

French – Module 4: On va en ville

Year 7 Spring 2 – Grammar



1. Present tense

1.1 Regular -er verbs – Present tense

Aimer = To like

j'aime = I like
 tu aimes = you(s) like
 il/elle/on aime = he/she/we (inf.) like(s)
 Sandrine aime = Sandrine likes
 nous aimons = we (form.) like
 vous aimez = you(p) like
 ils/elles aiment = they like

1.2 Irregular verbs – Present tense

In French, some verbs (mainly from the –ir and –er families) do not follow a pattern when conjugated. They are called “irregular verbs”.

être = to be

je suis = I am
 tu es = you(s) are
 il/elle/on est = he/she/we(inf.) is/are
 Thomas est = Thomas is
 nous sommes = we(form.) are
 vous êtes = you(p) are
 ils/elles sont = they are

venir = to come

je viens = I come
 tu viens = You come
 il/elle/on vient = he/she/we (inf) come(s)
 Martine vient = Martine comes
 nous venons = we(form) come
 vous venez = you (p) come
 ils/elles viennent = they come

aller = to go

je vais = I go
 tu vas = you(s) go
 il/elle/on va = he/she/we(inf.) go(es)
 Jean-Luc va = Jean-Luc goes
 nous allons = we(form.) go
 vous allez = you(p) go
 ils/elles vont = they go

2. Asking questions using **Est-ce qu'il y a**

When asking about places in the town in French you use:
 'Est-ce qu'il y a ...' before un/une/des and the noun to ask the question 'Is there a... (place)?
 To answer you will either reply in the positive:
 'Oui, il y a un/une/des ... (place)'
 Or in the negative :
 'Non, il n'y a pas de...(place)'

3. Using **tu** and **vous** for **you**

There are two ways to say **you** in French:
 "Tu" – when you are talking to a friend (informal)
 "Vous" – when you are talking to someone older like an adult. (formal)
 You also use "vous" as "you" when you are talking to more than one person, in the plural.




4. The preposition **à**

Prepositions are words which tell us where someone or something is. In this module the focus is on places in a town and **à** means **at** or **to**
 The **à** combines with the French word for **the** to mean **at the/ to the** :
 à + le = au = au marché = at the market/ to the market
 à + la = à la = à la gare = at the station/ to the station
 à + l' = à l' = à l'église = at the church/ to the church
 à + les = aux = aux magasins = at the/ to the shops

5. Asking for directions

There are two main ways to ask for directions in French. You can ask 'Where is/ are the ... (place) ?/
 How do I get to the ... ?
 Où est ... le camping ? = Where is the campsite ?
 Où sont les magasins ? = Where are the shops ?
 Pour aller au camping ? How do I get to the campsite ?
 Pour aller aux magasins ? How do I get to the shops ?

6. Giving directions

Begin by saying 'You go... ' in French :
 'tu vas...' = you(s) go (informal)
 'tu tournes ...' = you(s) turn (informal)
 'vous allez ...' = you go (formal)
 'vous tournez...' = you turn (formal)
 à gauche = left 
 à droite = right 
 tout droit = straight on 

7. Days of the week

You can say where and when you are going somewhere :
 lundi = Monday
 mardi = Tuesday
 mercredi = Wednesday
 jeudi = Thursday
 vendredi = Friday
 samedi = Saturday
 dimanche = Sunday
 Note: Days of the week **do not** have a capital letter in French!

8. Time expressions

You can add more detail to time expressions by also giving the time of day
 E.g. samedi ... = Saturday...
 matin = morning
 après-midi = afternoon
 soir = evening / night
 and saying who with :
 avec des copains/copines/amis/amies
 avec ma famille/ avec Sandrine/ Fabrice
 = with friends/ family/ Sandrine/ Fabrice

9. Did you know?

You don't pronounce the –t at the end of a word in French. But if you add an –e, you do pronounce the –t.

10. Les questions

- 1) Qu'est-ce qu'il y a dans ta ville?
- 2) Est-ce que tu aimes ta ville ?
- 3) Est-ce qu'il y a ... ?
- 4) Comment / Pour aller au parc ?
- 5) Je suis perdu. Où est le cinéma ?

- 6) Où es-tu ?
- 7) Où vas-tu ?
- 8) Tu viens au cinéma ?
- 9) Pourquoi est-ce que tu ne peux pas venir ?

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Year 7 Spring 2 – Vocabulary



<p>1. <u>Les endroits = Places</u></p> <p>Où est...? = Where is...? la bibliothèque = the library le bowling = the bowling alley le café = the café le collège = the High School le bowling = the bowling alley le camping = the campsite le cinéma = the cinema le commissariat = the police station le parc = the park le magasin de vélos = the bike shop le centre commercial = the shopping centre le stade = the stadium le parking = the car park la fête foraine = the funfair la patinoire = the ice-skating rink l'église = the church la gare (SNCF) = the station l'hôtel (m) = the hotel l'hôpital (m) = the hospital le marché = the market le musée = the museum la piscine = the swimming pool la poste = the post office le supermarché = the supermarket le tabac = the newsagents Où sont...? = Where are ... ? les magasins = the shops les toilettes = the toilets tu vas à l'église? = are you going to the church? je vais à l'hôpital / aux toilettes = I am going to the hospital / toilet</p>	<p>2. <u>Les directions = directions</u></p> <p>C'est à droite = It's on the right C'est à gauche = It's on the left C'est tout droit = It's straight ahead Tu vas/Vous allez tout droit. = You go (informal/ formal) straight on Puis tu tournes/vous tournez à gauche. = Then you turn left</p> <p>4. <u>Les mots essentiels = High-frequency words</u></p> <p>À ce soir! See you this evening! à plus tard! = See you later! avec = with bonne idée = good idea merci = thank you au revoir = goodbye s'il vous plaît = please voilà = here you are mais = but pour = for / to il y a = there is/ are il n'y a pas de = there isn't / aren't on y va = we are going there on trouve = You find au /à la /à l' / aux = at the / to the du / de la / de l' / des = from the / of the</p>	<p>3. <u>les quantificateurs = quantifiers</u></p> <p>assez = quite / enough vraiment = really aussi = also beaucoup de = a lot of on a = we have ici = here un peu = a little très = very trop = too trop de = too much / too many</p> <p>5. <u>Quand? = When?</u></p> <p>ce matin/soir = this morning/evening cet après-midi = this afternoon demain matin = tomorrow morning dimanche soir = Sunday evening / night samedi après-midi = Saturday afternoon</p>
	<p>6. <u>Les opinions = opinions</u></p> <p>Tu viens? = Are you coming? oui, j'aime bien ça. = yes, I really like that. d'accord, si tu veux. = OK, if you like. super! Fantastique! = Super! Fantastic! ça m'est égal = I don't mind. je ne sais pas. Si tu veux. = I don't know. If you want to. ah non, c'est vraiment nul! = oh no, that's really rubbish! ah non, c'est ennuyeux. Oh no, that's boring. je déteste ça, c'est affreux ! = I hate that, it's awful !</p>	