

Knowledge Book

Advent Term

Year 7

Unit 1: Tout sur moi

About me

Bonjour!	Hello!	Quelle langue parles-tu?	What language do you speak?
Salut!	Hi! Bye!	je parle ...	I speak ...
Au revoir!	Goodbye!	on parle ...	we/they speak ...
Comment t'appelles-tu?	What's your name?	anglais	English
Je m'appelle ...	I'm called ...	allemand	German
Où habites-tu?	Where do you live?	français	French
J'habite au/en ...	I live in ...	gallois	Welsh
l'Allemagne	Germany	portugais	Portuguese
l'Angleterre	England	je suis ...	I am ...
la Belgique	Belgium	anglais(e)	English
l'Écosse	Scotland	allemand(e)	German
l'Espagne	Spain	écossais(e)	Scottish
la France	France	espagnol(e)	Spanish
l'Italie	Italy	français(e)	French
l'Irlande	Ireland	gallois(e)	Welsh
le pays de Galles	Wales	irlandais(e)	Irish
le Portugal	Portugal	belge	Belgian
la Suisse	Switzerland	d'origine (tunisienne/senegalaise)	of (Tunisian/Senegalese) origin

Dates and birthdays

janvier	January	juillet	July
février	February	août	August
mars	March	septembre	September
avril	April	octobre	October
mai	May	novembre	November
juin	June	décembre	December

1 - 30

1	un	11	onze	21	vingt et un
2	deux	12	douze	22	vingt-deux
3	trois	13	treize	23	vingt-trois
4	quatre	14	quatorze	24	vingt-quatre
5	cinq	15	quinze	25	vingt-cinq
6	six	16	seize	26	vingt-six
7	sept	17	dix-sept	27	vingt-sept
8	huit	18	dix-huit	28	vingt-huit
9	neuf	19	dix-neuf	29	vingt-neuf
10	dix	20	vingt	30	trente

C'est quel jour aujourd'hui?
Quelle est la date de ton anniversaire?
C'est le premier mai.
C'est le trois mars.
C'est le trente et un octobre.
Quel âge as-tu?
J'ai (onze) ans.

What is the date today?
What is the date of your birthday?
It's the 1st. May.
It's the 3rd. March.
It's the 31st. October.
How old are you?
I am (11) years old.

Physical appearance

J'ai les yeux ...
bleu/gris/marron/noisette/vert
bleu foncé/bleu clair
J'ai les cheveux ...
blond/brun/noir/roux
court/long/mi-long
bouclé/natté/raide
Je n'ai pas de cheveux.

I have ... eyes.
blue/grey/brown/hazel/green
dark blue/light blue
I have ... hair.
blond/brown/black/red
short/long/medium length
curly/braided/straight
I don't have any hair.

My favourite object

Ton objet préféré, c'est quoi?
Mon objet préféré, c'est ...
une collection de BD
une console de jeux vidéo
une peluche
un (téléphone) portable
une tablette
une voiture
un carré
un ovale
un rectangle
un rond
une sphère
un triangle
Il/Elle est en .../C'est en ...
bois/céramique/coton/métal
papier/plastique/tissu/velours

What's your favourite object?
My favourite object is ...
a comic book collection
a games console
a cuddly toy
a mobile phone
a tablet
a car
a square
an oval
a rectangle
a circle
a sphere
a triangle
It's made of ...
wood/ceramic/cotton/metal
paper/plastic/fabric/velvet

Unit 2: Mon monde perso

Describing personality

Tu es comment?	What are you like?
Je suis quelqu'un de (d') ...	I am a (an) ... person.
je suis/je ne suis pas	I am/I am not
tu es/tu n'es pas	you are/you are not
il/elle est	he/she is
un peu/assez/très	a bit/quite/very
actif	active
adorable	adorable
amusant	funny
bavard	chatty/talkative
courageux	brave
créatif	creative
fidèle	faithful
généreux	generous
gentil	kind
heureux	happy
intelligent	intelligent
méchant	horrible
sociable	sociable
sportif	sporty
timide	timid/shy
travailleur	hard-working

Friends

J'ai un/une meilleur(e) ami(e).	I've got a best friend.
Je n'en ai pas.	I don't have one/any.
J'ai une grande bande de copains.	I have a big group of friends.
Je le/la/les connais depuis ...	I have known him/her/them ...
... un an/deux ans.	... for one/two years.
... que je suis petit/bébé.	... since I was small/a baby.
... toujours.	... always.
... l'école primaire.	... since primary school.

Family

J'habite avec ...	I live with ...
J'ai ... qui s'appelle/s'appellent ...	I have ... who is/are called ...
il/elle s'appelle	he/she is called ...
ils/elles s'appellent	they are called
je l'appelle	I call him/her it
Je n'ai pas de ...	I don't have a ...
Je n'ai plus de ...	I don't have a ... any longer.
séparés/divorcés	separated/divorced
adoptif	adoptive
Je suis fils/fille unique.	I am an only child.
une mère/belle-mère	mother/step-mother
un père/beau-père	father/step-father
des parents	parents
maman/papa	mum/dad
une sœur/demi-sœur	sister/step-sister
un frère/demi-frère	brother/step-brother
des grands-parents	grandparents

School

l'anglais	English
les arts plastiques	Art
l'EPS	Sport
le français	French
la géographie	Geography
l'histoire	History
les maths	Mathematics
la musique	Music
les SVT (science de la vie et de la terre)	Science
la technologie	Technology
Ma matière préférée, (c')est ...	My favourite subject is ...
j'adore (ça)	I love (it/that)
j'aime (ça)	I like it/that
C'est ...	It's ...
créatif/ennuyeux/inutile/passionnant	creative/boring/pointless/exciting
nul/relaxant/utile	rubbish/relaxing/useful
C'est plus/moins intéressant que ...	It's more/less interesting than ...

Opinions and connectives

À mon avis, ...

Je pense que ...

On dit que ...

parce que / car

et

mais / par contre

In my opinion, ...

I think that ...

People say that ...

because

and

but / on the other hand

Information on Grammar Points

Subject pronouns

The subject of a verb is the person or thing "doing" the verb. The subject pronoun is the word that is used to refer to this person or thing. e.g. **He** plays football. Here are the English and French subject pronouns.

		English	French
singular	1 st . person	I	je (j')
	2 nd . person	you (informal/singular)	tu
	3 rd . person	he	il
		she	elle
one		on	
plural	1 st . person	we	nous
	2 nd . person	you (formal/plural)	vous
	3 rd . person	they (masculine)	ils
		they (feminine)	elles

Present tense

The present tense is used to say what is happening **now**, what **usually** happens or what **does** happen. In English there are three ways of expressing a verb in the present tense; in French, just one.

Here are some examples:

- Je **joue** au football.
I **am playing** football.
I **play** football.
I **do play** football.

- Je **vais** au parc.
I **am going** to the park.
I **go** to the park.
I **do go** to the park.

- J'**habite** à Luton.
I **am living** in Luton.
I **live** in Luton.
I **do live** in Luton.

In French there are **three** groups of verbs:

- those ending in **-er**
- those ending in **-ir**
- those ending in **-re**

1. Regular **-er** verbs

Verbs change their spelling according to their subject. Regular-**er** verbs are formed by replacing the letters **-er** with different endings.

	Subject	Ending	Subject	Ending
1 st . person	je	-e	nous	-ons
2 nd . person	tu	-es	vous	-ez
3 rd . person	il	-e	ils	-ent
	elle	-e	elles	-ent
	on	-e		

2. Regular **-ir** verbs

For these verbs e.g. *finir* (to finish), *choisir* (to choose) and *remplir* (to fill), replace **-ir** with the endings shown in the table below.

	Subject	Ending	Subject	Ending
1 st . person	je	-is	nous	-issons
2 nd . person	tu	-is	vous	-issez
3 rd . person	il	-it	ils	-issent
	elle	-it	elles	-issent
	on	-it		

3. Regular **-re** verbs

For these verbs e.g. *mordre* (to bite), *perdre* (to lose), and *vendre* (to sell), the **-re** is replaced by the endings shown in the table below.

	Subject	Ending	Subject	Ending
1 st . person	je	-is	nous	-ons
2 nd . person	tu	-s	vous	-ez
3 rd . person	il	-	ils	-ent
	elle	-	elles	-ent
	on	-		

Irregular verbs in the present tense

Irregular verbs do not follow the usual rules - they have their own patterns.

Some of the most useful, and most used, verbs are irregular and need to be learnt by heart.

avoir = to have		être = to be	
j'	ai	je	suis
tu	as	tu	es
il/elle/on	a	il/elle/on	est
nous	avons	nous	sommes
vous	avez	vous	êtes
ils/elles	ont	ils/elles	sont

e.g. **J'ai un chat.** = I have a cat.

e.g. **Je suis anglais.** = I am English.

aller to go		faire = to do	
je	vais	je	fais
tu	vas	tu	fais
il/elle/on	va	il/elle/on	fait
nous	allons	nous	faisons
vous	allez	vous	faites
ils/elles	vont	ils/elles	font

e.g. **Je vais au bar.** = I go to the bar.

e.g. **Je fais des concerts.** = I do concerts.

pouvoir = to be able		vouloir = to want to	
je	peux	je	veux
tu	peux	tu	veux
il/elle/on	peut	il/elle/on	veut
nous	pouvons	nous	voulons
vous	pouvez	vous	voulez
ils/elles	peuvent	ils/elles	veulent

e.g. **Je peux faire de la natation.** = I can go swimming.

e.g. **Je veux regarder un film.** = I want to watch a film.

Nouns and articles

A noun is a "naming" word - places, people and things.

All French nouns are either **masculine** or **feminine**. When you look up a French word in the dictionary, it will tell you whether or not that word is a noun (n) and whether it is masculine (m) or feminine (f).

le and **la** are definite articles and mean "the".

e.g. le portable = the mobile 'phone

e.g. la voiture = the car

When **le** or **la** goes in front of a vowel, it loses a letter.

e.g. l'objet (m) = the object

l'école (f) = the school

In the plural (more than one), the definite article is **les** and the indefinite article is **des** (=some). You cannot omit des.

e.g. **les** portables = the mobile 'phones

Elle a **des** cartes postales = She's got (some) postcards.

un and **une** are indefinite articles and mean "a" or "an".

e.g. **un** portable = a mobile 'phone

e.g. **une** voiture = a car

	masculine	feminine	plural
definite article	le portable	la voiture	les portables les voitures
indefinite article	un portable	une voiture	des portables des voitures

Adjectives

Adjectives describe a noun. In French, they normally follow the noun.

e.g. un chat **gris** = a **grey** cat
une tortue **verte** = a **green** tortoise

Some adjectives, often short ones such as beau, joli, jeune, vieux, petit, grand, gros and nouveau go in front of the noun.

e.g. un **petit** chien = a small dog
une **grande** maison = a large house

Adjectival agreement

Most adjectives agree with the noun. Their sound and spelling change according to whether the noun they describe is **masculine** or **feminine**, singular or **plural**. They add an **-e** in the feminine and an **-s** in the plural.

	masculine	feminine
singular	un petit chien	une petite maison
plural	deux petits chiens	deux petites maisons

If an adjective already ends in **-s**, it does not change in the masculine plural. This often happens with adjectives of nationality.

e.g. *deux garçons français* = two French boys

If an adjective already ends in **-e**, it does not change in the feminine singular.

e.g. *une maison jaune* = a yellow house

Some adjectives follow different rules when they agree.

translation	masculine	feminine	masc. plural	fem. plural
active	actif	active	actifs	actives
brave	courageux	courageuse	courageux	courageuses
hard-working	travailleur	travailleuse	travailleurs	travailleuses
kind	gentil	gentille	gentils	gentilles
long	long	longue	longs	longues
fat	gros	grosse	gros	grosses
national	national	nationale	nationaux	nationales
red-haired	roux	rousse	roux	rousses
beautiful	beau	belle	beaux	belles

Some common adjectives have irregular agreements.

masculine	feminine	masc. plural	fem. plural
blanc	blanche	blancs	blanches
vieux	vieille	vieux	vieilles

Some adjectives, such as marron, orange, sympa and cool, do not agree at all: they are invariable.

- e.g. Mes parents sont sympa. = My parents are nice.
Mes copines sont cool. = My (girl) friends are cool.

Compound adjectives (made up of two adjectives) are also invariable.

- e.g. des yeux bleu foncé = dark blue eyes

To make a comparison

You use **plus ... que** (more ... than) or **moins ... que** (less ... than) in front of adjectives to make comparisons.

- Le français est **plus** intéressant **que** l'histoire. =
French is more interesting than History.
- **Marie** est **moins** travailleuse **que** Marc. =
Marie is less hard-working than Marc.
- **Mes copains** sont **plus** amusants **que** mes grands-parents. =
My (male) friends are more fun than my grand-parents.
- **Mes copines** sont **plus** amusantes **que** mes parents. =
My (female) friends are more fun than my parents.

Possessive adjectives

Possessive adjectives tell you to whom something belongs: **my** cat, **your** budgie, **his** pencil, **her** book, **its** paw. In French, possessive adjectives (the words for my, your, his etc.) agree with the noun. It does not matter if you are talking about a girl or a boy (a woman or a man) owning the item, what matters is the gender/number of the noun that follows.

		my	your	his/her/its
masculine (or starting with a vowel)	un bic une écharpe	mon bic mon écharpe	ton bic ton écharpe	son bic son écharpe
feminine	une console	ma console	ta console	sa console
plural	les parents	mes parents	tes parents	ses parents

Examples:

Paul dort chez moi. Sa mère est en vacances. =
Paul is sleeping at my house. **His** mother is on holiday.

Laure joue bien au tennis. Son père est prof de tennis. =
Laure plays tennis well. **Her** father is a tennis teacher.

Prepositions

You use **en** with names of countries that are feminine or start with a vowel.

- *J'habite en Angleterre.* = I live in England.
- *Je vais en Écosse.* = I am going to Scotland.

You use **au** with names of countries which are masculine.

- *J'habite au pays de Galles.* = I live in Wales.
- *Je vais au Portugal.* = I am going to Portugal.

You use **aux** with names of countries which are plural.

- *J'habite aux États-Unis.* = I live in the United States of America.
- *Je vais aux Pays-Bas.* = I am going to the Netherlands.

You use **à** with names of towns and cities.

- *J'habite à Luton.* = I live in Luton.
- *Je vais à Londres.* = I am going to London.

The Habits of Expression

To express an opinion, use:

J'aime	I like
Je n'aime pas	I don't like
J'adore	I love
Je déteste	I hate
Je préfère	I prefer

e.g. J'adore les lions. = I love lions.

Je n'aime pas surfer sur internet. = I don't like surfing the internet.

Connectives to justify:

parce que	because
car	because
comme	as
puisque	since
vu que	considering that

To justify:

je pense que	I think that
je crois	I think/believe that
il me semble que	I think that/it seems to me that
selon moi	I think that/according to me
à mon avis	I think that/to my mind/in my opinion

e.g. ... parce que je pense que c'est super. = ... because I think that it's super.

... comme je crois que c'est nul. = ... as I think/believe that it's rubbish.