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

la chanson – song

le chapeau – hat

la chose – thing

le déjeuner – lunch

l'école (f) – school

la fête – party, celebration, festival

le fruit – (piece of) fruit

le film – film

la maison – house

la phrase – phrase, sentence

l'uniforme (m) – uniform

le village – village

la ville – town

le weekend - weekend

Les personnes

l'ami (m) – (male) friend

l'amie (f) – (female) friend

la famille – family

la fille – girl

le frère – brother

le garçon – boy

la mère – mother, mum

le père – father, dad

la sœur – 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.

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).

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

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.

culture

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

Les nombres de 1 à 12

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

Bonne année et bonne santé

La Chandeleur

culture

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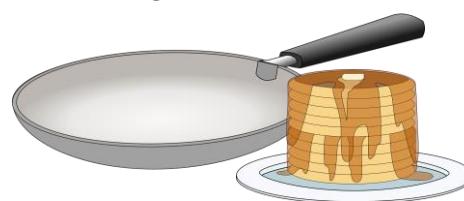
Le Carnaval de Menton est une fête des fruits.

culture

Menton

Phonics

[ai] vr**ai** ✓	m**ai**son	**ai**der to help, helping	**ai**mer to like, liking	sem**ai**ne week

[oi] v**oi**r to see, seeing	av**oi**r to have, having	Au rev**oi**r !	pourqu**oi** ? why?	tr**oi**s **3**

Liaison	**s**- and **x**-liaison before a noun starting with a vowel or h-.	deu**x e**nfants	troi**s o**ranges
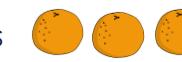
[(a)in] tr**ain**	vi**n**gt **20**	m**ain**	f**in** end	lap**in**

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*.
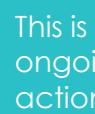
> This is for an ongoing action, now.

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.

Shhhh!

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!)

culture