

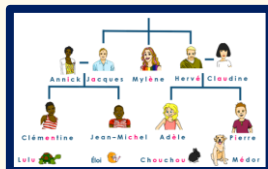
## Les activités



- aimer – to like | liking
- chanter – to sing | singing
- chercher – to look for | looking for
- dessiner – to draw | drawing
- enseigner – to teach | teaching
- jouer – to play | playing
- organiser – to organise | organising
- poser – to put (down), ask (question)
- préférer – to prefer | preferring
- préparer – to prepare | preparing
- présenter – to present | presenting
- prononcer – to pronounce, pronouncing
- visiter – to visit | visiting (place)

## La description

- facile – easy
- grand, grande – tall, big
- intéressant, intéressante – interesting
- 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
- en ligne – online
- dehors - outside



et – and  
mais – but  
aussi – also, too

## À l'école (at school)

- l'anglais (m) – English
- le français – French
- l'image (f) – image, picture
- le mot - word
- la musique – music
- le sport – sport
- le texte - text
- la visite - visit

- l'émission (f) – programme
- la radio – radio
- la television, télé – television, tv

## Les lieux (places)

- le musée – museum
- le parc – park
- le pays – country
- l'université (f) – university

## Voici – Here is, there is

- l'ami (m) – (male) friend
- l'amie (f) – (female) friend
- la grand-mère – grandmother
- le grand-père – grandfather
- la tante - aunt

## Phonics

[é] [er]	répéter	écrire	bébé
[et] [ez]	parler	donner	et
nez [nose]			
open [eu]	peur [fear]	jeune [young]	neuf 9
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 facile de visiter un parc. → It's easy to visit a park.

Visiter un parc, c'est facile. → Visiting a park is easy.

### Present tense –ER verbs

préparer – to prepare | preparing

- je prépare → I prepare
- tu prépares → you prepare
- il prépare → he prepares
- elle prépare → she prepares

### Definite articles – 'the'

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

- le sport
- la musique

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

### Possessive adjectives

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

- mon pays, ton pays
- ma tante, ta tante

### Use of 'de' for possession

Le grand-père **de** Pierre → The grandfather **of** Pierre OR Pierre's grandfather.

There is no apostrophe for possession in French.



## Les activités

arriver – to arrive | arriving  
montrer – to show | showing  
rester – to stay, remain

à – to, at, on, in

## 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 (de) – how many

des – some

il y a – there is, there are

souvent - often

en ce moment – at the moment



## le voyage trip, journey



**Le Carnaval de Nice** est une fête en février ou mars.



## Le corps (body)

la bouche – mouth

la main – hand

l'œil (m) – eye

l'oreille (f) - ear

la tête – head

les yeux (mpl) - eyes

## Phonics

[ai] vrai ✓	maison	aider  to help, helping	aimer  to like, liking	semaine  week
[oi] voir  to see, seeing	avoir  to have, having	Au revoir!	pourquoi?  why?	trois
Liaison	s- and x-liaison before a noun starting with a vowel or h-.	deux enfants	trois oranges	
[(a)in] train	vingt	main	fin  end	lapin

## Translating the French present tense into English

English has **two** present tense forms but French has **one**:

**Tu parles** à Pierre.

? **You speak** to Pierre.

? **You are speaking** to Pierre.

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

Adverbs of time tell us which English meaning to use:

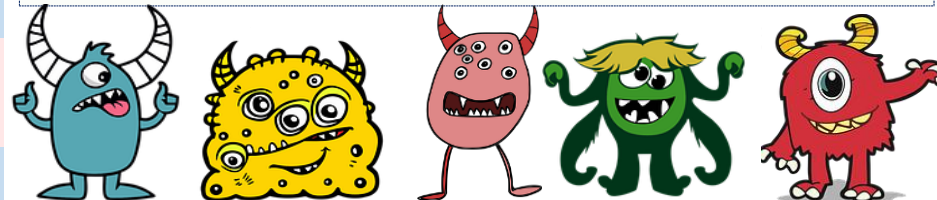
**Tu parles** à Pierre chaque semaine.

? **You speak** to Pierre every week.

**Tu parles** à Pierre en ce moment.

? **You are speaking** to Pierre 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 a des pieds.**

He/it has some feet.



**Il a des mains.**

He/it has some hands.



## 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.

