

La description

- actif, active - active
- blanc, blanche - white
- massif, massive - massive
- noir, noire - black
- pratique - practical
- préféré, préférée - favourite
- propre - clean
- sale - dirty
- sportif, sportive - sporty
- unique - unique
- utile - useful

Comment ?
- How? ?



Quand ? -
When?

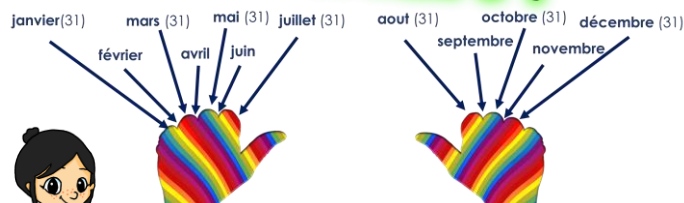


très - very
beaucoup (de)
- a lot (of)
en - in



In most French speaking countries, "**Joyeux anniversaire**" and "**Bon anniversaire**" are the most common ways to wish a happy birthday. In Québec, Canada, they also use "**Bonne fête**".

Joyeux anniversaire
Bonne fête
Bon anniversaire!



Many French-speaking children learn which months have 31 days by using their knuckles!

Les choses

- l'anniversaire (m) - birthday
- la chanson - song
- la chose - thing
- le groupe - group
- la liste - list
- le livre - book
- le magazine - magazine
- la personne - person
- la porte - door

Les mois

- le mois - month
- janvier - January
- février - February
- mars - March
- avril - April
- mai - May
- juin - June
- juillet - July
- août - August
- septembre - September
- octobre - October
- novembre - November
- décembre - December



This is the official flag of **la Francophonie**.

Phonics

Silent Final 'e' [SFe]	timide	monde	douze	centre	moderne
[ç/c] soft 'c'	ici	cinéma	decider	français	garçon
[ien]	bien	chien	ancien [old/ancient]	bientôt	combien [how much]
[qu]	question	quatre	expliquer	musique	unique

Adjectives after nouns

In English adjectives come **before** the noun.

In French adjectives normally come **after** the noun:

a **useful** book
un livre **utile**



a **unique** song
une chanson **unique**



Saying 'it' in French

Remember **il** is 'he' and **elle** is 'she'.

Use **il** to mean 'it' for masculine nouns, too:

Le livre est utile. → **Il** est utile. (It is useful.)

Also use **elle** to mean 'it' for feminine nouns:

La chanson est unique. → **Elle** est unique. (It is unique.)

Ask 'when?'

Quand est ton anniversaire ?

C'est **quand**, ton anniversaire ?

Informally, ask like this:

Mon anniversaire est en février.



Ask 'What is it like?'

Comment ? means How? but:

Il est comment ?

What is **it (m)** like?

Elle est comment ?

What is **it (f)** like?

We say "**la Francophonie**" to mean French-speaking peoples and countries.



There are **29** countries with French as an official language.

21 of these countries are in Africa.

5 are in Europe.

The other 3 are: **Canada, Haïti** and **Vanuatu**.



11 other places belong to France and have French as the official language. In addition, many more countries also speak French amongst other languages. In total, **88** countries belong to '**la Francophonie**'.

Opinions et activités

adorer - to love, loving 

détester - to hate, hating 

apporter - to bring, bringing

étudier - to study, studying

le matin - morning

la langue - language

les - the (plural)

merci - thank you

de rien - you're welcome

Ça va comment ?

avoir - to have | having

j'ai - I have

tu as - you have

il a - he has

elle a - she has

la chaud - heat, warmth

le froid - cold

le mal - pain, ache

la peur - fear 

Phonics

[j/soft g] jour 

j'ai  I have

génial 

déjà **already**

gymnastique 

[-tion] Attention! 

Watch out!

motion 

pollution 

solution 

population 

[r] rue   There is no sound like this in English!

triste 

moderne **modern**

être **to be**

parler  

French [r] is a raspy sound pronounced in the back of the throat.



Frédéric, mon frère, fabrique trois fruits en fromage!



Learning languages is about making friends.

You show kindness when you learn even a few words in another language. Let's remember some of the friendship sentences we have learnt already!

Bonjour!



Au revoir!



Joyeux anniversaire!



Tu es drôle!

C'est parfait!

J'ai une carte pour toi!

What else can you say?

We can add a noun to say what hurts.

J'ai mal **à la tête**.

J'ai mal **à l'oreille**.

J'ai mal **au pied**.



Avoir not être

You know that **avoir** means 'to have, having':

J'ai un chien. → **I have** a dog.


We also sometimes use **avoir** to mean 'to be, being':

J'ai froid. →  **I am** cold.

Tu as chaud. →  **You are** hot.

Il a peur. →  **He is** scared.

Elle a mal. →  **She is** in pain.

 These literally mean:
I have cold.
You have heat.
He has fear.
She has pain.

Les - the (plural)



We know the word '**des**' means some for both masculine and feminine nouns:

Voici **des** groupes. → Here are **some** groups.

The plural word for 'the' is '**les**'. It is the same for both **m** and **f** nouns.

Voici **les** groupes. → Here are **the** groups.

Knowing who does what

We know the infinitive verb tells us the **general meaning**.

parler → to speak, speaking

To mean 'i', 'you', 's/he', change the verb ending to match the pronoun:

je parle → I speak

tu parles → you speak

il parle → he speaks

elle parle → she speaks

Infinitive verbs

Remember that there are two ways to translate French infinitives into English:

C'est facile **de** parler français.
→ It's easy **to** speak French.

Parler français, c'est facile.
→ **Speaking** French is easy.

Two verb structures

When a French sentence has two verbs, the 2nd verb is in infinitive form.

J'aime **parler** français. → I like **speaking** French.

J'aime **le** français. → I like French.

Et toi ? And you?

Add '**de**' to link adjective and verb.



Pupils prepare a show (**un spectacle**) for the end of the year. They rehearse in the big hall or gym. Sometimes they wear a costume (**un déguisement**).



In English we usually say **-ing** in two-verb structures.

Always use 'le/la' + **noun** after verbs of opinion.

Use '**Et toi ?**' to add a yes/no question to any statement.