

# French – Module 1: Je me présente

Year 7 Autumn 1 – Grammar



1. <u>Present tense</u>			
<p><u>1.1 Reflexive verb (this verb has an extra pronoun) – Present tense</u>  <u>s'appeler – to be called</u>                      je m'appelle = I am called                      tu t'appelles = you(s &amp; 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                      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>avoir = to have                      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. Subject pronouns</u>                      A pronoun is a word which replaces a noun. A subject pronoun tells who or what does an action. In French (and other languages) there are two different pronouns for <b>you</b>. One is informal (inf) the other is formal and plural (form/pl)                      je = I                      tu = you (inf)                      il/elle/on = he/she/we (inf)                      nous = we (form)                      vous = you (form/pl)                      ils/elles = they (masc/fem)</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>                      la chaise (fem) = the chair                      le stylo (masc) = the pen                      les chats (pl) = the cats</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.  <u>Examples</u>                      le chien brun – the brown dog (no agreement with masculine nouns)                      la trousse verte – the green pencil case ( add an extra –e with feminine nouns)                      les règles bleues – the blue rulers ( add an extra –e fem. noun and an extra –s: plural word)                      Do not add an extra –e if the colour adjective already ends in an –e: rouge, jaune, rose                      Exceptions: blanc: blanche                      marron: marron                      orange: orange                      violet: violette</p>	
<p><u>5. 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.</p>	<p><u>6. Possessives &amp; 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>7. Did you know?</u>                      Vowels in French can have accents on top of them. Accents can also affect pronunciation. Here are some examples:                      “é” = e with an acute accent (un accent aigu)                      “è” = e with a grave accent (un accent grave)                      “ê” = e with a circumflex accent (un accent circonflexe)                      “ç” is a “c” with a cedilla (une cédille). A cedilla only occur on the letter c and is not an accent.</p>	
<u>8. Articles</u>		<u>9. Les questions</u>	
<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)</p>	<p>1) Comment t'appelles-tu?                      2) Comment ça s'écrit ?                      3) Comment ça va?                      4) Peux-tu te décrire ?</p>	<p>5) Comment est ton frère ?                      6) Quel âge as-tu ?                      7) Quelle est la date de ton anniversaire ?                      8) Quelle est la date aujourd'hui ?</p>

# French – Module 1: Je me présente

## Year 7 Autumn 1 – Vocabulary



<p><b>1. <u>On se rencontre = Meeting people</u></b>          Bonjour! = Hello ! Good morning !          Salut! = Hi !          Comment t'appelles-tu? = What is your name ?          Je m'appelle ... = I am called          Mon frère s'appelle... = my brother is called          Ma sœur s'appelle... = my sister is called          Comment ça va? = How are you?          Oui, ça va bien = yes, I'm fine          ça va mal = I feel awful          ça va très mal = I feel terrible          ça va comme-ci, comme ça = I feel so-so.          Il va très bien = he is very well.          Elle va mal = she feels awful.          Merci = thank you          Au revoir = goodbye.</p>	<p><b>2. <u>les yeux et les cheveux = Eyes and hair</u></b>          J'ai les cheveux blonds = I have blond hair          J'ai les cheveux châtain = I have light brown hair          J'ai les cheveux bruns = I have dark brown hair          J'ai les cheveux noirs = I have dark/black hair          J'ai les cheveux roux = I have red hair          J'ai les cheveux courts= I have short hair          J'ai les cheveux longs = I have long hair          J'ai les cheveux mi-longs = I have medium length hair          J'ai les cheveux frisés/bouclés = I have curly hair          Je n'ai pas de cheveux = I don't have any hair          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</p>	<p><b>3. <u>L'alphabet = the alphabet</u></b>          Comment ça s'écrit ? = how do you spell that?          Ça s'écrit... = you spell it...</p> <p><b>4. <u>Les âges = ages</u></b>          Quel âge as-tu? = How old are you?          J'ai treize ans = I am 13 years old.          Mon frère a cinq ans = my brother is 5 years old.          Ma sœur a douze ans = my sister is 12 years old.</p> <p><b>5. <u>Les anniversaires = birthdays</u></b>          Quelle est la date de ton anniversaire? = when is your birthday ?          Mon anniversaire c'est le ... = my birthday is on the ...</p>
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<p><b><u>Les nombres = numbers</u></b></p> <table border="0"> <tr><td>un</td><td>1</td><td>neuf</td><td>9</td><td>dix-sept</td><td>17</td></tr> <tr><td>deux</td><td>2</td><td>dix</td><td>10</td><td>dix-huit</td><td>18</td></tr> <tr><td>trois</td><td>3</td><td>onze</td><td>11</td><td>dix-neuf</td><td>19</td></tr> <tr><td>quatre</td><td>4</td><td>douze</td><td>12</td><td>vingt</td><td>20</td></tr> <tr><td>cinq</td><td>5</td><td>treize</td><td>13</td><td>vingt et un</td><td>21</td></tr> <tr><td>six</td><td>6</td><td>quatorze</td><td>14</td><td>vingt-deux</td><td>22</td></tr> <tr><td>sept</td><td>7</td><td>quinze</td><td>15</td><td>trente</td><td>30</td></tr> <tr><td>huit</td><td>8</td><td>seize</td><td>16</td><td>trente et un</td><td>31</td></tr> </table>	un	1	neuf	9	dix-sept	17	deux	2	dix	10	dix-huit	18	trois	3	onze	11	dix-neuf	19	quatre	4	douze	12	vingt	20	cinq	5	treize	13	vingt et un	21	six	6	quatorze	14	vingt-deux	22	sept	7	quinze	15	trente	30	huit	8	seize	16	trente et un	31	<p><b><u>Les jours de la semaine = days of the week</u></b></p> <p>lundi = Monday          mardi = Tuesday          mercredi = Wednesday          jeudi = Thursday          vendredi = Friday          samedi = Saturday          dimanche = Sunday</p>	<p><b><u>Les mois = months</u></b></p> <table border="0"> <tr><td>janvier = January</td><td>juillet = July</td></tr> <tr><td>février = February</td><td>août = August</td></tr> <tr><td>mars = March</td><td>septembre = September</td></tr> <tr><td>avril = April</td><td>octobre = October</td></tr> <tr><td>mai = May</td><td>novembre = November</td></tr> <tr><td>juin = June</td><td>décembre = December</td></tr> </table>	janvier = January	juillet = July	février = February	août = August	mars = March	septembre = September	avril = April	octobre = October	mai = May	novembre = November	juin = June	décembre = December
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<p><b><u>Learning Strategy 1: Look, say, cover, write, check</u></b></p> <p>Use the five steps below to learn how to spell any word.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. LOOK: Look carefully at the word for at least 10 seconds.</li> <li>2. SAY: Say the word to yourself or out loud to practise pronunciation.</li> <li>3. COVER: Cover up the word when you feel you have learned it.</li> <li>4. WRITE: Write the word from memory.</li> <li>5. CHECK: Check your word against the original.</li> </ol> <p>Did you get it right? If not, what did you get wrong? Spend time learning that bit of the word. Go through the steps again until you get it right.</p>	<p><b><u>Les connecteurs = connectives</u></b></p> <p>et = and          ou = or          aussi = also          de plus = furthermore          mais = but          cependant = however</p>
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