

Accès Studio – Year 7

Bonjour

Bonjour/ Salut- Hello

Comment ça va? - How are you?

ça va (très) bien - I'm (really) well

pas mal- not bad

ça va très mal- really not good

ça ne vas pas- not good

au revoir/ à plus- bye

Comment t'appelles - tu ? What's your name?

Je m'appelle- My name is/ I am called

Oui- yes / Non- no

Ça s'écrit comment?- how is it spelt? / Ça s'écrit ...- it's spelt ...

Quel âge as- tu?

1. Un / 2. Deux / 3. Trois / 4. Quatre / 5. Cinq / 6. Six

7. Sept / 8. Huit / 9. Neuf / 10. Dix / 11. Onze / 12. douze

13. treize / 14. Quatorze / 15. Quinze / 16. Seize / 17. dix-sept

18. dix-huit / 19. dix-neuf / 20. Vingt / 21. vingt et un

Quel âge as- tu?- How old are you?

J'ai ans- I am years old

Joyeux anniversaire

janvier- January / février- February / mars- March /

avril- April / mai- May / juin- June / juillet- July / août- August

septembre- September / octobre- October /

novembre- November / décembre- December

22-vingt-deux / 23- vingt-trois / 24-vingt-quatre

25-vingt-cinq / 26-vingt-six / 27-vingt- sept

28-vingt-huit / 29-vingt-neuf / 30-trente / 31-trente et un

premier-first

C'est quand ton anniversaire?- When is your birthday?

Mon anniversaire c'est le- My birthday is

lundi- Monday / mardi- Tuesday / mercredi- Wednesday

jeudi- Thursday / vendredi- Friday / samedi- Saturday / dimanche - Sunday

J'adore le judo

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Did you notice that there are four words for 'the' in French?

le = the (for masculine nouns)

la = the (for feminine nouns)

les = the (for plural nouns)

l' = the (in front of nouns starting with a vowel)

If the noun starts with a vowel, **le** or **la** becomes **l'** as in **l'ordinateur**.

Le foot- football / le rugby- rugby / le tennis- tennis

Le skate- skateboarding / le judo - judo / la danse- dance

La musique - music / la gymnastique- gymnastics

Le vélo- bike / Les jeux video- video games

J'aime- I like / Je n'aime pas- I don't like

J'adore - I love / Je déteste - I hate / Et- and / Mais- but

c'est	it's	nul	rubbish
super	great	ennuyeux	boring
intéressant	interesting	je préfère	I prefer

Les goûts et les couleurs

Blanc- white / Jaune- yellow / Marron- brown / Rouge- red

Rose- pink / Bleu-blue / Vert- green / Gris- grey / Noir-black

Tu préfères quel/quelle? - Which do you prefer?

Je préfère le/la- I prefer the

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In French, the adjective (the describing word) comes after the noun.

le scooter **bleu** the **blue** scooter

la voiture **rouge** the **red** car

Look! An extra **-e** is added to some of the colours when the noun is feminine.

Listen! It may make them sound different too!

le scooter / bleu / vert / jaune / rouge

la voiture / bleue / verte / jaune / rouge

Tu as un animal?

J'ai - I have / Un chat- cat / Un cheval- a horse / Un chien- a dog

Un cochon d'Inde- a guinea pig / Un lapin- a rabbit

Un oiseau- a bird / Un poisson rouge- a goldfish

Un serpent- a snake / Une souris- a mouse

Une tortue- a tortoise / un hamster- a hamster

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Did you notice that there are two words for 'a' in French? All nouns are categorised as either **masculine** or **feminine**.

un stylo a pen

une gomme a rubber

Je n'ai pas d'animal- I don't have an animal

Et- plus / Moins-moins / Ça fait/ égal- that makes/equals

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Remember! If there is more than one animal, add **-s** or **-x** at the end of the noun, but don't pronounce it!

un chat → **deux chats** *un lapin* → **des lapins**
un oiseau → **six oiseaux** *un cheval* → **des chevaux**

This is what you find if you look up a word in a bilingual French dictionary.

n stands for **noun**
m stands for **masculine**
f stands for **feminine**

'I have a zebra' → *J'ai un zèbre.*

- cow** *nf vache*
- elephant** *nm éléphant*
- giraffe** *nf girafe*
- hen** *nf poule*
- lion** *nm lion*
- monkey** *nm singe*
- ostrich** *nf autruche*
- parrot** *nm perroquet*
- pig** *nm cochon*
- sheep** *nm mouton*
- zebra** *nm zèbre*

Ma grand-mère est une hippie!

Mon grand-père- my grandfather

Ma grand-mère- my grandmother

Mon père- my father / Ma mère- my mother

Mon oncle- my uncle / Ma tante- my aunt

Mon frère- my brother / Ma soeur- my sister

Mon cousin- my cousin (m) / ma cousine - my cousin (f)

(Ma sœur) s'appelle ... *(My sister) is called ...*
(Mes frères) s'appellent ... *(My brothers) are called ...*
(Mon père) a 35 ans. *(My father) is 35.*
(Mes parents) ont 40 ans. *(My parents) are 40.*

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There are three words which mean 'my'.

Singular Masculine	Singular Feminine	Plural
<i>mon père</i> <i>my father</i>	<i>ma mère</i> <i>my mother</i>	<i>mes frères</i> <i>my brothers</i>

J'habite dans un château

Où habites-tu?- Where do you live? /J'habite- I live

À - in (name of town)

Dans une petite/grande maison- in a small/big house

Dans un petit/grand appartement- in a small/big flat

Dans une ferme- on a farm / Dans un château- in a castle

À la champagne- in the countryside

À la montagne- in the mountains

Au bord de la mer- by the sea/ seaside

Dans un village- in a village / Dans une ville- in a town

Dans la forêt- in the forest

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Notice that the words **grand** and **petit** add **-e** as usual but they appear before the noun, not afterwards.

un **grand** village a **big** village
une **petite** ville a **small** town

Mon pays

Mon pays c'est - my country

Je suis - I am

anglais(e) - english / éccosais(e) - scottish

français(e) - French / gallois(e) - welsh

irlandais(e) - irish / belge- belgian

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The verb **être** (to be)

Je suis I am
Tu es You are
Il est He is
Elle est She is

l'Angleterre- England / l'Écosse - Scotland

la France- France / le pays de Galles- Wales

l'Irlande- Ireland / la Belgique- Belgium

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habiter	to live
<i>j'habite</i>	I live
<i>tu habites</i>	you live
<i>il habite</i>	he lives
<i>elle habite</i>	she lives

A ah	B bay	C say	D day	E ugh!
F eff	G zhey	H ash	I ee	J zhee
K ka	L el	M em	N en	O oh
P pay	Q koo	R err	S ess	T tay
U oo	V vay	W doo bl vay	X iks	Y ee-grec
Z zed				

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Gender and singular/plural

A **noun** is a word which names a thing or a person. In French, all nouns are **masculine** or **feminine**. You have to learn the gender when you learn a new word. In a dictionary, you will see (m) or (f) after the noun (n).

masculine nouns	feminine nouns
<i>le chien</i> (the dog)	<i>la souris</i> (the mouse)
<i>un livre</i> (a book)	<i>une règle</i> (a ruler)

A noun is singular when it refers to only one person or thing, and plural if it refers to more.

- Most nouns in French, as in English, form their plural by adding **-s**.
le crayon (singular: the pen) → *les crayons* (plural: the pens)
- Words ending in **-eau** add **-x**.
un bureau (singular: one/a desk) → *deux bureaux* (plural: two desks)
- Words ending in **-al** change and end in **-aux**.
un animal (singular: one/an animal) → *deux animaux* (plural: two animals)

1 Make these plural.

- | | | | | | |
|--------------|----------|-------|----------------|--------|-------|
| 1 crayon | → deux | _____ | 5 château | → les | _____ |
| 2 cheval | → trois | _____ | 6 trousse | → deux | _____ |
| 3 professeur | → quatre | _____ | 7 anniversaire | → les | _____ |
| 4 règle | → cinq | _____ | 8 gâteau | → dix | _____ |

Articles

The **definite article** is the word 'the'. There are three words for 'the' in French:

- le** (masculine) *le stylo* (the pen)
la (feminine) *la trousse* (the pencil case)
les (plural) *les crayons* (the pencils)

Watch out! **Le** and **la** become **l'** before a vowel or *h* e.g. *l'ordinateur* (the computer). You use the definite article before nouns when talking about likes and dislikes e.g. *J'adore la musique*.

The **indefinite article** is the word *a* (or *some* in the plural). There are two words for *a* in French:

- un** (masculine) *un stylo* (a pen)
une (feminine) *une trousse* (a pencil case)
des (plural) *des crayons* (some pencils)

2 Translate these words using the dictionary page below.

- the dessert
- a turkey
- the showers
- the drawings
- a dice
- some dictionaries
- the tooth
- the dance

D <i>danse</i> (nf)	dance
dé (nm)	dice
dent (nf)	tooth
dessert (nm)	dessert
dessin (nm)	drawing
dictionnaire (nm)	dictionary
dinde (nf)	turkey
douche (nf)	shower



Adjectives

Most adjectives come **after the noun** that they are describing.

un chien noir a black dog

Some short common adjectives come before the noun, e.g. **grand** and **petit**.

un petit chien a small dog

3 Unscramble these phrases and translate them into English.

1 *petit / le / chien*

2 *maison / une / grande*

3 *souris / une / blanche*

4 *village / petit / le*

5 *crayons / bleus / les*

6 *la / trousse / petite*

Adjectives change according to whether the noun being described is masculine, feminine, singular or plural (some are irregular, but the following rule applies to most adjectives).

For feminine, add **-e** *une souris verte* (a green mouse)

For masculine plural, add **-s** *deux chiens bleus* (two blue dogs)

For feminine plural, add **-es** *des troussees noires* (some black pencil cases)

4 Choose the correct form of the adjective.

1 *un chien noire / noirs / noir*

2 *deux serpents vert / verts / vertes*

3 *des crayons grise / gris / grises*

4 *le stylo bleues / bleue / bleu*

5 *trois grands / grand / grande chats*

6 *une souris blanc / blanches / blanche*

Mon, ma, mes

The word for *my* changes according to whether the noun possessed is **masculine, feminine, or plural**.

(masculine) **mon** crayon my pencil

(feminine) **ma** trousse my pencil case

(plural) **mes** règles my rulers

5 Use your answers to exercise 2 and choose the correct word for 'my' for each of the dictionary entries.

Verbs in the present tense

The present tense is used to describe **what is happening now** or **what usually happens**. The endings change depending upon who is doing the action: **je** (I), **tu** (you), **il** (he) or **elle** (she). The **tu** form always ends in **-s**.

être (to be)	avoir (to have)	s'appeller (to be called)	habiter (to live)	aimer (to like)	détester (to hate)
<i>je suis</i>	<i>j'ai</i>	<i>je m'appelle</i>	<i>j'habite</i>	<i>j'aime</i>	<i>je déteste</i>
<i>tu es</i>	<i>tu as</i>	<i>tu t'appelles</i>	<i>tu habites</i>	<i>tu aimes</i>	<i>tu détestes</i>
<i>il est</i>	<i>il a</i>	<i>il s'appelle</i>	<i>il habite</i>	<i>il aime</i>	<i>il déteste</i>
<i>elle est</i>	<i>elle a</i>	<i>elle s'appelle</i>	<i>elle habite</i>	<i>elle aime</i>	<i>elle déteste</i>

6 How do you say the following in French?

1 he is

2 you have

3 I live

4 he is called

5 she likes

6 you hate