

 **FRANÇAIS - FRENCH** 

Mon autoportrait / My self-portrait

les araignées	spiders
les chats	cats
les chiens	dogs
les livres	books

Les opinions et les raisons / Opinions

j'aime	I like
j'aime beaucoup	I like ... a lot
j'aime assez	I quite like
j'adore	I love
je n'aime pas	I don't like
je déteste	I hate
tu aimes/est-ce que tu aimes...?	do you like...?
il/elle aime	he/she likes
oui, j'aime ça.	yes, I like that.
non, je n'aime pas ça.	no, I don't like that.
tu es d'accord?	do you agree?
je suis d'accord.	I agree.
je ne suis pas d'accord.	I don't agree.
moi aussi	me too
t'es fou/folle	you're crazy
parce que / car	because
c'est...	it's...
ce n'est pas	it isn't
génial	great
bien	good
ennuyeux	boring
nul	rubbish
intéressant	interesting
ennuyeux	boring
facile	easy
difficile	difficult
marrant	fun/funny
c'est mon/ma ... préféré(e).	it's my favourite
on a beaucoup de devoirs.	we have a lot of hmwk.
le/la prof est sympa.	the teacher is nice.
le/la prof est trop sévère.	the teacher is too strict.

Les yeux et les cheveux / Eyes and hair

J'ai	I have
mon ami(e) a	my friend has
les yeux bleus/verts/gris/marron.	blue/green/grey/brown eyes.
les cheveux longs/courts/mi-longs/frisés/raides	long/short/medium-length/curly/straight hair
les cheveux blonds/bruns/noirs/roux	blond/brown/black/red hair

Mon kit de survie / My survival kit

j'ai	I have
je n'ai pas de	I don't have
tu as	you have
est-ce que tu as ...?	Do you have ...?
il/elle a	he/she has
un appareil photo	a camera
une barre de céréales	a cereal bar
un bâton de colle	a gluestick
des chips	crisps
des clés	keys
une clé USB	a memory stick
une gourde	a water bottle
des lunettes de soleil	sunglasses
un miroir	a mirror
un portable	a mobile phone
un portemonnaie	a purse
un paquet de mouchoirs	a packet of tissues
un sac	a bag
des surligneurs fluo	fluorescent highlighters
une trousse	a pencil case

Moi et les autres / Me and the others

je suis	I am
je ne suis pas	I am not
tu es	you are
il/elle s'appelle	he/she is called
il/elle est	he/she is
beau/belle	good-looking
branché(e)	trendy
curieux/curieuse	curious
de taille moyenne	average height
drôle	funny
gentil(le)	nice
grand(e)	tall
petit(e)	small
poli(e)	polite

Quelle heure est-il?/What time is it?

il est ...	It's ...
huit heures	eight o'clock
huit heures dix	ten past eight
huit heures et quart	quarter past eight
huit heures et demie	half past eight
neuf heures moins vingt	twenty to nine
neuf heures moins le quart	quarter to nine
midi	midday
minuit	midnight

Les matières scolaires/School subjects

le français	French
le théâtre	drama
la géo(graphie)	geography
la musique	music
la techno(logie)	technology
l'anglais	English
l'EPS	PE
l'histoire	history
l'informatique	ICT
les arts plastiques	art
les maths	maths
les sciences	science

L'emploi du temps/The timetable

le lundi	on Mondays
le mardi	on Tuesdays
le mercredi	on Wednesdays
le jeudi	on Thursdays
le vendredi	on Fridays
le samedi	on Saturdays
le dimanche	on Sundays

à (time) j'ai (subject)
at (time) I've got (subject)

le matin	(in) the morning
l'après-midi	(in) the afternoon
le (day) matin	on (day) morning
le (day) après-midi	on (day) afternoon
la récré(ation)	breaktime
le déjeuner	lunch

Qu'est-ce que tu manges?/What do you eat?

Je mange ...	I eat/I'm eating ...
du fromage	cheese
du poisson	fish
du poulet	chicken
du steak haché	beefburger
du yaourt	yoghurt
de la pizza	pizza
de la purée <small>(de pommes de terre)</small>	mashed potatoes
de la glace à la fraise	strawberry ice-cream
de la mousse au chocolat	chocolate mousse
de la tarte au citron	lemon tart
des crudités	chopped, raw vegetables
des frites	chips
des haricots verts	green beans
Bon appétit!	Enjoy your meal!

Les essentiels/High-frequency words

et= and	aussi = also
mais = but	très very
assez = quite	toujours = always
qu'est-ce que...? = what...?	qui...? = who...?

La journée scolaire/The school day

On a cours (le lundi). We have lessons (on Mondays).
 On n'a pas cours ... We don't have lessons ...
 On commence les cours à ... We start lessons at ...
 On a quatre cours le matin. We have four lessons in the morning.
 On étudie neuf matières. We study nine subjects.
 A la récré, on bavarde et on rigole. At break, we chat and have a laugh.
 On mange à la cantine. We eat in the canteen.
 On finit les cours à ... We finish lessons at ...
 On est fatigués. We are tired.

Verbs – the present tense

Regular verbs

A dictionary gives verbs in the infinitive form. Often this ends in **-er**.

chanter (to sing) *aimer* (to like) *habiter* (to live) *jouer* (to play)

The present tense is used to talk about:

- what is happening now *I am playing the guitar*
- what usually happens *I sing every day*
- how things are *I like spaghetti*

<i>chanter</i>	<i>je chante</i>	I sing
	<i>tu chantes</i>	you (familiar) sing
	<i>il/elle chante</i>	he/she sings

Irregular verbs

Some verbs are irregular. They don't follow the regular verb patterns.

Using *on*

There are two words in French for 'we': **on** and **nous**. The most commonly used is **on**. **on** can also mean 'you', 'they' and 'people (in general)'.

on has the same verb form as *il/elle*.

avoir	to have
<i>j'ai</i>	I have
<i>tu as</i>	you have
<i>il/elle a</i>	he/she has
être	to be
<i>je suis</i>	I am
<i>tu es</i>	you are
<i>il/elle est</i>	he/she is

The partitive article

The partitive article means 'some'. It has a different form with masculine, feminine and plural nouns. *de l'* is used before a vowel sound or silent h.

<i>le poulet</i>	(chicken)	→	du	<i>poulet</i>	(some chicken)
<i>la glace</i>	(ice-cream)	→	de la	<i>glace</i>	(some ice-cream)
<i>l' eau</i>	(water)	→	de l'	<i>eau</i>	(some water)
<i>les frites</i>	(chips)	→	des	<i>frites</i>	(some chips)

You often have to use the partitive article in French where you could miss it out in English.

*Pour le déjeuner, je mange **du** poulet avec **des** frites. – For lunch I eat (some) chicken and (some) chips.*

Asking questions

The easiest way to ask a 'yes/no' question is to turn a statement into a question by making your voice go up at the end.

Tu aimes l'anglais. – You like English.

Tu aimes l'anglais? – Do you like English?

Another way of asking a 'yes/no' question is to put **Est-ce que** before a statement. You still need to make your voice go up at the end.

Elle aime les maths. – She likes maths.

Est-ce qu'elle aime les maths? – Does she like maths?

Don't confuse **est-ce que** with **qu'est-ce que** (**qu'est-ce qu'** before a vowel):

Qu'est-ce que *tu manges?* – What are you eating? (not a 'yes/no' question)

Est-ce que *tu manges un dessert?* – Are you eating a dessert?



Possessive adjectives

The words for 'my' and 'your' are different according to whether the noun is masculine, feminine or plural.

	masculine	feminine	plural
my	<i>mon cousin</i>	<i>ma cousine</i>	<i>mes cousins</i>
your	<i>ton cousin</i>	<i>ta cousine</i>	<i>tes cousins</i>

Adjectives

Adjectives describe nouns. Their endings change to agree with the noun they describe.

Regular adjectives add **-e** in the feminine form and **-s** or **-es** in the plural form:

masc. (s)	fem. (s)	masc. (pl)	fem. (pl)
<i>petit</i>	<i>petite</i>	<i>petits</i>	<i>petites</i>
<i>important</i>	<i>importante</i>	<i>importants</i>	<i>importantes</i>

Other adjectives change a bit more!

masc. (s)	fem. (s)	masc. (pl)	fem. (pl)
<i>curieux</i>	<i>curieuse</i>	<i>curieux</i>	<i>curieuses</i>
<i>essentiel</i>	<i>essentielle</i>	<i>essentiels</i>	<i>essentielles</i>

Other adjectives are completely irregular:

masc. (s)	fem. (s)	masc. (pl)	fem. (pl)
<i>beau</i>	<i>belle</i>	<i>beaux</i>	<i>belles</i>