are different:

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------|----------------|
|  | prendre | to take, taking | dire | to say, saying |
| | je prends | | je dis | |
| | tu prends | | tu dis | |
| | il prend | | il dit | |
| | elle prend | | elle dit | |

These verb forms all sound the same! The **–s** and **–t** are **silent final consonants (SFC)**

Intonation questions (revision)

Change a statement into a question by raising your voice at the end:

| | | |
|------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| Statement |  | Tu comprends. <i>You understand.</i> |
| Question |  | Tu comprends ? <i>Do you understand?</i> |

Subject-verb inversion questions

To ask a question, swap the **subject** and the **verb** around:

| | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| Question |  | Comprends-tu ? <i>Do you understand?</i> |
|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|

Swapping round the subject and verb is called **inversion**.
We add a **hyphen** between them.

There are **no question words** for 'do' and 'are' in French!
Inversion tells us these are questions.



Using the verb dire

In English, we can't use the verb 'say' on its own in a sentence. You have to say **something**.

In French, the verb **dire** works in the same way:

Elle dit la phrase. *She says the sentence.*

Elle dit la vérité. *She tells the truth.*

We call these words the **object**: they 'receive' the action of the verb.

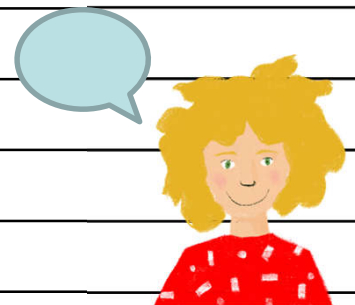
Verbs that need an object are called **transitive** (vt). Verbs that don't need an object are called **intransitive** (vi).

Il parle. *He is speaking.*

Asking and answering questions

Vocabulaire

| | | |
|-----|--------------|------------------------------|
| vb | apprendre | to learn, learning |
| vb | comprendre | to understand, understanding |
| vb | dire | to say, saying |
| vb | je dis | I say, I am saying |
| vb | tu dis | you say, you are saying |
| vb | il dit | he says, he is saying |
| vb | elle dit | she says, she is saying |
| vb | prendre | to take, taking |
| vb | je prends | I take, I am taking |
| vb | tu prends | you take, you are taking |
| vb | il prend | he takes, he is taking |
| vb | elle prend | she takes, she is taking |
| nf | l'erreur (f) | mistake |
| nf | la vérité | truth |
| adj | facile | easy |



Revisit
vocab
2.2.3 &
2.1.2

Verbs like sortir and verbs like venir

These verbs end in –IR instead of –ER. The endings are different:

| | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| sortir to go out, going out | venir to come out, coming out | venir - note the stem change from 'e' to 'ie'. These verb forms all sound the same! The –s and –t are silent final consonants (SFC) |
| je sors | je <u>vi</u> ens | |
| tu sors | tu <u>vi</u> ens | |
| il sort t | il <u>vi</u> ent t | |
| elle sort t | elle <u>vi</u> ent t | |

This -s, -s, -t, -t pattern of endings is common in French verbs like sortir and venir! You have seen this before with dire.

Subject-verb inversion questions with 'il' and 'elle'

Il di**t** la vérité. *He's telling the truth.* Don't pronounce the 't' → SFC

Di**t**-il la vérité ? *Is he telling the truth?* Pronounce the 't' here!

Prépare-**t**-il le déjeuner ? *Is he preparing lunch?* When verbs end in a vowel, add a 't' between two hyphens!

A-**t**-elle une voiture ? *Does she have a car?*

Subject-verb inversion questions with two verbs

If the sentence has **two verbs**, swap the **subject** and the **first verb**:

Tu aimes sortir. *You like going out.*

Aimes-tu sortir ? *Do you like going out?*

The subject goes before the verb.

Saying 'of' and 'from' in French

Remember! To say 'of' in French, we use the preposition **de**:

Je travaille à l'université **de** Paris. *I work at the University **of** Paris.*

This preposition can also mean 'from':

Je viens **de** Paris. *I come **from** Paris.*

Asking questions about others

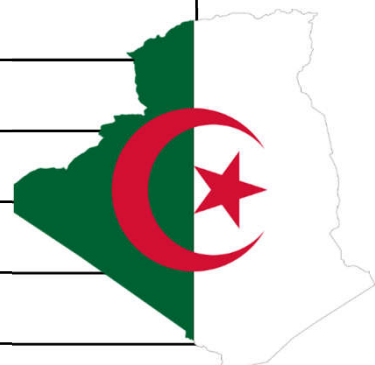
Vocabulaire

| | | |
|------|---------------|--------------------------------|
| vb | sortir | to go out, going out |
| vb | je sors | I go out, I am going out |
| vb | tu sors | you go out, you are going out |
| vb | il sort | he goes out, he is going out |
| vb | elle sort | she goes out, she is going out |
| vb | venir | to come, coming |
| vb | je viens | I come, I am coming |
| vb | tu viens | you come, you are coming |
| vb | il vient | he comes, he is coming |
| vb | elle vient | she comes, she is coming |
| vb | devenir | to become, becoming |
| vb | revenir | to come back, coming back |
| nm | l'Algérie (f) | Algeria |
| adj | algérien | Algerian (m) |
| adj | algérienne | Algerian (f) |
| adj | important(e) | important (m/f) |
| prep | de | of, from |
| | Alger | Algiers |



Revisit
vocab 2.2.4
& 2.1.3

revenir
and *devenir*
have the same
endings as
venir.



Question words with subject-verb inversion

Remember, to form a question, we can swap the pronoun and the verb:

Comprends-tu ? *Do you understand?*

These questions are asking for a **yes/no** answer.

As-tu la réponse ? *Do you have the answer?*

We can also add a **question word** at the beginning of the question:

Que comprends-tu ? *What do you understand?*

Combien de réponses as-tu ? *How many answers do you have?*

These questions are asking for **information**.

When we do this, we also need the pronoun-verb swap!

Remember, we can also use the **question word at the end of the sentence** with raised intonation:

Tu vas en vacances **quand** ? *When are you going on holiday?*

Quand vas-tu en vacances ? *When are you going on holiday?*

The meanings are the same in English.

Saying 'what' in French

We have seen that the words **quoi** and **que** both mean 'what'. We use **quoi** when making a question with raised intonation:

Tu fais **quoi** ce weekend ? *What are you doing this weekend?*

We use **que** when making a question with inversion:

Que fais-tu ce weekend ? *What are you doing this weekend?*

Using question words

Vocabulaire

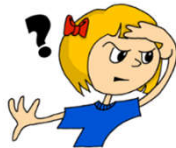
| | | |
|-------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| <i>pron</i> | que ? | that, what? |
| <i>nf</i> | la langue | language |
| <i>nmpl</i> | les maths (mpl) | maths |
| <i>nf</i> | la matière | subject |
| <i>nf</i> | la musique | music |
| <i>nf</i> | la science | science |
| <i>nm</i> | le nom | full name |
| <i>adj</i> | quel ? | which? (m) |
| <i>adj</i> | quelle ? | which? (f) |
| <i>adv</i> | combien ? | how much? / how many? |
| <i>adv</i> | pourquoi ? | why? |
| <i>conj</i> | parce que | because |



Revisit vocab
2.2.5 & 2.1.4

Question words

où ? – where?



comment ? – how?



quoi ? que ? – what?



quand ? – when?



qui ? - who?



pourquoi ? - why?



quel ? quelle ? – which?



combien (de) ? – how much?
how many?



T3.1 Semaine 4

Grammaire

Negation - ne...pas



I speak.
Je parle.



I **do not** speak.
Je **ne** parle **pas**.

In English: Add 'do not' **before** the verb.

In French: Add 'ne' **before** and 'pas' **after** the verb.

In front of a vowel, **ne** → **n'**
Similar to **je** → **j'**, or **le** → **l'**
Ce **n'**est **pas** facile.
Elle **n'**a **pas** la réponse.

Verbs (singular) like sortir: dormir

| | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------|
| dormir - to sleep, sleeping | |
| je dors s | il dort t |
| tu dors s | elle dort t |

This **-s, -s, -t, -t** pattern of endings is common in French verbs like *dire, venir* and *sortir*.

Talking about what isn't happening

Vocabulaire

| | | |
|------|---------------|-----------------------------|
| vb | dormir | to sleep, sleeping |
| vb | je dors | I sleep, I am sleeping |
| vb | tu dors | you sleep, you are sleeping |
| vb | il dort | he sleeps, he is sleeping |
| vb | elle dort | she sleeps, she is sleeping |
| nf | l'équipe (f) | team |
| nm | le bureau (m) | desk |
| adv | parfois | occasionally |
| prep | sous | under |
| prep | sur | on |



Revisit
vocab 3.1.1
& 2.2.1

Negation - before a noun

We know that we can talk about **things that aren't happening** by adding **ne...pas** around a verb.

Sometimes, we want to talk about **things there aren't**. To do this, we use **ne...pas** followed by the article **de**.

J'ai un train. Je n'ai **pas** de train.

J'ai des trains. Je n'ai **pas** de train.

Plural noun becomes singular.

Add **ne...pas** as normal.
Change 'un' for 'de'.

Plural noun?
Change 'des' for 'de'

Negation of 'il y a'

This is also the case with 'il y a'. **Ne...pas** surrounds the 'y a' part:

Il y a un train.

Il y a des trains.

There is a train.

There are some trains.



Il n'y a **pas** de train.

There is no train

There are no trains.



Talking about what isn't there

Vocabulaire

| | | |
|------|-----------|-------------|
| nm | le café | café |
| nm | le cinéma | cinema |
| nf | la plage | beach |
| nf | la rue | street |
| prep | derrière | behind |
| prep | devant | in front of |
| prep | entre | between |



Revisit vocab
3.1.2 & 2.2.2

Adjectives that go before the noun

As you know, many adjectives go after the noun, in French:

| | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| une maison moderne | a modern house |
| une voiture rapide | a fast car |

However some adjectives come before the noun.
These adjectives refer to **SIZE** or **GOODNESS**:

| | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|
| une belle maison | a beautiful house |
| une vieille église | an old church |
| un bon pont | a good bridge |
| un petit bâtiment | a small building |

B beauty
A age
G goodness
S size



Remember! Before or after the noun, adjectives still need to match the noun they describe: *une **nouvelle** voiture, un **nouveau** vélo.*

Describing more things and people

Vocabulaire

| | | |
|-----|--------------|---------------|
| nm | le bâtiment | building |
| nf | l'église (f) | church |
| nm | le pont | bridge |
| nm | le jardin | garden |
| adj | belle | beautiful (f) |
| adj | bonne | good (f) |
| adj | haut(e) | high (m/f) |
| adj | nouveau | new (m) |
| adj | nouvelle | new (f) |
| adj | vieille | old (f) |
| adj | vieux | old (m) |



Revisit vocab
3.1.3 & 2.2.3

**T3.2 semaine
1 & 2:
Revision and
assessment**

Using aller + infinitive to say what you are going to do

To state a future intention, use the present tense of **aller** plus an **infinitive** verb:

| aller - to go, going | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| je vais | I go, I am going |
| tu vas | you go, you are going |
| il va | he goes, he is going |
| elle va | she goes, she is going |

Which form of the English present of 'go' do we use for future intentions? The simple present or the present continuous?

Je vais devenir prof. *I am going to become* a teacher.

Tu vas partir en retard. *You are going to leave* late.

Il va revenir. *He is going to* come back.

Elle va gagner le match ! *She is going to win* the match!



Negation - ne...pas with two verbs

In sentences with two verbs, **ne ... pas** surrounds the **first verb**, which is in short form.



J'aime parler français.

I like speaking French.

Tu vas à la plage.

You have to do homework.



Je **n'**aime **pas** parler français.

*I **don't** like speaking French.*

Tu **ne** dois **pas** faire les devoirs.

*You **don't** have to do homework.*

Remember! The verb that follows a modal verb is always an **infinitive** verb.

Verbs (singular) like sortir: partir

| |
|------------------------------------|
| partir to leave, leaving |
| je pars |
| tu pars |
| il part |
| elle part |

These verb forms
all sound the same!
The **-s** and **-t** are
silent final consonants
(SFC)

This **-s, -s, -t, -t** pattern
of endings is common
in French verbs like
dire, venir and *sortir*.

Expressing future intentions

Vocabulaire

| | | |
|-----|--------------|----------------------------|
| vb | partir | to leave, leaving |
| vb | je pars | I leave, I am leaving |
| vb | tu pars | you leave, you are leaving |
| vb | il part | he leaves, he is leaving |
| vb | elle part | she leaves, she is leaving |
| vb | l'avenir (m) | future |
| nm | madame | Miss, Mrs, Ms, madam |
| nf | le match | match |
| nm | monsieur | Sir, Mr |
| nm | encore | again |
| adv | en retard | late |
| adv | tôt | early |
| adv | à l'avenir | in the future |



Revisit vocab
3.1.4 & 2.2.4

Using aller + infinitive to express future intentions (plural)

| | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| verb ALLER [to go, going] | |
| nous allons | we go / we are going |
| vous allez | you (all) go / you are (all) going |
| ils vont | they go / they are going (male/mixed) |
| elles vont | they go / they are going (all female) |



Remember: 'nous allons' and 'vous allez' sound like one word – as the next word starts with a vowel, pronounce the final 's', but like a 'z'!

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| Nous allons écrire une lettre. | We are going to write a letter. |
| Vous allez visiter Berlin. | You are all going to visit Berlin. |
| Ils vont apprendre l'allemand. | They are going to learn German. |
| Elles vont aller en Allemagne. | They are going to go to Germany. |

Question words with inversion and two verbs

Remember, to form an inversion question, in a sentence with two verbs, we swap the **pronoun and the first verb**, which is in short form:

Aiment-ils chanter ? Do they like singing?

Allez-vous sortir ? Are you all going to go out?

These questions are asking for a **yes/no** answer.

We can also add a **question word** at the beginning of the question:

Où aiment-ils chanter ? **Where** do they like singing?

Quand allez-vous sortir ? **When** are you all going out?

These questions are asking for **information**.

When we do this, we also need the pronoun-verb swap!

Asking about future intentions

Vocabulaire

| | | |
|------------|----------------|------------------------|
| <i>nm</i> | l'allemand (m) | German |
| <i>nm</i> | l'avion (m) | aeroplane |
| <i>nf</i> | la lettre | letter |
| <i>adj</i> | allemand | German nationality (m) |
| <i>adj</i> | allemande | German nationality (f) |
| <i>adj</i> | différent(e) | different (m/f) |
| <i>adv</i> | prochain(e) | next (m/f) |
| <i>adv</i> | bientôt | soon |
| <i>adv</i> | demain | tomorrow |



Revisit vocab
3.1.5 & 2.2.5

Using modal verbs with infinitives

We use *modal verbs* to talk about **necessity** (must) and **wants**. Use **devoir** and **vouloir** followed by an **infinitive** verb to say what you must and want to do.

| devoir - must, to have to | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| je dois | I must, I have to |
| tu dois | you must, you have to |
| il doit | he must, he has to |
| elle doit | she must, she has to |

| vouloir - to want to | |
|-----------------------------|--------------|
| je veux | I want to |
| tu veux | you want to |
| il veut | he wants to |
| elle veut | she wants to |

necessity



Je dois dormir.
I must sleep.

want



Je veux dormir.
I want to sleep.

Note: The '**je**' and '**tu**' forms are the same.



Write in French:

- 1 He can eat.
- 2 You want to speak.
- 3 She has to work.

Pronunciation:

All four singular forms of modal verbs are pronounced the same, because of the SFC (Silent Final Consonants).

Saying what you want and have to do

Vocabulaire

| | | |
|----|-----------|-------------------------------------|
| vb | devoir | must, to have to |
| vb | je dois | I must, I have to |
| vb | tu dois | you must, you have to |
| vb | il doit | he must, he has to |
| vb | elle doit | she must, she has to |
| vb | dormir | to sleep, sleeping |
| vb | visiter | to visit, visiting |
| vb | vouloir | to want (to), wanting (to) |
| vb | je veux | I want (to), I am wanting (to) |
| vb | tu veux | you want, you are wanting (to) |
| vb | il veut | he wants (to), he is wanting (to) |
| vb | elle veut | she wants (to), she is wanting (to) |
| vb | le billet | ticket |

When followed by a noun **vouloir** just means 'want'.
What is Léa thinking?



Revisit vocab
3.1.6 & 3.1.1

Using modal verbs with infinitives [2]

We also use *modal verbs* to talk about **ability** (can, able to, know how to). To talk about an activity which **does not require specific skills or knowledge**, use **pouvoir** (can / be able to). To talk about an activity which **does require specific skills or knowledge**, use **savoir** (can / know how to).

| pouvoir - can, to be able to | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| je peux | I can, I am able to |
| tu peux | you can, you are able to |
| il peut | he can, he is able to |
| elle peut | she can, she is able to |

ability



Je peux dormir.
I can / am able
to sleep.

| savoir - to know how to | |
|--------------------------------|-----------|
| je sais | I know |
| tu sais | you know |
| il sait | he knows |
| elle sait | she knows |

You have seen
this **-s, -s, -t, -t**
pattern of
endings before,
e.g., **sortir, partir,**
dormir, venir.

ability



Je sais parler français.
I know how to speak
French.

Negation with modal verbs

We know that **ne ... pas** surrounds the **first verb**, which is in short form, in sentences containing two verbs. So, if one of these verbs is a modal verb, **ne...pas** surrounds it.

Je peux parler français. ✓

I can speak French.

Il sait lire.

He knows how to read.

Je **ne** peux **pas** parler français. ✗

*I **cannot** speak French.*

Il **ne** sait **pas** faire les devoirs.

*He **doesn't** know how to read.*

Remember! The verb that follows a modal verb is always an **infinitive** verb.

Questions with modal verbs

Remember, to form an inversion question, in a sentence with two verbs, we swap the **pronoun and the first verb**, which is in short form. So, if one of these verbs is a modal verbs, it swaps with the pronoun:

Sais-tu gagner? **Do** you know how to win?

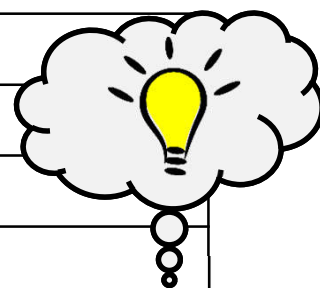
We can also add a **question word** at the beginning of the question:

Quand peux-tu travailler ? **When** can you work?

Saying what you can and can't do

Vocabulaire

| | | |
|-----|-----------|--------------------------------|
| vb | aider | to help, helping |
| vb | chercher | to look for, looking for |
| vb | partager | to share, sharing |
| vb | pouvoir | can, to be able to |
| vb | je peux | I can, I am able to |
| vb | tu peux | you can, you are able to |
| vb | il peut | he can, he is able to |
| vb | elle peut | she can, she is able to |
| vb | savoir | to know how to, knowing how to |
| vb | je sais | I know how to |
| vb | tu sais | you know how |
| vb | il sait | he knows how to |
| vb | elle sait | she knows how to |
| nm | le projet | plan |
| adj | désolé | sorry (m) |
| adj | désolée | sorry (f) |
| adv | peut-être | maybe |



Revisit vocab
3.2.3 & 3.1.2

T3.2 Semaine 7

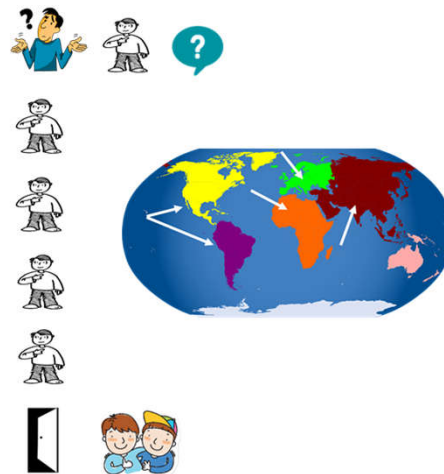
Reading

L'homme qui te ressemble (René Philombé)

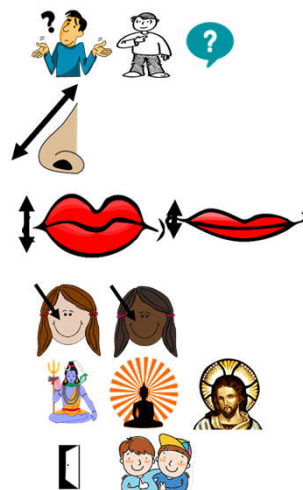
Vers 1



Vers 2



Vers 3

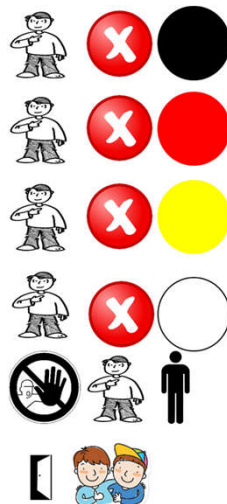


[Link to full poem text](#)

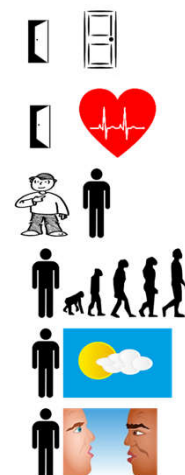
T3.2 Semaine 7 (cont'd)

Vocabulaire

Vers 4



Vers 5



| | | |
|------|--------------|----------------------------|
| vb | ressembler à | to look like, looking like |
| vb | frapper | to knock, knocking |
| vb | frapper à | to knock on |
| nm | le cœur | heart |
| nm | le temps | time |
| adj | blanc | white (m) |
| adj | blanche | while (f) |
| adj | noir(e) | black (m/f) |
| adv | pour | for, in order to |
| conj | si | if |



Revisit vocab
3.2.4 & 3.1.3

The Foreign Language Spelling Bee - Stage 1: Class competition

You can pass at any time, but must say pass in French. Accents and other punctuation (note: **not** question marks) must be spelt in the following way:



| accent | what you say |
|-----------|--------------------|
| â ê î ô û | accent circonflexe |
| ç | cédille |
| é | accent aigu |
| è | accent grave |
| ë ï ö ü | tréma |

space – blanc / espace
pass – je passe
hyphen – trait d'union
apostrophe - apostrophe

| | | |
|----|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1 | être | to be being |
| 2 | est | is |
| 3 | français | French |
| 4 | anglais | English |
| 5 | petit | small |
| 6 | grand | big |
| 7 | je | I |
| 8 | il | he |
| 9 | aimer | to like, love |
| 10 | aime | likes, loves |
| 11 | et | and |
| 12 | elle | she |
| 13 | non | no |
| 14 | oui | yes |
| 15 | Bonjour! | Hello! |
| 16 | Salut! | Hi! |
| 17 | Je suis... | I am, I'm... |
| 18 | Et toi? | And you? |
| 19 | Comment dit-on ...? | How do you say? |
| 20 | Je ne sais pas | I don't know |
| 21 | encore | again |
| 22 | Je ne comprends pas | I don't understand |
| 23 | faux | false |
| 24 | vrai | true |
| 25 | présent | present |

| | | |
|-----|-------------|-----------------------|
| 26 | absent | absent |
| 27 | ça va? | how is it going? |
| 28 | bien | well, good |
| 29 | mal | badly |
| 30 | merci | thank you |
| 31 | Au revoir! | Goodbye! |
| 32 | mais | but |
| 33. | le prix | price, prize |
| 34 | le mot | word |
| 35 | la table | table |
| 36 | le sac | bag |
| 37 | content | pleased, happy |
| 38 | méchant | naughty |
| 39 | calme | calm |
| 40 | malade | ill, sick |
| 41 | jeune | young |
| 42 | amusant | amusing, entertaining |
| 43 | intelligent | intelligent |
| 44 | aimable | nice, kind |
| 45 | une chose | a thing |
| 46 | avoir | to have having |
| 47 | a | has |
| 48 | une idée | an idea |
| 49 | un animal | an animal |
| 50 | aussi | also |

Stage 2: School competition



| | | | | | |
|----|---------------|----------------|-----|--------------|------------------|
| 51 | un chien | a dog | 77 | un an | a year |
| 52 | un chat | a cat | 78 | une semaine | a week |
| 53 | un portable | a mobile phone | 79 | une femme | a woman |
| 54 | une tablette | a tablet | 80 | unique | only, single |
| 55 | ici | here | 81 | une personne | a person |
| 56 | un ordinateur | a computer | 82 | le lit | bed |
| 57 | une voiture | a car | 83 | faire | to do doing |
| 58 | rapide | fast | 84 | fait | does is doing |
| 59 | cher | expensive | 85 | les devoirs | homework |
| 60 | moderne | modern | 86 | samedi | Saturday |
| 61 | puissant | powerful | 87 | le voyage | trip, journey |
| 62 | cela | that, it | 88 | les courses | shopping |
| 63 | une question | a question | 89 | la cuisine | kitchen, cooking |
| 64 | le livre | book | 90 | une activité | activity |
| 65 | intéressant | interesting | 91 | bleu | blue |
| 66 | la vue | view | 92 | jaune | yellow |
| 67 | la photo | photo | 93 | vert | green |
| 68 | gauche | left | 94 | rouge | red |
| 69 | droite | right | 95 | blanc | white |
| 70 | très | very | 96 | noir | black |
| 71 | sur | on | 97 | beau | fine, beautiful |
| 72 | un enfant | a child | 98 | mauvais | bad |
| 73 | maintenant | now | 99 | le père | mother |
| 74 | un homme | a man | 100 | la mère | father |
| 75 | un jour | a day | | | |
| 76 | un mois | a month | | | |

Stage 2: Cont'd



| | | | | | |
|-----|------------|-----------------------|-----|-------------|-------------------------|
| 101 | le frère | brother | 126 | montre | shows is showing |
| 102 | la sœur | sister | 127 | le centre | centre |
| 103 | trouver | to find finding | 128 | le cinéma | cinema |
| 104 | trouve | finds is finding | 129 | par exemple | for example |
| 105 | passer | to pass, spend (time) | 130 | nous | we |
| 106 | passe | passes, spends | 131 | regarder | to watch watching |
| 107 | donner | to give giving | 132 | regarde | watches is watching |
| 108 | donne | gives is giving | 133 | marcher | to walk is walking |
| 109 | porter | to wear, carry | 134 | marche | walks is walking |
| 110 | porte | wears, carries | 135 | travailler | to work working |
| 111 | la famille | family | 136 | travaille | works is working |
| 112 | mercredi | Wednesday | 137 | préparer | to prepare preparing |
| 113 | vendredi | Friday | 138 | prépare | prepares is preparing |
| 114 | une fois | one time, once | 139 | sans | without |
| 115 | avec | with | 140 | le garçon | boy |
| 116 | le groupe | group | 141 | la fille | girl |
| 117 | penser | to think thinking | 142 | jouer | to play playing |
| 118 | pense | thinks is thinking | 143 | joue | plays is playing |
| 119 | parler | to speak speaking | 144 | écouter | to listen listening |
| 120 | parle | speaks is speaking | 145 | écoute | listens is listening |
| 121 | demander | to ask asking | 146 | chanter | to sing singing |
| 122 | demande | asks is asking | 147 | chante | sings is singing |
| 123 | rester | to stay staying | 148 | manger | to eat eating |
| 124 | reste | stays is staying | 149 | mange | eats is eating |
| 125 | montrer | to show showing | 150 | le déjeuner | lunch |

Stage 3: Regional competition



| | | | | | |
|-----|------------|-----------------------|-----|--------------|-------------------------|
| 151 | étudier | to study studying | 176 | vouloir | to want wanting to |
| 152 | étudie | studies is studying | 177 | veut | wants |
| 153 | toujours | still, always | 178 | devoir | to have to having to |
| 154 | mettre | to put putting | 179 | doit | has to must |
| 155 | met | puts is putting | 180 | second | second |
| 156 | la chanson | song | 181 | premier | first |
| 157 | différent | different | 182 | dernier | last |
| 158 | tôt | early | 183 | une histoire | a story, history |
| 159 | deux | two | 184 | le tableau | board, picture |
| 160 | un peu | a little | 185 | le cheval | horse |
| 161 | le lieu | place | 186 | difficile | difficult |
| 162 | jeudi | Thursday | 187 | une école | a school |
| 163 | le jeu | game | 188 | décider | to decide deciding |
| 164 | trois | three | 189 | expliquer | to explain explaining |
| 165 | quatre | four | 190 | un ami | a friend (male) |
| 166 | cinq | five | 191 | une amie | a friend (female) |
| 167 | six | six | 192 | aller | to go going |
| 168 | sept | seven | 193 | va | goes is going |
| 169 | huit | eight | 194 | chaque | each, every |
| 170 | neuf | nine | 195 | les vacances | holidays |
| 171 | dix | ten | 196 | le matin | morning |
| 172 | onze | eleven | 197 | le soir | evening |
| 173 | douze | twelve | 198 | la musique | music |
| 174 | pouvoir | to be able, can | 199 | un sujet | a subject |
| 175 | peut | is able, can | 200 | un objet | an object |

Stage 4: National competition



| | | |
|-----|-------------|--------------------------------|
| 201 | aujourd'hui | today |
| 202 | lundi | Monday |
| 203 | dimanche | Sunday |
| 204 | souvent | often |
| 205 | quitter | to leave leaving |
| 206 | arriver | to arrive arriving |
| 207 | les parents | parents |
| 208 | la chambre | bedroom |
| 209 | vite | quickly |
| 210 | dire | to tell, say |
| 211 | dit | says, tells |
| 212 | venir | to come coming |
| 213 | vient | comes is coming |
| 214 | prendre | to take taking |
| 215 | prend | takes is taking |
| 216 | comprendre | to understand understanding |
| 217 | comprend | understands is understanding |
| 218 | écrire | write writing |
| 219 | écrit | writes is writing |
| 220 | lire | to read reading |
| 221 | lit | reads is reading |
| 222 | apprendre | learn learning |
| 223 | apprend | learns is learning |
| 224 | choisir | to choose choosing |
| 225 | choisit | chooses is choosing |

| | | |
|-----|---------------|---------------------------|
| 226 | la tête | head |
| 227 | chercher | to look for looking for |
| 228 | peut-être | perhaps |
| 229 | mieux | better |
| 230 | Attention ! | Look out! |
| 231 | facile | easy |
| 232 | qui ? | who? |
| 233 | comment ? | how? |
| 234 | où ? | where? |
| 235 | quand ? | when? |
| 236 | que ? | what? |
| 237 | pourquoi ? | why? |
| 238 | quel ? | which? |
| 239 | combien ? | how much?, how many? |
| 240 | dans | in |
| 241 | demain | tomorrow |
| 242 | bon | good |
| 243 | vieux | old |
| 244 | frais | fresh |
| 245 | mardi | Tuesday |
| 246 | la situation | situation |
| 247 | vous | you (formal or plural) |
| 248 | le partenaire | partner |
| 249 | le professeur | teacher |
| 250 | le problème | problem |

Stage 4: Cont'd



| | | |
|-----|------------|--------------------------|
| 251 | refuser | to refuse refusing |
| 252 | voir | to see seeing |
| 253 | voit | sees is seeing |
| 254 | la vie | life |
| 255 | la ville | town |
| 256 | au fond | at the bottom |
| 257 | continuer | to continue continuing |
| 258 | la fin | end |
| 259 | aider | to help helping |
| 260 | aide | helps is helping |
| 261 | génial | great, inspired |
| 262 | déjà | already |
| 263 | après | after |
| 264 | avant | before |
| 265 | commencer | to begin beginning |
| 266 | le marché | market |
| 267 | vingt | twenty |
| 268 | trente | thirty |
| 269 | quarante | forty |
| 270 | cinquante | fifty |
| 271 | cent | one hundred |
| 272 | mille | one thousand |
| 273 | un million | a million |
| 274 | dormir | sleep sleeping |
| 275 | dort | sleeps is sleeping |

| | | |
|-----|--------------|-------------------------|
| 276 | courir | run running |
| 277 | court | runs is running |
| 278 | sortir | go out going out |
| 279 | sort | goes out is going out |
| 280 | la main | hand |
| 281 | la fête | celebration, holiday |
| 282 | la maison | house |
| 283 | la raison | reason |
| 284 | la bouche | mouth |
| 285 | le champ | field |
| 286 | ancien | ancient, former |
| 287 | quelqu'un | someone |
| 288 | loin | far |
| 289 | près | near |
| 290 | utiliser | to use using |
| 291 | le train | train |
| 292 | la condition | condition |
| 293 | beaucoup | a lot |
| 294 | le fils | son |
| 295 | le monde | world |
| 296 | bientôt | soon |
| 297 | la campagne | countryside |
| 298 | l'argent | money |
| 299 | le pays | country |
| 300 | l'équipe | team |