# Year 7 French NCELP Knowledge Organiser - Autumn Term A

Le Vocabulaire

<u>Le vocabolaile .</u>		
je		
tu	you	
il	he	
elle	she	
et	and	
petit(e)	small (m/f)	
grand(e)	big, tall (m/f)	
anglais(e)	English (m/f)	
français(e)	French (m/f)	
être	to be, being	
je suis	I am, I am being	
tu es	you are, you are being	
il/elle est	he/she is, he is being	
oui	yes	
non	no	
bonjour	hello	
au revoir	goodbye	

triste	sad (m/f)
amusant(e)	funny (m/f)
calme	calm, quiet (m/f)
content(e)	glad, pleased (m/f)
intelligent(e)	intelligent (m/f)
malade	ill (m/f)
mais	but
méchant(e)	mean (m/f)
excellent(e)	excellent (m/f)
merci	thank you
OU	or
voilà	here you go, here it is

avoir	to have, having
j'ai	I have, I am having
il/elle a	He/she has, he is having
un/une	a, an (m/f)
une chambre	a bedroom
une chose	a thing
une idée	an idea
un animal	animal
un livre	a book
un chien	a dog
un portable	a mobile phone
une règle	a ruler
une liste	a list
ce, c'	this, that
qui	who

tu as	you have, you are having
un vélo	a bike, a bicycle
une voiture	a car
un ordinateur	a computer
un texte	a text
cher/chère	expensive (m/f)
moderne	modern (m/f)
rapide	fast, quick (m/f)
bon	good (m)
le titre	the title
parle	speak, talk
écris	write
la date	the date
puissant	powerful







malade

Les Francophoniques:





















[a little] [place]













second

beau



jeudi

cela

aussi













# Bonjour! toujours douze

# La Grammaire :

Here are some of the perso	nal pronouns i

Personal pronouns

French:

→ you

elle → she







## Describing people and things (the verb 'être')

To describe what nouns are like we use the verb ÊTRE which means to be, being.

je <u>suis</u> → 1 <u>am</u>

il <u>est</u> → he <u>is</u> elle <u>est</u> → she <u>is</u>



#### Nouns and gender

Unlike in English, in French all nouns have a gender. There are 2 genders in French:

masculine and feminine

To be able to tell what gender a noun is, look at the definite or indefinite article in front of it or check in the dictionary for (m/masc) or (f/fem).

#### Adjectives agreement for gender

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').

Masculine

E.g. II est petit = *He is small*.

Feminine E.g. Elle est petite = She is small.



# sentence and raising your voice at the end if you are asking the question out loud.

E.g. Tu as un frère? = Do you have a brother?

Asking yes/no questions

In French, change a statement into a question by

simply adding a question mark on the end of your

Tu fais un tour ? = Are you doing a tour?

Il est sympa? = Is he nice?

Elle a un chien ? = Does she have a dog?

Adjectives position

#### Saying what people have (the verb 'avoir')

To say what people have we use the verb AVOIR which means to have/having.

→ I have

tu as → you have

→ he has

elle  $\underline{a} \rightarrow she \underline{has}$ 



### Indefinite articles - saying "a"

To say "a" or "an" in French use:

un - for masculine nouns



Like in English, adjectives are used to describe nouns.

In French however, adjectives are placed in a different position in the sentence. They go after the noun, not in front like in English!

E.g. un vélo puissant → a powerful computer une voiture puissante → a powerful car

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

### Saying "it is"

To say "It is a... (It's a...)" in French to introduce something, use c'est... plus the indefinite article un or une (a), according to the gender of the noun introduced.

c'est



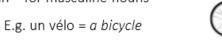
E.g.

C'est un livre. = It is a book.



C'est une règle. = It is a ruler.





une - for feminine nouns E.g. une voiture = a car

