



Year 8 Autumn Term

Ma vie (My life) Daily Routine

La routine quotidienne

*se brosser les dents (to brush one's teeth)

*se coiffer (to do one's hair)

*se coucher (to go to bed)

déjeuner (to lunch)

dîner (to dinner)

écouter de la musique (to listen to music)

faire ses devoirs (to do one's homework)

*s'habiller (to get dressed)

jouer sur l'ordinateur (to play on the computer)

jouer sur sa console de jeu vidéo (to play on one's video
game console)

*se lever (to get up)

prendre le petit-déjeuner (to have breakfast)

regarder la télé (to watch TV)

rentrer à la maison (to go back home)

*se reposer (to rest)

sortir de chez moi / **lui** / **elle** (to leave my / **his** / **her** house)

aller au collège en bus (to go to school by bus)

* reflexive verbs



Le temps

À ... (at...)

Vers ... (around)

... cinq heures (5 o'clock)

... six heures (6)

... sept heures (7)

... huit heures cinq (8:05)

... huit heures dix (8:10)

... huit heures et quart (8:15)

... huit heures vingt (8:20)

... huit heures vingt-cinq (8:25)

... huit heures et demie (8:30)

... neuf heures moins vingt-cinq (8:35)

... neuf heures moins vingt (8:40)

... neuf heures moins le quart (8:45)

... neuf heures moins dix (8:50)

... neuf heures moins cinq (8:55)

À midi (at 12pm / midday)

À minuit (at 12am / midnight)



Ordonner les évènements

d'abord (firstly)

ensuite (next)

puis (then)

finalement (finally)

avant (before)

après (after)

Les numéros

un / premier (1)

deux (2)

trois (3)

quatre (4)

cinq (5)

six (6)

sept (7)

huit (8)

neuf (9)

dix (10)

onze (11)

douze (12)

treize (13)

quatorze (14)

quinze (15)

seize (16)

dix-sept (17)

dix-huit (18)

dix-neuf (19)

vingt (20)

vingt et un (21)

vingt-deux (22)

vingt-trois (23)

vingt-quatre (24)

vingt-cinq (25)

vingt-six (26)

vingt-sept (27)

vingt-huit (28)

vingt-neuf (29)

trente (30)

Les tâches ménagères

faire la vaisselle (to do the dishes)

passer l'aspirateur (to vacuum / Hoover)

sortir les poubelles (to take out the rubbish)

ranger mes affaires (to tidy my things)

ranger ma chambre (to tidy my room)

faire le lit (to make the bed)

promener le chien (to walk the dog)

faire la cuisine (to make dinner)

mettre la table (to set the table)

débarrasser la table (to clear the table)



Les questions

À quelle heure est-ce que tu ? (At what time do you ... ?)

Que fais-tu le matin ? (What do you do in the morning?)

Quelles tâches ménagères fais-tu? (What chores do you do?)



Ma vie (My life) School life

Les matières

le cours (lesson)

l'anglais (English)

les mathématiques [les maths] (Maths)

les sciences (Science)

le français (French)

l'espagnol (Spanish)

l'histoire (History)

la géographie (Geography)

l'EPS (PE)

l'éducation religieuse (Religious education)

la musique (Music)

le dessin (Art)

le cours de cuisine (Food technology)

le cours de design (Design technology)

l'informatique (Computing)



Donner son opinion

à mon avis (in my opinion)

j'aime (I like)

j'adore (I love)

je préfère (I prefer)

je n'aime pas (I don't like)

je déteste (I hate)

parce que (because)

car (because)

amusant(e) (fun / enjoyable)

difficile (hard)

ennuyeux / ennuyeuse (boring)

facile (easy)

intéressant(e) (interesting)

important(e) (important)

ma matière préférée (my favourite subject)

sévère (strict)

sympa (nice)



Les phrases clés

il y a beaucoup de devoirs (there is a lot of homework)

j'ai des bonnes / mauvaises notes (I get good / bad marks)

j'aime apprendre (I like to learn)

je n'aime pas passer les tests (I don't like to sit tests)

je suis fort en français (I am good at French)



Les mots utiles

j'ai (I have)

nous avons (we have)

c'est (it is)

le / la prof (the teacher)

commencer (to start)

finir (to finish)

prendre (to take)

étudier (to study)

le / la plus + adjective (the most + adjective)

l'emploi de temps (timetable)

les langues (languages)

en cinquième (in year 8)

en quatrième (in year 9)

en troisième (in year 10)

Les questions

Quelle est ta matière préférée ? (What is your favourite subject?)

Est-ce que tu aimes _____ ? (Do you like _____ ?)

Pourquoi ? (Why?)

Les intensifs

très (very)

vraiment (really)

assez (quite)

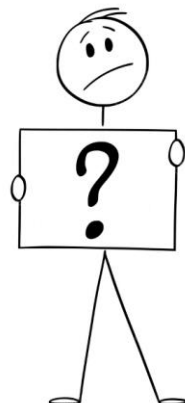
trop (too)

un peu (a bit)



Year 8 Autumn Term

Ma vie
(My life)



Possessive adjectives (my, your, his, her)

Possessive adjectives change depending on if what we are talking about is masculine, feminine or plural.

The adjective agrees with what/who you are talking about NOT what your gender is.

	masculine	feminine	plural
my	mon	ma*	mes
your	ton	ta*	tes
his	son	sa*	ses
her	son	sa*	ses

**If the noun you are describing is feminine but it starts with a vowel, then you will use the masculine form instead. This is for pronunciation only.*

e.g. **mon amie s'appelle Julie**

Translating from English into French (and back again)

It is often not possible to translate things word for word from one language to another. This is because different languages use different sentence structures, different word order and different verbs to express things.

When we translate sentences from French into English, we need to make sure that we are translating them to how we would say it in English.

For example: "J'ai douze ans" if we translate this word for word, we get "I have 12 years". We know that that is not how we would say that in English, so we need to make sure that we translate it as "I am 12 / I am 12 years old"

The same thing goes when we translate from English into French, this is harder though because we need to remember these differences before we translate sentences.

Present tense of regular verbs

There are 3 types of regular verbs in French: ER, IR and RE verbs. These are identifiable by the last 2 letters of their infinitive form.

E.g. **partager** is an ER verb because it ends in -er in the infinitive.

To form the present tense of each of these types of verbs, you follow 2 simple steps.

The rule : Remove the last 2 letters from the infinitive form of the verb to form the stem.

Add the correct ending to the stem of the verb.

E.g. partager (to share) – je **partage** (I share)

finir (to finish) – je **finis** (I finish)

ER verbs		IR verbs		RE verbs	
	<u>Endings</u>		<u>Endings</u>		<u>Endings</u>
Je	e	Je	is	Je	s
Tu	es	Tu	is	Tu	s
Il / Elle / On	e	Il / Elle / On	it	Il / Elle / On	/
Nous	ons	Nous	issons	Nous	ons
Vous	ez	Vous	issez	Vous	ez
Ils / Elles	ent	Ils / Elles	issent	Ils / Elles	ent

Reflexive verbs

These verbs have a REFLEXIVE PRONOUN before the verb. They often appear in daily routine and relationship verbs. They can be identified in the infinitive form as they have **se** or **s'** in front of it.

je	me	+ verb with the correct ending
tu	te	
il / elle / on	se	
nous	nous	
vous	vous	
ils / elles	se	