

# French – Module 2: Ma journée

Year 7 Summer 1 – Grammar



## 1. Present tense

1.1 Reflexive verb (this verb has an extra pronoun) – Present tense	1.2 Regular verbs – present tense	1.3 Irregular verbs – Present tense	
<p>Se laver – to wash (oneself) je <b>me</b> lave = I wash (myself) tu <b>te</b> laves = You wash (yourself) il/elle <b>se</b> lave= he/she/we (inf)/ wash Martine se lave = Martine washes (herself) nous <b>nous</b> lavons = we (form/pl) wash vous <b>vous</b> lavez = you(pl/form) wash ils/elles <b>se</b> lavent = they wash</p>	<p>adorer = to love J'adore = I love Tu adores = you love (s/ inf) love Il/elle/on adore = he/she/we (inf) love Thomas adore = Thomas loves Nous adorons = we love (form) Vous adorez= you love (pl/form) Ils/elles adorent = they love (masc/fem)</p>	<p>être = to be Je suis = I am Tu es = You(s) are Il/elle/on est = he/she/we(inf.) is/are Sandrine est = Sandrine is Nous sommes = we(form.) are Vous êtes = you(p) are Ils/elles sont = they are</p>	<p>faire = to do Je fais = I do Tu fais = You(s) do Il/elle/on fait = he/she/we(inf.) does/do Dominique fait = Dominique does Nous faisons = we(form.) do Vous faites= you(p) do Ils/elles font = they do</p>
<p><u>Négatifs = negatives</u> To make a verb negative, use <b>ne ... pas</b>. It forms a “sandwich” round the verb: J’aime = I like Je <b>n’aime pas</b> = I do not like If the verb begins with a vowel or silent h, use <b>n’aime pas</b> J’aime = I like Je <b>n’aime pas</b> = I don’t like When you say you like/ dislike something you put <b>le/la/les</b> before the noun. Example : J’aime <b>la</b> technologie Je n’aime pas <b>le</b> tennis</p>	<p><u>3. Nouns</u> In French and other languages nouns are either masculine or feminine, this is called <b>gender</b>. When you are learning new vocabulary, you must learn the gender of nouns also. English does not have gender. <u>Examples</u> le français = French (m) la musique = Music (f) l’anglais = English (an apostrophe is used before the vowel) les maths = Maths</p>	<p><u>4. 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 <b>e</b> for the feminine form <u>Examples</u> But some feminine adjectives have different spellings If the adjective already ends with an e, you do not add an extra <b>e</b> (timide) This adjective does not have different endings for masculine or feminine</p>	
<p><u>5. Higher numbers (30-100)</u> 30= trente 40 = quarante 50= cinquante 60 = soixante 70 = soixante-dix 80 = quatre-vingt 90 = quatre-vingt-dix 100 = cent</p>	<p><u>6. Telling the time</u> À sept heures = At 7 o’ clock et quart = quarter past et demie = half past moins le quart = quarter to et = past moins = to (the following hour)</p>	<p><u>7. Did you know?</u> In France they use the 24 hour clock rather than specifying am or pm, as a matter of course. À treize heures je prends le déjeuner = At (13:00) 1 p.m. I have lunch À quinze heures trente je quitte le collège = At (15:30) 3.30 p.m. I leave school</p>	
9. Les questions			
<p>1. Qu’est-ce que tu fais avant le collège? 2. Qu’est-ce que tu étudies le lundi? 3. Quelles matières aimes-tu ?</p>	<p>4. Qu’est-ce que tu n’aimes pas étudier? 5. Quelle est ta matière préférée et pourquoi?</p>	<p>6. Quel est ton prof préféré et pourquoi? 7. Qu’est-ce que tu fais à l’école ?</p>	<p>8. Qu’est-ce que tu fais pendant la récré ? 9. Qu’est-ce que tu fais après le collège?</p>

# French – Module 2: Ma journée

Year 7 Summer 1 – Vocabulary



<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Le matin – reflexive verbs</u></p> <p>Je me réveille = I wake up Je me lève = I get up Je me lave = I get washed Je me douche = I take a shower Je me brosse les dents = I brush my teeth Je m’habille = I get dressed Je prends le petit déjeuner = I have breakfast Je vais au collège = I go to school</p> <p>Reflexive verbs have se in front of the verb in the dictionary or verb list. Exemple : se réveiller = to wake up Se laver = to wash yourself/ to get washed</p> <p>When you use a reflexive verb you need to change the ending and choose the correct reflexive pronoun. Exemple : je <b>me</b> lave = I get washed Tu <b>te</b> laves = you get washed Il/elle/on <b>se</b> lave = He/ she/ we get(s) washed</p> <p>The reflexive verbs shorten before a vowel. Exemple : Je <b>m’</b>appelle Tu <b>t’</b>appelles Il/elle/on <b>s’</b>appelle</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Mes matières = My school subjects</u></p> <p>le français = French le dessin = Art le sport/L’EPS = P.E. le théâtre = Drama le latin = Latin la technologie = Technology/D.T. la géographie = Geography la musique = Music l’histoire = History l’anglais = English l’informatique = I.T. l’espagnol = Spanish les maths = Maths les sciences = Science l’allemand = German</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Les adjectifs = Adjectives</u></p> <p>c’est...= it is amusant(e)= fun intéressant(e)= interesting ennuyeux/ ennuyeuse = boring facile = easy difficile = difficult le prof est sympa = the teacher is nice/kind le prof est trop sévère = the teacher is too strict</p>
	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Le soir = in the evening</u></p> <p>Je rentre à la maison = I return home. Je prends le goûter = I have a snack Je fais mes devoirs = I do my homework Je regarde la télé = I watch T.V. Je fais du vélo = I go cycling Je mange = I eat Je fais la vaisselle avec ma sœur = I wash up with my sister Je me couche = I go to sleep</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Les mots essentiels = High-frequency words</u></p> <p>trop = too beaucoup de = a lot of assez = quite un peu = a little bit et = and parce que = because mais = but cependant = however préfér(e) = favourite</p>