

French
Knowledge Book
Summer Term

Year 7

Unit 5: Mon quartier

Places in town

Qu'est-ce qu'il y a dans ...?

il y a

il n'y a pas

un bowling

un centre commercial

un centre sportif

un cinéma

un collège

une église

un fast-food

une gare routière

un magasin

une maison des jeunes

un parc

un parc d'attractions

une patinoire

une piscine

une place

un quartier

une rue

un supermarché

un terrain de sport

What is there in ...?

there is

there isn't

bowling alley

shopping centre

sports centre

cinema

secondary school

church

fast food restaurant

bus station

shop

youth club

park

theme park

ice rink

swimming pool

town square

neighbourhood

street

supermarket

playing field

Activities

Qu'est-ce qu'on peut faire?

on peut

acheter des vêtements

faire de la natation

chercher un trésor

faire du bowling

faire du patin à glace

faire du skate

faire des courses

jouer au foot

What is there to do?

we can/you can

to buy clothes

to go swimming

to look for treasure

to go bowling

to go ice skating

to go skateboarding

to go shopping

to play football

prendre le bus
regarder un film

to take the bus
to watch a film

Asking for and giving directions

Pour aller à ...?
Allez tout droit.
Prenez la deuxième rue à droite.
Prenez la deuxième rue à gauche.
Prenez la première rue à droite.
Prenez la première rue à gauche.
tournez
traversez

How do I get to ...?
Go straight ahead.
Take the second road on the right.
Take the second road on the left.
Take the first road on the right.
Take the first road on the left.
turn
cross

Arranging to go out

Tu veux sortir?
où (?)
le matin
l'après-midi
le soir
on se retrouve
devant (le cinéma)
au café
à la gare routière
au parc
sur la place
chez moi
chez toi

Would you like to go out?
where (?)
morning
afternoon
evening
let's meet
in front of (the cinema)
at the café
at the bus station
at the park
in the square
at my house
at your house

Sequencing connectives

d'abord
puis
après
ensuite
pour finir

first of all
then
after
next
finally

Unit 6: Ça, c'est mon truc.

Clothes

Qu'est-ce que tu portes?

je porte

j'aime porter

des baskets (f. pl.)

un blouson

un bonnet

des bottes (f. pl.)

une casquette

des chaussures (f. pl.)

une chemise

en cuir

une écharpe

des gants (m. pl.)

un imper(méable)

un jean

une jupe

des lunettes (de soleil) (f. pl)

un maillot de bain

un pantalon

un parapluie

un pull

une robe

un short

un sweat

un survêtement

un T-shirt

à talons

une veste

des vêtements de marque

What do you wear?

I wear

I like to wear

trainers

bomber jacket

woolly hat

boots

cap

shoes

shirt

(made of) leather

scarf

gloves

raincoat

pair of jeans

skirt

(sun) glasses

bathing costume

pair of trousers

umbrella

jumper

dress

pair of shorts

sweatshirt

tracksuit

T-shirt

high-heel

jacket

designer clothes

Weather

Quel temps fait-il?

Il fait chaud.

Il fait froid.

Il fait du vent.

Il gèle.

Il neige.

Il pleut.

Il y a de l'orage.

Il y a du soleil.

What is the weather like?

It is hot.

It is cold.

It is windy.

It is freezing.

It is snowing.

It is raining.

There is a (thunder) storm.

It is sunny.

Expressions of frequency

Tu en fais souvent?

souvent

quelquefois

une fois par jour

deux fois

toujours

tous les jours

tous les soirs

le week-end

le samedi soir

le dimanche après-midi

le jeudi

Do you do it often?

often

sometimes

once a day

twice

always

every day

every evening

at the weekend

on Saturday evenings

on Sunday afternoons

on Thursdays

Opinions on clothes

à la mode

classe

incroyable

indispensable

pratique

top

fashionable

classy

unbelievable

essential

practical

brilliant

Telling the time and weekend activities

Quelle heure est-il?

Il est ...

quand

midi

minuit

une heure

une heure dix

une heure et quart

une heure et demie

une heure moins le quart

une heure moins dix

J'écoute de la musique.

Je joue sur ma console de jeux vidéo.

Je reste à la maison.

Je surfe sur Internet.

Je télécharge de la musique.

Je vais en ville.

bloguer

envoyer

partager

passer

se coucher

s'entraîner

se lever

surfer

tchater

What time is it?

It is ...

when

midday

midnight

one o'clock

ten past one

a quarter past one

half past one

a quarter to one

ten to one

I listen to music.

I play on my games console.

I stay at home.

I surf the net.

I download music.

I go to town.

to blog

to send

to share

to spend (time)

to go to bed

to train, to practise

to get up

to surf

to chat

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
1st. person	je	-e	nous	-ons
2nd. person	tu	-es	vous	-ez
3rd. 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
1st. person	je	-is	nous	-issons
2nd. person	tu	-is	vous	-issez
3rd. 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
1st. person	je	-is	nous	-ons
2nd. person	tu	-s	vous	-ez
3rd. 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 du skate.** = I go skateboarding.

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. **Tu veux jouer au tennis?** = Do you want to play tennis?

Imperatives

Imperatives are used to give instructions or orders, to tell someone what to do. First decide whether the person/people you are giving instructions to should be addressed as "tu" or "vous" in French.

In French, an order or an instruction is given by using either the "tu" or the "vous" form of the present tense without the subject pronoun. If using the "tu" form for -er verbs, the final -s is dropped.

Infinitive	Meaning	Tu form	Vous form	Meaning
écouter	to listen (to)	Écoute!	Écoutez!	Listen!
regarder	to watch	Regarde!	Regardez!	Watch!
tourner	to turn	Tourne!	Tournez!	Turn!
traverser	to cross	Traverse!	Traversez!	Cross!

Reflexive verbs

Verbs that you might say "you do to yourself" are known as reflexive verbs. In English, these verbs might be expressed by adding the words "myself", "yourself", "himself", etc. For example: I wash myself, he calls himself, they dress themselves. In French, these verbs always have a **reflexive pronoun** between the subject and the verb.

These verbs usually have a better translation in English than using the word for word equivalent.

Je m' appelle Anne.	= I call myself Anne.	= I am called Anne.
Tu te couches.	= You yourself go to bed.	= You go to bed.
Il se lève.	= He gets himself up.	= He gets up.

Here are the reflexive pronouns:

Singular		Plural	
myself	me/m'	ourselves	nous
yourself	te/t'	yourselves	vous
him/her/oneself	se/s'	themselves	se/s'

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

Prepositions

Prepositions are words placed before nouns and pronouns to show position and other relationships. Example: **at** the park.

Prepositions: à

This preposition can mean "at", "to" or "in", depending on context. It is used with the definite article (le, la, l', les) when referring to places in town.

masculine noun	à + le	= au
feminine noun	à + la	= à la
singular noun starting with a vowel or silent "h"	à + l'	= à + l'
plural noun	à + les	= aux

Examples:

le parc	Je vais au parc.	= I am going to the park.
la piscine	Je vais à la piscine.	= I am going to the pool.
l' église	Je vais à l' église.	= I am going to the church.
les magasins	Je vais aux magasins.	= I am going to the shops.

Prepositions: de

This preposition can be used on its own or with the definite article (le, la, l', les). When it is used with the definite article, its spelling may change.

masculine noun	de + le	= du
feminine noun	de + la	= de la
singular noun starting with a vowel or silent "h"	de + l'	= de + l'
plural noun	de + les	= des

Examples:

le parc	à côté du parc	= next to the park
la piscine	en face de la piscine	= opposite the swimming pool
l' église	à gauche de l' église	= left of the church
les magasins	à droite des magasins	= right of the shops

Negatives

The negative is used when you want to say "no" or "not". In English the words don't, can't, hasn't and haven't are often used to make a negative statement e.g. I know -> I don't know.

To form the negative in French, you need to add two words to a statement - **ne** is placed in front of the verb and **pas** is placed after it.

- Je vais au bar. = I am going to the bar.
Je **ne** vais **pas** au bar. = I am not going to the bar.
- Il y a une piscine. = There is a swimming pool.
Il **n'y** a **pas** de piscine. = There isn't a swimming pool.
- Il y a des lions au zoo. There are (some) lions at the zoo.
Il **n'y** a **pas** **de** lions au zoo. There aren't any lions at the zoo.

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

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.

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.

Je préfère manger au restaurant. = I prefer eating out.

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.