



Year 7 French

Knowledge Organisers



Name: _____

Teaching Group: _____

<u>Term</u>	<u>Topic Name</u>	<u>Details</u>
1	C'est Perso	Phonics, greetings and describing yourself
2	L'Amitié	Friends and Friendship
3	Mon Collège	Talking about your school, how are schools different in France and French-speaking places?
4	Mes Passe-Temps	Talking about your hobbies and what you like to do at the weekend
5&6	Où J'habite	Describing your town and what you are going to do at the weekend

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Information

Knowledge organisers are a way of keeping all of the grammar and vocabulary that you will need throughout the year. This document contains everything for Year 7. It is a very important document and you must treat it carefully and with respect. You have a plastic wallet to store it and on some occasions you will be able to take it home with you. You must remember to bring it in the following lesson- you may not be reminded as it is your responsibility!

Use the contents page to help guide yourself through the booklet. In lessons you will also be directed to which page can support you best, and this booklet is available on the school website to support you at home with your homework and your revision.

Unless your teacher tells you otherwise, you can use your knowledge organisers at any point in your French lessons.

A copy of this knowledge organiser will be available on the school website for you to access for any independent work and revision.

Page 1: Key Terms

MFL	‘Modern Foreign Languages’ - All languages that are spoken today e.g. English, French, Spanish etc.
Vocab	An abbreviation of ‘vocabulary’ - it just means ‘words’.
Verb	An action word or being word such as to play, to do, or to be. They are present in every sentence.
Noun	A person, a place, or a thing, e.g. a <u>dog</u> .
Adjective	A word that describes a noun e.g. a <u>big</u> dog.
Adverb	A word that describes how, how often, how much, where, and when something happens. For example accidentally (how), every week (how often), very (how much), nearby (where), and last week (when).
Conjunction	A word that can be used to join two sentences e.g. and, but, then
Plural noun	When there is more than one of the nouns that you are talking about e.g. the dogs.
Singular noun	When there is only one of the nouns that you are talking about e.g the dog.
Subject Pronoun	Tells who is doing the action in a sentence. They represent people, places, and things. In English the most common are ‘I, you, he, she, it, they’.
Cognate	A word in a foreign language that has the same meaning in English and looks or sounds very similar to it.
Near-cognate	A word in a foreign language that has the same meaning in English and looks or sounds quite similar to it.
False-friend	A word in a foreign language that looks or sounds similar to English but does not have the same meaning.
Translate	Re-writing a piece of text in a different language.
Interrogative words	Also called question words. They are who, what, when, where, why, how, how much.
Definite article	You use the definite article to specify a noun. In English there is only one - ‘the’ - e.g. <u>the</u> dog.
Indefinite article	You use the indefinite article to refer to a non-specific noun. In English you use ‘a’ for a singular noun and ‘some’ for plural nouns e.g. <u>a</u> dog and <u>some</u> dogs.
Tense	Tense tells you the time that a verb happened. In English and many other languages there are 3 main tenses- the past tense, the present tense, and the future tense.
Phonics	The system we use for matching letters and combinations of letters to sounds e.g. c-a-t, bl-a-ck, fl-ow-er
Phoneme	The sounds that make up a language. They can be vowel sounds such as ‘a’, ‘o’, ‘ee, or ‘ow’, or consonant sounds such as ‘t’, ‘b’, ‘ch’, ‘sh’. English has 44 and French has 36.
Interrogative	A question word. They are ‘who’, ‘what’, ‘when’,

1 Nouns

Masculine and feminine nouns

All French nouns are either masculine or feminine.

In the singular, masculine nouns are introduced with *le*, *l'* or *un*:

le père the father *un livre* a book
l'hôtel the hotel

Feminine nouns are introduced with *la*, *l'* or *une*:

la mère the mother *une table* a table
l'eau the water

Some nouns have two different forms, masculine and feminine:

un copain a male friend
une copine a female friend
un coiffeur a male hairdresser
une coiffeuse a female hairdresser
un facteur a postman
une factrice a postwoman

Some nouns stay the same for masculine and feminine:

le prof the male teacher
la prof the female teacher
un enfant a male child
une enfant a female child

Singular and plural forms

As in English, French nouns can be either singular (one) or plural (more than one).

Most plural nouns end in *-s*. Unlike English, the added *-s* is usually not pronounced.

un chat, deux chats one cat, two cats

As in English, there are some exceptions.

- With most nouns ending in *-al*, you change the ending to *-aux* in the plural:

un animal an animal
des animaux animals

- With many nouns ending in *-au* or *-eu*, you add an *-x*:

un gâteau, des gâteaux a cake, cakes
un jeu, des jeux a game, games

- Words already ending in *-s*, or in *-x* or *-z*, do not change:

le bras, les bras arm, arms
le nez, les nez nose, noses

- A few nouns change completely:

un œil, des yeux an eye, eyes

The gender of nouns

There are two genders in French: masculine and feminine.

- It's best to try to learn nouns with their gender but there are some useful guidelines to help you work out the gender of a new noun. There are some exceptions, but knowing these general guidelines will help you get it right most of the time.
- Have a look at the examples in the table.

masculine	examples	feminine	examples
	<i>le / l' / un</i>		<i>la / l' / une</i>
male people	<i>frère / oncle</i>	female people	<i>mère / tante</i>
days, months	<i>lundi / avril</i>	fruit / veg ending in e	<i>pomme / carotte</i>
seasons	<i>hiver / automne</i>	<i>-aison</i> endings	<i>maison / saison</i>
languages	<i>français / allemand</i>	<i>-euse</i> endings	<i>vendeuse / chanteuse</i>
weights / measures	<i>kilo / litre</i>	<i>-esse</i> endings	<i>vitesse / gentillesse</i>
<i>-ien</i> endings	<i>musicien / mécanicien</i>	<i>-tude</i> endings	<i>attitude / habitude</i>
<i>-et</i> endings	<i>jouet / billet</i>	<i>-ise</i> endings	<i>chemise / bêtise</i>
<i>-ing</i> endings	<i>shopping / camping</i>	<i>-trice</i> endings	<i>actrice / institutrice</i>
<i>-isme</i> endings	<i>tourisme / socialisme</i>	most <i>-lle</i> endings	<i>ville / salle</i>
<i>-oir</i> endings	<i>soir / trottoir</i>	most <i>-sion</i> endings	<i>occasion / version</i>
<i>-ou</i> endings	<i>cou / genou</i>	most <i>-tion</i> endings	<i>action / natation</i>
<i>-ment</i> endings	<i>monument / bâtiment</i>	most <i>-ine</i> endings	<i>piscine / routine</i>
<i>-eur</i> endings	<i>chanteur / coiffeur</i>	most <i>-ure</i> endings	<i>nature / lecture</i>
most <i>-age</i> endings	<i>village / voyage</i>	most <i>-nne</i> endings	<i>panne / personne</i>
most <i>-eau</i> endings	<i>cadeau / château</i>	most <i>-té / -tié</i> endings	<i>difficulté / amitié</i>

2 Articles

Definite articles: *le, la, les* – the

The word for 'the' depends on whether the noun it goes with is masculine (m), feminine (f), singular or plural.

m singular	f singular	m + f plural
<i>le</i>	<i>la</i>	<i>les</i>

<i>le grand-père</i>	the grandfather
<i>la grand-mère</i>	the grandmother
<i>les grands-parents</i>	the grandparents

When a singular noun starts with a vowel or a silent *h*, *le* and *la* are shortened to *l'*:

<i>l'ami</i>	the friend
<i>l'histoire</i>	the story

In French, you often need to use *le, la* and *les* even when we wouldn't say 'the' in English:

- when talking about likes and dislikes:

<i>J'adore le poulet.</i>	I love chicken.
<i>Elle déteste les maths.</i>	She hates maths.

- when referring to abstract things:

<i>La musique est très importante.</i>	Music is very important.
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3 Adjectives

Feminine and masculine, singular and plural adjectives

In French, adjectives have different endings depending on whether they describe masculine, feminine, singular or plural nouns.

- The masculine singular form has no extra ending:
Mon frère est petit. My brother is small.
- Add -e if the noun is feminine singular:
Ma sœur est petite. My sister is small.
- Add -s to the masculine singular form if the noun is masculine plural:
Mes frères sont petits. My brothers are small.
- Add -s to the feminine singular form if the noun is feminine plural:
Mes sœurs sont petites. My sisters are small.

Adjectives of nationality

Adjectives of nationality do not begin with a capital letter:

Nicolas est français. Nicolas is French.
Laura est galloise. Laura is Welsh.

Like other adjectives, feminine adjectives of nationality have an -e at the end, unless there is one there already:

Sophie est française. Sophie is French.
Juliette est suisse. Juliette is Swiss.

Comparative and superlative adjectives

To make comparisons, use:

- *plus ... que* more ... than / ...er than
La Loire est plus longue que la Tamise.
The Loire is **longer than** the Thames.
- *moins ... que* less ... than
Les vélos sont moins rapides que les trains.
Bicycles are **less fast than** trains.
- *aussi ... que* as ... as
Les tomates sont aussi chères que les pêches.
Tomatoes are **as expensive as** peaches.

The position of adjectives

Most adjectives follow the noun they describe:

un prof sympa a nice teacher
une copine intelligente an intelligent friend
des idées intéressantes interesting ideas

However, a few adjectives, such as *petit, grand, bon, mauvais, joli, beau, jeune* and *vieux*, usually come in front of the noun:

un petit garçon a small boy
une jolie ville a pretty town

A few adjectives that come in front of the noun have a special masculine form before a vowel or a silent *h*:

un bel endroit a beautiful place
un vieil homme an old man
un nouvel ami a new friend

For superlatives (the most ...), use:

- *le / la / les plus ...* the most ... / the ...est
C'est la chambre la plus chère.
It is **the most** expensive room.
C'est le plus petit vélo.
It is **the smallest** bicycle.
- *le / la / les moins ...* the least ...
C'est le film le moins intéressant.
It is **the least** interesting film.

The adjective *bon* has an irregular comparative and superlative:

Ce CD est meilleur que l'autre.
This CD is **better** than the other one.
Elle est la meilleure!
She's the **best**!

The adjective *mauvais* also has an irregular comparative and superlative:

Je suis pire que ma sœur.
I am **worse** than my sister.
Mon frère est le pire.
My brother is **the worst**.

Adjective ending	Feminine rule	Masculine singular	Feminine singular	Masculine plural	Feminine plural
-el	> -elle	personnel	personnelle	personnels	personnelles
-on	> -onne	bon	bonne	bons	bonnes
-er	> ère	cher	chère	chers	chères
-et	> -ète	complet	complète	complets	complètes
-c	> -che	blanc	blanche	blancs	blanches
-eur	> -euse	flatteur	flatteuse	flatteurs	flatteuses
-eux	>euse	heureux	heureuse	heureux	heureuses
-f	-ve	neuf	neuve	neufs	neuves
-al	-ale/-aux	idéal	idéale	idéaux	idéales

Possessive adjectives, one 'owner'

<i>mon / ma / mes</i>	my
<i>ton / ta / tes</i>	your
<i>son / sa / ses</i>	his / her / its

There are three different ways of saying 'my' in French, as it depends on whether the noun is masculine or feminine, singular or plural. It is the same for 'your' and 'his' / 'her' / 'its'.

masculine singular	feminine singular	masculine and feminine plural
<i>mon, ton, son</i>	<i>ma, ta, sa</i>	<i>mes, tes, ces</i>

<i>mon père</i>	my father
<i>ma mère</i>	my mother
<i>ton* père</i>	your father
<i>ta* mère</i>	your mother
<i>son pied</i>	his / her / its foot
<i>sa porte</i>	his / her / its door
<i>mes parents</i>	my parents
<i>tes* parents</i>	your parents
<i>ses fenêtres</i>	his / her / its windows

* to someone you normally say *tu* to

French doesn't have three different words for 'his', 'her' and 'its'. The word changes according to whether the noun it is used with is masculine, feminine, singular or plural.

Possessive adjectives, several 'owners'

<i>notre / nos</i>	our
<i>votre / vos</i>	your
<i>leur / leurs</i>	their

masculine and feminine singular	masculine and feminine plural
<i>notre, votre, leur</i>	<i>nos, vos, leurs</i>

<i>notre père</i>	our father
<i>notre mère</i>	our mother
<i>votre* père</i>	your father
<i>votre* mère</i>	your mother
<i>leur frère</i>	their brother
<i>leur sœur</i>	their sister
<i>nos parents</i>	our parents
<i>vos* copains</i>	your friends
<i>leurs profs</i>	their teachers

* to several people or to someone you normally say *vous* to

5 Pronouns

Subject pronouns: *je, tu, il, elle, on, nous, vous, ils, elles*

Subject pronouns usually come before the verb and express who or what performs the action.

singular	plural
<i>je</i> – I	<i>nous</i> – we
<i>tu</i> – you	<i>vous</i> – you
<i>il</i> – he / it	<i>ils</i> – they (m)
<i>elle</i> – she / it	<i>elles</i> – they (f)
<i>on</i> – we / you / they	

Je is shortened to *j'* if the word that follows begins with a silent *h* or a vowel:

<i>J'aime les pommes.</i>	I like apples.
<i>J'habite en Écosse.</i>	I live in Scotland.

On can mean 'we', 'you' or 'they', depending on the context:

On s'entend bien.

We get on well.

Comment dit-on «pencil» en français?

How do **you** say 'pencil' in French?

On parle français au Canada.

They speak French in Canada.

There are two French words for 'they': *ils* and *elles*.

- Use *ils* when all the people / things you are talking about are male, or it is a mixed group of males and females:
J'ai un frère et une sœur; ils s'appellent Nicolas et Aurélie.
I have a brother and a sister; **they** are called Nicolas and Aurélie.
- Use *elles* when all the people / things you are talking about are female:
J'ai deux copines espagnoles; elles habitent à Madrid.
I have two Spanish friends; **they** live in Madrid.

There are two French words for 'you': *tu* and *vous*.

- Use *tu* when talking to someone (one person) of your own age or someone in your family.
- Use *vous* when talking to an adult not in your family (e.g. your teacher). The following phrases are useful to remember:
Avez-vous ... ? Have **you** got ... ?
Voulez-vous ... ? Do **you** want ... ?
Voudriez-vous ... ? Would **you** like ... ?
- Also use *vous* when talking to more than one person – whatever their age and whether you know them well or not.

Il and *elle* can both also mean 'it', depending on the gender of the noun they replace.

L'hôtel est bien? – Oui, il est très confortable.

Is the hotel good? – Yes, **it** is very comfortable.

Je déteste ma chambre: elle est trop petite.

I hate my bedroom: **it** is too small.

6 Verbs

French verbs have different endings depending on who is doing the action and whether the action takes place in the past, the present or the future. The verb tables on pages 196–200 set out the patterns of endings for several useful verbs.

When using a name or a singular noun, use the same form of the verb as for *il / elle*:

Martin **parle** *espagnol*. *Martin* **speaks** Spanish.

When using two names or a plural noun, use the same form of the verb as for *ils / elles*:

Thomas et Lola **jouent** *au basket*.

Thomas and Lola **are playing** basketball.

Mes frères **écoutent** *de la musique*.

My brothers **are listening** to music.

The present tense

Use the present tense to describe:

- something that is taking place now:

J'écoute un CD.

I **am listening** to a CD.

- something that happens regularly:

J'ai maths le lundi.

I **have** maths on Mondays.

Present tense verb endings change depending on who is doing the action:

Je parle à ma grand-mère.

I **speak** to my grandmother.

Nous lavons la voiture.

We **wash** the car.

Most verbs follow a regular pattern.

The infinitive

The infinitive is the form of the verb you find in a dictionary, e.g. *jouer*, *finir*, *être*. It never changes.

When two verbs follow each other, the second one is always in the infinitive.

- All verbs of liking, disliking and preferring (such as *aimer*, *adorer*, *préférer*, *détester*) are followed by the infinitive:

J'aime jouer de la guitare.

I like **playing** the guitar.

Je préfère écouter des CD.

I prefer **listening** to CDs.

Regular -er verbs

To form the present tense of -er verbs, remove the -er from the infinitive to form the stem, e.g. *parl-* from *parler*. Then add the endings shown below.

parler – to speak / to talk

<i>je parle</i>	<i>nous parlons</i>
<i>tu parles</i>	<i>vous parlez</i>
<i>il / elle / on parle</i>	<i>ils / elles parlent</i>

Some other regular -er verbs:

<i>adorer</i>	to love	<i>habiter</i>	to live
<i>aimer</i>	to like	<i>jouer</i>	to play
<i>détester</i>	to hate	<i>regarder</i>	to watch
<i>écouter</i>	to listen	<i>rester</i>	to stay

Regular -re verbs

To form the present tense of -re verbs, remove the -re from the infinitive to form the stem, e.g. *attend-* from *attendre*. Then add the endings shown below.

attendre – to wait

<i>j'attends</i>	<i>nous attendons</i>
<i>tu attends</i>	<i>vous attendez</i>
<i>il / elle / on attend</i>	<i>ils / elles attendent</i>

Other regular -re verbs:

<i>descendre</i>	to go down
<i>répondre</i>	to reply
<i>vendre</i>	to sell

Regular -ir verbs

To form the present tense of -ir verbs, remove the -ir from the infinitive to form the stem, e.g. *fin-* from *finir*. Then add the endings shown below.

finir – to finish

<i>je finis</i>	<i>nous finissons</i>
<i>tu finis</i>	<i>vous finissez</i>
<i>il / elle / on finit</i>	<i>ils / elles finissent</i>

Other regular -ir verbs:

<i>choisir</i>	to choose
<i>remplir</i>	to fill

<u>Avoir—To Have</u>	
J'ai	I have
Tu as	You have (singular, informal)
Il a	He has It has (masculine objects)
Elle a	She has It has (feminine objects)
Iel a	They have (singular gender neutral pronoun*)
On a	We have
Nous avons	We have
Vous avez	You have (plural, formal)
Ils ont	They have (masculine)
Elles ont	They have (feminine)
*Iel is a gender neutral pronoun when you are talking about another person who is gender neutral. We would translate it as 'they' in English but it is always singular. If you were talking about more than one gender neutral person you would replace 'ils' or 'elles' with 'iels'.	

<u>Faire—To do</u>	
Je fais	I do
Tu fais	You do (singular, informal)
Il fait	He does It does (masculine objects)
Elle fait	She does It does (feminine objects)
Iel fait	They do (singular gender neutral pronoun*)
On fait	We do
Nous faisons	We do
Vous faites	You do (plural, formal)
Ils font	They do (masculine)
Elles font	They do (feminine)
*Iel is a gender neutral pronoun when you are talking about another person who is gender neutral. We would translate it as 'they' in English but it is always singular. If you were talking about more than one gender neutral person you would replace 'ils' or 'elles' with 'iels'.	

<u>Être—To Be</u>	
Je suis	I am
Tu es	You are (singular, informal)
Il est	He is It is (masculine objects)
Elle est	She is It is (feminine objects)
Iel est	They are (singular gender neutral pronoun*)
On est	We are
Nous sommes	We are
Vous êtes	You are (plural, formal)
Ils sont	They are (masculine)
Elles sont	They are (feminine)
*Iel is a gender neutral pronoun when you are talking about another person who is gender neutral. We would translate it as 'they' in English but it is always singular. If you were talking about more than one gender neutral person you would replace 'ils' or 'elles' with 'iels'.	

<u>Aller—To Be</u>	
Je vais	I go
Tu vas	You go (singular, informal)
Il va	He goes It goes (masculine objects)
Elle va	She goes It goes (feminine objects)
Iel va	They go (singular gender neutral pronoun*)
On va	We go
Nous allons	We go
Vous allez	You go (plural, formal)
Ils vont	They go (masculine)
Elles vont	They go (feminine)
*Iel is a gender neutral pronoun when you are talking about another person who is gender neutral. We would translate it as 'they' in English but it is always singular. If you were talking about more than one gender neutral person you would replace 'ils' or 'elles' with 'iels'.	

Page 9: Dictionary Abbreviations and Phonemes

Abbreviations you'll find in a dictionary

When you look a word up in the dictionary, you'll find these abbreviations next to it, telling you what word class they are.

Nm	Masculine noun	Nmpl	Plural masculine noun
Nf	Feminine noun	Nfpl	Plural feminine noun
Adv	Adverb	Adj	Adjective
Vb	Verb	Pple	Participle
Interrog	Interrogative	Phr	Phrase

French Phonemes

English uses the same 26-letter Latin alphabet as French, but has 44 distinct phonemes associated with those letters, while French only has 36. Within that 36, there are six vowel sounds and four consonants not found in English, meaning there are a total of 10 new sounds to learn.

Vowels

French has 6 vowels, and 12 vowel sounds. Certain combinations of vowels make certain sounds.

Spelling	Phonetic Alphabet	Sound	English Example	French Example
a	a	like 'ah'	car	la
à	a	like 'ah'	-	là
â	ɑ	like 'ah' but longer	-	pâtes, âne
e	ɛ	like the 'ai' in 'fair' when in the middle of the word	fair, pear	mer, menu
e	ə	like the 'a' in 'again'	her	le, me, te, se
e	-	silent at the end of the word	-	-
é	e	like 'ay' in May	May, hay, say	été, marché
è	ɛ	like the 'ai' in 'fair' when in the middle of the word	fair, pear	père, préfère
ê	ɛ:	like the 'ai' in 'fair' but longer	fair, pear	tête, crêpe
i, y, ui	i	like the 'ee' meet	meet, greet, street	ski, type
ille	ij	ee-uh	-	famille. gentille
o	ɔ	like the 'o' in not	not, box, top	pot
ô	o	like 'oh'	so, no	hôtel
u	y	Doesn't exist, but closest to the 'ew' in 'few'	-	tu, vu, rugby, menu
oi	wa	'wah'		oiseau, fois
ou	u	like 'ooh'	moo	où, joue
ai, ei	ɛ	like the 'e' in 'let'		j'ai, vais, mai
au, eau	o	like 'oh'	so, no	beau, eau, au
eu, oeu	ø	like 'eurgh'	blur, slur, her	neuf, sœur

Consonants				
At the end of words, consonants are silent. The exceptions are 'c', 'r', 'f' and sometimes 'l'.				
Spelling	Phonetic Alphabet	Sound	English Example	French Example
b	b	b' in 'bed'	bed	bon
c (at the end)	k	k in 'kayak'	kayak	sac, lac, avec
c+e	s	s in 'face'	face	cent
c+i	s	c in 'cinema'	cinema	cinéma
c+a	k	k in 'kayak'	car	casse-pieds
c+o	k	k in 'kayak'	corn	compter
c+u	k	k in 'kayak'	cup	culture, cube
ç	s	c in 'cinema'	cinema	ça, agaçant, percent
ch	ʃ	sh in 'shoe'	shoe, shop	marché, chaud
d	d	d in 'dog'	dog, damp	doigt, dune, de
f	f	f in 'festival'	festival, fire	feu, froid, faire
g+e	ʒ	like the 's' in 'measure'	measure, pleasure	âge, plage
g+i	ʒ	like the 's' in 'measure'	measure, pleasure	gîte, gel
g+a	ʒ	like the 'g' in 'go'	go, glove, give	gant, agaçant
g+o	g	like the 'g' in 'go'	go, glove, give	gourmand, gonfler
g+u	g	like the 'g' in 'go'	go, glove, give	guide
gn	g	like the 'n' in onion	onion, canyon	gagner, poigner
j	ʒ	like the 's' in 'measure'	measure, pleasure	bonjour, je
k	k	like the 'k' in 'kayak'	kayak	kayak
l	l	like the 'l' in 'lake'	lake	lac, le, la
m	m	like the 'm' in 'mum'	mum, my, miles	ma, mes
n	n	like the 'n' in 'now'	now, not, new	non, nouveau
p	p	like the 'p' in 'put'	play, put, pour	pont, pile, pied
q	k	like the 'k' in 'kayak'	kayak	question
q+u	k	like the 'k' in 'kayak'	kayak	question
r	ʁ	-	-	père, rue, rond
s	s	like the 's' in 'saint'	sand, soft	sable, sac
vowel+s+vowel	z	like the 'z' in 'vase'	vase	raison, chose
t, th	t	like the 't' in 'television'	television	télé, temps, tu
t+ion	t/s	like the 't' in television	Pronounced separately e.g. tee-on	
v	v	like the 'v' in 'video'	video	vidéo
w	w	like the 'w' in 'weekend'	weekend	week-end
a+x	aks	like the 'x' in 'axle'	axe	axe, axer
e+x	eks	like the 'x' in 'exam'	exam	examen, exemple
z	z	like the 'z' in zero	zero	zéro

Silent Consonants

'H' is **always** silent.

Silent Consonants at the end of words

In French, consonants are always silent when they are at the end of the word. However, if there is an 'e' at the end then you pronounce the final consonant. So with 'grand', don't pronounce the 'd', but with 'grande' do pronounce the 'e'.

Spoken Consonants at the end of words (Phonetic Liaison)

If the word ends in a consonant and the next word starts in a vowel, you can say it. However, for some consonants the sound changes slightly and are listed below. This is called phonetic liaison.

Consonant	Changes to	Example
's'	'z'	nous avons - 'nou zavons'
'd'	't'	quand il - 'kon-teel'

Nasal Sounds

French has 4 nasal sounds. They are pronounced through your nose rather than your mouth. We will do lots of practice with them because they don't exist in English.

Spelling	Phonetic Alphabet	Sound	English Example	French Example
an, ans, am, en, em, ean, oan	ã	a bit like the 'ong' in 'song'	-	an, sans, champ, vent, temps, Jean, toan
in, im, ain, aim, ein, eim, yn, ym, ien	ẽ	a bit like the 'ang' in 'hang'	-	vin, impair, pain, daim, Reims, synthèse, sympa, bien
un, um	œ	a bit like the 'ung' in sung	-	un, bruns, par-fum
on, om	õ	like 'on' but through the nose	-	son, mon, nom

Page 12: Greetings, Numbers, Age, Months and Birthday

Greetings- Les Salutations

<u>English</u>	<u>French</u>
Hello	Bonjour
Goodbye	Au revoir
Hi	Salut
How are you	Ça va?
I'm okay	Ça va bien
I'm bad	Ça va mal
I'm not okay	Non, ça ne va pas
So-so	Bof
Yes	Oui
No	Non
Not bad	Pas mal
Very well	Très bien
What are you called?	Comment tu t'appelles?
I'm called...	Je m'appelle...
Thank you	Merci
Please	S'il vous plaît
You're welcome	De rien

Numbers- Les Numéros

<u>English</u>	<u>French</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>French</u>
1	Un	12	douze
2	deux	13	treize
3	trois	14	quatorze
4	quatre	15	quinze
5	cinq	16	seize
6	six	17	dix-sept
7	sept	18	dix-huit
8	huit	19	dix-neuf
9	Neuf	20	vingt
10	dix	21	vingt-et-un
11	onze	22	vingt-deux

How old are you?

Quel âge as-tu?

<u>English</u>	<u>French</u>
I have	j'ai
Years (old)	ans
And you?	et toi?
In French you say 'I have' rather than 'I am' when saying your age.	

Happy Birthday! Joyeux Anniversaire

<u>English</u>	<u>French</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>French</u>
January	janvier	July	juillet
February	février	August	août
March	mars	September	septembre
April	avril	October	octobre
May	mai	November	novembre
June	juin	December	décembre
When is your birthday ?	Quelle est la date de ton anniversaire?	My birthday is the...	Mon anniversaire c'est le...
When is your birthday?	C'est quand, ton anniversaire?	Aujourd'hui	Today

Les Jours- Days of week

<u>English</u>	<u>French</u>
Monday	lundi
Tuesday	mardi
Wednesday	mercredi
Thursday	jeudi
Friday	vendredi
Saturday	samedi
Sunday	dimanche

In French, to say the date you say 'Monday the two September' (not the 2nd).

The only exception is for the 1st of the month, which is always 'le premier'.

Page 13: Giving an Opinion, Adjectives of Personality, Physical Appearance

Giving an Opinion

French	English	French	English	French	English
J'aime	I like	Car c'est	Because it's	Amusant	Funny
Je n'aime pas	I don't like	Parce que c'est	Because it's	Intéressant	Interesting
J'adore	I love	Car je pense que c'est	Because I think it's	Cool	Cool
Je déteste	I hate	Parce que je pense que c'est	Because I think it's	Bien	Good

Adjectives of Personality

French	English
Je suis	I am
Je ne suis pas	I am not
Gentil/gentille	Kind/nice
Intelligent(e)	Intelligent
Agaçant(e)	Annoying
Aimable	Likeable
Beau/Belle	Beautiful
Branché(e)	Cool, trendy
Charmant(e)	Charming
Cool	Cool
Curieux/Curieuse	Curious
De taille moyenne	Average size
Petit/petite	Small/short
Grand/grande	Big/tall
Poli(e)	Polite
Impoli(e)	Impolite
Patient(e)	Patient
Impatient(e)	Impatient

Adjectives which have a (e) after them mean that you have to add an 'e' at the end when talking about someone (or something) feminine. For example Be careful- some adjectives are completely irregular. Beau changes to belle!

Look at page 4 for more on adjectives.

Drôle	Funny
Fascinant	Interesting
Barbant	Boring
Nul	Rubbish
Plat	Boring
Ennuyeux	Boring
Fatigant	Tiring

Mon Apparence Physique- My physical Appearance

Grand/grande	Big/tall	Les cheveux longs	Long hair
Petit/petite	Small/short	Les cheveux bouclés	Curly hair
De taille moyenne	Average size	Les cheveux frisés	Frizzy hair
Les cheveux	Hair	Les cheveux raides	Straight hair
Les cheveux noirs	Black hair	Les cheveux courts	Short hair
Les cheveux bruns	Brown/brunette hair	Les cheveux mi-longs	Medium-length hair
Les cheveux blonds	Blond hair	Les yeux bleus	Blue eyes
Les cheveux roux	Red hair	Les yeux marron	Brown eyes
Les cheveux teints	Dyed hair	Les yeux verts	Green eyes
Les cheveux multicolores	Multi-coloured hair	Des taches de rousseur	Freckles

Les Membres de la Famille- Family Members

My mum	Ma mère	My step-dad	Mon beau-père	Family tree	Arbre de famille
My dad	Mon père	My step-brother	Mon beau-frère	In my family	Dans ma famille
My brother	Mon frère	My step-sister	Ma belle-sœur	There are ____ people	Il y a ____ personnes
My sister	Ma sœur	My twin (male)	Mon jumeau	My cousin (male)	Mon cousin
My grandmother	Ma grand-mère	My twin (female)	Ma jumelle	My cousin (female)	Ma cousine
My grandfather	Mon grand-père	My aunt	Ma tante		
My step-mum	Ma belle-mère	My uncle	Mon oncle		

L'amitié- Friendships

Mon ami	My friend (male)
Mon amie	My friend (female)
Mes amis	My friends (male and mixed)
Mes amies	My friends (female)
Mon meilleur ami	My best friend (male)
Mon meilleure amie	My best friend (female)
Mes meilleurs amis	My best friends (male and mixed)
Mes meilleures amies	My best friends (female)
...s'appelle	...is called (singular)
...s'appellent	... are called (plural)
Mon ami s'appelle	My friend is called (male)
Mon amie s'appelle	My friend is called (female)
Mes amis s'appellent	My friends are called (male and mixed)
Mes amies s'appellent	My friends are called (female)
Il est	He is
Elle est	She is
Il a	He has
Elle a	She has

Relationships

Je m'entends bien avec	I get on well with
Je me dispute avec	I argue with
On s'entend bien	We get on well with each other
On se dispute	On argue with each other
On se chahaille	We bicker with each other
On se parle	We talk to each other
On s'aime	We love each other

Qu'est-ce que c'est un bon ami pour vous?

What's a good friend for you?

Un bon ami	A good friend (male)
Une bonne amie	A good friend (female)
devrait être	should be
devrait avoir	should have
ne devrait pas être	Shouldn't be
on devrait être	we should be
on devrait avoir	we should have
similaire	similar
les mêmes intérêts	the same interests
généreux/généreuse	generous
là pour moi	there for me
jaloux/jalouse	jealous
égoïste	selfish
devrait me soutenir	should support me

Adverbs of Frequency

Always	toujours
Every day	tous les jours
All of the time	tout le temps
Usually	d'habitude
Normally	normalement
Often	souvent
Sometimes	quelquefois
Sometimes	parfois
Rarely	rarement

Page 15: School life, School Subjects

Les Matières- School Subjects

le français	French
L'anglais	English
Les maths	Maths
Les sciences	Science
La géo / la géographie	Geography
L'histoire	History
La religion	R.E.
Les arts-plastiques	Art
La théâtre	Drama
La technologie	D.T.
L'E.P.S.	P.E.
L'informatique	I.C.T
La musique	Music

School Opinions

le prof est	the teacher is
la prof est	the teacher is
drôle	funny
aimable	likable
poli	polite
agréable	nice
gentil	nice/kind
juste	fair
bavard	chatty
sévère	strict
injuste	unfair
c'est	it's
intéressant	interesting
utile	useful
amusant	fun
divertissant	fun
dynamique	dynamic/varied
difficile	difficult
inutile	not useful
barbant	boring
plat	boring
bruyant	noisy
calme	calm, relaxing
stressant	stressful

Au Collège- At school

Le collège	School (normally Secondary School)
L'école	School (normally Primary School)
Le prof	The teacher (male)
Les élèves	The pupils
À la cantine	In the canteen
Le matin	The morning
L'après-midi	The afternoon
Le soir	The evening
À... heures, j'ai	At...o'clock, I have
À... heures, c'est	At...o'clock, it's
La récré	Breaktime
Le déjeuner	Lunchtime
le début de la journée	The start of the day
la fin de la journée	The end of the day
Au début de la journée	At the start of the day
À la fin de la journée	At the end of the day
la rentrée	The start of the school year
le rassemblement	Assembly
l'enregistrement	Registration

Useful Phrases

On commence à... heures	We start at... o'clock
On finit à... heures	We finish at... o'clock
J'arrive au collège à...heures	I arrive at school at... o'clock
Je sors du collège à... heures	I leave school at... o'clock
J'étudie	I study
J'aime étudier	I like studying
Je fais mes devoirs	I do my homework
Je ne fais pas mes devoirs	I don't do my homework
À la cantine, je mange	In the canteen, I eat
Je bois	I drink
les activités extrascolaires	After school club, enrichment
Je fais des activités extrascolaires	I do enrichment

Adverbs of Intesity

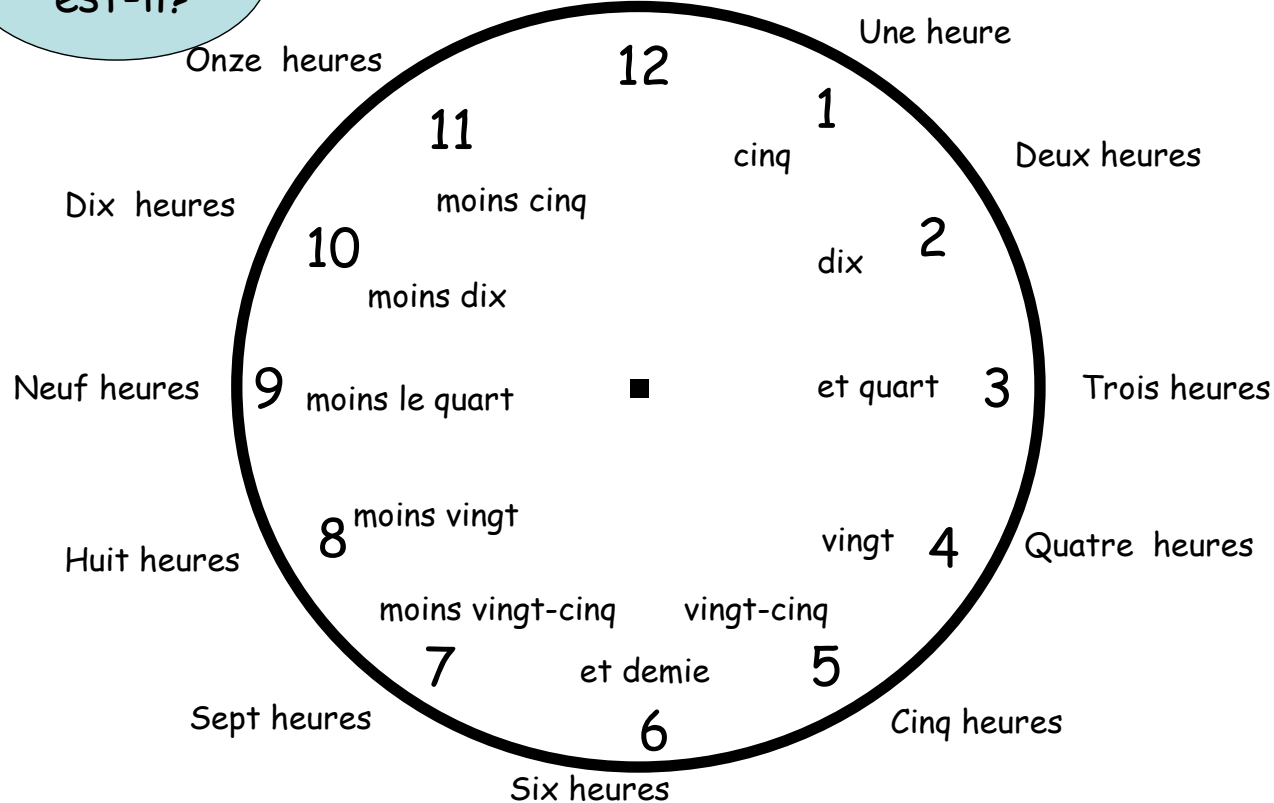
Beaucoup	A lot
Assez	Quite
Un peu	A bit
Très	Very
Trop	Too

Days of the Week

Lundi	Monday
Mardi	Tuesday
Mercredi	Wednesday
Jeudi	Thursday
Vendredi	Friday

Quelle heure est-il?

Il est.....
Midi/minuit



Quelle heure est-il? What time is it?

Il est...	It is
Huit heures	Eight o'clock
Huit heures dix	Ten past eight
Huit heures et quart	Quarter past eight
Huit heures et demie	Half past eight
Huit heures moins vingt	Twenty to nine
Huit heures moins le quart	Quarter to nine
Midi	Midday
Minuit	Midnight
À	At

You can also use the 24 hour clock!

12:00	Douze heures (midi)	5	Cinq
13:00	Treize heures	10	Dix
14:00	Quatorze heures	15	Quinze
15:00	Quinze heures	20	Vingt
16:00	Seize heures	25	Vingt cinq
17:00	Dix-sept heures	30	Trente
18:00	Dix-huit heures	35	Trente cinq
19:00	Dix-neuf heures	40	Quarante
20:00	Vingt heures	45	Quarante cinq
21:00	Vingt-et-une heures	50	Cinquante
22:00	Vingt deux heures	55	Cinquante cinq
23:00	Vingt trois heures		
24:00	Vingt quatre heures (minuit)		

Food items					
Qu'est-ce que tu manges à la cantine?			What do you eat in the canteen?		
Du fromage	(some) cheese	De la pizza	(some) pizza	Des crudités	(some) raw vegetables
Du poisson	(some) fish	De la viande	(some) meat	Des fruits	(some) fruit
Du poulet	(some) chicken	De la purée	(some) mash potato	Des haricots	(some) beans
Du steak haché	(some) burger	De la salade	(some) salad	Des haricots verts	(some) green beans
Du yaourt	(some) yoghurt	De la glace	(some) ice cream	Des pâtes	(some) pasta
Du pain	(some) bread	De la mousse	(some) mousse	Des nouilles	(some) noodles
Du jambon	(some) ham	De la tarte	(some) tart	Des frites	(some) chips
Du boeuf	(some) beef	De la crème anglaise	(some) custard	Des boulettes de viande	(some) meatballs

<u>Opinions</u>	
J'aime manger	I like eating
Je n'aime pas manger	I don't like eating
car c'est	because it's
délicieux	tasty, delicious
savoureux	tasty
bon pour le corps	healthy
sucré	sweet, sugary
c'est trop sucré	it's too sweet
salé	savoury, salty
c'est trop salé	it's too salty
dégoûtant	Disgusting
acide	sour

<u>Quantities</u>
When you don't know the quantity of something, you have to put du, de la, de l', or des in front of it. It means 'some'.
For example, 'de la mousse' means 'some' mousse, but we don't know exactly how much.
If you know how much of something there is, don't put du, de la, de l', or des in front of it.
For example, un bol de mousse means 'a bowl of mousse' and we use 'de' not 'de la' because we know exactly how much there is- one bowl in this case!

<u>Drinks</u>	
Je bois	I drink
Les boissons	drinks
de l'eau	(some) water
du chocolat chaud	(some) hot chocolate
des boissons gazeuses	(some) fizzy drinks
du coca	(some) coke
du limonade	(some) lemonade
du jus de fruits	(some) fruit juice
du jus d'orange	(some) orange juice
du jus de pomme	(some) apple juice
de l'orangeade	(some) orange squash
du citronnade	(some) lemon squash
du sirop de cassis	(some) blackcurrant squash
du thé	(some) tea
du café	(some) coffee
du lait	(some) milk

<u>Quantities</u>		
un plat de	a plate of	un plat de salade (a plate of salad)
un bol de	a bowl of	un bol de frites (a bowl of chips)
un peu de	a bit of	un peu de poulet (a bit of chicken)
une tasse de	a cup of	une tasse de thé (a cup of tea)
un verre de	a glass of	un verre d'eau (a glass of water)
une tranche de	a slice of	une tranche de gâteau (a slice of cake)

Page 18: Negatives

Negation

Negation means changing a sentence from positive to negative. In English, we do this by adding 'do not' or 'don't' before the verb in a sentence.

For example, I eat some fruit I **don't** eat some fruit.

In French, you do this by adding 'ne' and 'pas' around the verb- think of it like a sandwich with 'ne' and 'pas' as the bread, and the verb as the filling.

For example:

Je mange des fruits □ je **ne** mange **pas** de fruits

The 'ne' is always before the verb, and the 'pas' is always after the verb. When the verb starts with a vowel, the 'ne' always changes to 'n'.

For example:

J'aime les fruits □ Je **n'**aime **pas** les fruits.

Here are some more examples of negation:

- Je fais les devoirs □ Je **ne** fais **pas** les devoirs
- Je bavarde avec mes amis □ Je **ne** bavarde **pas** avec mes amis

Important Rule!

In the negative form 'de, du, de la, des, or de l'' all become 'de' after the verb.

Example: Je mange **des** fruits □ Je ne mange pas **de** fruits

Complex Negation

Follow these rules to make your writing and speaking a bit more interesting. They follow the same rules as ne...pas:

- Ne + verb + jamais= Never

Example: Je ne mange jamais de fruit= I never eat fruit.

- Ne + verb + que= only

Example: Je ne mange que de fruits= I only eat fruit

- Ne + verb + ni + de + noun + ni + de + noun = neither...nor (but only when the sentence is negative!)

Example: Je ne mange ni de légumes, ni de fruits □ I eat neither fruit nor vegetables.

Page 18: Technology

La Technologie- Technology

Un ordi/un ordinateur	A computer
Un portable	A (mobile) phone
Une tablette	A tablet
En ligne	Online
Sur internet	On the internet
Un smartwatch	A smartwatch

Mon Ordi et Mon Portable- My phone and My Computer

Des photos	Photos
De la musique	Music
Des clips-vidéos	Video clips
Sur	On
J'écoute	I listen to
Je regarde	I watch
Je tchatte avec	I chat to/with
Je parle avec	Je speak to/with
Je fais de la recherche	I do research
Je partage	I share
Je poste sur	I post on

La Sécurité en ligne- Online Safety

Des inconnus	Strangers
Pour rester en sécurité	In order to stay safe
Mot de passe	Password
Partager	To share
Bloquer	To block
Signaler	To report
Mettre en privé	Put on to private mode
« J'aime »	'Likes' (on social media)
Les réseaux sociaux	Social networks
Mes données personnelles	Personal data
Il est nécessaire de	It is necessary to
Il faut+verb in the infinitive	You must...

Page 19: Sports, Adverbs of Frequency, Days of The Week

Les Sports- Sports with jouer (all sports that use jouer are sports for which you use a ball!)

Remember: jouer au= masculine sports; jouer à la= feminine sports; jouer aux= plural sports. Most are masculine and cognates though!

le foot	Football	la pétanque	Petanque
le rugby	Rugby	aux boules	Boules
le tennis	Tennis	le hockey	Hockey
le handball	Handball	le volley	Volleyball
le badminton	Badminton	le ping-pong	Ping-pong

Je joue au foot	I play football
Je joue au rugby	I play rugby
Je joue au tennis	I play tennis
Je joue au handball	I play handball
Je joue au badminton	I play badminton
Je joue à la pétanque	I play pétanque
Je joue aux boules	I play boules
Je joue au volley	I play volleyball
je joue au pingpong	I play pingpong

Les Sports- Sports with faire (all sports that use faire are sports for which you use without a ball!)

Remember: faire du = masculine sports; faire de la= feminine sports; faire des= plural sports. Most are masculine and cognates though!

We tend to say 'go' with these sports in English, but remember in French that 'je fais' means 'I do'.

La natation	Swimming	Le patin à glace	Ice skating
L'équitation	Horse riding	Le roller	Rollerblading
La danse	Dance	Le skate	Skating
La gymnastique	Gymnastics	Le VTT	Biking
Les promenades	Walks	Le cyclisme	Cycling
Les randonnées	Hiking	L'escalade	Climbing
Le vélo	Biking	Le tir à l'arc	Archery
Le judo	Judo	L'escrime	Fencing
Le parkour	Parkour	La plongée	Scuba

Je fais de la natation	I do swimming
Je fais de l'équitation	I do horseriding
Je fais de la danse	I do dance
Je fais de la gymnastique	I do gymnastics
Je fais du vélo	I do biking
Je fais du judo	I do judo
Je fais du patin à glace	I do ice skating
Je fais du skate	I do skating
Je fais du cyclisme	I do cycling
Je fais de l'escalade	I do climbing
Je fais du tir à l'arc	I do archery
Je fais de l'escrime	I do fencing
Je fais de la plongée	I do diving

Adverbs of Frequency

Always	toujours
Every day	tous les jours
All of the time	tout le temps
Usually	d'habitude
Normally	normalement
Often	souvent
Sometimes	quelquefois
Sometimes	parfois
Rarely	rarement
Once a week	une fois par semaine
Twice a week	Deux fois par semaine
Every weekend	Tous les week-ends
Every week	Tous les semaines
Every evening	Tous les soirs
Every morning	Tous les matins
Every afternoon	Tous les après-midi
De... à...	From... to...

Days of the Week

Le lundi	On Mondays
Le mardi	On Tuesdays
Le mercredi	On Wednesdays
Le jeudi	On Thursdays
Le vendredi	On Fridays
Le samedi	On Saturdays
Le dimanche	On Sundays
Tous les lundis	Every Monday
Tous les mardis	Every Tuesday
Tous les mercredis	Every Wednesday
Tous les jeudis	Every Thursday
Tous les vendredis	Every Friday
Tous les samedis	Every Saturday
Tous les dimanches	Every Sunday

Page 20: Seasons and Weather

Les Saisons- The seasons	
En printemps	In spring
En été	In summer
En automne	In autumn
En hiver	In winter
En	In

La météo- The weather	
Quand il pleut	When it's raining
Quand il neige	When it's snowing
Quand il grêle	When it's hailing
Quand il fait chaud	When it's hot
Quand il fait froid	When it's cold
Quand il fait beau	When it's nice
Quand il y a du soleil	When it's sunny
Quand il y a des nuages	When it's cloudy
Quand il fait gris	When it's grey
Quand il fait noir	When it's dark
Quand il fait... degrés	When it's... degrees

Page 20: Where I live, Places in a Town

Où J'habite- Where I live	
J'habite à	I live in...
Qu'est-ce qu'il y a	What is there
Dans ma ville...	In my town
Il y a...	There is/There are
Il n'y a pas de...	There isn't/There aren't

Places in a Town					
Un café	A café	Des cafés	A Some cafés	le café	The café
Un restaurant	A restaurant	Des restaurants	Some restaurants	le restaurant	The restaurant
Un centre commercial	A shopping centre	des centres commerciaux	Some shopping centres	le centre commercial	The shopping centre
Un centre de loisirs	A leisure centre	des centres de loisirs	Some leisure centres	Le centre de loisirs	The leisure centre
Une patinoire	An ice rink	des patinoires	Some ice-rinks	La patinoire	The swimming pool
Un château	A castle	des châteaux	Some castles	Le château	the castle
Une cathédrale	A cathedral	des cathédrales	Some cathedrals	la cathédrale	the cathedral
Une église	A church	des églises	Some churches	l'église	the church
Un stade	A stadium	des stades	Some stadiums	le stade	the stadium
Une piscine	A swimming pool	des piscines	Some swimming pools	la piscine	the swimming pool
Un magasin	A shop	des magasins	Some shops	le magasin	the shop
Un musée	A museum	des musées	Some museums	le musée	the museum
Un marché	A market	des marchés	Some markets	le marché	the market
Un supermarché	A supermarket	des supermarchés	Some supermarkets	le supermarché	the supermarket

Les Pays - Countries

J'habite en Angleterre	I live in England
J'habite en France	I live in France
J'habite en Belgique	I live in Belgium
J'habite en Suisse	I live in Switzerland
J'habite au Québec	I live in Quebec
J'habite au Sénégal	I live in Senegal
J'habite à Haïti	I live in Haiti
J'habite à la Réunion	I live in Reunion
J'habite au Canada	I live in Canada
J'habite aux États-Unis	I live in the United-States
J'habite en Espagne	I live in Spain
J'habite en Irlande	I live in Ireland
J'habite en Allemagne	I live in Germany

Les Opinions

C'est	It's
Je pense que c'est	I think it's
Je crois que c'est	I believe it's
À mon avis, c'est	In my opinion, it's
Selon moi, c'est	According to me, it's
Dans mon opinion, c'est	In my opinion, it's

Les Directions- Directions

À droite	Right
À gauche	Left
Tout droit	Straight on
Au carrefour	At the crossroads
Au coin	On the corner
Entre	Between
Derrière	Behind
En face de	Opposite
À côté de	Next to
Devant	In front of
Allez	Go
Tournez	Turn
Où est?	Where is
Où sont?	Where are

Adjectives to describe your town

Big	Grand
Small	Petit
Busy	Branché
Crowded	Bondé
Fun	Divertissant
Interesting	Intéressant
Remote	Isolé
Dense	Dense
Overwhelming	Accablant
Multicultural	Multiculturel
Noisy	Bruyant
Quiet	Calme/tranquille

La géographie

Geography

Urban	Urbain
Rural	Rural
In the countryside	À la campagne
In the mountains	À la montagne
By the sea	Au bord de la mer
In town	En ville
In the hills	Dans les collines
In the forest	Dans la forêt
In the suburbs	Aux banlieux
The underground/subway	Le métro
Public transport	Le transport en commun

Useful questions	
Qu'est-ce qu'on peut faire dans ta ville?	What can one do in your town?
Qu'est-ce qu'il y a dans ta ville?	What is there in your town?
Qu'est-ce que tu fais dans ta ville?	What do you do in your town?
Qu'est-ce que tu vas faire ce weekend?	What are you going to do this weekend?
Qu'est-ce que tu aimes faire dans ta ville?	What do you like to do in your town?
Décris ta ville	Describe your town
Il y a combien de..?	There are how many...?

Sentence starters	
Dans ma ville, on peut...	In my town, one can...
Dans ma ville, il y a...	In my town there is
Dans ma ville, je...	In my town, I...
Ce weekend, je vais...	This weekend, I am going to
Dans ma ville, j'aime...	In my town I like to...
Ma ville, c'est	My town, it's...
Il y a...	There is/there are

Pouvoir- To be able to				
Je peux	I can	Nous pouvons	We can	The important ones to remember are in bold.
Tu peux	You can	Vous pouvez	You can (formal)	
Il/elle peut	He/she can	Ils peuvent	They can (masc.)	
On peut	We can	Elles peuvent	They can (fem.)	

Vouloir- To be able to				
Je veux	I want	Nous voulons	We want	The important ones to remember are in bold.
Tu veux	You want	Vous voulez	You want (formal)	
Il/elle veut	He/she wants	Ils veulent	They want (masc.)	
On veut	We want	Elles veulent	They want (fem.)	

Key word!		Vouloir and pouvoir are modal verbs so you have to use the infinitive after them!
I would like to	Je voudrais	

Useful Verb Phrases	
On peut faire	You/One can do
On peut aller	You/One can go
On peut voir	You/One can see
On peut regarder	You/One can watch
On peut visiter	You/One can visit

Page 23: The Near Future Tense

The Near Future Tense

You can use the verb 'aller' to form the future tense- just like you use the verb 'to go' to form the future tense in English.

Firstly, conjugate the verb 'aller' e.g. Je vais.

Then, add a verb in the infinitive e.g. je vais manger.

For example: je vais manger des frites.

You can make it more complex by saying when you are going to do the action e.g. tomorrow, next week, next month, next year, later.

Be careful- when translating from French into English, you must translate it using the form '-ing' e.g. I am **going** to eat, I am **going** to do my homework etc.

<u>Aller–To Be</u>	
Je vais	I go
Tu vas	You go (singular, informal)
Il va	He goes It goes (masculine objects)
Elle va	She goes It goes (feminine objects)
Iel va	They go (singular gender neutral pronoun*)
On va	We go
Nous allons	We go
Vous allez	You go (plural, formal)
Ils vont	They go (masculine)
Elles vont	They go (feminine)
*Iel is a gender neutral pronoun when you are talking about another person who is gender neutral. We would translate it as 'they' in English but it is always singular. If you were talking about more than one gender neutral person you would replace 'ils' or 'elles' with 'iels'.	

je vais aller	I am going to go
je vais faire	I am going to do
je vais regarder	I am going to watch
je vais loger	I am going to stay
je vais voyager	I am going to travel
je vais visiter	I am going to visit
je vais sortir	I am going to go out
je vais manger	I am going to eat
je vais acheter	I am going to buy
je vais prendre	I am going to take
je vais jouer	I am going to play
je vais écouter	I am going to listen
je vais boire	I am going to drink
je vais avoir	I am going to have
je vais être	I am going to be
je vais aimer	I am going to like
je vais détester	I am going to hate
Ça va être	It's going to be

Adverbs Expressing The Future

Demain	Tomorrow
Le week-end prochain	Next weekend
Au week-end	At the weekend
Ce week-end	This weekend
La semaine prochaine	Next week
Le mois prochain	Next month
L'année prochaine	Next year
Vendredi prochain	Next Friday
Samedi prochain	Next Saturday
Dimanche prochain	Next Sunday