

Les activités

aider – to help | helping

aimer – to like | liking

chanter – to sing | singing

donner – to give | giving

habiter – to live | living

manger – to eat | eating

passer – to pass, spend | passing, spending

porter – to wear, carry | wearing, carrying

préférer – to prefer, preferring

préparer – to prepare | preparing

regarder – to look, watch | looking, watching

répéter – to repeat | repeating

trouver – to find | finding

utiliser – to use | using

La description

facile – easy

grand, grande – tall, big

important, importante – important

normal, normale – normal

petit, petite – short, small, little

le, la – the (m), the (f)

mon, ma – my (m), my (f)

ton, ta – your (m), your (f)

avec – with

et – and
mais – but
aussi – also, too

Les choses

chanson (f) – song

chapeau (m) – hat

chose (f) – thing

déjeuner (m) – lunch

école (f) – school

fête (f) – party, celebration, festival

fruit (m) – (piece of) fruit

film (m) – film

maison (f) – house

phrase (f) – phrase, sentence

uniforme (m) – uniform

village (m) – village

ville (f) – town

weekend (m) – weekend

Les personnes

ami (m) – (male) friend

amie (f) – (female) friend

famille (f) – family

filles (f) – girl

frère (m) – brother

garçon (m) – boy

mère (f) – mother, mum

père (m) – father, dad

sœur (f) – sister

Phonics

[é]
[er]

répéter



écrire



bébé



[et] [ez]

parler



donner



et



nez

[nose]



open [eu]

peur

[fear]



jeune

[young]



neuf



acteur



seul

[alone]



[è] [ê]

fête



tête

[head]



frère



être

[to be, being]

problème



Infinitive verbs

Use two meanings in English for infinitive verbs in French:

C'est important d'écouter le prof. →

It's important **to listen** to the teacher.

Écouter le prof, c'est important. →

Listening to the teacher is important.

Possessive adjectives

The adjectives '**my**' and '**your**' have different forms to match the gender of the noun they describe:

mon frère, **ton** chien



ma sœur, **ta** famille



Present tense -ER verbs

chanter – to sing | singing

je chante → I sing



tu chantes → you sing



il chante → he sings



elle chante → she sings



Definite articles – 'the'

To say **the** in French use **le** before a masculine noun and **la** before a feminine noun.

le crayon



la maison



Use **l'** for any noun that starts with a vowel or h-.
l'animal (m), l'orange (f).



Use of 'de' for possession

La mère **de** Pierre →

The mother **of** Pierre OR Pierre's mother/mum.

There is no apostrophe for possession in French.



Janvier c'est pour souhaiter
Bonne année et bonne santé
Et c'est pour se régaler
Février c'est pour skier
Pour s'aimer pour s'amuser
Et aussi se déguiser

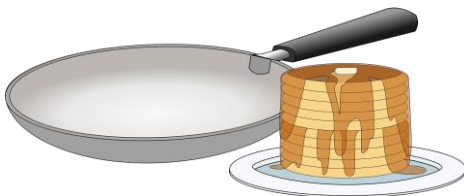
Marie-Odile Guillou

Les numéros

- un – a/an (m), one (m)
- une – a/an (f), one (f)
- deux – two
- trois – three
- quatre – four
- cinq – five
- six – six
- sept – seven
- huit – eight
- neuf – nine
- dix – ten
- onze – eleven
- douze – twelve
- combien – how many
- des – some
- il y a – there is, there are
- tous les jours – every day
- en ce moment – at the moment



La Chandeleur
Le deux février en France, c'est la Chandeleur. C'est une fête délicieuse. On mange des crêpes !



Le Carnaval de Menton est une fête des fruits.



Bonne Année ! Literally 'Good year!' it means 'Happy New Year!'. It is the first thing you say to everyone you talk to for the first time in January. In France, you have the whole month of January to **souhaiter la bonne année**. You can say **Bonne année !** or **Bonne année et bonne santé !** (Happy New Year and good health!)

Phonics

[ai] vrai	ma is on	a i der to help, helping	a i mer to like, liking	sema in e week
[oi] voir to see, seeing	av oi r to have, having	Au rev oi r !	pourqu oi ? why?	trois
Liaison	s- and x- liaison before a noun starting with a vowel or h-.	deux x enfants	trois o ranges	
[(a)in] train	ving t	ma in	fin end	lap in

Translating the French present tense into English

English has two present tense forms but French has one:

Tu écoutes une chanson.

? **You listen** to a song.

? **You are listening** to a song.

This is for a regular, repeated action in the present, like a routine.

Adverbs of time tell us which English meaning to use:

Tu écoutes une chanson tous les jours.

? **You listen** to a song every day.

Tu écoutes une chanson en ce moment.

? **You are listening** to a song at the moment.

This is for an ongoing action, now.

Indefinite article – ‘some’

Remember! To say **a** (or **an**) in French use **un** before a masculine noun and **une** before a feminine noun. To say **some** use **des** for all nouns:

Il y a des ballons.

Il y a des bouteilles.

Making nouns plural

As in English, we can add an **-s** to the end of most French words to make them plural. However, the **-s** is **silent** in French! (**SFC**)

You **cannot tell by listening** to a French noun whether it is singular or plural so always check its determiner.

