

Year 7 French NCELP Knowledge Organiser - Autumn Term A



Nom:

Le Vocabulaire :

je	I
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

Les Francophoniques :

La Grammaire :

Personal pronouns	Describing people and things (the verb 'être')	Nouns and gender
<p>Here are some of the personal pronouns in French:</p> <p>je → I</p> <p>tu → you</p> <p>il → he</p> <p>elle → she</p>	<p>To describe what nouns are like we use the verb ÊTRE which means <i>to be, being</i>.</p> <p>je <u>suis</u> → I <u>am</u></p> <p>tu <u>es</u> → you <u>are</u></p> <p>il <u>est</u> → he <u>is</u></p> <p>elle <u>est</u> → she <u>is</u></p> <div style="text-align: center;"> </div>	<p>Unlike in English, in French all nouns have a gender. There are 2 genders in French:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">masculine and feminine</p> <p>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).</p>

Adjectives agreement for gender	Asking yes/no questions	Saying what people have (the verb 'avoir')
<p>In French when an adjective describes a <u>feminine</u> noun, the adjective's <u>spelling</u> and sometimes its <u>sound</u> change.</p> <p>The most common change is an 'e' on the end of the adjective (for adjectives not already ending in 'e').</p> <p>Masculine</p> <p>E.g. Il est petit = He is small.</p> <p>Feminine</p> <p>E.g. Elle est petite = She is small.</p>	<p>In French, change a statement into a question by simply adding a question mark on the end of your sentence and raising your voice at the end if you are asking the question out loud.</p> <p>E.g. Tu as un frère? = Do you have a brother?</p> <p>Tu fais un tour? = Are you doing a tour?</p> <p>Il est sympa? = Is he nice?</p> <p>Elle a un chien? = Does she have a dog?</p>	<p>To say what people have we use the verb AVOIR which means <i>to have/having</i>.</p> <p>j'ai → I <u>have</u></p> <p>tu <u>as</u> → you <u>have</u></p> <p>il <u>a</u> → he <u>has</u></p> <p>elle <u>a</u> → she <u>has</u></p> <div style="text-align: center;"> </div>

Indefinite articles - saying "a"	Adjectives position	Saying "it is"
<p>To say "a" or "an" in French use :</p> <p>un - for masculine nouns</p> <p>E.g. un vélo = a bicycle</p> <p>une - for feminine nouns</p> <p>E.g. une voiture = a car</p>	<p>Like in English, adjectives are used to describe nouns.</p> <p>In French however, adjectives are placed in a different position in the sentence. They go after the noun, not in front like in English!</p> <p>E.g. un vélo puissant → a powerful computer</p> <p>une voiture puissante → a powerful car</p> <p><u>Remember:</u> The adjective changes its spelling and sound to match feminine nouns!</p>	<p>To say "It is a... (It's a...)" in French to introduce something, use <i>c'est...</i> plus the indefinite article <i>un</i> or <i>une</i> (a), according to the <i>gender</i> of the noun introduced.</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> </div> <p>E.g.</p> <p>C'est un livre. = It is a book.</p> <p>C'est une règle. = It is a ruler.</p>