



Year 7 French: Unit 1

Moi et les Autres (*Myself and Others*)

Unit Objective: I can use the verbs “to be” and “to have” confidently to describe myself, others and things around me.

Vocabulary



Phonics



Adjectives

When an **adjective** describes a feminine noun, the **adjective's spelling** and sometimes its sound change. The most common change is an 'e' on the end of the adjective.

Il est intelligent. *He is intelligent.*
Elle est intelligente. *She is intelligent.*

Many adjectives **come after** the noun:

un vélo **cher**
an **expensive** bike



Verb ÊTRE * [to be, being]

je suis	<i>I am</i>
tu es	<i>you are</i>
il est	<i>he is</i>
elle est	<i>she is</i>

Je suis anglais.
I am English.
Tu es petit.
You are small.
Il est content.
He is pleased.

Verb AVOIR * [to have, having]

J'ai	<i>I have</i>
tu as	<i>you have</i>
il a	<i>he has</i>
elle a	<i>she has</i>

J'ai un animal.
I have a pet.
Tu as un chien.
You have a dog.
Elle a une idée.
She has an idea.

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. It also changes to '**les**', to match 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*)

Yes/No Questions

Change a statement into a question by raising your voice at the end:
Elle est malade ?
Is she ill?



Year 7 French: Unit 2

En Pleine Action *(In Action)*

Unit Objective: I can use a range of verbs to describe activities I do and express a simple opinion.

Vocabulary

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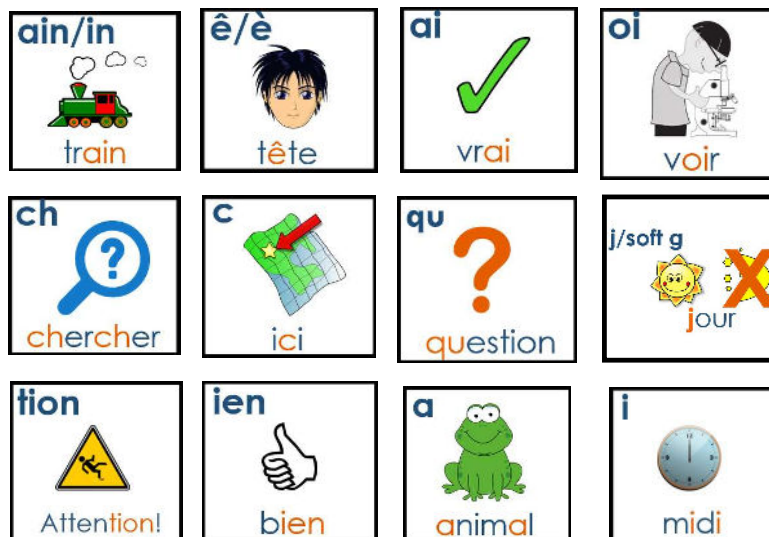


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Phonics



Forming the Present Tense of regular - ER verbs

Step 1 – Take the infinitive of the verb
Step 2 – Remove the last two letters
Step 3 – Add the following endings

Verb JOUER

[to play, playing]

Je joue I play / I am playing
Tu joues You play / You are playing
Il joue He plays / He is playing
Nous jouons We play / We are playing
Vous jouez You play / You are playing
Ils jouent They play / They are playing



Verb FAIRE*

[to do, doing]
[to make, making]

Je fais I do / make
tu fais you do / make
il fait he does / makes
elle fait she does / makes

Je fais la cuisine.
I do the cooking.
Tu fais les magasins.
You do the shopping.
Il fait le ménage.
He does the housework.

Verb AIMER

[to like, liking]

J'aime I like
tu aimes you like
il aime he likes
elle aime she likes

J'aime le professeur.
I like the teacher.
Tu aimes les fruits.
You like fruits.
Elle aime la télé.
She likes TV.

Subject pronouns

Je I
Tu You (Singular)
Il He / It
Elle She / It
Nous We
Vous You (Plural)
Ils They

Aimer + verb

If “aimer” is followed by a verb, the verb should be in its **infinitive** form. Eg: Elle aime **regarder** la télé. *She likes to watch TV.*

À can mean ‘at’ or “to”

- Il **reste à** l'école. *He stays at school.*
- Bilal **parle à** Amir. *Bilal speaks to Amir.*



Year 7 French: Unit 3

Le Nombre fait la force *(Strength in numbers)*

Unit Objective: I can use key verbs and nouns in their plural form to describe my family and things around me.

Vocabulary

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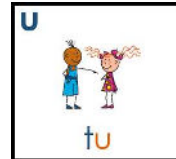
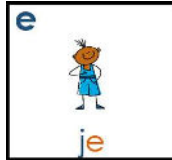


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Phonics



Normally, the **-t** in *c'est* is a Silent Final Consonant (SFC). *C'est triste !*



Shhhhhh!

Before a vowel, the **-t** is pronounced. This is called **liaison**. *C'est un vélo cher !*

Verb ÊTRE * [to be, being]

je suis

I am

tu es

you are

il est

he is

elle est

she is

nous sommes

we are

vous êtes

you are

ils sont

they are (m)

elles sont

they are (f)

Verb AVOIR * [to have, having]

J'ai

I have

tu as

you have

il a

he has

elle a

she has

nous avons

we have

vous avez

you have

ils ont

they have (m)

elles ont

they have (f)

Verb FAIRE * [to do, doing]

Je fais

I do

tu fais

you do

il fait

he does

elle fait

she does

nous faisons

we do

vous faites

you do

ils font

they do (m)

elles font

they do (f)

Describing more than one thing



We add **-s** to make nouns plural:

un livre = *a book* → deux livres = *two books*

Adjectives also have to match their nouns, adding **-s** for plural (The **-s** is not pronounced) :

Il y a des livres chers.
There are some expensive books.

This is called **adjective agreement**



Il y a means « **there is** » and « **there are** »

Il y a un livre.
There is a book.

Il y a des maisons.
There are some houses.

How many? To say how many of something there are, use '**il y a**' + **number** (or the plural article '**des**' = some):

Il y a **deux** livres.

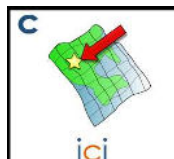
*There are **two** books.*

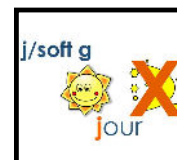
Des means « **some** » (plural)

It is the plural form of the indefinite article (=some)

Il y a **des** films à la télé ce soir.
There are some films on TV tonight.

	Year 7 French: Unit 4 Allons-y! (Let's go!)	Unit Objective: I can use the verb "to go" as well as other verbs to describe places where I go and what I do there.			
Vocabulary 1  2  3  4  5 	Phonics ou  nous é  écrire en/an  enfant on  Non! Liaison  Tu vas dehors. <i>You go outside.</i> The final -s in vas is a Silent Final Consonant. Shhhhhh! But remember, when -s is followed by a vowel, pronounce it like -z. Je vais à Londres. <i>I go to London.</i> Tu vas à la caisse. <i>You go to the checkout.</i>	Verb ALLER * [to go, going]		Verb FAIRE * [to do, doing]	
	Forming the Present Tense of regular - ER verbs Step 1 – Take the infinitive of the verb Step 2 – Remove the last two letters Step 3 – Add the following endings Verb HABITER [to live, living] J' habite I live / I am living Tu habites You live / You are living Il habite He lives / He is living Nous habitons We live / We are living Vous habitez You live / You are living Ils habitent They live / They are living	Saying « to » To say « to » before a town/city, use à – je vais à Paris. When we say ' to (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 aux – if the noun is plural Je vais au collège. <i>I go to (the) school</i> Je vais à la chambre. <i>I am going to (the) bedroom.</i> Je vais à l'aéroport. <i>I am going to (the) airport.</i> Je vais aux Etats-Unis. <i>I am going to (the) United-States.</i>			

	Year 8 French: Unit 1 Bonne Question! (<i>Good question!</i>)		Unit Objective: I can use a range of structures to ask and answer questions about myself and others.					
Vocabular	Phonics		Verb SORTIR* [to go out, going out]		Verb VENIR* [to come, coming]		Verb PRENDRE* [to take, taking]	
1 			je sors	I go out	Je viens	I come	je prends	I take
2 			tu sors	you go out	tu viens	you come	tu prends	you take
3 			il sort	he goes out	il vient	he comes	il prend	he takes
4 			elle sort	she goes out	elle vient	she comes	elle prend	she takes
5 			Je sors avec mes amis. I go out with my friends. Tu sors avec Luc? Are you going out with Luc? Il sort tous les soirs. He goes out every night.		Je viens d'Angleterre. I come from England. Tu viens chez moi? Are you coming to mine? Il vient de loin. He comes from far.		Je prends le bus. I take the bus. Tu prends le petit-déjeuner? Do you take breakfast? Elle prend un jus d'orange. She takes an orange juice.	
6 	Question words		Forming questions		Negation			
<u>où ? – where?</u>  <u>comment ? – how?</u>  <u>quoi ? que ? – what?</u>  <u>quand ? – when?</u>  <u>qui ? – who?</u>  <u>pourquoi ? – why?</u>  <u>quel ? quelle ? – which?</u>  <u>combien (de) ? – how much? how many?</u> 			We can swap the pronoun and the verb: Es-tu content? (<i>Are you happy?</i>) We can also add a question word at the start of the question: Où est ta maison? (<i>Where is your house?</i>) We can also use the question word at the end of the sentence: Tu sors avec qui?		We form the negative by adding ne...pas around a verb. Je ne prends pas le bus. <i>I do not take the bus.</i>			
					Word Order			
					Adjectives go after the noun, in French : un vélo bleu			
					However, SIZE or GOODNESS adjectives come before the noun: un petit vélo bleu			

		Year 8 French: Unit 2 Le Futur est entre tes mains		Unit Objective: I can use the verb “to go” as well as modal verbs to describe my future plans and intentions.					
Vocabulary		Phonics		Verb ALLER * [to go, going]		Verb DEVOIR * [must, to have to]		Verb VOULOIR* [to want to]	
1		 		Je vais	I go	Je dois	I must	Je veux	I want to
2		 		tu vas	you go	tu dois	you must	tu veux	you want to
3		 		il va	he goes	Il doit	he must	il veut	he wants to
4				elle va	she goes	Verb POUVOIR * [can, be able to]		Verb SAVOIR* [to know]	
nous allons				we go					
5				vous allez	you go	Je peux	I can	Je sais	I know
Forming 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>I am going to eat</i> in town.				Questions with Modal Verbs Remember, to form an inversion question, in a sentence with two verbs, we swap the pronoun and the first verb : Veux-tu manger en ville? <i>Do you want to eat</i> in town?					
Forming the Negative with two verbs In sentences with 2 verbs, ne/pas surrounds the 1st verb , Je ne vais pas manger en ville. <i>I am not going to eat</i> in town.				Forming the Negative with modal verbs In sentences with 2 verbs, ne/pas surrounds the modal verb Je ne veux pas manger en ville. <i>I do not want to eat</i> in town.					