



Français

Year 8 Language Guide

Nom:

Professeur/Professeure:

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Overview	Theme / Topic
Autumn Term 1	Asking how to say and write new words in French Distinguishing between being and having Talking about jobs Talking about what, when, where and why you celebrate Talking about how people celebrate What happens and doesn't happen
Autumn Term 2	Talking about what you are doing today vs what you did yesterday Sharing past experiences People and places in the past Asking about what happened in the past Extended reading: journalistic text Talking about what you do in your free time and where you do it Talking about parts and wholes
Spring Term 1	Talking about nouns you can't count What is it like? Saying what you do or did in a typical day Talking about what groups of people do Formal and informal situations: Talking to people you do and don't know
Spring Term 2	Talking about what you and others do at school Talking about what you are doing this week and what you do every week What is it like? Describing more than one thing Talking about what you can, must, will and want to do
Summer Term 1	What is it like? Comparing things Talking about how groups of people do things Comparing how people do things Communicating in other languages
Summer Term 2	Communicating in other languages Talking about the environment Talking about what groups of people did Talking about what you did and have done Asking about what you did and have done Extended reading: poetry

Sounds of the language

The Year 8 'Sounds of the language' cycle revisits existing knowledge of SSC (Sound-spelling correspondences) and liaison patterns taught in Year 7, adding to this stress syllabification exercises to draw attention to cross-linguistic differences in stress patterns, and fifteen new SSC.

Learning these SSC will help you to pronounce written French more confidently and to recognise and spell words you hear.



hôtel



hôpital

[history, story]

histoire



hiver

8

huit



camp

[together] [to look like] [spring]

ensemble

ressembler
(à)

printemps



chambre



[simple] [important] [impossible]

grimper simple important impossible imprimer



ombre

[to understand] [account] [to fall]

comprendre

compte

tomber



combat



lundi

[none] [each] [common]

aucun

chacun

commun

parfum



[brother] [modern] [to be]

frère

moderne

être

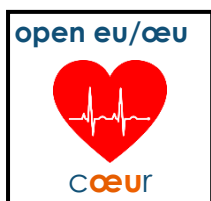


parler



triste

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



acteur

[young] [mistake] [sister]

jeune

erreur

sœur



neuf



école



d'accord

[person]

personne



dormir



poste



contrôle



drôle

[thing]

chose

[word]

mot



hôpital



magasin

[sorry]

désolé

[thing]

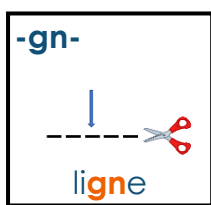
chose



cuisine



église



gagner



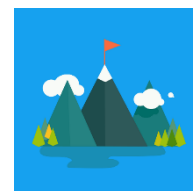
espagnol

[to not know]

ignorer



Allemagne



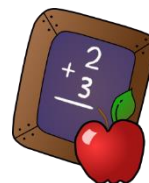
montagne



théâtre

[nice] [method]

sympathique méthode




maths



bibliothèque

You will sometimes learn these SSC in pairs.

This helps you to distinguish between two very similar sounds.


-ill-/-ille

fille



[to dress] [family]



brillant habiller famille pavillon juillet

-aill-/-ail

taille



[to work] [elsewhere] [detail]



ail travailler ailleurs détail médaille

-eill-/-eil

oreille



[marvellous] [device]



[best]

soleil merveilleux appareil bouteille meilleur

-euill-/-euil

feuille



[welcome]



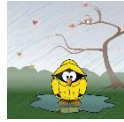
[to collect]

fauteuil accueil œil écureuil recueillir

-ouill-/-ouil

brouillard

[to rummage]



[wet]

[to scramble]

[to disentangle]



fouiller mouillé brouiller débrouiller grenouille

y

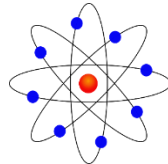
y



système



style



physique

[to analyse]

analyser



rythme

oy

envoyer



nettoyer



royal

[employee] [average]

employé

moyen



[journey]
voyage

Liaison

If a word normally ends with a Silent Final Consonant, **the final consonant is pronounced** before a word beginning with **[h]** or **a vowel**. This is called **liaison**.

Here are some examples:

C'est **a** amusant  It's funny.

Because the **-t** is followed by **a vowel**, it is pronounced.

Je parle avec **mon** ami.  I speak with my friend.

Because the **-n** is followed by **a vowel**, it is pronounced.

Voici **trois** hôtels.  Here are three ideas.

Because the **-s** is followed by an **h-**, it is pronounced.

Il y a **deux** équipes.  There are two teams.

Because the **-x** is followed by **a vowel**, it is pronounced like a **-z**.

Syllables and Stress

French does not have the same system of stressed and unstressed syllables as English.

All **syllables** are sounded fairly **equally**, with a bit of extra emphasis on the **last spoken syllable** of each word.

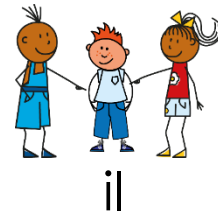
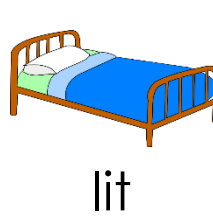
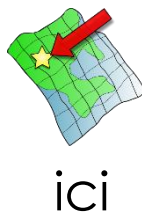
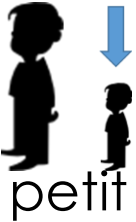
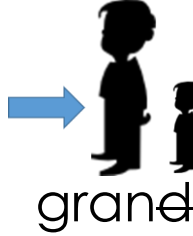
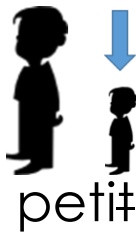
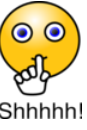
Vowels are not 'reduced' – they are **sounded in full**.

Year 7 phonics

In Year 8, we also revisit the following SSC (Sound-spelling correspondences) taught in Year 7. Learning these will help you to pronounce written French more confidently and to recognise and spell words you hear.

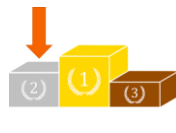
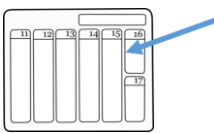
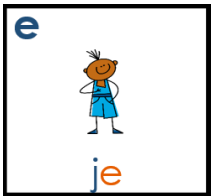
Silent final consonant [SFC]

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

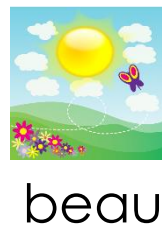
[place]
lieu



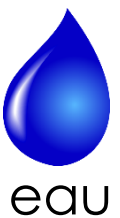
[that]
cela



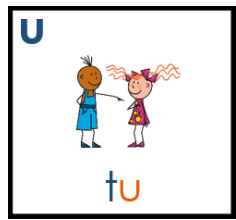
[to have to]
devoir



[also]
aussi



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



Salut!



vue



amusant

[on]
sur

[to use]
utiliser



trouver



jouer



Bonjour!

[always;
still]
toujours

12

douze



monde



moderne



centre

[life]
vie

12

douze



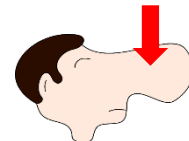
bébé



aller



donner



nez



parler



grand



quand



penser

[to take]
prendre



encore



11

onze

[to continue]

continuer



monde

[to show]

montrer

[at the
back]

au fond

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



[end]

fin



matin

20

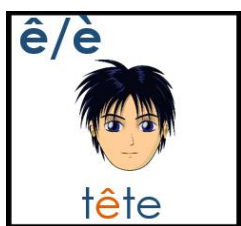
vingt

[now]

maintenant



main



fête



frère



collège

[problem]

[to be]

problème être



maison

[reason]

raison

[bad]

mauvais

[to do]

faire

[week]

semaine



droite

[to have]

avoir



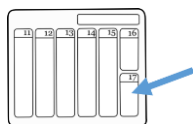
au revoir

[why?]

pourquoi ?



trois



dimanche



chanter



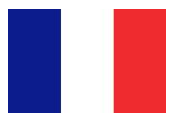
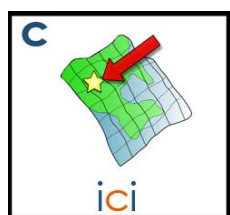
bouche

[field]

champ



chat



français



garçon



cinéma

[to decide]

décider

5

cinq



4



quatre

musique

[to explain]

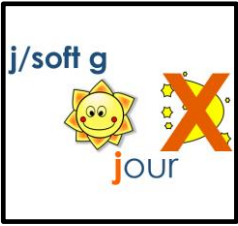
[to miss; be missing]

[unique; only]

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.



La liaison

The **plural articles** 'les' and 'des' end with a **Silent Final Consonant**:

les vacances

des parents



Shhhhh!

However, before a noun beginning with a **vowel** or 'h', the final '-s' is pronounced like the English 'z'. This is called **liaison**:

les affaires

des hommes

The same thing happens with the **numbers** 'deux' and 'trois':

deux ordinateurs

trois idées

Gender, number and articles

Grammaire

French nouns are either masculine or feminine. Each gender has a different word for 'the' and 'a'. Nouns can also be singular or plural. The number also influences the word for 'the' and 'a'.

masculine



le vélo
(the bike)

un vélo
(a bike)

feminine



la télé
(the TV)

une télé
(a TV)

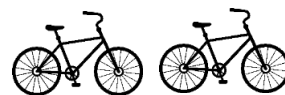
before a vowel/h-



l'ami(e)
(the friend m/f)

un(e) ami(e)
(a friend m/f)

plural



les vélos
(the bikes)

des vélos
(some bikes)

Using 'il y a' and 'il n'y a pas de'

To say what there **is**, use il y a + **indefinite article**:

Il y a **un** vélo

Il y a **une** télé

Il y a **des** vélos

To say what there **isn't**, use il n'y a **pas** + **article** 'de' for **all genders**:

Il n'y a **pas de** vélo

Il n'y a **pas de** télé

Il n'y a **pas de** vélos

Possessive adjectives

We have seen that French has different words for 'the' and 'a' depending on the **gender** and **number** of the noun. This is also true of the words for 'my' and 'your':

masculine



mon vélo
(**my** bike)

ton vélo
(**your** bike)

feminine



ma voiture
(**my** car)

ta voiture
(**your** car)



mon amie
(**my** friend)

ton amie
(**your** friend)

plural



mes voitures
(**my** cars)

tes voitures
(**your** cars)

ta → **ton** before
a **vowel** / **h-**

ma → **mon** before
a **vowel** / **h-**

Saying 'it' and 'they'

When we are referring to **things**, **il/elle** means 'it' and **ils/elles** means 'they'. The word for it or they matches the gender:

Le livre est bon.

Les livres sont bons.

La règle est petite.

Les règles sont petites.

Il est bon. → **It (m)** is good.

Ils sont bons. **They (m)** are good.

Elle est petite. → **It (f)** is short.

Elles sont petites. → **They (f)** are short.

Asking how to say and write new words in French



Comment
dit-on ça ?

Comment
ça s'écrit ?



Vocabulaire

Revisit
1/6 Y7
vocab



Yes/no questions

You know two ways to form yes/no questions:

There is a **space** before the **question mark** in **French!**

1. **swapping the verb/subject** and adding a hyphen (inversion):

Statement

Tu es malade.

Question

Es-tu malade ?

2. **raising your pitch** at the end of the sentence (rising intonation):

Statement

Tu es malade.

Question

Tu es malade ?

To **emphasise** that a question is being asked, we can add '**Est-ce que**' ('Is it that...?') to the beginning of an **intonation question**:

Statement

Tu es malade.

Question

Est-ce que tu es malade ?

Inversion questions are used in more **formal** situations, especially in writing. In casual conversation, **est-ce que** questions and **intonation** questions are more usual.

Talking about professions

There is **no indefinite article** after *être* + profession:

Je suis avocate.

I am **a** lawyer (f.).

Il veut être secrétaire.

He wants to be **a** secretary.



We **do need articles** with more general statements, like when we use **adjectives** to give **information about the job**.

Je suis **une** avocate ambitieuse.

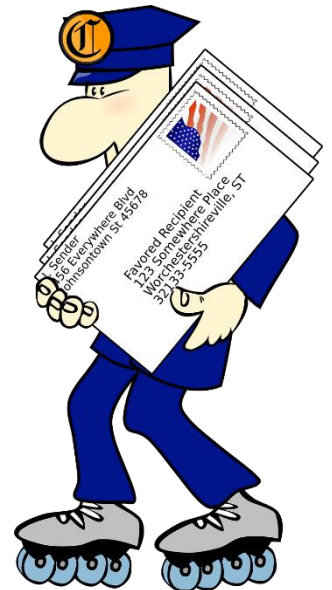
I am an ambitious lawyer.

C'est **un** secrétaire de l'école.

He's a secretary at the school.

Distinguishing between being and having: talking about jobs

<i>nm</i>	un avocat	lawyer (m)
<i>nf</i>	une avocate	lawyer (f)
<i>nm</i>	le bureau	desk, office
<i>nm</i>	le directeur	headteacher (m)
<i>nf</i>	la directrice	headteacher (f)
<i>nm</i>	l'emploi (m)	job
<i>nm</i>	le facteur	postman (m)
<i>nf</i>	la factrice	postwoman (f)
<i>nm</i>	le secrétaire	secretary (m)
<i>nf</i>	la secrétaire	secretary (f)
<i>adj</i>	ambitieux	ambitious (m)
<i>adj</i>	ambitieuse	ambitious (f)
<i>adj</i>	prudent(e)	careful (m/f)
<i>adj</i>	travailleur	hard-working (m)
<i>adj</i>	travailleuse	hard-working (f)
<i>adv</i>	assez	quite



Revisit vocab
7.3.1.4 & 7.3.2.5

Feminine noun formation -eur → -rice

We know two rules for making masculine **nouns** feminine:

- | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------|--------------------|
| 1. add -e : | un avocat | une avocate |
| 2. change the article only: | un médecin | une médecin |

Here is another ways:

- | | | |
|---|-----------|--------------------|
| 3. change -eur to -rice : | un acteur | une actrice |
|---|-----------|--------------------|



Adjective agreement (-x to -se)

We know three ways to make masculine **adjectives** feminine:

- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|-------------|
| 1. add -e : | grand (m) | grande (f) |
| 2. no change if ends in -e : | calme (m) | calme (f) |
| 3. irregular forms: | beau (m) | belle (f) |
| | vieux (m) | vieille (f) |

Here is another rule:

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 3. change -x to -se | heureux (m) | heureuse (f) |
| exception: | ambitieux (m) | ambitieuse (f) |
| | travailleur (m) | travailleuse (f) |



Revisit vocab
7.3.1.4 & 7.3.2.5

Construction rule for numbers 13-31

Numbers **13-16** are as follows :

treize thirteen **quatorze** fourteen
quinze fifteen **seize** sixteen

Numbers **17-31** are made up of a **combination** of **other numbers**:

dix-sept seventeen **dix-huit** eighteen
dix-neuf nineteen

Join the numbers with a **hyphen**.

vingt twenty **trente** thirty
vingt-deux twenty-two **trente-et-un** thirty-one

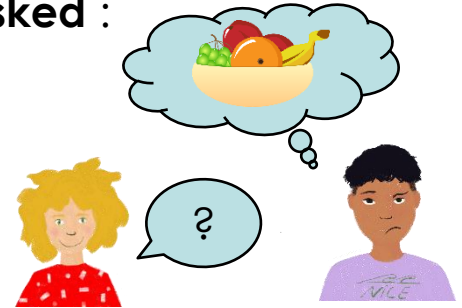
Add **et** before '**un**'.

Using **est-ce que** with a question word

We know we can add **est-ce que** to **yes/no** intonation questions to **emphasise** that **something is being asked** :

Est-ce que tu manges des fruits ?
Do you eat fruit?

Est-ce que tu demandes un cadeau ?
Are you asking for a present?



To turn these into **information** questions, add a **question word** **before** *est-ce que* :

Combien de fruits **est-ce que** tu manges ?
How much fruit do you eat?

Qu'est-ce que tu demandes ?
What are you asking for?

que → **qu'** before a vowel

Remember - the **subject** and **verb** stay in the **same order** with *est-ce que*, unlike in questions with subject-verb inversion.

Talking about what, when, where and why you celebrate

Vocabulaire

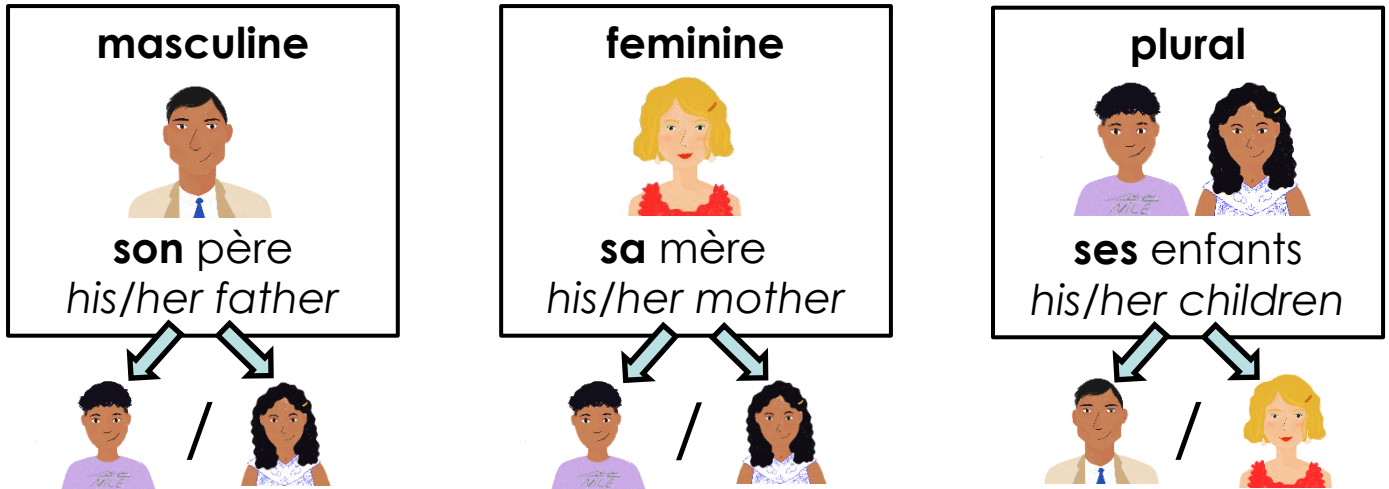
<i>vb</i>	célébrer	to celebrate, celebrating
<i>vb</i>	préférer	to prefer, preferring
<i>pron</i>	on	everyone, you, one
<i>nf</i>	la date	date
<i>nm</i>	l'évènement (m)	event
<i>nm</i>	février (m)	February
<i>nm</i>	janvier (m)	January
<i>nm</i>	juin (m)	June
<i>nm</i>	mars (m)	March
<i>nm</i>	mai (m)	May
<i>nf</i>	la tradition	tradition
<i>adj</i>	premier	first (m)
<i>adj</i>	première	first (f)
	quatorze	fourteen
	quinze	fifteen
	seize	sixteen
	trente	thirty
	treize	thirteen
	vingt	twenty



Revisit vocab
7.3.2.6 & 7.3.1.5

Saying 'his' and 'her'

To say 'his' or 'her', we use **son**, **sa**, or **ses**, depending on the **gender and number** of the thing that is possessed:

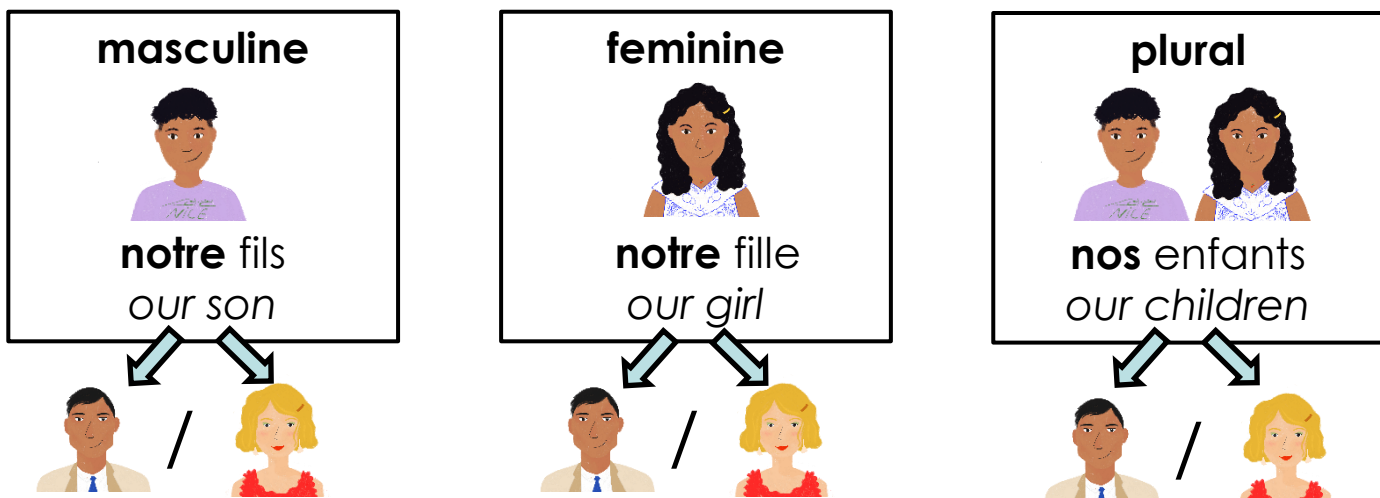


The words for 'his' and 'her' are the same - we **don't know the gender of the possessor** (the person the thing belongs to).

Son/sa/ses can also mean 'your' or 'their' when talking about belonging to people in general (after words like **on** and **chacun**).

Saying 'our'

To say 'our', we use **notre** with singular nouns, and **nos** with plural nouns. **Notre** and **nos** are used with the pronoun **nous**.



Talking about how people celebrate [2]

Vocabulaire



Revisit
vocab
7.3.2.7 &
7.3.1.6



<i>vb</i>	organiser	to organise, organising
<i>pron</i>	chacun	each person
<i>nf</i>	l'anniversaire (m)	birthday
<i>nm</i>	août (m)	August
<i>nm</i>	décembre (m)	December
<i>nm</i>	juillet (m)	July
<i>nm</i>	septembre (m)	September
<i>nm</i>	octobre (m)	October
<i>nm</i>	novembre (m)	November
<i>adj</i>	général(e)	general (m/f)
<i>adj</i>	national(e)	national (m/f)
<i>adv</i>	partout	everywhere



-ER verbs in the present tense

The majority of French verbs end in **-ER** (**manger**, **parler**, **visiter**). The form of the verb with an **-ER** ending is called the **infinitive**. This is the form you will find when you look up a verb in the dictionary.

To use **-ER** verbs, you need to **remove -ER** and **add an ending** to **match the subject**. The endings for **-ER** verbs are as follows:

jouer (to play, playing)	
je joue (I play/am playing)	nous jouons (we play/are playing)
tu joues (you play/are playing)	vous jouez (you (pl/fml) play/are playing)
il/elle joue (he/she plays/is playing)	ils/elles jouent (they (m/f) play/are playing)



Verbs with prepositions

Some verbs need to be followed by a **preposition** in English, but **not** in French:

*I listen **to** the radio.*

J'écoute la radio. (no **à**)

*I am looking **at** the train.*

Je regarde le train. (no **au**)

*I am looking/asking **for** a book.*

Je cherche/demande un livre. (no **pour**)

Other verbs need a preposition in French too, often a form of **à**:

*I am talking **to** the teacher.*

Je parle **au** professeur.

*I am giving a present **to** the girl.*

Je donne un cadeau **à la** fille.

au (à + le) **à la** (à + la) **à l'** (à + l' + vowel) **aux** (à + les)

Question formation

You know two ways to form a French question.

1. Raised intonation

Statement

Tu chantes.

You sing.

Yes/no question

Tu chantes ?

Do you sing?

Information question

Tu chantes **quand** ?

When do you sing?

With this type of question, the **question word** goes at the **end**. You can also add **est-ce que** before the pronoun for emphasis: 'Est-ce-que tu chantes?' 'Quand **est-ce que** tu chantes?'

2. Inversion

Statement

Tu chantes.

You sing.

Yes/no question

Chantes-tu ?

Do you sing?

Information question

Quand chantes-tu ?

When do you sing?

With this type of question, the **question word** goes at the **start**.

Negation

To say something **isn't happening**, add **ne...pas** around the verb.

I speak.
Je parle.



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



What happens and
doesn't happen



Vocabulaire

Revisit 2/6
Y7 vocab



Present vs perfect tense (je)

We use the **perfect tense** to say what we **did** in the **past**. Look at the differences between the **present** and **perfect** (past) tense forms of these verbs:

The past tense forms of the verbs (**dit** - said; **fait** - made) are called **past participles**.

Present

je dis →
(I say)

je fais →
(I do/make)

Perfect (past)

j'**ai** dit
(I said)

j'**ai** fait
(I did/made)

In the perfect tense we use **j'ai** rather than **je** ('I').

The **-s** and **-t** at the end of the verbs are **Silent Final Consonants** (SFCs). The only difference we hear between **present** and **past** tense forms is the **j'ai**.

Past participle formation: -ER verbs

All verbs change to show that we are talking about the **past**. The form of the verb that comes after **j'ai** is called the **past participle**.

All **-ER verbs** make their past participles by **changing** the **-ER** ending to **-É**:

The **-er** on the infinitive is replaced with **-é**. This sounds the same as the infinitive!

Present

j'apporte →
(I'm bringing)

j'envoie →
(I'm sending)

Perfect (past)

j'**ai** apporté
(I brought)

j'**ai** envoyé
(I sent)

Irregular verbs have special forms, e.g.:

j'ai fait - I did/made

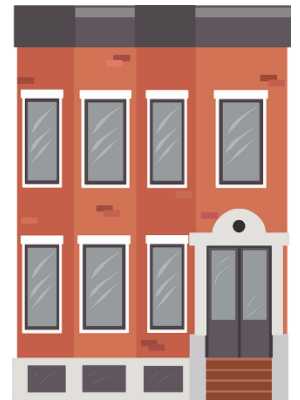
j'ai dit - I said

Talking about what you are doing today vs what you did yesterday

Vocabulaire



Revisit vocab
7.3.2.3 &
8.1.1.2



<i>vb</i>	apporter	to bring, bringing
<i>vb</i>	dit	said (pp.)
<i>vb</i>	fait	did, made (pp.)
<i>vb</i>	envoyer	to send, sending
<i>vb</i>	utiliser	to use, using
<i>adv</i>	maintenant	now
<i>adv</i>	hier	yesterday
<i>nm</i>	l'appartement (m)	apartment, flat
<i>nf</i>	la banque	bank
<i>nm</i>	le marché	market
<i>nm</i>	le passé	past



Present vs perfect tense (tu)

-ER **verbs** make their **perfect tense** with **je** as follows:

Present

je travaille
(I work)

→

Perfect (past)

j'ai travaillé
(I worked)

Remember: in the perfect tense we use **j'ai** rather than *je* ('I').

What do you think the **tu** form looks like?

Present

tu travailles
(you work)

→

Perfect (past)

tu **as** travaillé
(you worked)

The **past participle** does not change. Only the **form of avoir** changes to **match the subject**.

tu joues

→

tu **as** joué

(you played)

Intonation questions in the perfect tense

Remember - you can ask questions in French by raising the pitch of your voice:

Statement

Tu chantes.

You sing.

Question

Tu chantes ?

Do you sing?

Remember to leave a **space** before the **question mark in French!**

You can do the same in the perfect tense:

Statement

Tu as chanté.

You sang / have sung.

Question

(Est-ce que) tu as chanté ?

Did you sing?

Add a **question word** to the end for more information:

Question

Tu as chanté quand ?

When did you sing?

Ce, cet, cette and ces

You have met the word **ce**, meaning 'this':

c'est (*this is*); en **ce** moment (*at this moment*)

Ce is a **demonstrative adjective**. These are used to identify **which noun** someone is talking about. **Ce** has different forms which match the noun to which it refers.

masculin

ce marché
cet homme

féminin

cette femme

plural

ces hommes
ces femmes

Ce changes to **cet** before a masculine noun beginning with a vowel or 'h-'.
(Note: This text is inside a speech bubble pointing to the masculine examples.)

Ce becomes **ces** before a plural noun - regardless of gender.
(Note: This text is inside a speech bubble pointing to the plural examples.)

Sharing past experiences

Vocabulaire

nm	l'automne	autumn
nm	l'été (m)	summer
nm	l'hiver (m)	winter
nm	le musée	museum
nm	le printemps	spring
nf	la place	(town) square
nf	la saison	season
adj	belge	Belgian (m/f)
adj	dernier	last (m)
adj	dernière	last (f)
adv	pendant	during
nf	la Belgique	Belgium
n	Bruxelles	Brussels

Revisit
vocab
7.3.2.4 &
8.1.1.4



Present vs perfect tense (il/elle)

-ER verbs make their **perfect tense** with **je** as follows:

Present

tu travailles
(you work)

→

Perfect (past)

tu **as** travaillé
(you worked)

Remember: in the perfect tense we use tu **as** rather than tu (you).

What do you think the **il/elle** form looks like?

Present

il travaille
(he works)

→

Perfect (past)

il **a** travaillé
(he worked)

elle joue
(she plays)

elle **a** joué
(she played)

The **past participle** does not change. Only the **form of avoir** changes to **match the subject**.

Il y a vs il y avait

As you know, the expression **il y a** means 'there is' / 'there are':

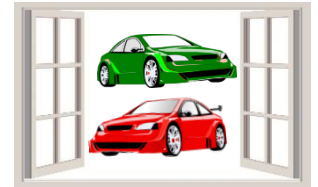
Present:

Il y a une erreur dans la phrase.

There is a mistake in the sentence.

Il y a des voitures dehors.

There are (some) cars outside.



To say 'there was' / 'there were', we use **il y avait**:

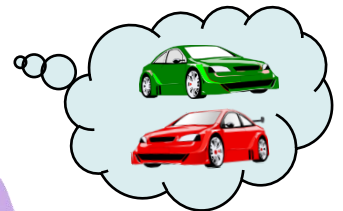
Past:

Il y avait une erreur dans la phrase.

There was a mistake in the sentence.

Il y avait des voitures dehors.

There were (some) cars outside.



Remember: **il y avait** means both 'there was' (sing.) and 'there were' (pl.).

People and places in the past; Asking about what happened in the past

Vocabulaire

<i>vb</i>	emporter	to take with, taking with
<i>vb</i>	proposer	to suggest (doing), suggesting (doing)
<i>vb</i>	voyager	to travel, travelling
<i>vb</i>	traverser	to cross, crossing
<i>nf</i>	la frontière	border
<i>nf</i>	la forêt	forest
<i>nf</i>	la montagne	mountain
<i>nf</i>	la vue	view
<i>adj</i>	suisse	Swiss (m/f)
<i>nf</i>	la Suisse	Switzerland
	Genève	Geneva
	il y avait	there was there were



Revisit vocab
8.1.1.6 & 7.3.2.5



Negation in the perfect tense

As you know, we make a sentence negative by adding **ne... pas** around the verb:

un/une/des → de after ne...pas

Present:

Je **ne** visite **pas** la ville.

I'm not visiting the town.

Elle **n'**organise **pas de** voyages.

She isn't organising any trips.

In two verb structures, **ne...pas** surrounds the first verb (which agrees with the subject).

So, in the perfect tense, **ne...pas** surrounds the form of avoir:

Perfect (past):

Je **n'**ai **pas** visité la ville.

I didn't visit the town.

Elle **n'**a **pas** organisé de voyages.

She didn't organise any trips.

There is no one-word equivalent for '**didn't**' in French.

Didn't = ne ... pas + perfect tense

Yes/no questions in the perfect tense

Remember: you can ask a **yes/no** question by simply raising the pitch of your voice (**intonation**) at the end of a sentence:

Statement: Il a visité la ville.

He visited the city.

Question: Il a visité la ville ?

Did he visit the city?

There is no French equivalent word for '**did**' in a question.

Another way is to add **est-ce que** to the beginning of the sentence:

Statement: Elle a organisé un voyage.

She organised a trip.

Question: **Est-ce qu'**elle a organisé un voyage ?

Did she organise a trip?



Revisit
vocab
8.1.1.6 &
7.3.2.5

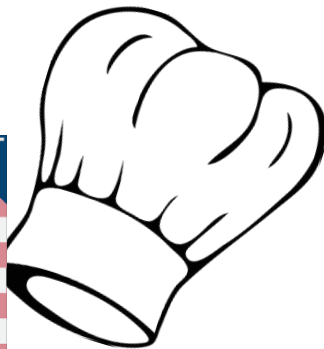
Au réveillon de Noël sur l'ISS



Revisit
vocab
7.3.2.6 &
8.1.2.1



vb	gérer	to manage / managing something or someone
nm	l'espace (m)	space
nm	le goût	taste
nf	la langue	language, tongue
nm	le plat	dish
nf	la recette	recipe
nm	le repas	meal
adv	d'abord	first of all
adv	puis	then
pron	par	by
adv	puisque	as, because
nm	Noël	Christmas
nm	le réveillon	Christmas Eve, New Year's Eve



Using the preposition 'de'

We know that **à** has different forms when before **le, la** and **les**:

Je vais .. <i>I'm going ...</i>	au collège (m) <i>to (the) school</i>	à la caisse (f) <i>to the checkout</i>
	à l' aéroport (vowel/h-) <i>to the airport</i>	aux magasins (pl) <i>to the shops</i>

Preposition **de** also has different forms before **le, la** and **les**:

C'est près .. <i>It's near ...</i>	du collège (m) <i>the school</i>	de la caisse (f) <i>the checkout</i>
	de l' aéroport (vowel/h-) <i>the airport</i>	des magasins (pl) <i>the shops</i>

The preposition **de** has different translations in English.

*L'aéroport est loin **de la** ville.* The airport is far **from** the town.
*Le parc est à droite **du** pont.* The park is to the right **of** the bridge.

Sometimes it has no translation:

*Le magasin est près **du** collège.* The shop is near the school.

Prepositions with 'jouer'

We know some verbs that can be followed by the preposition **à**:

Je parle à la fille. **Je pense à l'été.**
I'm speaking to the girl. I think about summer.

The verb **jouer** can be followed by the preposition **à** or the preposition **de**. We use **à** for playing a **sport** or **game**, and **de** for an instrument.

Je joue au foot. **Je joue du piano.**
I play football. I play the piano.

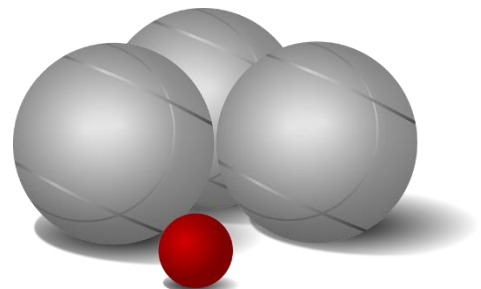
With **jouer à / de**, the prepositions are **not translated**.

Talking about what you do in your free time and where you do it

<i>nf</i>	la carte	card
<i>adv</i>	à côté	nearby
<i>prep</i>	à coté de	next to
<i>nm</i>	le foot, le football	football
<i>nf</i>	la guitare	guitar
<i>nm</i>	l'instrument (m)	instrument
<i>nf</i>	la pétanque	boules (a game from the south of France)
<i>nm</i>	le piano	piano
<i>adj</i>	droit	right
<i>adj</i>	gauche	left
<i>adv</i>	loin	far
<i>prep</i>	loin de	far from
<i>adv</i>	près	nearby
<i>prep</i>	près de	close to, near
<i>prep</i>	à droite	on the right
<i>prep</i>	à gauche	on the left



Revisit
vocab
7.3.2.7 &
8.1.2.2



The partitive article

The words for 'the' and 'a' are types of **articles**:

definite article:	le poisson (m) <i>the fish</i>	la glace (f) <i>the ice cream</i>
	les poissons (pl) <i>the fish(es)</i>	l'eau (before a vowel/h-) <i>the water</i>
indefinite article:	un poisson (m) <i>a fish</i>	une glace (f) <i>an ice cream</i>
	des poissons (pl) <i>fish(es)</i>	

To say 'some' (an unspecified amount or 'part'), we use the **partitive article**. This type of article doesn't exist in English!

The partitive article forms are the same as **de + definite article**. We often use the partitive article to talk about food and drink:

J'achète ... <i>I'm buying ...</i>	du poisson (m) <i>some fish</i>	de la glace (f) <i>some ice cream</i>
	de l'eau (vowel/h-) <i>some water</i>	des vêtements (pl) <i>some clothes</i>



We also use the partitive article with **faire** to talk about activities:

Je fais ... <i>I do ...</i>	du sport (m) <i>(some) sport</i>	de la cuisine (f) <i>(some) cooking</i>
	de l'exercice (vowel/h-) <i>(some) exercise</i>	des promenades (pl) <i>(some) walks</i>



Saying 'which'

As you know, the word for '**which**' in French changes depending on the **gender** of the noun:

(m) noun:

Quel livre aimes-tu ?

Which book do you like?



(f) noun:

Quelle voiture aimes-tu ?

Which car do you like?

The word for '**which**' also changes depending on whether the noun is **singular** or **plural**:

(m pl) noun:

Quels livres aimes-tu ?

Which books do you like?



(f pl) noun:

Quelles voitures aimes-tu ?

Which cars do you like?

Quels is also used if the noun refers to a mixed group of males and females, or masculine and feminine nouns.

Distinguishing between parts and wholes

Vocabulaire

vb	acheter	to buy, buying
vb	coûter	to cost, costing
vb	peser	to weigh, weighing
vb	je pèse	I weigh, am weighing
vb	il/elle pèse	he/she weighs, is weighing
vb	payer	to pay (for), paying (for)
nf	l'eau (f)	water
nm	l'euro (m)	euro
nm	l'exercice (m)	written exercise, physical exercise

Revisit vocab
8.1.2.3 &
8.1.1.2



nm	le fromage	cheese
nf	la natation	swimming
nm	le pain	bread
nm	le poisson	fish
nm	le sport	sport
nm	le travail	work



Using the verb 'boire'

The endings for the **singular** forms of 'boire' are as follows:

je bois	I drink / I am drinking
tu bois	you drink / you are drinking
il boit	he drinks / he is drinking
elle boit	she drinks / she is drinking

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

You have seen this pattern of **-s**, **-s**, **-t**, **-t** endings before: **dire**, **sortir**, **partir**, **dormir** and **venir** also follow this pattern.

Uncountable nouns

We use **un/une** (**indefinite article**) to talk about whole things, and **du/de la/de l'** (**partitive article**) to talk about parts of things:

J'achète...
I'm buying...

un poisson
a fish



du poisson
some fish



These nouns are **countable** - you can put '**a**' or **a number** in front of them (**one** fish, **seven** loaves of bread). But what about nouns you **can't** count? We don't say '**a** flour' or '**two** rice,' we only say '**some**'. These **uncountable nouns** take the **partitive article** only.

J'achète...
I'm buying...

du riz
some rice



de la farine
some flour



Negating partitive articles

The **indefinite article** becomes **de** in negative sentences:

Il y a un café ici.
There's a café here.



Il n'y a pas de café ici.
There isn't a café here.



The **partitive article** also becomes **de** in negative sentences:

Il y a du lait dans le thé.
There's (some) milk in the tea.

Il n'y a pas de lait dans le thé.
*There isn't **any** milk in the tea.*

Specified quantities

Uncountable nouns cannot be *counted*, but they can be *measured*. We do this using **expressions of quantity**, eg.:

beaucoup a lot

un kilo a kilo

un litre a litre

un peu a little

un gramme a gram

un verre a glass

The **partitive article** changes to **de** after an expression of quantity:

un peu **de** lait
a little milk

un kilo **de** viande
a kilo of meat

un verre **d'**eau
a glass of water

Unspecified quantities

de → **d'** before a vowel / h.

We use the **definite article** to make general statements and give our opinions about things. We don't always say '**the**' in English:

Tu aimes le fromage ? - Do you like **the cheese**? (a specific cheese) **OR** Do you like **cheese**? (cheese in general)

Similarly, the **partitive article** is not always translated as '**some**':

Tu as acheté du fromage ? - Did you buy **some cheese**? **OR** Did you buy **cheese**?

It is **not possible** to drop the article in French.



Talking about nouns you can't count

Vocabulaire

vb	boire	to drink, drinking
vb	je bois	I drink, am drinking
vb	tu bois	you drink, are drinking
vb	il/elle boit	s/he drinks, is drinking
vb	gagner	to win, to earn
nm	l'argent (m)	money
nf	la chance	luck
nm	le café	café, coffee

nm	le lait	milk
nm	le thé	tea
nf	la viande	meat
nm	le verre	glass
adv	beaucoup	a lot
adv	un peu	a little (bit)



Revisit vocab
8.1.2.5 & 8.1.1.4

Verbs like *partir*

The verbs **sortir**, **dormir** and **partir** share these endings:

je/tu sors/dors/pars

il/elle sort/dort/part

I/you go out/sleep/leave

S/he goes out/sleeps/leaves

The forms sound the same: **-s** and **-t** are **Silent Final Consonants**.

Verbs like *venir*

Venir, **devenir** and **revenir** share these endings (with stem change):

je/tu viens/reviens/ deviens

il/elle vient/revient/devient

I/you come/come back/become

S/he comes/comes back/becomes

Adverb placement

Adverbs and **adverbial phrases** give information about **how**, **how often**, **when** and **where** something happens.

Adverbs that tell you **how** and **how often** come **after** the verb they describe:

Il mange **souvent** à la cantine.

He **often** eats at the canteen.

Je dors **bien** à la maison.

I sleep **well** at home.

Adverbs that tell you **when** and **where** normally come at the **beginning** or the **end**.

Hier, j'ai visité le musée. J'ai visité le musée **hier**.

*I visited the museum **yesterday**.*

Some exceptions: Aussi (also) sometimes comes at the **end**.

Normalement (normally) usually comes at the **beginning**.

J'ai visité la Tour Eiffel **aussi**.

Normalement, je pars **tôt**.

*I **also** visited the Eiffel Tower.*

*I **normally** leave early.*

The verb *dire*

The irregular -RE verb **dire** uses the same endings as the irregular -IR verbs **sortir**, **dormir**, **partir** and **venir**.

je/tu dis

I/you say, tell

il/elle dit

s/he says, tells

The *je*, *tu*, *il* and *elle* forms all sound the same: the **-s** and **-t** are **Silent Final Consonants**.

Verbs like *prendre*

The endings for **prendre**, **apprendre** and **comprendre** are different:

je/tu prends

I/you take

je/tu apprends

I/you learn

il/elle prend

s/he takes

il/elle apprend

s/he learns

je/tu comprends

I/you understand

il/elle comprend

s/he understand

Adjective placement

Adjectives give more information about a noun. French adjectives usually come **after the noun**, but there are a few exceptions!

You know these adjectives which come **before** the noun:

Before a noun

beau/belle

jeune, vieux/vieille, nouveau/nouvelle

bon(ne), mauvais(e)

grand(e), petit(e), haut(e)

BAGS

← **BEAUTY**

← **AGE**

← **GOODNESS**



← **SIZE**



Adjective agreement

French adjectives agree with the **gender** and **number** of the noun they describe. **Regular adjectives** add **-e** to make the feminine form, and **-s** to make the plural form:

Il est intéressant. 
Ils sont intéressants. 

Elle est intéressante. 
Elles sont intéressantes. 

Adjectives ending in **-e** don't change in the feminine:

Il est malade. 

Elle est malade. 

Some adjectives follow **different patterns** in the feminine form:

Le garçon est heure**ux**.

La fille est heure**use**.

Le film est bon.

La musique est bonne.

Le goût est naturel

La couleur est naturelle.

Le portable est cher.

La télé est chère.

L'appartement est nouve**au**.

La maison est nouve**lle**.

Some **irregular adjectives** have completely different forms:

L'homme est **beau**.

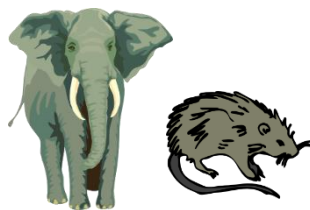
La femme est **belle**.

Le bâtiment est **vieux**.

L'université est **vieille**.

Le vélo est **blanc**.

La voiture est **blanche**.



What is it like?

Vocabulaire

Revisit
3/6 Y7
vocab



Demonstrative adjectives: *Ce, cet, cette* and *ces*

These are used to identify **which noun** you are talking about.

masculine



ce marché

masculine

(before vowel
or h)

cet homme

feminine



cette femme

plural



ces vélos

The perfect tense: -ER verbs

-ER **verbs** make their **perfect tense** as follows:

Present

je travaille →

(I work)

tu travailles →

(you work)

il/elle travaille →

(s(he) works)

Perfect (past)

j'**ai** travaillé

(I worked)

tu **as** travaillé

(you worked)

il/elle **a** travaillé

(s(he) worked)

The **past participle** does not change. Only the **form of avoir** changes to **match the subject**.



Negation in the perfect tense

In the perfect tense, **ne... pas** surrounds the form of avoir:

Je **n'ai pas** visité la ville.

I didn't visit the town.

Prepositions with 'faire' and 'jouer'

faire + de + activity

Je fais **du** sport

I play (some) sport

jouer + à + sport/game

Je joue **au** foot.

I play football.

jouer + de + instrument

Je joue **du** piano.

I play the piano.

Pronoun 'on'

On can mean **people in general** or **'we'** in **informal situations**.

On parle anglais en Écosse.

a) **People** speak English in Scotland.

b) **We** speak/are speaking English in Scotland.



Saying 'which'

masc. sing.

quel livre

masc. pl.

quels livres

fem. sing.

quelle voiture

fem. pl.

quelles voitures*Est-ce que*

To **emphasise** that a question is being asked, we can add '**Est-ce que**' ('Is it that...?') to the beginning of an **intonation question**:

Statement

Tu es malade.

Question

Est-ce que tu es malade ?

Talking about professions

To make **masculine** nouns feminine:

- | | | |
|---|------------|--------------------|
| 1. add -e : | un avocat | une avocate |
| 2. change the article only: | un médecin | une médecin |
| 3. change -eur to -rice : | un acteur | une actrice |

There is no indefinite article with être + profession:

Je suis avocate. I am a lawyer.

When using **adjectives** or giving **information about a job**, we need the article:

Je suis **une** avocate ambitieuse. I am an ambitious lawyer.

Possessive adjectives



masculine

mon vélo**ton** vélo**son** vélo**notre** vélo

feminine

ma voiture**ta** voiture**sa** voiture**notre** voiture

plural

mes voitures**tes** voitures**ses** voitures**nos** voitures

my
your
his/her
our

The partitive article

Uncountable nouns take the **partitive article**:

J'achète ...
I'm buying ...

du riz
some rice



de la farine
some flour



The **partitive article** changes to **de** after an expression of quantity:

un peu **de** lait
a little milk



un kilo **de** viande
a kilo of meat



The **partitive article** also changes to **de** in negative sentences:

Il *n'y a pas* **de** lait dans le thé.
There isn't any milk in the tea.



Quantities

When referring to an **unspecified amount** of something, we use the **partitive article**:

Tu as acheté **du** fromage? Did you buy some cheese?
OR Did you buy cheese?

We sometimes drop the article in English.

It is **not possible** to drop the article in French.



Saying what you do or did in a typical day

Vocabulaire

Revisit
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vocab



Talking about what groups of people do; Formal and informal situations: Talking to people you do and don't know

<i>vb</i>	sortir	to go out, to take out
<i>pron</i>	vous	you (plural / formal)
<i>nf</i>	la maman	mum, mummy
<i>n</i>	le papa	dad, daddy
<i>adj</i>	possible	possible
<i>adj</i>	seul(e)	alone (m/f)
<i>prep</i>	sans	without
	salut	hi, bye
	s'il te plaît	please (informal)
	s'il vous plaît	please (formal)



Revisit
vocab
8.1.2.6 &
8.1.1.6





Vous as formal 'you'

We know that the pronoun **vous** is used when talking to **more than one person**.

It is also used to talk to **one person in a formal situation**.



Vous sortez ce week-end ?

Without context, this can mean ...



a) Are **you** (more than one person) **going out** this weekend?

b) Are **you** (adult you don't know well) **going out** this weekend?

Verb endings are the **same** for both uses of **vous**. Use context to work out if it is plural or formal.

We use **tu** in **informal situations**, such as when talking to friends, family and children.

'On' meaning 'we'

We know that the pronoun **on** is used when talking **about people in general**.

It also means **'we'** in **informal situations**, such as talking to friends.

On parle anglais en Écosse.

Without context, this can mean ...

a) **People** speak English in Scotland.

b) **We** speak/are speaking English in Scotland.



Verb endings are the **same** for both uses of **on**. Use context to work out if means 'people' or 'we'.

Nous is used in **formal situations**, especially in writing.

Nous parlons anglais en Écosse.

We speak/are speaking English in Scotland.



However, not all written language is formal - would you write the same way in an essay as in a text message?

Verbs like *choisir*

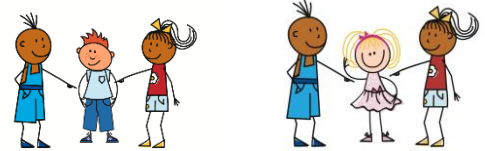
To say 'I' or 'you (singular)' + **verbs like choisir**, remove the -IR from the infinitive and add '-is':

je chois**is** I choose
tu chois**is** **you** choose



To say 'he' or 'she' + **verbs like choisir**, remove the -IR from the infinitive and add '-it':

il chois**it** **he** chooses
elle chois**it** **she** chooses



The forms sound the same: -s and -t are **Silent Final Consonants**.

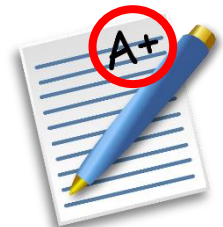
Talking about what you and others do at school

vb	choisir	to choose, choosing
vb	définir	to define, defining
vb	remplir	to fill, filling
vb	réussir	to pass (an exam), passing (an exam)
n	le blanc	gap, blank
n	l'examen (m)	exam
n	le lycée	high school
n	la note	mark
n	le cahier	exercise book
adv	alors	so, well

Vocabulaire



Revisit vocab
8.1.2.7 & 8.1.2.1



Verbs like *choisir* in the plural

To say '**we**' + **verbs like choisir**, remove the -IR from the infinitive and add '**-issons**'.

nous choisissons **we** choose, are choosing



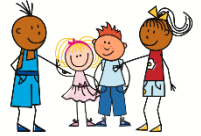
To say '**you (polite/plural)**' + **verbs like choisir**, remove the -IR from the infinitive and add '**-issez**'.

vous choisissez **you (polite/plural)** choose



To say '**they (masculine or feminine)**' + **verbs like choisir**, remove the -IR from the infinitive and add '**-issent**'.

ils/elles choisissent **they** choose, are choosing



Present tense with future meaning

Mardi without an article means '**on** Tuesday' or '**this** Tuesday'.

We can use this with the **present tense** to talk about what is happening on a **specific day in the future**.

Mardi je travaille en ville.
I am working in town **on Tuesday**.

Note: **ce mardi** is another way of saying 'this Tuesday'.

Le mardi means '**on** Tuesdays' or '**every** Tuesday'. We can use this to talk about what happens **on the same day every week**.

Le mardi je travaille en ville.
I work in town **on Tuesdays**.

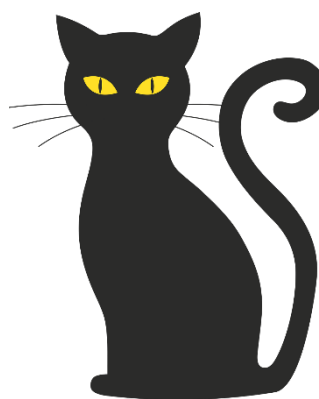


Adverbs referring to specific days or times can go at the **start** OR **end** of the sentence. In English, these are normally at the **end**.

Talking about what you are doing this week and what you do every week

Vocabulaire

vb	finir	to finish, finishing
vb	nourrir	to feed, feeding
n	le chat	cat
n	le dimanche	Sunday
n	l'heure (f)	hour
n	le jeudi	Thursday
n	le lundi	Monday
n	le mardi	Tuesday
n	le mercredi	Wednesday
n	la minute	minute
n	le vendredi	Friday



Revisit
vocab
8.2.1.1 &
8.1.2.2

Adjectives that go before the noun

As you have already learned, some adjectives go BEFORE the noun. These adjectives refer to:

Before a noun

beau/belle

jeune, vieux/vieille, nouveau/nouvelle

bon(ne), mauvais(e)

grand(e), petit(e), haut(e)

BAGS

BEAUTY

AGE

GOODNESS

SIZE



Three of the new adjectives you have learned this week also go before the noun:

MASCULINE

FEMININE

ENGLISH

NUMBER

plusieurs

plusieurs

several

OTHER

autre

autre

other

SAME

même

même

same

Autre and **même** are **the same** in masculine and feminine:

l'**autre** bateau (the **other** boat)
le **même** bateau (the **same** boat)

une **autre** maison (**an**other house)
la **même** maison (the **same** house)

An **-s** is added in the plural:

les **autres** bateaux (the **other** boats)
les **mêmes** bateaux (the **same** boats)

d'autres maisons (some **other** houses)
les **mêmes** maisons (the **same** houses)

des changes to **d'** before **autre**

Plusieurs is always plural and doesn't change in the feminine form.

plusieurs bateaux (**several** boats) **plusieurs** maisons (**several** houses)

Using more than one adjective

Sometimes, we use **more than one** adjective to describe things.

If **both** adjectives go **after** the noun, they are separated using '**et**':

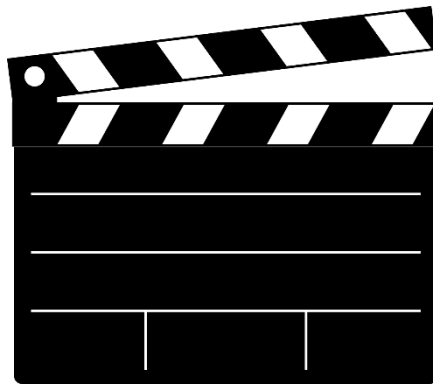
une personne **intelligente et drôle** *a funny, interesting person*

If **both** adjectives go **before the noun**, the '**et**' is often left out.
Adjectives describing **size** (grand, petit, etc.) come **second**:

un **beau petit** bâtiment a beautiful little building

If the adjectives **go in different positions** (i.e. one comes before the noun and one after it), they **surround the noun** like this:

un **nouveau** film **intéressant** a new, interesting film



Revisit
vocab
8.2.1.5 &
8.1.2.3



The verb *aller*

The verb *aller* means 'to go, going':

je vais = I go, am going

tu vas = you go, are going

il/elle va = s/he goes, is going

nous allons = we go, are going

vous allez = you (pl.) go, are going

ils/elles vont = they go, are going

We use the verb *aller* with an infinitive to talk about future plans:

Je vais **aller** à l'étranger.

I am going **to go** abroad.

Saying 'going to'

en 'to' with feminine countries

aux 'to the' with plural nouns.

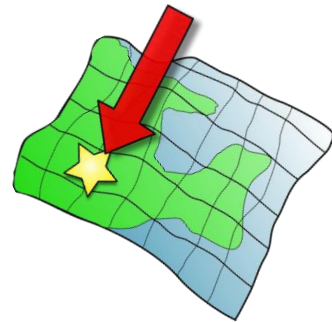
à 'to' with cities.

à la 'to the' with feminine nouns.

au 'to the' with masculine nouns.

à l' 'to the' before nouns beginning with h- or a vowel.

chez 'to' or 'to the' with people's homes or workplaces.



Word order in sentences with two verbs

To make a sentence with two (or more) verbs negative, add '**ne...pas**' around the **first verb** in the **short form**.

Je **vais** aller → Je **ne vais pas** aller

In two-verb structures, the **adverb** often comes **before the infinitive**.

Je *dois* **seulement** *sortir* le soir avec Léa.

I must **only** go out with Léa in the evenings.

Modal verbs give **more information** about a **second verb** in a sentence.

Il **doit** visiter Londres.

He **must / has** to visit London.

Il **veut** visiter Londres.

He **wants** to visit London.

In sentences with **modal verbs**, the modal verb appears **first**, in the short form. The **second verb** is in the **long form** (infinitive).

Devoir and vouloir

je dois

I must, have to

je veux

I want (to)

tu dois

you must, have to

tu veux

you want (to)

il doit

he must, has to

elle veut

she wants (to)

Pouvoir and savoir

There are two ways to say 'can' in French:

je peux

I can, am able to

je sais

I can, know how to

tu peux

you can, are able to

tu sais

you can, know how to

il peut

he can, is able to

elle sait

she can, knows how to

When the **second verb** describes an activity which **does not require specific skills or knowledge**, use **pouvoir** (can/be able to).

Elle **peut** sortir.

She **can / is able to** go out.

When the **second verb** describes an activity which **requires specific skills or knowledge**, use **savoir** (can / know how to).

Elle **sait** parler français.

She **can / knows how to** speak French.



Revisit
5/6 Y7
vocab



Regular adjective agreement (-e, -euse, -nne, -lle, -sse)

You know various ways to make a masculine adjective feminine:

add -e :	sûr	sû re
no change:	mince	mince
irregular forms:	beau	belle
change -x to -se :	heureux	heureuse

With some **short** masculine adjectives ending in **-n**, **-l** or **-s**, we **double the last letter** before **adding -e**:

italien	italienne
gentil	gentille

Comparing adjectives

To compare two people or things in French, we say one is **more** or **less** 'something' than another:

Ce cahier est **plus grand**.
Ce cahier est **moins grand**.

This exercise book is **bigger**.
This exercise book is **less big**.

Bon and **mauvais** have special forms:

Ma note est **bonne / meilleure**.
Ma note est **mauvaise / pire**.

My mark is **good / better**.
My mark is **bad / worse**.

We compare one person or thing with another using **que** (*than*):

plus / moins ... que more / less ... than



La ville est **plus / moins** grande **que** le village.
The town is **bigger / less** big **than** the village.



aussi ... que as ... as

Le village est **aussi** grand **que** la ville.
The village is **as** big **as** the town.



What is it like? [4] Comparing things

<i>nm</i>	l'italien (m)	Italian language
<i>adj</i>	plus	more
<i>adj</i>	moins	less
<i>adv</i>	aussi	also, as
<i>conj/pron</i>	que	that, what?, than
<i>adj</i>	dangereux	dangerous (m)
<i>adj</i>	dangereuse	dangerous (f)
<i>adj</i>	gentil(le)	kind (m/f)
<i>adj</i>	gros(se)	fat (m/f)
<i>adj</i>	italien(ne)	Italian nationality (m/f)
<i>adj</i>	meilleur(e)	better (m/f)
<i>adj</i>	mince	thin
<i>adj</i>	pire	worse
<i>adj</i>	sûr(e)	safe (m/f)
<i>nf</i>	l'Italie (f)	Italy



Revisit
vocab
8.2.2.1 &
8.1.2.5

Comparing adverbs

We can compare adverbs the same way we compare adjectives:

Léa travaille **plus** vite **qu'** Amir.

Léa works quicker [**more** quickly] **than** Amir.

Amir travaille **moins** vite **que** Léa.

Amir works **less** quickly **than** Léa.

Léa travaille **aussi** vite **que** Noura.

Léa works **as** quickly **as** Noura.

The comparative form of **bien** (well) is **mieux** (better).

Mal (badly) does not have a special comparative form.

Saying 'better'

As you know, **adjectives** describe **nouns** (what something is like):

Ce livre est **bon**.



Ce livre est **meilleur**.



This book is **good**.

This book is **better**.

Bien and **mieux** are the **adverbial forms** of **bon** and **meilleur**.

Adverbs describe **verbs** (how something is done/happens):

Je joue **bien** aux cartes.

Tu joues **mieux** aux cartes.

I play cards **well**.



You play cards **better**.



The English word '**better**' can be an adjective **or** an adverb - it does not tell you whether a noun or verb is being described. The French translation '**mieux**' or '**meilleur**' gives us this information.

Tu chantes **mieux**.

You sing **better**. (adverb)

Ce fromage est **meilleur**.

This cheese is **better**. (adjective)

Exception: General opinions with '**c'est**' are normally followed by **bien/mieux**:

Le jazz, **c'est bien**, mais le classique, **c'est mieux**. Jazz is **good**, but classical is **better**.

Verbs like *prendre* in the present tense

The plural forms of verbs like *prendre* (e.g., *apprendre* and *comprendre*) are:

nous prenons **we** take / **we** are taking
vous prenez **you** take / **you** are taking (plural/formal)
ils/elles prennent **they** take / **they** are taking

Comparing how people do things



<i>n</i>	la décision	decision
<i>n</i>	le soin	care
<i>adv/adj</i>	dur(e)	hard
<i>adv</i>	facilement	easily
<i>adv</i>	lentement	slowly
<i>adv</i>	mal	badly
<i>adv</i>	mieux	better
<i>adv</i>	vite	quickly



Vocabulaire

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8.2.2.2 &
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Verbs like *entendre*

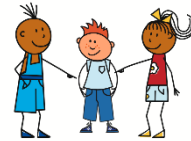
To say 'I' or 'you (singular)' + verbs like **entendre**, remove the -RE from the infinitive and add '-s':

j'entends I hear
tu entends **you** hear



To say 'he' or 'she' + verbs like **entendre**, remove the -RE from the infinitive:

il dépend **he** depends
elle répond **she** responds



The forms sound the same: -s is a **Silent Final Consonant**.

Verbs with *à* and *de*

Some French verbs are always followed by a certain preposition (normally **à** or **de**). These prepositions are often **different** from those used in English.

dépendre **de** = to depend **on** someone or something.

Ça dépend **du** temps. It depends **on** the weather.
 Amir dépend **d'**Océane. Amir is depending **on** Océane.

répondre **à** = to answer, to reply **to**

Je réponds **à la** question. I'm answering the question.
 Léa répond **à** Sophie. Léa is replying **to** Sophie.

Notice: the verb 'to answer' is not followed by a preposition in English. It still needs one in French!

Adjective or nationality?

Without an article, *espagnol* is an **adjective** describing **someone** or **something that comes from Spain**.

Pep est **espagnol** et il a une voiture **espagnole**.

Pep is **Spanish** and he has a **Spanish** car.



With a capital letter, **un Espagnol** is a **noun** (a person from Spain).

Il y a deux *Espagnols* ici. There are two **Spanish people** here.

Communicating in other languages [1]

Vocabulaire

vb	dépendre (de)	to depend, depending
vb	entendre	to hear, hearing
vb	répondre (à)	to reply, to answer
n	l'annonce (f)	announcement
n	la conversation	conversation
n	l'espagnol (m)	Spanish
n	le message	message
n	le soleil	sun
n	le temps	weather
adj	espagnol(e)	Spanish nationality (m/f)
n	l'Espagne (f)	Spain



Revisit
vocab
8.2.2.3 &
8.1.2.7

Adjective *tout*

The adjective ***tout*** means 'the whole' or 'all' depends on whether the noun is singular or plural.

Tout **agrees** in **number** and **gender** with the noun it describes. It is used **with a definite article** and comes **before** the **noun**.

Tout le programme

Toute la communauté

Tous les produits

Toutes les cultures

Tous is
irregular

The whole schedule

The whole community

All the products

All the cultures

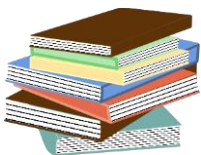


Je veux
manger tout
le gâteau



Verbs like *lire*

Verbs like ***lire*** (e.g., *traduire*, *dire*) make their singular forms by removing **-RE** and add **-s** (*je*, *tu*) or **-t** (*il/elle*):



je dis

I say, am saying

tu lis

you read, are reading

il/elle traduit (s)he translates, is translating

Verbs like *écrire*

With verbs like ***écrire*** (e.g., *décrire*) also make their singular forms by removing **-RE** and add **-s** (*je*, *tu*) or **-t** (*il/elle*):



j'écris

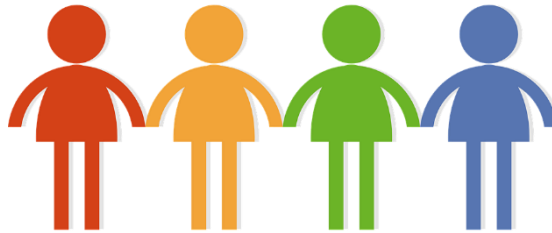
I write, am writing

tu décris

you describe, are describing

il/elle écrit (s)he writes, is writing

Note: The singular forms of verbs like *lire* and *écrire* are spelled differently, but sound the same due to the **SFC**.



<i>vb</i>	décrire	to describe, describing
<i>vb</i>	traduire	to translate, translating
<i>vb</i>	il/elle lit	he/she reads, is reading
<i>n</i>	la communauté	community
<i>n</i>	la culture	culture
<i>n</i>	l'expérience (f)	experience
<i>n</i>	l'information (f)	information
<i>n</i>	le produit	product
<i>n</i>	le programme	schedule
<i>adj</i>	tout(e)	all, the whole (m/f)
<i>adj</i>	tous	all, the whole (mpl)



RIS

Revisit
vocab
8.3.1.1 &
8.2.1.1

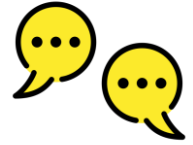
Verbs like *entendre* in the plural

You already know the *je*, *tu* and *il/elle* forms of **verbs like *entendre***:

je réponds à = I answer, am answering

tu réponds à = you answer, are answering

il/elle répond à = he/she answers, is answering



Verbs like *entendre* in the 'nous', 'vous' and 'ils/elles' forms have **the same ending as -ER verbs**.

Remove -RE and add **-ONS** (nous), **-EZ** (vous), **-ENT** (ils/elles)

nous répondons à = we answer, are answering

vous répondez à = you answer, are answering (plural/formal)

ils/elles répondent à = they answer, are answering

The '**d**' in the stem is **pronounced** in the **plural** forms.

Communicating in other languages [3]

vb	attendre	to wait, waiting
vb	descendre	to go down, going down
n	le bas	bottom
adv	en bas	at the bottom
n	l'histoire (f)	history, story
n	la règle	ruler, rule
n	la piste	ski slope
n	le roman	novel
n	le texte	text



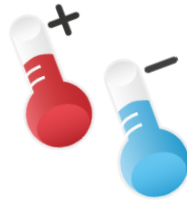
Revisit
vocab
8.3.1.2 &
8.2.1.5



Using froid and chaud to talk about the weather

To say **it's hot/warm** or **cold weather**, we say 'il fait' + 'chaud' / 'froid':

Il fait chaud en Espagne.
Il fait froid en Angleterre.



It's hot/warm in Spain.
It's cold in England.

Verbs like lire in the plural

Verbs like lire add an -s- to the stem in the plural forms:

lire – to read, reading

je lis
tu lis
il/elle **lit** Shhhhhh!
nous **lis**ons
vous **lis**ez
ils/elles **lis**ent



Unlike in the singular form, the **-s-** is pronounced.

dire – to say, saying

je dis
tu dis
il/elle **dit** Shhhhhh!
nous **dis**ons
vous **dit**es ! Exception
ils/elles **dis**ent



! Exception

traduire, conduire, interdire and *dire* also follow this pattern (EXCEPT: **vous dites**).

Verbs like écrire in the plural

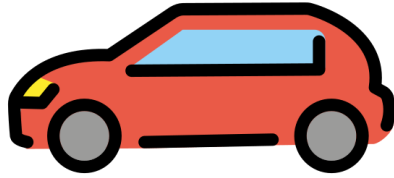
Verbs like écrire add a -v- to the stem in the plural forms:

écrire – to write, writing

j'éc**r**is
tu éc**r**is
il/elle éc**r**it
nous éc**r**iv**o**ns
vous éc**r**iv**e**z
ils/elles éc**r**iv**e**nt



décrire and *inscrire* also follow this pattern.



<i>vb</i>	conduire	to drive, driving
<i>vb</i>	vous dites	you (pl/fml) say, are saying
<i>vb</i>	interdire	to ban, banning
<i>vb</i>	inscrire	to write down, writing down
<i>n</i>	le lieu	place
<i>n</i>	l'arbre (m)	tree
<i>n</i>	l'autobus (m)	bus
<i>adj</i>	chaud	hot, warm
<i>adj</i>	froid	cold
<i>n</i>	la neige	snow
<i>adj</i>	scolaire	school (adj)



Revisit
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8.3.1.4 &
8.2.2.1

Adjectives: agreement

You know these patterns which describe how adjectives change to agree with the noun they describe.

masculine singular

intelligent
heureux
gentil
local
triste

feminine singular

intelligente
heureuse
gentille
locale
triste

masculine plural

intelligents
heureux
gentils
locaux
tristes

feminine plural

intelligentes
heureuses
gentilles
locales
tristes

Some adjectives have **irregular** feminine forms.

Adjectives: position

The following types of adjectives go **BEFORE** the noun:

BEAUTY

AGE

GOODNESS

SIZE

une **belle** maison

un **vieux** piano

un **bon** café

un **petit** chien

NUMBER

OTHER

SAME

plusieurs années

l'**autre** bateau

la **même** personne



More than one adjective

Adjectives after the noun are separated using **et**:

Le garçon **intelligent et amusant**.

Adjectives before the noun **don't need et**:

La **belle nouvelle** guitare.

If the adjectives go in different positions, they **surround the noun**.

Le **petit oiseau** bleu

The small blue bird

Verbs like lire

je lis	tu lis	il/elle/on lit
nous lisons	vous lisez	ils/elles lisent

Verbs like écrire

j'écris	tu écris	il/elle/on écrit
nous écrivons	vous écrivez	ils/elles écrivent

Verbs like entendre

j'entends	tu entends	il/elle/on entend
nous entendons	vous entendez	ils/elles entendent

Verbs like prendre

je prends	tu prends	il/elle/on prend
nous prenons	vous prenez	ils/elles prennent

Verbs like sortir

je sors	tu sors	il/elle/on sort
nous sortons	vous sortez	ils/elles sortent

Verbs like venir

je viens	tu viens	il/elle/on vient
nous venons	vous venez	ils/elles viennent

Verbs like choisir

je choisis	tu choisis	il/elle/on choisit
nous choisissons	vous choisissez	ils/elles choisissent

Comparative structures

To **make comparisons** between **adjectives** and **adverbs**:

plus + grand + que	' more big than ' (bigger than)
moins + vite + que	' less fast than ' (slower than)
aussi + triste + que	' as sad as '

Some comparative forms are irregular:

bon (good) → meilleur (better)	bien (well) → mieux (better)
mauvais (bad) → pire (worse)	mal (badly) → pire (worse)

Talking about
the environment

Revisit
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Vocabulaire

The perfect tense with plural verbs

Remember: the singular forms of -ER verbs in the perfect tense are as follows:

j'**ai** commenc**é** (I started)
tu **as** commenc**é** (you started)
il/elle **a** commenc**é** (he/she started)

present tense of
avoir + past
participle

The **plural forms** of -ER verbs in the perfect tense follow a similar pattern:

nous **avons** commenc**é** (we started)
vous **avez** commenc**é** (you started)
ils/elles **ont** commenc**é** (they started)

Commencez and
commencé sound the
same. The presence of
'avoir' tells us if the
vous form is in the
present or the past.

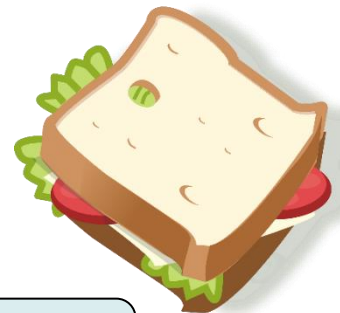
The **past participle** does
not change. Only the
form of avoir changes
to **match the subject**.

Inversion questions in the perfect tense

To ask inversion questions in the perfect tense, **swap** the position of the **subject pronoun** and the **short form of avoir**.

Statement: **Tu as** mangé.
You ate.

Question: **As-tu** mangé ?
Did you eat?



Remember: There is no French
equivalent word for '**did**' in a question.

Talking about what groups of people did; Talking about what you did and have done



vb	commencer	to start, starting
vb	expliquer	to explain, explaining
vb	emprunter	to borrow, borrowing
vb	quitter	to leave (somewhere), leaving (somewhere)
n	le cours	lesson
n	la tâche	task, chore
n	la bibliothèque	library
n	la fois	time
adv	déjà	already
adv	enfin	finally
adv	toujours	always



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8.2.2.2

Present perfect vs simple past

The **French perfect tense** has two equivalent tenses in English:

J'**ai fait** la tâche.

I **did** the task (**simple past**)

I **have done** the task (**present perfect**)

We use the **simple past** when we know **the specific time** at which something happened (day, month, year):

J'**ai fait** la tâche **hier**.

I **did** the task **yesterday**.

When we **don't know the specific time**, we can use either the **present perfect** or the **simple past**.

Il **a fait** la tâche ici.

He **did** the task here. (**simple past**)

He's **done** the task here. (**present perfect**)

In French, we use the **same tense** for **both situations**.

Adverb placement

As you know, adverbs that tell us **when** or **where** something happens normally come at the beginning or end of sentences:

J'ai commencé la tâche **hier**.

I started the task **yesterday**.

Adverbs that tell us **how** or **how often** something happens normally come **after the verb in short form**.

This means they **split up the form of avoir** and **the past participle** in the **perfect tense**.

Il a **vite** quitté la salle.

He **quickly left** the room.

He **has quickly left** the room.



Irregular past participles

You already know **two irregular past participles** that do not follow the 'remove -ER, add +É' pattern.

je fais (I do/make)	→	j' ai fait (I did, have done)
elle dit (she says/is saying)	→	elle a dit (she said, has said)

Here are two more:

je bois (I drink/am drinking)	→	j' ai bu (I drank, have drunk)
elle a (she has)	→	elle a eu (she had, has had)

Questions: Present perfect vs simple past

We use the **simple past** when we are asking about something which happened at a **specific time** (day, month, year):

Est-ce que tu **as bu** de l'eau **hier** ?

Did you drink some water **yesterday**?



If we are asking about something **in general**, we can use either the **present perfect** or the **simple past**.

Est-ce que tu **as bu** de l'eau ?

Have you drunk some water?

Did you drink some water?



Remember: There is no French equivalent word for '**did**' in a question.

'**Tu as bu ?**' means both '**did you drink?**' and '**have you drunk?**'.

Verbs like *prendre* in the past

The past participle of **prendre** is **pris**:

je **prends** (I take, am taking)

j'**ai pris** (I took, have taken)

With other verbs like 'prendre', the past participle ends in '-pris':

tu **apprends**
(you learn, are learning)

tu **as appris**
(you learnt, have learnt)

il **comprend**
(he understands, is understanding)

il **a compris**
(he understood,
has understood)

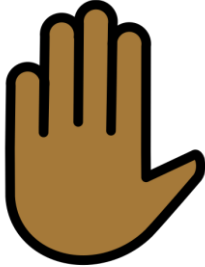
Asking about what you did and have done

<i>vb</i>	bu	drank, drunk (pp)
<i>vb</i>	eu	had (pp)
<i>vb</i>	pris	took, taken (pp)
<i>n</i>	l'accident (m)	accident
<i>n</i>	le bras	arm
<i>n</i>	la jambe	leg
<i>n</i>	le mal	ache
<i>n</i>	la maladie	illness
<i>n</i>	le petit-déjeuner	breakfast
<i>n</i>	la photo	photo
<i>adv</i>	déjà	already, yet
<i>adv</i>	pas encore	not yet
<i>adv</i>	ensuite	next
<i>other</i>	avoir mal	to hurt, be sore



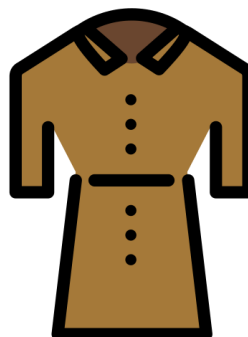
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Extented reading: poetry
Déjeuner du matin



<i>vb</i>	lever	to raise, raising
<i>vb</i>	je lève	I raise, am raising
<i>vb</i>	il/elle lève	s(he) raises, is raising
<i>vb</i>	reposer	to put down, putting down
<i>n</i>	le chapeau	hat
<i>n</i>	la cuisine	cooking, kitchen
<i>n</i>	la main	hand
<i>n</i>	le manteau	coat
<i>n</i>	le matin	morning
<i>n</i>	la pluie	rain
<i>n</i>	la tête	head

Revisit
vocab
8.3.2.1 &
8.3.1.1



The Foreign Language Translation Bee - Word list

You have one minute to translate as many sentences (made up of words from this list) into English, as possible. You must say pass in French → je passe. Pronunciation is important!



	Word list	Y7	Y8	Frequency
1	voyager		Y	1958
2	manger	Y		1338
3	boire		Y	1879
4	apprendre	Y		372
5	jouer	Y		219
6	aller	Y		53
7	habiter	Y		1186
8	acheter		Y	636
9	l'Espagne		Y	n/a
10	la France	Y		n/a
11	l'Allemagne	Y		n/a
12	l'Italie		Y	n/a
13	l'Autriche			n/a
14	la pizza			>5000
15	les frites			>5000
16	le fruit	Y		896
17	la salade			>5000
18	le riz			>5000
19	le jus d'orange			>5000/2/3912
20	l'eau		Y	>425
21	la limonade			>5000
22	le thé		Y	3517
23	le café	Y		1886
24	l'allemand	Y		544
25	le français	Y		251
26	l'espagnol		Y	1666

	Word list	Y7	Y8	Frequency
27	l'anglais	Y		784
28	les maths	Y		mathématique 3438
29	les sciences	Y		science 1114
30	le théâtre			1701
31	le dessin			2624
32	la géographie			>5000
33	l'histoire	Y		263
34	le foot		Y	2602
35	le basket			>5000
36	le tennis			3867
37	le golf			4936
38	le hockey			>5000
39	le rugby			>5000
40	les cartes		Y	carte 955
41	le ping-pong			>5000
42	le badminton			>5000
43	le volley			>5000
44	le cinéma	Y		1623
45	le restaurant			2336
46	le collège	Y		2116
47	la maison	Y		325
48	le village			1295
49	la ville	Y		260

The Foreign Language Translation Bee - Cont'd

Stage 1: Present tense

Stage 2: Present and future

Stage 3: Present, future and past (perfect)



	Word list	Y7	Y8	Frequency
50	la campagne		Y	666
51	le bord de mer			991/2/921
52	la montagne		Y	1732
53	le tee-shirt			>5000
54	la chemise	Y		3892
55	le pantalon			4670
56	la robe			2864
57	la jupe			>5000
58	le pull			>5000
59	la veste			>5000
60	les chaussures			3638
61	les chaussettes			>5000
62	les baskets			>5000
63	l'autobus			4216
64	le train	Y		121
65	la voiture	Y		881
66	le bateau	Y		1287
67	le métro			3227