Year 7
Autumn Term

Je me présente
(Introducing myself)

VOCABULAIRE

Les salutations

Bonjour *(Hello / Good morning)*

Bonsoir *(Good evening – used after around 6pm)*

Salut *(Hi / Bye)*

Au revoir *(Goodbye)*

À demain *(See you tomorrow)*

Parler de moi (Talking about myself)

Je m'appelle … *(My name is … / I am called …)*

J'ai _____ ans *(I am _____ years old)*

Mon anniversaire est le … *(My birthday is the …)*

J'ai … *(I have …)*

Je suis de … *(I am from …)*

J'habite **dans …** *(I live in + type of building)*

    à … *(in + city)*

    en … *(in + region / country)*

Je vis **dans …** *(I live in + type of building)*

    à … *(in + city)*

    en … *(in + region / country)*

Les mois

janvier	**mai**	**septembre**
février	**juin**	**octobre**
mars	**juillet**	**novembre**
avril	**août**	**décembre**

Parler de quelqu'un d'autre (Talking about someone else)

Il / Elle s'appelle … *(He / She is called …)*

Il / Elle a _____ ans *(He / She is _____ years old)*

Son anniversaire est le … *(His / Her birthday is the …)*

Il / Elle a … *(He / She has …)*

Il / Elle est de … *(He / She is from …)*

Il / Elle habite **dans …** *(He / She lives in + type of building)*

    à … *(in + city)*

    en … *(in + region / country)*

Il / Elle vit **dans …** *(He / She lives in + type of building)*

    à … *(in + city)*

    en … *(in + region / country)*

Les numéros

un / premier *(1)*	**seize** *(16)*
deux *(2)*	**dix-sept** *(17)*
trois *(3)*	**dix-huit** *(18)*
quatre *(4)*	**dix-neuf** *(19)*
cinq *(5)*	**vingt** *(20)*
six *(6)*	**vingt et un** *(21)*
sept *(7)*	**vingt-deux** *(22)*
huit *(8)*	**vingt-trois** *(23)*
neuf *(9)*	**vingt-quatre** *(24)*
dix *(10)*	**vingt-cinq** *(25)*
onze *(11)*	**vingt-six** *(26)*
douze *(12)*	**vingt-sept** *(27)*
treize *(13)*	**vingt-huit** *(28)*
quatorze *(14)*	**vingt-neuf** *(29)*
quinze *(15)*	**trente** *(30)*

Décrire où j'habite

une maison *(a house)*

un appartement *(an apartment / flat)*

un bâtiment *(a building)*

*joli(e) *(pretty)*

*beau / belle *(beautiful)*

*grand(e) *(big)*

*petit(e) *(small)*

ancien(ne) *(old)*

moderne *(modern)*

neuf / neuve *(new)*

dans le centre *(in the centre)*

dans la banlieue *(on the outskirts)*

sur la côte *(on the coast)*

* These adjectives do not follow the usual rule. These ones go before the noun.

Les membres de la famille

Mon frère *(My brother)*

Ma sœur *(My sister)*

Mon père *(My father)*

Ma mère *(My mother)*

Mes parents *(My parents)*

Mon grand-père *(My grandfather)*

Ma grand-mère *(My grandmother)*

Mes grands-parents *(My grandparents)*

Les questions

Comment tu t'appelles ? *(What is your name?)*

Quel âge as-tu ? *(How old are you?)*

Quelle est la date de ton anniversaire ? *(When is your birthday?)*

As-tu des frères et sœurs ? *(Do you have any brothers and sisters?)*

Comment s'appelle ton frère ? *(What is your brother's name?)*

Quel âge a ton frère ? *(How old is your brother?)*

D'où viens-tu ? *(Where do you come from?)*

Où habites-tu ? *(Where do you live?)*

Les villes et les pays français

French is an official language in 29 different countries. 21 of those are found in Africa.

Below are a range of cities / regions / countries where French is spoken.

Ville	Région / Pays	Où se trouve
Biarritz	**dans le Pays basque** *(in the Basque country)*	*region in the southwest of France.*
Brest	**en Bretagne** *(Brittany)*	*region in the northwest of France*
Bruxelles	**en Belgique** *(Belgium)*	*country in Europe*
Casablanca	**au Maroc** *(Morocco)*	*country in Northwest Africa*
Dakar	**au Sénégal**	*country on the west coast of Africa*
Fort-de-France	**en Martinique**	*island in the Caribbean*
Libreville	**au Gabon**	*country in Africa*
Montréal	**au Québec**	*French speaking region of Canada*
Nice	**en Provence**	*region in the southeast of France*
Nouméa	**en Nouvelle Calédonie** *(New Caledonia)*	*island in the South Pacific*
Paris	**en France**	**la capitale de la France** *(capital of France)*
Saint Denis	**à la Réunion** *(Reunion Island)*	*island off the east coast of Africa*
Strasbourg	**en Alsace**	*region in the northeast of France*

GRAMMAIRE

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Formal / Informal

In French, how we speak is very important.

We need to make sure that we use the correct words when speaking to different people.

For example: we need to use formal words if we are talking to someone that we do not know, or for someone that has a higher status than us, like the head teacher.

This is very important because it can be seen as very rude if you use informal words such as "Salut" with someone that you should have used "Bonjour" with.

Using 'avoir' for age

In French, we use a different verb to say our age than in English.

In English, we use the verb 'to be' e.g. I am 11

But in French, we use the verb 'avoir' which means 'to have'

e.g. **J'ai onze ans** *(I have 11 years)*

Despite the verb 'avoir' meaning 'to have', when we translate the phrase "J'ai onze ans" into English, we would say "I am 11 years old"

Masculine and feminine nouns

In French all nouns are either masculine or feminine.

To identify if a noun is masculine or feminine, you need to look at the word that goes before it.

un (m)	a / an
une (f)	
le (m)	the
la (f)	

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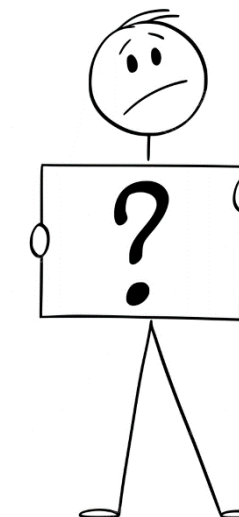
The same thing goes when we translate from English into French, this is harder though because we need to remember these differences before we translate sentences.

Adjectives

Adjectives in French work very differently to adjectives in English.

An adjective is a word that describes a noun (a person, place or thing).

In French, adjectives usually go after the thing that they are describing

e.g. **un appartement <u>moderne</u>** ('moderne' is our adjective as it is describing the apartment, you can see that it has been used <u>after</u> what it is describing)

As in every language there are some words that do not follow this rule. This term we only need to worry about 4 of them. These 4 adjectives have a * in front of them on the vocab page.

Another important thing to know about adjectives in French is that the spelling changes depending on whether what they are describing is masculine, feminine or plural.

	Example	
Usually if it is feminine, you add an 'e'.	petit	petite
Usually if it is plural, you add an 's'	petit	petits