



# Y7 French: Unit 1

## Self, Family and Friends

### Gender of nouns

All nouns have a **gender** in French. They are either **masculine** or **feminine**.

To say **a** or **an** before a noun, use **un** for masculine or **une** for feminine nouns.

To say **the** before a noun, use **le** for masculine or **la** for feminine nouns. Le and la change to **les** for a plural noun.

### Plural of nouns

To make a noun plural (i.e. to talk about more than one thing), we add an **-s** most of the time, just the same as in English: les chiens (the dogs)

### Possessives

To say **my** in French, you say:  
**mon** for masculine nouns (*mon père*)  
**ma** for feminine nouns and (*ma mère*)  
**mes** for plural nouns (*mes parents*)

### Adjective agreement

The adjective (describing word) always agrees with the noun in French. It means that:

- if the noun is **masculine**, then adjective is also **masculine (stays the same)**;
- if the noun is **feminine**, the adjective is also **feminine (add -e)**;
- if the noun is **feminine and plural**, the adjective is also **feminine and plural (add -es)**.

Le crayon vert\_ / la trousse verte\_ / les crayons verts\_ / les troussees vertes\_

### Simple questions

Change your statement into a question by raising your voice slightly at the end:

Tu as un frère ?  
Do you have a brother?



### Subject pronouns

Je ..... I  
Tu ..... you (sg)  
Il/elle..... he/she  
Nous ..... we  
Vous ..... you (pl)  
Ils/elles ..... they (masc/fem)

### Avoir (to have)

J'ai ..... I have  
Tu as..... you (sg) have  
Il/elle a ..... he/she has  
Nous avons ..... we have  
Vous avez ..... you (pl) have  
Ils/elles ont ..... they have

### Être (to be)

Je suis ..... I am  
Tu es ..... you (sg) are  
Il/elle est..... he/she is  
Nous sommes ..... we are  
Vous êtes ..... you (pl) are  
Ils/elles sont ..... they are

### Quizlets

#### Numbers



#### Greetings



#### Months & days



#### School items



#### Family



#### Pets



#### Description





## Y7 French: Unit 2 Routine, School and Clothes

### Giving and justifying opinions

When you give an opinion you must always try to justifying using **parce que** or **car**:

Je déteste la géographie **parce que** c'est difficile  
*I hate Geography **because** it's difficult*

J'adore le théâtre **car** c'est intéressant  
*I love Drama **as** it is interesting*



### Using connectives

To improve your sentences it is important to use connectives, just like you would in English:

et = and	J'aime les maths <b>et</b> j'adore le dessin
mais = but	J'aime les maths <b>mais</b> je déteste l'EPS
parce que = because	J'aime les maths <b>parce que</b> c'est amusant
car = as	J'aime les maths <b>car</b> c'est amusant

### Present Tense

### Forming Present of regular -er verbs

Step 1 – take the infinitive of the verb (e.g. **jouer**)  
 Step 2 – remove the -er (e.g. **jou-**)  
 Step 3 – add the correct ending for the pronoun:

**jouer**..... To play  
 Je **joue** ..... I play  
 Tu **joues** ..... you (sg) play  
 Il/elle **joue** ..... he/she plays  
 Nous **jouons** ..... we play  
 Vous **jouez** ..... you (pl) play  
 Ils/elles **jouent** ..... they play

### Infinitives

Infinitives are the basic form of the verb. They always end in **-er**, **-ir** or **-re**.

In English they translate as **to ...**

Jouer – to play  
 finir – to finish  
 vendre – to sell

They are very important as you will use them as a starting point for all the different tense you're going to learn.

### Reflexive verbs

In French, some verbs are called 'reflexive verbs'

They often (but not always) describe an action that you do to yourself (like getting dressed for example)

These verbs need an extra pronoun before the verb:

je **me** lave..... I have a wash  
 je **me** douche ..... I shower

The pronoun changes according to the person doing the action:

Je **me** lève ..... I get up  
 Tu **te** lèves ..... you get up  
 Il/elle **se** lève ..... he/she gets up

### Quizlets

#### School subjects



#### Adjectives to describe subjects



#### School uniform



#### Daily routine



#### After school activities





## Y7 French: Unit 3 House and Town

### Sentence starters

Il y a means **there is** and **there are**.

Il y a un jardin - **There is** a garden.

Il n'y a pas de means **there is no** or **there are no**.

Il n'y a pas de garages - **There are no** garages.

J'ai means **I have**.

J'ai une chambre bleue - **I have** a blue bedroom.

Je n'ai pas de means **I don't have**.

Je n'ai pas de chien - **I don't have** a dog.

Je voudrais means **I would like**.

Je voudrais une télé - **I would like** a TV

### Saying 'to' and 'in'

To say **'to'** and **'in'** before a town/village/city, use **à**:

J'habite **à** Alton - I live **in** Alton

Je vais **à** Paris - I'm going **to** Paris

When we say **'to the'** or **'in the'** before a noun, we use:

- **au** if the noun is masculine singular

- **à la** if the noun is feminine singular

- **à l'** if the noun is singular but begins with a vowel or an h

- **aux** if the noun is plural

Je vais **au** collège - I go **to (the)** school.

Je vais **à la** piscine - I go **to the** pool.

Je vais **à l'**hôtel - I go **to the** hotel.

Je vais **aux** toilettes - I go **to the** toilet.

### Negative

To form a sentence in the negative form, use the **ne...pas** sandwich around the verb:

Je **ne** vais **pas** au café - I **don't** go to the pub.

Il **ne** joue **pas** au tennis - He **doesn't** play tennis.

### Aller - to go

je vais -

I'm going

tu vas -

you're going (sg)

il/elle va -

he/she's going

nous allons -

we're going

vous allez -

you're going (pl)

ils/elles vont -

they're going (m/f)

### The near future

To talk about what you are going to do, use the present tense of **aller** plus an infinitive verb:

Je vais **manger** en ville - **I'm going to eat** in town.

Elle va **aller** en France - **She's going to go** to France.

### Je voudrais + infinitive

To say what you would like to do, use je voudrais plus an infinitive verb:

Je voudrais **aller** au cinéma - **I would like to go** to the cinema.

### The imperative (-er verbs, 'tu' form)

The imperative is used to give orders or advice to someone. Simply take the infinitive and remove the final -r. We do not include the subject pronoun (*tu*):

**Mange** la pomme! - **Eat** the apple!



### Quizlets

#### Where you live



#### Rooms



#### Bedroom



#### Prepositions



#### Town

