

French – Module 2: Famille et copains

Year 7 Autumn 2 – Grammar



1. <u>Present tense</u>			
<p><u>1.1 Reflexive verb (this verb has an extra pronoun) – Present tense</u> s'appeler – to be called je m'appelle = I am called tu t'appelles = you(s & inf) are called il/elle/on s'appelle = he/she/we (inf)/is/ are called nous nous appelons = we (form/pl) are called vous vous appelez = you(pl/form) are called ils/elles s'appellent = they are called</p>	<p><u>1.2 Habiter = to live</u> J'habite = I live Tu habites = you live (s/ inf) live Il/elle/on habite = he/she/we (inf) live Nous habitons = we live (form) Vous habitez = you live (pl/form) Ils/elles habitent = they live (masc/fem)</p>	<p><u>1.3 Irregular verbs – Present tense</u> être = to be avoir = to have</p> <p>Je suis = I am Tu es = You(s) are Il/elle/on est = he/she/we(inf.) is/are Nous sommes = we(form.) are Vous êtes = you(p) are Ils/elles sont = they are</p> <p>J'ai= I have Tu as = You(s) have Il/elle/on a = he/she/we(inf.) have/has Nous avons = we(form.) have Vous avez = you(p) have Ils/elles ont = they have</p>	
<p><u>2. Négatifs = negatives</u> To make a verb negative, use ne pas. It forms a "sandwich" round the verb: Je suis = I am Je ne suis pas = I am not If the verb begins with a vowel or silent h, use n' = n'ai pas J'ai = I have Je n'ai pas de = I don't have</p>	<p><u>3. Adjectives</u> An adjective describes a noun. In French the adjective has to « agree with » the noun it is describing as French has a masculine and feminine gender. Most adjectives come after the noun in French. Most adjectives change the way they are written in the feminine form, a lot of adjectives add e for the feminine form</p> <p><u>Examples</u> Elle est grande/Il est grand = she is tall/he is tall Elle est marrante/Il est marrant = she is funny/he is funny</p> <p>But some feminine adjectives have different spellings Elle est active/Il est actif = she is active/he is active Elle est sportive/Il est sportif = she is sporty/he is sporty Elle est paresseuse/Il est paresseux = she is lazy/he is lazy</p> <p>If the adjective already ends with an e, you do not add an extra e (timide) Elle est timide/Il est timide This adjective does not have different endings for masculine or feminine Elle est sympa/Il est sympa = She is nice/he is nice</p>		
<p><u>4. Plurals</u> Just like in English when you want to make a word plural you add an –s to the end of the word. Careful: Some words add an –x. Words ending in X are pronounced in two different ways: Before a consonant, you don't pronounce the X. Before a vowel you do pronounce the X</p>	<p><u>5. Possessives & Possessive adjectives</u> In French there is no possessive apostrophe. Jack's book = the book of Jack = le livre de Jacques. <u>masc. fem. pl.</u> mon ma mes = my ton ta tes = your son sa ses = his/her</p>	<p><u>6. Articles</u></p> <p><u>Definite Article (the)</u> le = the (masc) la = the (fem) les = the (pl)</p> <p><u>Indefinite Article (a)</u> un = a (masc) une = a (fem) des = some (pl) (masc & fem)</p>	
7. Les questions			
<p>1) As-tu des frères et des sœurs ? 2) Parle- moi de ta famille 3) As-tu un animal ?</p>	<p>4) Tu es comment ? 5) Parle-moi de ta personnalité</p>	<p>6) Décris tes yeux et tes cheveux 7) Décris une personne de ta famille</p>	

French – Module 2: Famille et copains

Year 7 Autumn 2 – Vocabulary



<p>1. <u>Ma famille et mes copains = my family and friends</u></p> <p>J'ai ... = I have ... Je n'ai pas de ... = I don't have Tu as ... ? = Do you have ... ? As-tu... ? = Do you have ... ? un frère = a brother une sœur = a sister un frère qui s'appelle ... = a brother who is called ... deux sœurs qui s'appellent...= two sisters who are called ... Je suis ... = I am fils unique (m) = an only child (male) fille unique (f) = an only child (female) mon ami/mon copain = my friend (male) mon frère = my brother mon grand-père = my grandfather mon père = my father mon oncle= my uncle mon demi-frère = my step brother/my half-brother mon cousin = my cousin (male) mon amie/ma copine = my friend (female) ma demi-sœur = my step sister/my half sister ma grand-mère = my grandmother ma mère = my mother ma sœur = my sister ma tante = my aunt ma cousine = my cousin (female) ma famille = my family mes parents = my parents mes grands-parents = my grandparents Voici ... Here is/are ... Voilà ... = That is/Those are</p>	<p>2. <u>Les animaux = pets</u></p> <p>J'ai ... = I have ... un animal = an animal/a pet (des animaux) = (animals/pets) une araignée – a spider un chat = a cat un cheval = a horse (des chevaux) = (horses) un chien = a dog un cochon d'Inde = a guinea pig un hamster = a hamster un lapin = a rabbit un oiseau = a bird (des oiseaux) = (birds) un poisson = a fish un serpent = a snake une souris = a mouse une tortue = a tortoise Je n'ai pas d'animal = I don't have any pets</p>	<p>3. <u>Les adjectifs = Adjectives</u></p> <p>Je suis ... = I am ... Tu es ... = You are ... Il est ... = He is ... Elle est ... = She is petit/petite = small grand/grande = tall de taille moyenne = of medium height actif/active = active bavard/bavarde = chatty gentil/gentille = kind gourmand/gourmande = greedy marrant/marrante = funny paresseux/paresseuse = lazy sportif/sportive = sporty sympa = nice timide = shy un peu = a bit assez = quite très = very</p>
	<p>4. <u>Learning Strategy 2: Write the first letter of each word</u></p> <p>Use the steps below to learn a short paragraph.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> LOOK: Look carefully at the first sentence for at least 20 seconds. WRITE: Write the first letter of each word in the sentence. SAY: Say the sentence to yourself or out loud using the letters as a prompt. COVER: Cover up the sentence when you feel you have learned it. WRITE: Write the sentence using the letters as a prompt. CHECK: Check your sentence against the original. Did you get it right? If not, what did you get wrong? Spend time learning the part you got wrong. Go through the steps again until you get it right. 	<p>5. <u>les yeux et les cheveux = Eyes and hair</u></p> <p>J'ai ... = I have ... Tu as ... ? = Do you have ... ? As-tu... ? = Do you have ... ? Il a ... = He has... Elle a ...= she has... les yeux bleus/gris/marron/verts = blue/brown/grey/green eyes Les cheveux blonds = fair hair Les cheveux châtain = light brown hair Les cheveux bruns = dark brown hair Les cheveux noirs = dark/black hair Les cheveux roux = red hair Les cheveux courts= short hair Les cheveux longs =long hair Les cheveux mi-longs = medium length hair Les cheveux frisés/bouclés = curly hair Je n'ai pas de cheveux = I don't have any hair</p>