Échange en ligne 💻

être – to be | being

nous sommes – we are

vou**s ê**tes – you (pl) are

ils son**t** – they (m, m/f) are

elles sont – they (f) are

Les nombres - numbers

treize – 13

quatorze – 14

quinze – 15

seize – 16

dix-sept – 17

dix-huit – 18

dix-neuf – 19

vingt – 20, vingt-et-un – 21

trente – 30

qui ? – who?

quel, quelle ? – which?

La description

allemand(**e**) – German (m(f))

espagnol(**e**) – Spanish (m(f))

créatif | créative – creative (m | f)

positif | positive – positive (m | f)

négatif | négative – negative (m | f)

dangereux | dangereuse (m | f)

ennuyeux | ennuyeuse – boring

travailleur - hard working (m)

travailleuse – hard working (f)

la date – date

le concert - concert

la règle – ruler[1], rule[2]

la saison – season

le spectacle – show

tôt – early

ensemble – together

Phonics

[SFC] Silent Final Consonant	- t petit	- s mais [but]	- d grand	- x deux

Liaison	optional –s and –t liaison	je sui**s a**nglaise.	Il es**t a**nglais.	Liaison is common here because it makes the language flow better.

oral vs nasal [a] | [en/an] [i] | [(a)in]	[a] b**a**n**a**ne	[en/an] **en**f**an**t	[i] m**i**d**i**	[(a)in] tr**ain**

same sounds [**en/an**] & [**em/am**] **en**f**an**t t**em**ps	c**am**p	**en**sem**ble** together	ch**am**bre	print**em**ps spring

same sounds [**on**] & [**om**] N**on** ! n**om**	c**om**bat	t**om**ber	Remember! [**en/an**] sounds the same as [**em/am**] and [**on**] the same as [**om**].	

different sounds [**u**] versus [**ou**] t**u** n**ou**s	**u**nivers Bonj**ou**r !	Sal**u**t ! j**ou**r Mon	am**u**san**t** d**ou**ze 12	**u**tiliser to use j**ou**er to play

closed [**eu**] versus open [**eu**] p**eu** p**eu**r	fl**eu**r	j**eu**ne	n**eu**f 9	act**eu**r	s**eu**l

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Subject pronouns

nous ➜ we

vous ➜ you (pl)

ils ➜ they

elles ➜ they

Use 'ils' (they) for all masculine nouns. Use 'elles' for all feminine nouns.

Describing people with the verb *être*

tu es you are

il est elle est s/he is

nous sommes we are

je suis I am

ils, elles sont they are

vous êtes you (pl) are

être

Describing more than one

Use plural forms of adjectives to describe more than one noun:

Il sont créatifs. They (m, m/f) are creative.

Elles sont créatives. They (f) are creative.

Add -**s** to the singular masculine & feminine forms.

More plural adjectives

Masculine adjectives ending in –**eux** stay the same in plural:

⚠️⚠️ **Ils sont dangereux.** They (m, m/f) are dangerous.

Feminine adjective forms ending in –**euse** add –**s**:

⚠️⚠️ **Elles sont dangereuses.** They (f) are dangerous.

Asking WH-questions

Add **quand** to ask when:

Ton anniversaire, c'est quand ? When is your birthday?

Add **quel, quelle** to ask which:

Nous sommes quel jour ? Which (what) day is it?

Nous sommes quelle date ? Which (what) date is it?

Saying *my*

There are three words for my: **mon, ma, mes.**

They agree with the gender of the possession:

mon problème — **my** problem

ma solution — **my** solution

mes problèmes — **my** problems

mes solutions — **my** solutions

Use **mes** for m. and f. plural nouns

En ville

avoir – to have | having
nous avons – we have
vous avez – you (pl) have
ils ont – they (m, m/f) have
elles ont – they (f) have
le bâtiment – building
le café – café
le centre commercial – shopping centre
le cinéma – cinema
l'hôtel – hotel
le magasin – shop
le marché – market
le pont – bridge
l'église – church
la poste – post office
la rue – street
derrière – behind
devant – in front of
entre – between
des – some
La capitale d'Haïti est Port-au-Prince. Elle a une population d'environ 1.000.000 personnes.

La description

blond – blond
court – short
crépu - frizzy
excellent – excellent
long, (long**ue**) – long
ovale – oval
rond - round
roux, (**rousse**) – ginger, red
utile – useful
l'acteur – actor | l'actrice – actress
le cheveu – (single) hair
les cheveux – hair (s)
le visage - face

Adjectives that go before the noun

beau – beautiful (m)
belle – beautiful (f)
bon – good (m)
bonne – good (f)
mauvais, mauvaise – bad (m), (f)
nouveau – new (m)
nouvelle – new (f)
vieux – old (m)
vieille – old (f)

FESTIVAL DE CANNES

Phonics

[SFe] Silent Final e	timide - shy	monde	moderne	centre	douze 12
[au/eau/o]	gauche	faux	eau	aussi	photo
[ch]	chercher	dimanche Sun	chat	marché	bouche

Liaison is needed between pronoun and verb. → nous avons | vous avez | ils ont | elles ont

Saying what people have with the verb *avoir*

tu as – you have
il a elle a – s/he has
j'ai – I have
nous avons – we have
ils, elles ont – they have
vous avez – you (pl) have
avoir
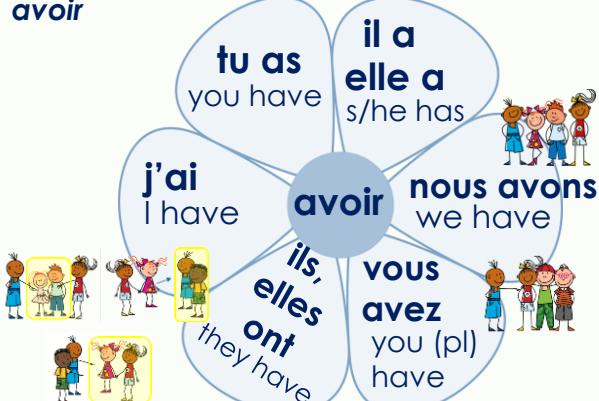
Plural indefinite article *des* (some)

Remember! To say 'a' with masculine nouns, use '**un**'. Use '**une**' with feminine nouns.

To say 'some' (plural) use '**des**'.

Il y a **des** cafés. There are **some** cafés.

Il y a **des** rues. There are (**some**) streets.

⚠ English can leave out 'some' but in French we always need '**des**'.

Adjectives before the noun

Some adjectives go **before** the noun: These adjectives refer to **b**eauty, **a**ge, **g**ood/bad or **s**ize:

B un **beau** parc — a **beautiful** park
une **belle** église a **beautiful** church

A un **vieux** musée an **old** museum
une **jeune** fille a **young** girl

G une **bonne** école a **good** school
une **mauvaise** université a **bad** uni

S un **grand** magasin a **big** shop
une **petite** poste a **small** post office

Definite article with physical description

In French we can use the definite article '**the**' for physical description. In English, we leave the article out or use '**a**', e.g., *has **a** round face*.

Il a le visage **rond**.
He has a **round** face.

Il a les yeux **ronds**.
He has **round** eyes.