Vocabulaire			
Je m'appelle Emilie et j'ai quatorze ans	I'm called Emilie and I'm 14 years old		
J'aurai 15 ans dans trois mois	I will be 15 years old in three months		
Je pense que je suis assez normale	I think that I am quite normal		
Quand j'étais petit, j'étais un peu pénible	When I was little I was a bit annoying		
mais plus maintenant car j'ai grandi	but not anymore because I've grown up		
Tout le monde dit que je suis sociable	Everyone says that I am sociable		
et que j'aime <b>m'amuser</b>	and that I like <b>to have fun</b>		
Il y a cinq personnes dans ma famille	There are five people in my family		
Mes parents sont mariés depuis 2001	My parents have been married since 2001		
Ma mère qui s'appelle Ellie est généreuse	My mum who is called Ellie is generous		
mais mon père, Albert, est très sévère	but my dad, Albert, is very strict		
Je m'entends bien avec ma soeur Aline	I get on well with my sister Aline		
J'ai de la chance de <i>l'avoir</i>	I'm lucky to have her		
Ma grand-mère <b>est mort<u>e</u> il y a cinq ans</b>	My grandmother <b>died</b> five years <i>ago</i>		
Elle était sympa et <b>elle</b> <i>me manque</i>	She was nice and I miss her		
Je pouvais parler de tout avec elle	I could talk about everything with her		
Hier <b>je suis allé<u>e</u> en ville avec mon ami</b>	Yesterday I went into town with my friend		
car <b>il y avait</b> le marché de Noël	because <b>there was</b> the Christmas market		
Nous avons acheté des cadeaux pour	We <b>bought</b> presents for		
Ensuite nous sommes allés voir un film	Next <b>we went</b> to see a film		
À l'avenir je voudrais me marier	In the future I would like to marry		
Mon mari/Ma femme idéal <u>e</u> serait	My ideal husband/wife <b>would be</b>		
J'aurai un grand mariage <u>romantique</u>	I will have a large and <u>romantic</u> wedding		
Bien que j'aie une grande famille	Although I have (subjunctive) a large family		
je <b>ne voudrais pas</b> avoir des enfants	I wouldn't like to have children		

## **Grammaire – The Imperfect Tense**

The imperfect tense means "used to" or "was \_\_\_ing": e.g. je dans**ais** = I **used to** dance / I **was** danc**ing** 

To form the imperfect tense, you need to start with the *nous* form of the present tense: e.g. nous jouons *we play* 

Now remove –ons: jou-

and add these endings:

	jou <u>er</u> ( <i>to play</i> )	fin <u>ir</u> ( <i>to finish</i> )	vend <u>re</u> ( <i>to sell</i> )
je	j0u <b>ais</b> (I <b>used to</b> play)	finiss <b>ais</b> (I <b>used to</b> finish)	vend <b>ais</b> (I <b>used to</b> sell)
tu	jou <b>ais</b>	finiss <b>ais</b>	vend <b>ais</b>
il/elle/on	jou <b>ait</b>	finiss <b>ait</b>	vend <b>ait</b>
nous	jou <b>ions</b>	finiss <b>ions</b>	vend <b>ions</b>
vous	jou <b>iez</b>	finiss <b>iez</b>	vend <b>iez</b>
ils/elles	jou <b>aient</b>	finiss <b>aient</b>	vend <b>aient</b>

### **Grammaire – Reflexive verbs**

Reflexive verbs include an extra pronoun. We often translate this as "oneself" in English. Apart from including the pronoun, they act just like normal verbs in most tenses:

Common reflexive verbs		se réveiller	<u>to wake up</u>
se lever	to get up	je <u>me</u> réveille	I wake up
se doucher	to shower	tu <u>te</u> réveilles	you wake up
se peigner	to comb/brush	il <u>se</u> réveille	he wakes up
se demander	to wonder	elle <u>se</u> réveille	she wakes up
s'habiller	to get dressed	on <u>se</u> réveille	we wake up
s'entendre	to get on	nous <u>nous</u> réveillons	we wake up
se coucher	to go to bed	vous <u>vous</u> réveillez	you wake up
se maquiller	to put on makeup	ils <u>se</u> réveillent	they (m) wake up
s'appeller	to be called	elles <u>se</u> réveillent	they (f) wake up

FRENCH Learning Cycle 1 and 2– Theme 1 – Moi, ma famille et mes amis

Vocabulaire		
Je me sers de mon portable <i>pour chatter</i>	I use my phone (for) to chat	
Je l'utilise aussi pour surfer sur internet	I also use <b>it</b> to surf the internet	
Je ne m' <b>en</b> sers pas pour faire mes devoirs	I don't use <b>it</b> to do my homework	
car l'écran est <b>trop</b> petit	because the screen is <b>too</b> small	
J'aime <b>écouter</b> de la musique	I like <b>to listen</b> to music	
et faire des recherches sur internet	and <b>do research</b> on the internet	
Hier soir <b>j'ai téléchargé</b> des films	Last night I downloaded some movies	
Puis je suis allé <u>e</u> sur <b>les réseaux sociaux</b>	Next, I went on social media	
et <b>j'ai actualisé</b> ma page personnelle	and <b>I updated</b> my homepage	
Avant de me déconnecter	Before switching off	
<b>j'ai partagé</b> un photo <b>sur</b> Instagram	I shared a photo on Instagram	
Selon moi l'internet <b>peut être</b> dangereux	According to me the internet <b>can be</b> dangerous	
Il est important de sécuriser son mot de passe	It's important to secure (y)our password	
II faut faire attention quand on est en ligne	You must pay attention when you're online	
Et <b>il ne faut pas</b> ajouter en ami	And you must not add as a friend	
les gens qu' <b>on ne connaît pas</b>	people that <b>you don't know</b>	
D'autre part, ce n'est pas dangereux	On the other hand, it's not dangerous	
Dans le passé les portables étaient lents	In the past phones were slow	
Il était difficile de communiquer	It was difficult to communicate	
Les ordinateurs étaient grands et chers	Computers were large and expensive	
et la connexion <b>n'était pas</b> fiable	and the connection <b>was not</b> reliable	
À l'avenir <b>il y aura</b> des robots	In the future <b>there will be</b> robots	
et des voitures sans conducteur	and cars without drivers	

Opinic	on phrases	Compa	aring things
je pense que	I think that	plus que	more than
je crois que	I believe that	moins que	less than
à mon avis	in my opinion	aussi que	as as
selon moi	according to me	mieux	better
je trouve que	I find that	pire	worse
je préfère	l prefer		
je dirais que	I would say that	le/la plus	the most
je sais que	I know that	le/la moins	the least
j'estime que	I reckon that		
il me semble que	it seems to me that	le/la mieux	the best (thing)
il me paraît que	it appears to me that	le/la pire	the worst (thing)
en ce qui concerne .	X as far as X is concerned		
j'ai une passion poι	<i>Ir</i> I'm passionate about	EXAMPLES	
j'ai horreur de	I really hate	plus grand que	more tall/tall <b>er</b> tha
je suis fan de	I'm a fan of	moins grand que	less tall/short <b>er</b> tha
d'après moi	according to me	<b>aussi</b> grand <b>que</b>	as tall as
j'ai une sainte	I find abhorrent	le <b>plus</b> grand	the <b>most</b> tall/tall <b>es</b>
horreur de		la <b>moins</b> grande	the <b>least</b> tall/short <b>es</b>

### better worse the most ... the least ... the best (thing) the worst (thing) more tall/tall**er** than less tall/shorter than as tall as

the most tall/tallest the least tall/shortest

Pronouns (saying "it")

Remember how everything in French has a gender? If you want to say "it", take the word for *the* which matches the gender of what you're talking about, and put it before the verb:

e.g.	<i>"Instagram</i> is my favourite app – I update <u>it</u> every day" <i>« Instagram</i> est mon application préférée – je <u>la</u> mets à jour tous les jours »
je <b>le</b> télécharge	l download <b>it</b>
je <b>ľ</b> ai téléchargé	I downloaded <b>it</b>
je <b>le</b> téléchargeais	I was downloading <b>it</b>
je vais <b>le</b> télécharg	ger I'm going to download <b>it</b>
je <b>le</b> téléchargera	l will download <b>it</b>
je <b>le</b> téléchargera	is I would download it
que je <b>le</b> télécharg	ge that I download <b>it</b> (subjunctive)

Perfect tense: if you're using la or les, you need to make the past participle agree: je *les ai mangé<u>s</u>* I ate them je **ľ**avais vu<u>e</u> I had seen her

# FRENCH Learning Cycle 1 and 2 – Theme 1 – La technologie

Vocabulaire			
Je fais beaucoup de sports <b>comme</b> le foot	I do a lot of sport <b>such as</b> football		
pour développer mes capacités	in order to develop my skills		
Je joue <b>au tennis</b> mais je ne fais pas <i>de vélo</i>	I play <b>tennis</b> but I don't go cycling		
parce que <b>je le trouve</b> trop fatiguant	because I find it too tiring		
Normalement <b>je regarde</b> les infos	Normally I watch the news		
car <b>ça m'intéresse</b> beaucoup	because <b>it interests me</b> a lot		
et <b>je ne rate jamais</b> les feuilletons	and I never miss the soaps		
Au ciné je préfère voir les films d'action	At the cinema I prefer to see action films		
en mangeant et en buvant	while eating and while drinking		
Je trouve les films bon pour ma culture	I find films good for my culture		
et j'aime regarder <b>les films étrangers</b>	and I like to watch foreign films		
pour améliorer mes compétences linguistiques	in order to improve my language skills		
Je suis <b>un rat de bibliothèque</b>	l'm <b>a bookworm</b>		
Récemment j <b>'ai lu</b> un bon roman	Recently I read a good novel		
Mais normalement je préfère écouter	But normally I prefer to listen		
<b>de la</b> musique ou <b>à la</b> radio	to music or to the radio		
plus que lire des livres	more than reading books		
Le weekend prochain <b>je vais aller</b> au parc	Next weekend I'm going to go to the park		
Il faut acheter des choses pour le collège	I have to buy some things for school		
Ensuite je vais <b>traîner</b> avec <i>mes pôtes</i>	Next I'm going to hang out with my homies		
Les loisirs sont importants pour déstresser	Hobbies are important for destressing		
Je peux <b>oublier</b> mes soucis	I can <b>forget</b> my worries		
Bien que je sois/je lise/je fasse	Although I am/I read/I do		
C'est une <b>perte de temps</b>	It's a <b>waste of time</b>		
On <b>aurait</b> préféré <i>lire</i>	We would have preferred to read		

## Depuis (Since/For)

To say how long we've been doing something in French, we say *depuis*... *BUT* we need to use the present tense:

e.g. je joue au foot **depuis** l'âge de 5 ans l've been playing football **since** the age of 5

> je suis marié **depuis** 2 ans I've been married **for** 2 years

<u>Complex example for Higher:</u> je jouais au foot depuis 5 ans **mais** j'ai dû arrêter à cause d'un accident

*I had been playing* football for 5 years **but** *I had to stop because of an accident* 

### Ça me fait... (It makes me...)

Ça me fait sursauter Ça me fait rire Ça me fait rigoler Ça me fait pleurer Ça me fait réfléchir Ça me fait peur Ça me fait crier Ça me fait rêver Ça me fait penser It makes me jump It makes me laugh It makes me laugh It makes me cry It makes me reflect/think It makes me scared It makes me scream It makes me dream It makes me think

Ça me rend tristeIt makes me sadÇa me rend heureux(se)It makes me happyÇa me fatigueIt makes me tired

Ça le fait rireIt mÇa la fait pleurerIt mÇa le rend sensibleIt mÇa la rend en colèreIt m

It makes him laugh It makes her cry It makes him sensitive It makes her angry

### Using the verb *faire* in all tenses

	<u>faire = to do</u>	du judo	judo
j'avais fait	I had done	du patin à glace	ice-skating
je faisais	I used to do	du vélo	cycling
j'ai fait	I did	du roller	rollerskating
je fais	I do/l'm doing	de la danse	dance
je vais faire	I'm going to do	de la gymnastique	gymnastics
je ferai	I will do	de la natation	swimming
je ferais	I would do	de l'équitation	horseriding
que je fasse	(that) I do	des promenades	walking

#### Task: Translate this text into English

Quand j'étais plus jeune, je faisais de la danse, mais maintenant je fais de la gymnastique.

# **FRENCH Learning Cycle 1 and 2 – Theme 1 – Mes passe-temps**

Vocabulaire		
À mon avis <b>les fêtes</b> et <i>les jours fériés</i>	In my opinion <b>festivals</b> and <i>bank holidays</i>	
sont importants pour passer du bon temps	are important for having a good time	
Mais <b>en ce qui concerne</b> la Saint Valentin	But <b>as far as</b> Valentine's day <b>is concerned</b>	
C'est une perte d'argent	It's a waste of money	
Ma fête religieuse préférée est <b>Pâques</b>	My favourite religious holiday is <b>Easter</b>	
Le chocolat, c'est mon péché mignon!	Chocolate is my guilty pleasure!	
Nous <b>la</b> célébrons avec toute la famille	We celebrate <b>it</b> with all the family	
La fête de la musique a lieu en France	World Music Day takes place in France	
pour célébrer <b>le début de l'été</b> le 21 juin	to celebrate <b>the start of summer</b> on 21st June	
L'année dernière j' <b>y</b> ai participé	Last year I took part <b>in it</b>	
et <b>tout le monde</b> jouait dans les rues	and <b>everyone</b> was playing in the streets	
Quand <b>j'avais</b> quinze <b>ans</b>	When I was fifteen years old	
J'ai fêté mon anniversaire avec mes amis	I celebrated my birthday with my friends	
Nous sommes allés regarder un film	We went to watch a film	
et quand <b>je suis rentré<u>e</u> à la maison</b>	and when <b>I got back</b> home	
j'ai reçu <b>de nombreux</b> cadeaux	I received <b>a lot of</b> presents	
Ce sera différent l'année prochaine	It will be different next year	
J'aurai <b>une</b> grande <b>boum</b>	I will have <b>a</b> big <b>party</b>	
Et toute ma famille <b>sera</b> là	And all my family <b>will be</b> there	
<b>Je serai traité<u>e</u></b> comme un <u>e</u> prince <u>sse</u>	I will be treated like a prince <u>ss</u>	
Mon cadeau idéal serait un portable	My ideal present would be a phone	
et <b>je pourrais</b> télécharger des applis	and I would be able to download apps	
Je voudrais <b>aussi</b> <i>de</i> nouveaux vêtements	l'd <b>also</b> like <i>some</i> new clothes	

Les vêter	nents	Colours, f	•
un jean un pantalon un sweat à capuche un pull un short un costume un déguisement une jupe une chemise une veste une cravate une cravate une cointure une robe de soirée des bottes des chaussures à haut talo	jeans trousers a hoodie a jumper shorts a suit fancy dress a skirt a shirt a jacket a tie a belt an evening dress boots shoes ons high heels	bleu <u>e</u> blanc <u>he</u> rouge noir <u>e</u> jaune vert <u>e</u> rose gris <u>e</u> marron rayé <u>e</u> à pois à fleurs en coton en cuir	blue white red black yellow green pink grey brown stripey polka-dot floral cotton leather
des chaussettes des baskets	socks trainers	en soie en nylon	silk nylon/synthetic

### **Daily routine**

Task: Use the translation to fill in the gaps. See Theme 1 Ma famille to revise reflexive verbs

- D'habitude \_\_\_\_\_\_ à **sept** heures. Je me \_\_\_\_\_\_ et je m'habille. Ensuite je prends \_\_\_\_\_\_ dans la **cuisine** avec \_\_\_ parents et \_\_\_ soeur. Je prends des céréales \_\_\_\_\_ du lait, et je bois **un** jus d'orange. \_\_\_\_\_ d'aller au collège, je me brosse les dents et je prends mon **sac**. \_\_\_\_\_ il fait beau, je vais au **collège** à pied. Quand il \_\_\_\_\_, j'y vais **en voiture**
- S. Usually I get up at \_\_\_\_ o'clock.
  I shower and I get dressed.
  I hen I have breakfast in the
  \_\_\_\_\_\_ with my parents and my sister.
  I have cereal with milk, and I
  drink \_\_\_\_ orange juice.
  Before going to school, I brush my
  teeth and I pack my \_\_\_\_\_.
  When it's nice, I go to \_\_\_\_\_ on foot.
  When it rains, I go there \_\_\_\_\_.

# **FRENCH Learning Cycle 1 and 2 – Theme 1 – Les fêtes et les festivals**

## Verb of the Day

Pick an *infinitive* verb from the Verbs page, and *conjugate* it in every tense. Here is an example of a regular verb from each group:

Tenses highlighted in YELLOW are ones you should know inside out Tenses highlighted in BLUE are for showing off in your Speaking and Writing exams.

	-ER (jouer)	-IR (finir)	-RE (vendre)
Pluperfect	j'avais joué	j'avais fini	j'avais vendu
	(I had played)	(I had finished)	(I had sold)
Imperfect	je jouais	je finissais	je vendais
	(I used to play)	(I used to finish)	(I used to sell)
Perfect	j'ai joué	j'ai fini	j'ai vendu
	(I played/I have played)	(I finished/I have finished)	(I sold/I have sold)
Present	je joue	je finis	je vends
	(I play/I am playing)	(I finish/I am finishing)	(I sell/I am selling)
Near future	je vais jouer	je vais finir	je vais vendre
	(I'm going to play)	(I'm going to finish)	(I'm going to sell)
Simple future	je jouerai	je finirai	je vendrai
	(I will play)	(I will finish)	(I will sell)
Conditional	je jouerais	je finirais	je vendrais
	(I would play)	(I would finish)	(I would sell)
Subjunctive	que je joue	que je finisse	que je vende

Here are some verbs to try for yourself:

regarder (to watch) choisir (to choose) visiter (to visit) travailler (to work) vieillir (to get older) manger (to eat) attendre (to wait) aimer (to like) réfléchir (to reflect) réagir (to react) écouter (to listen) parler (to speak) voyager (to travel) grandir (to grow up) entendre (to hear)

## Gap fill: Using possessive adjectives

**Possessive adjectives** show ownership. In French, there are often three different ways of saying *my*, *your*, etc. – you just choose the correct one based on the gender of the noun.

e.g.	mon (m), <mark>ma</mark> (f), mes (pl)	
	ton (m), <mark>ta</mark> (f), tes (pl)	
	son (m), <mark>sa</mark> (f), ses (pl)	
	notre (m/f), nos (pl)	
	votre (m/f), vos (pl)	
	leur (m/f), leurs (pl)	

my your (singular) his/her our your (plural) their

Read this text about people describing their families and friends, and fill the gaps with the correct **possessive adjective**:

#### Text 1

Dans \_\_\_\_\_ famille il y a six personnes : \_\_\_\_\_ père, \_\_\_\_\_ mère, \_\_\_\_\_ deux frères, \_\_\_\_\_ soeur, et moi.

#### Text 2

Est-ce que tu vas sortir avec \_\_\_\_\_ frère, \_\_\_\_ petite amie ou \_\_\_\_ copains ? Are you going to go out with (your) brother, (your) girlfriend or (your) friends?

#### Text 3

\_\_\_\_\_ parents habitant à Paris. \_\_\_\_\_ frère vit à Bordeaux, et \_\_\_\_\_ soeur habite à Nantes. (His) parents live in Paris. (His) brother lives in Bordeaux, and (his) sister lives in Nantes.

#### Text 4

\_\_\_\_\_ parents habitant à Paris. \_\_\_\_\_ frère vit à Bordeaux, et \_\_\_\_\_ soeur habite à Nantes. (Her) parents live in Paris. (Her) brother lives in Bordeaux, and (Her) sister lives in Nantes.

#### Text 5

\_\_\_\_ chien s'appelle Lulu, et \_\_\_\_\_ chat s'appelle Smudge.

\_ animaux sont super obéissants.

(Our) dog is called Lulu, and (your) cat is called Smudge. (Our) animals are really tame.

#### Text 6

\_\_\_\_\_ parents habitent à Marseilles, mais le reste de \_\_\_\_\_ famille habite dans le nord. (Their) parents live in Marseilles, but the rest of (their) family lives in the north.

# FRENCH Learning Cycle 1 and 2 – MFL HOMEWORK ACTIVITIES

## **Defining grammar terms**

## Nouns

In French, nouns have **gender**. This means that every noun is put into one of two groups. We call these groups the **masculine** and **feminine** groups. This doesn't mean that a table (*une table*) is a girl! It's just in the **feminine** group.

Neither is a pen (*un stylo*) a boy; it's just in the **masculine** group.

The, a, an, and some are called articles.

Each gender has a different word for *the*: *le* for masculine, and *la* for feminine. If you need to talk about more than one item (the **plural**), you use *les*. If a noun begins with a **vowel** (a/e/i/o/u/y and *sometimes* h), you use *l'* instead of *le* or *la*.

If you want to say *a/an/some*, you say *un* for masculine, *une* for feminine and *des* for plural.

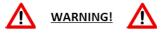
## Adjectives

Adjectives **describe** nouns (e.g. the *green* pen – *green* describes the colour of the pen, therefore *green* is the adjective in this example).

In French, adjectives must **agree** with the gender of the noun. We do this by changing the spelling of the adjective – usually adding –e for feminine, and –s for plural:

e.g. un crayon bleu une règle vert<u>e</u> des ciseaux noirs a **blue** pencil a **green** ruler some **black** scissors

Remember that *most* adjectives in French come <u>after</u> the noun, whereas in English, we put them <u>before</u>!



Some adjectives actually go in front of the noun – you can remember these with:

Beauty	beau/belle,
Age	jeune, vieux/vieille
Goodness	bon/bonne, mauvais <u>e</u>
Size	grand <u>e</u> , petit <u>e</u>

## Adverbs

Adverbs add more detail to a sentence, and make it more interesting to read. e.g. j'habite une **très** jolie maison *I live in a very nice house* 

Here are some adverbs which you should learn by heart: très (very), vraiment (really), super (super/really), assez (quite), plus (more), moins (less), aussi (also / as ... as).

You can also make adverbs from adjectives – just add –*ment* to the **feminine** adjective:

e.g. real + ly = *really* réell<u>e</u> + ment = *réellement* 

### Verbs

Verbs are **action** words – you cannot have a full sentence without one.

The basic form of a verb which you find in a dictionary is called the **infinitive**. In English, we often put "to" in front of the verb (e.g. "to play"), but in French, there are three categories:

e.g. jou<u>er</u> (ER verbs), fin<u>ir</u> (IR verbs), vend<u>re</u> (RE verbs)

ER verbs are by far the most common.

In order to give a verb meaning, we need to show *who* is doing the action and *when* the action is happening. We call this **conjugating** the verb.

e.g. I play (Present tense) he play<u>ed</u> (Perfect tense) we <u>will</u> play (Future tense) *je joue il <u>a joué</u> nous jouerons* 



Most verbs are **regular** – this means that you can follow the examples in this Knowledge Organiser to **conjugate**\_verbs you've never seen before. They follow the rules.

Some verbs however are **irregular** – they don't follow rules and have to be learned by heart. Some key irregular verbs are *être, avoir, aller* and *faire.* 

## **FRENCH Learning Cycle 1 and 2 – FRENCH GRAMMER**

Vocabulaire		
J'habite <b>à</b> Highbridge, une petite ville	I live <b>in</b> Highbridge, a small town	
dans <b>le sud-ouest</b> de l'Angleterre	in the south-west of England	
J'y habite avec ma famille depuis un an	I have lived there with my family for a year	
C'est situé au bord de la mer	It's situated by the seaside	
ll n'y a pas grand-chose à faire <b>pour les jeunes</b>	There's not a lot for young people to do	
Mais il y a <b>des magasins</b> et <i>un jardin public</i>	But there are some shops and a park	
J'aime <b>habiter</b> à la campagne	I like living in the countryside	
parce que c'est <b>plus tranquille qu'</b> en ville	because it's quieter than in town	
Selon moi, ma région est très jolie	According to me, my region is very pretty	
<b>et en été</b> il y a beaucoup de touristes	and in summer there are a lot of tourists	
Ma région est connue pour le cidre	My region is known for its cider	
et le fameux fromage de Cheddar	and the famous Cheddar cheese	
C'est une région historique aussi	It's a historic region too	
La semaine dernière <b>j'ai visité</b> le musée	Last week I visited the museum	
et <b>j'y ai appris</b> beaucoup	and I learned a lot there	
J'ai aussi fait des courses en ville	I also did some shopping in town	
J'ai rencontré mes ami <u>e</u> s au ciné	I met my friends at the cinema	
et <b>on a regardé</b> un film d'horreur	and we watched a horror film	
Ça m'a donné la chair de poule!	It gave me goosebumps!	
À l'avenir je voudrais habiter en ville	In the future I would like to live in town	
À Londres <b>ou même</b> Bristol <i>c'est plus animé</i>	In London or even Bristol it's livelier	
J'achèterais un appartement spacieux	I would buy a spacious apartment	
Je sortirais tous les soirs	I would go out every evening	
J'irais à toutes les boîtes de nuit	I would go to all the nightclubs	
Je m'amuserais bien	I would have a lot of fun	

### The pronoun y

Y means *there*. Because it's a pronoun, you need to put it in front of the verb you're using. Y is a vowel in French, so you may need to shorten the word in front.

Pay attention to its position in each of these tenses:

I used to live there
l lived there
I live there
I'm going to live there
I will live there

*je n'y habite pas* I don't live **there** *je n'y habiterai jamais* I'll never live **there** *je n'y habite plus* I don't live **there** any more

### The negative

nepas	r
ne…jamais	r
ne…rien	r
neque	C
neplus	r
neaucun	r
neguère	ł

not never nothing only no more/any more not a single one hardly, barely

#### EXAMPLES

il ne mange pashe doesn't eatil n'a jamaishe never hasil n'a rien buhe drank nothingil ne fait que dormirhe only sleepsil ne boit plushe doesn't drink any moreil ne fait aucun efforthe puts in no effortil ne fait guère attentionhe doesn't drink any more

he hardly pays attention

## Le futur simple (Future tense)

To say will or shall in French, you need to add these endings to an infinitive verb:

	jouer to play	finir to finish	vendrX ← to sell	<b>NB</b> : -RE verbs will need the -e removed before you add the endings
je	jouer <b>ai</b>	finir <b>ai</b>	vendr <b>ai</b>	the change
tu	jouer <b>as</b>	finir <b>as</b>	vendr <b>as</b>	Some irregular verbs: <i>je serai</i> I will be
il/elle/on	jouer <b>a</b>	finir <b>a</b>	vendr <b>a</b>	<i>j'aurai</i> I will have <i>je ferai</i> I will do
nous	jouer <b>ons</b>	finir <b>ons</b>	vendr <b>ons</b>	j'irai I will go je viendrai I will come
vous	jouer <b>ez</b>	finir <b>ez</b>	vendr <b>ez</b>	<i>je devrai</i> I will have to
ils/elles	jouer <b>ont</b>	finir <b>ont</b>	vendr <b>ont</b>	<i>je pourrai</i> I will be able to <i>je verrai</i> I will see

# FRENCH Learning Cycle 1 and 2 – Theme 2 – Mon village, ma ville, ma région

Vocabulaire		
D'habitude <b>je reste</b> en Angleterre <i>en été</i>	Normally I stay in England during summer	
ll y a beaucoup <b>à faire</b> et <i>à visiter</i>	There is a lot <b>to do</b> and <i>to visit</i>	
C'est ma destination favorite/préférée	It's my <b>favourite</b> destination	
Je préfère voyager en voiture	l prefer <b>to travel</b> by car	
parce que j'ai <b>toujours</b> <i>le mal de mer</i>	because I <b>always</b> get <i>seasick</i>	
et <b>j'ai</b> vraiment <b>peur de</b> voler	and <b>I'm</b> really scared of flying	
Quand j'étais petit <u>e</u> j'allais en France	When I was little / used to go to France	
Nous visit <u>i</u> ons Disneyland à Paris	We used to visit Disneyland Paris	
On <b>faisait la queue</b> depuis des heures	We <b>used to queue</b> for hours	
pour voir <b>les manèges</b> et les princesses	to see <b>the rides</b> and the princesses	
Je <b>ne</b> m'ennuyais <b>jamais</b>	I was <b>never</b> bored	
Mes dernières vacances étaient terribles!	My <b>last</b> holiday was terrible!	
On est allés en Californie <b>pendant un mois</b>	We went to California for a month	
car mon père <b>a</b> toujours <b>voulu</b> <i>y aller</i>	because my dad <b>has</b> always <b>wanted</b> to go <i>there</i>	
Mes frères <b>se sont chamaillés</b> <i>pendant</i> tout le trajet	My brothers <b>bickered</b> [during] the whole journey	
La réceptionniste à l'hôtel était <b>impolie</b>	The hotel receptionist was impolite	
et la chambre était très <b>sale</b>	and the room was very <b>dirty</b>	
Le pire était de perdre mon passeport	The worst thing was losing my passport	
Quel désastre!	What a disaster!	
Si <b>je gagnais</b> au loto	If <b>I won</b> the lottery	
je voyagerais autour du monde	I would travel around the world	
Je nagerais dans l'Océan Pacifique	I would swim in the Pacific Ocean	
Je ferais de <b>la plongée</b>	I would go <b>scuba diving</b>	
pour voir les poissons tropicaux	in order to see the tropical fish	
Ce serait le pied!	It would be awesome!	

### Before, during, after

avant de (+infinitive) before \_\_\_\_ing avant de faire mes devoirs (before doing my homework)

après avoir (+past participle) after having \_\_\_\_\_ après avoir fait mes devoirs (after having done my homework)

être en train de (+infinitive)
to be in the middle of \_\_\_\_ing
je suis en train de faire mes devoirs
l'm in the middle of doing my homework

THIS ce foulard cette théière ces photos

THIS ONE

celui-ci

celle-ci

ceux-ci

celles-ci

celle-là

ceux-là

celles-là

this scarf (m) this teapot (f) these postcards (pl)

### this one (m) this one (f)

This and That

this one (f) these ones (m pl) these ones (f pl)

#### THAT ONE celui-là

that one (m) that one (f) those ones (m pl) those ones (f pl)

### The conditional mood

To say **would** in French, you need to add these endings to an **infinitive** verb. These endings are the same as for the imperfect tense – see Theme 1 (Ma famille)

	jouer to play	finir to finish	vendr <mark>⊠ ←</mark> to sell	<b>NB</b> : -RE verbs will need the -e removed before you add the endings
je	jouer <b>ais</b>	finir <b>ais</b>	vendr <b>ais</b>	
tu	jouer <b>ais</b>	finir <b>ais</b>	vendr <b>ais</b>	Some irregular verbs: je serais I would be
il/elle/on	jouer <b>ait</b>	finir <b>ait</b>	vendr <b>ait</b>	<i>j'aurais</i> I would have <i>je ferais</i> I would do
nous	jouer <b>ions</b>	finir <b>ions</b>	vendr <b>ions</b>	j'irais I would go je viendrais I would come
vous	jouer <b>iez</b>	finiri <b>ez</b>	vendr <b>iez</b>	<i>je devrais</i> I would have to <i>je pourrais</i> I would be able to
ils/elles	jouer <b>aient</b>	finir <b>aient</b>	vendr <b>aient</b>	<i>je verrais</i> I would see

# **FRENCH Learning Cycle 1 and 2 – Theme 2 – Les vacances**

# Making the three most important tenses with <u>regular</u> verbs

<b>Perfect tense</b> Used when an action is in the past. It's done and finished.	<b>Present tense</b> Used when an action happens all the time <i>or</i> is happening right now	<b>Near future tense</b> Used when an action is <i>going to</i> happen in the future	
Example:j'ai jouéI played / have playedil a finihe finished / has finishedvous avez venduyou sold / have sold	Example: je jou <u>e</u> <i>I play / I'm playing</i> je fin <u>is</u> <i>I finish / I'm finishing</i> je vend <u>s</u> <i>I sell / I'm selling</i>	Example: je <b>vais</b> jouer <i>I'm going</i> to play il <b>va</b> finir <i>he's going</i> to finish vous <b>aller</b> vendre <i>you're going</i> to sell	
In our example, each verb has two parts:the auxiliary verbhave/has in Englishthe past participlethe verb ending (-ed in English)	To make the present tense, you need to remove the last two letters from the <b>infinitive</b> (-er, -ir or –re), and add these endings:	This version of the future tense uses the present tense of <i>aller</i> as an <b>auxiliary</b> verb, just as we do in English. After you use <i>aller</i> , you just use the <b>infinitive</b> form of the verb	
There is no "short form" of the past tense, like there is in English – you must say "I have eaten" every time ( <i>j'ai mangé</i> ). There is no "I ate".	ER IR RE jou <u>er</u> fin <u>ir</u> vend <u>re</u>	Anter you use uner, you just use the infinitive form of the verb you want to use, e.g. manger, porter, étudier         You can find the verb aller written out in full in this Knowledge Organiser ("Verbs you need to learn by heart")         EXTENSION 1: The conditional mood         The easiest way of saying would in French is to use je voudrais instead of je vais:         e.g.       je vais jouer         I'm going to play         je voudrais jouer       I would like to play	
To make the <u>past participle</u> you need to: -ER: remove $-r$ , add é e.g. jouer $\rightarrow$ joué -IR: remove $-r$ e.g. finir $\rightarrow$ fini -RE: remove $-re$ , add u e.g. vendre $\rightarrow$ vendu <b>SPECIAL VERBS</b> A few verbs need to begin with <i>je suis</i> instead of <i>j'ai</i> . The main ones are <i>aller</i> (to go), <i>venir</i> (to come), <i>entrer</i> (to go in), <i>sortir</i> (to go out), <i>rester</i> (to stay), <i>partir</i> (to leave), <i>naître</i> (to be born), <i>mourir</i> (to die), <i>monter</i> (to go up), <i>descendre</i> (to go down), <i>tomber</i> (to fall).	jejouefinisvendstuyoujouesfinisvendsilhejouefinitvendelleshejouefinitvendonwejouefinitvendnouswejouefinitvendnouswejouefinissonsvendonsvousyoujouezfinissezvendezilstheyjouentfinissentvendentellestheyjouentfinissentvendentRemember the rule of silent final consonant – you don'tpronounce -s, -z, -(n)t on the end of these verbs!		
The past participle of these verbs needs to agree:Examplesje suis alléI (m) wentje suis alléeI (f) wenton est sortiswe (m pl) went outelles sont tombéesthey (f pl) fell	Some key verbs are <b>irregular</b> , so you have to learn them by heart. The most important ones ( <i>être, avoir, aller</i> and <i>faire</i> ) are written out for you in this Knowledge Organiser. To say <i>I will play, he will finish</i> etc., we can use the future tense. You can find out how to form this by the grammar notes for Theme 2 (Ma région) in this Knowledge Organiser		

# **FRENCH Learning Cycle 1 and 2 – FRENCH GRAMMER**

# The four most important *irregular* verbs you need to learn by heart

	<b>être</b> to be	<b>avoir</b> to have	aller to go	faire to do
<b>Perfect tense</b> Used when an action is in the past. It's done and finished.	j'ai été <i>I was</i> tu as été <i>you were</i> il a été <i>he was</i> elle a été <i>she was</i> on a été <i>we were</i> nous avons été <i>we were</i> vous avez été <i>you were</i> ils ont été <i>they were</i> elles ont été <i>they were</i>	j'ai euI hadtu as euyou hadil a euhe hadelle a eushe hadon a euwe hadnous avons euwe hadvous avez euyou hadils ont euthey hadelles ont euthey had	je suis allé <u>e</u> <i>I went</i> tu es allé <u>e</u> <i>you went</i> il est allé <i>he went</i> elle est allée <i>she went</i> on est allé <u>e</u> s <i>we went</i> nous sommes allé <u>e</u> s <i>we went</i> vous êtes allé <u>es <i>you went</i> ils sont allés <i>they went</i> elles sont allées <i>they went</i></u>	j'ai fait I did tu as fait you did il a fait he did elle a fait she did on a fait we did nous avons fait we did vous avez fait you did ils ont fait they did
<b>Present tense</b> Used when an action happens all the time <u>or</u> is happening <i>right now</i>	je suisI amtu esyou areil esthe iselle estshe ison estwe arenous sommeswe arevous êtesyou areils sontthey areelles sontthey are	j'ai I have tu as you have il a he has elle a she has on a we have nous avons we have vous avez you have ils ont they have elles ont they have	je vaisI go/am goingtu vasyou go/are goingil vahe goes/elle vashe goes/on vawe go/nous allonswe go/vous allezyou go/ils vontthey go/elles vontthey go/	je faisI do/am doingtu faisyou do/are doingil faithe does/elle faitshe does/on faitwe do/nous faisonswe do/vous faitesyou do/ils fontthey do/elles fontthey do/
<b>Near future tense</b> Used when an action is <i>going to</i> happen in the future	je vais être l'm going to be tu vas être you're going to be il va être he's going to be elle va être she's going to be on va être we're going to be nous allons être we're going to be vous allez être you're going to be ils vont être they're going to be elles vont être they're going to be	je vais avoir I'm going to have tu vas avoir you're going to have il va avoir he's going to have elle va avoir she's going to have on va avoir we're going to have nous allons avoir vous allez avoir you're going to have ils vont avoir they're going to have elles vont avoir they're going to have	je vais aller <i>l'm going to go</i> tu vas aller <i>you're going to go</i> il va aller <i>he's going to go</i> elle va aller <i>she's going to go</i> on va aller <i>we're going to go</i> nous allons aller vous allez aller <i>you're going to go</i> ils vont aller <i>they're going to go</i> they're going to go	je vais faire tu vas faire il va faire elle va faire on va faire vou're going to do he's going to do she's going to do we're going to do vous allez faire ils vont faire elles vont faire they're going to do

# **FRENCH Learning Cycle 1 and 2 – FRENCH GRAMMER**

### **Describing a photo**

...parler

se disputer

marcher

travailler

manger

il/elle semble

ils semblent

contente/s

fatiquée/s

énérvée/s

surpris<u>e</u>

pressée

ennuyée

ravi<u>e</u>

triste/s

...rire

fêter

jouer

To describe a photo we can use the acronym PALME:

#### PEOPLE

a man

a boy

a girl

tall

short

they are outside

inside

at home

some trees

at school

in the open air

some buildings

he is old

she is old

a woman

some children

pretty/handsome

un homme une femme un garçon une fille des enfants il est vieux elle est vieille grand<u>e</u> petite joli<u>e</u>

#### LOCATIONS he/she is

il/elle est
ils sont
dehors
dedans
à la maison
en plein air
des arbres
des monuments
au collège
au travail

#### EXTERIOR

il fait beau il fait du soleil il pleut il neige il y a du vent il y a... des nuages des orages un arc en ciel il fait froid/chaud il y a...

### at work it's nice it's sunny it's raining it's snowing it's windy

## there is/are... clouds storms a rainbow it's cold/hot

there is/are...

#### ACTIONS

il est en train de/ he is/they are in the ils sont en train de middle of ...talking ...laughing arguing walking celebrating working playing eating

#### MOOD

he/she seems
they seem
happy
sad
tired
angry
surprised
in a hurry
bored
delighted

#### EXTRA VOCAB

au premier plan	in the foreground
au deuxième plan	in the background
à gauche	on the left
à droite	on the right
près de	next to
devant	in front of
au milieu	in the middle
derrière	behind
je peux voir	l can see
la photo montre	the photo shows

### Example

Question 1 on the photo card is always the same:

Qu'est-ce qu'il y a sur la photo?

It's always a good idea to begin with "Sur la photo il y a..." (In the photo there is...)

Then, take each part of PALME in that order. For extra marks, add an opinion:



	Sur la photo il y a
P [people]	des hommes et des femmes. Il y a environ douze personnes au total.
A [action]	lls sont en train d'acheter des fruits et des légumes.
L [location]	Ils sont dehors, dans un marché à Paris. Je peux voir des magasins aussi.
M [mood]	Ils ont l'air très occupés à faire leur shopping.
E [exterior]	Je pense qu'il fait assez froid parce qu'ils portent des manteaux.
[Opinion]	J'aime cette photo parce que ça me rappelle de mes vacances en France.

#### TRANSLATION:

	In the photo there are
P [people]	some men and some women. There are around twelve people in total.
A [action]	They are in the middle of buying fruit and vegetables.
L [location]	They are outside, in a market in Paris. I can see some shops too.
M [mood]	They look very busy, doing their shopping.
E [exterior]	I think it's quite cold because they are wearing coats.
[Opinion]	I like this photo because it reminds me of my holidays in France.

#### Task:

Describe the photos on the other side of this page using PALME - or ask a friend or relative to search for images online for you to describe!

## **FRENCH Learning Cycle 1 and 2 – EXAM SKILLS**

## **Example photos to describe using PALME**

**Theme 1** My family, friends, tech, hobbies, food and festivals **Theme 2** My region, social issues, environment, tourism **Theme 3** School life, future plans, jobs and careers













**FRENCH Learning Cycle 1 and 2 – EXAM SKILLS**