Y7 French, Module 1

Week 2
1. A cognate = a word that is similar in French and English eg. mars = March
2. Definite article = THE
3. Le = THE (masculine)
4. La = THE (feminine)
5. Les = THE (plural)
6. L'= THE (in front of nouns beginning with a vowel eg l'animal

Week 3
1. The French have lots of different ways of greeting each other and saying goodbye.
2. Bonjour = Hello
3. Bonsoir = good evening
4. Salut = Hi
5. French people who know each other well greet each other with 'la bise'
6. La bise is where they touch each side of their face to the other person's face. Males usually shake hands with each other.
7. Au revoir= goodbye
8. À toute à l'heure = see you later

Week 4
1. Indefintie article = a/an
2. Un = a (masculine)
3. Une = a (feminine)
4. Des = some (plural)
5. To give a date in French you just need the number and the month, the number doesn't change like it does in English. Eg le *dix* mai = the *tenth* of May
6. Exception: le premier = the first

Week 5
1. Comment t'appelles-tu? (What are you called?)
2. Je m'appelle… (I am called)
3. Il/elle s'appelle… (He/She is called)
4. Quel âge as-tu?... (How old are you?)
5. J'ai …..ans …(I am….years old)
6. Quelle est la date de ton anniversaire?... (When is your birthday?
7. Mon anniversaire est le…(My birthday is on the….)

Week 6
1. As-tu un animal? …(Do you have a pet?)
2. As tu des frères ou des soeurs?... (Do you have brothers and sisters?)
3. Most adjectives in French go after the noun.
4. C'est … (it is)
5. Ce n'est pas …(It is not)

GRAMMAR
Definitions:
Noun: a person, place, thing or idea. You can put the words 'a' or 'the' in front of it. eg. The table, a boy, the town, an apple

Pronoun: in English these are words such as I, he, she, we. They describe who is doing the action in a sentence

Verb: is the doing word or 'action' in a sentence. **Infinitives** are verbs in their factory setting without a pronoun attached to them. eg. To play, to eat, to read.

Adjective: is the describing word, it describes the noun. eg. grand, petit, joli.

Connective: is the linking word in a sentence that joins short sentences together

Examples of connectives to learn:
et – and
aussi –as well / also
en plus – furthermore
mais - but
cependant – however