



Y9 French, Module 1

Ma vie sociale d'ado

Revision from Year 8

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)
7. In French phonic rules are different and we have to learn them so we know how to pronounce French words.

Week 3

1. Describing ourselves in French often involves the verbs '**avoir**' (to have) and '**être**' (to be)
2. Avoir and 'être' are **irregular verbs** which means they **have no pattern** we can learn. (see grammar column)
3. **Je suis** is followed by an **adjective**.
4. Example: **Je suis intelligent** (I am intelligent)
5. **J'ai** is followed by a **noun**.
6. Example **J'ai les cheveux blonds** (I have blond hair)
7. **An important exception is your age.**
8. Example: **J'ai treize ans** (**I have 13** years is the French way to say I am 13)

Week 4

1. Adjectives are describing words.
2. Most adjectives in French go after the noun.
3. Example: J'ai les yeux **bleus** (I have **blue** eyes)
4. Adjectives to do with Beauty, Age, Good and bad and Size go before the noun. (BAGS)
5. Example: J'ai un **grand** sac (I have a **big** bag)

Week 5

1. Present tense regular verbs have a pattern we can learn.
2. Example: J'**invite** = I invite, Tu **invites** = you invite, Il/elle **invite** = He/she invites, Nous **invitons** = We invite, Vous **invitez** = You (pl) invite, Ils/elles **invitent** = They invite
3. **ent** on verbs is silent
4. The endings in **bold** can be put onto any other **regular 'er'** verb in the present tense (**poster, commenter/regarder** etc)

Week 6

1. You use the **perfect tense** (past tense) to say **what you did or have done**.
2. In French you need to form the past tense with a **pronoun** (eg JE) + a part of **avoir** (have) + a **past participle**. Example **Je + ai + visité** = J'ai visité (I visited)
3. We have to get rid of the e in Je because of the vowel at the beginning of ai.
4. For regular er infinitives making a past participle is easy. Just replace the '**er**' with **é**
5. Example: INFINITIVE: **visiter** = to visit PAST PARTICIPLE: **visité** = visited

GRAMMAR

être = to be

Je suis = I am

Tu es = You are

Il/elle/on est = He/she/we is/are

Nous sommes = We are

Vous êtes = you are(pl)

Ils/elles sont = they are

avoir = to have

J'ai = I have

Tu as = You have

Il/elle/on a = He/she/we

has/have

Nous avons = we have

Vous avez = you have (pl)

Ils/elles ont = they have

faire = to do/make

Je fais = I do/make

Tu fais = You do/make

Il/elle/on fait = he/she/we

does/do/makes/make

Nous faisons = we do/make

Vous faites = you do/make(pl)