

Adjectives (revision!)

Most adjectives in French come after the noun.
 Un chat **noir** – a cat **black** (a black cat)
 Une souris **blanche** – a mouse **white** (a white mouse)

BAGS adjectives (beauty, age, goodness, size) come before the noun:

Une **petite** souris – A **small** mouse
 Un **grand** chien – A **big** dog

Adjectives change their ending depending on if they are describing something MASCULINE, FEMININE or PLURAL. Usually, they gain an **-e** for FEMININE nouns and an **-s** for PLURAL.

However, this isn't true for some endings. See below:

Masculine	Masculine plural	Feminine	Feminine plural
grand	grands	grande	grandes
ennuyeux	ennuyeux	ennuyeuse	ennuyeuses
gentil	gentils	gentille	gentilles
drôle	drôles	drôle	drôles
beau	beaux	belle	belles

Regular –er verbs (revision!)

Most verbs in French are **'-er'** verbs.

This means that the infinitive of the verb (the version of the verb you see in the dictionary) ends in an **-er**, e.g: jouer, manger, visiter.

Almost all **-er** verbs follow the same pattern in the present tense.

Step 1 – Remove the **-er**.

Step 2- Add the correct pronoun (who is doing the verb) and the correct ending.

étudier – to study

j'étudie – I study

tu étudies – You study

il/elle étudie – He/she studies

nous étudions – We study

vous étudiez – You (pl) study

ils/elles étudient – They study

The verb 'faire' (to do/to make)

We use the verb **'faire'** to talk about what we make or do.

It is an irregular verb – it doesn't follow any pattern, you just have to learn it by heart!

Je fais – I do

Nous faisons – We do

Tu fais – You do

Vous faites – You (pl) do

Il/Elle fait – He/she does

Ils/Elles font – They do

When faire comes before an activity, it's usually followed by **du/ de la/des** depending on if you're talking about a **MASCULINE, FEMININE** or **PLURAL** activity:

Je fais **du sport** (m) – I do sport

Je fais **de la natation** (f) – I do swimming

Je fais **des achats** (pl) – I do purchases/I go shopping

Note: A lot of activities we use 'go' with in English, take 'faire' in French.
 I go swimming – Je fais de la natation

Comparisons

To compare things in French we use:

Plus...que - More than

Moins...que - Less than

Aussi...que—As...as

Il est **plus** intelligent **que** moi - He is more intelligent than me.

Elle est **aussi** rapide **que** moi - She is as fast as me.

An exception is:

Meilleur que - better than

Pire que - worse than

To use a superlative (the most/the least) use **le plus/le moins**:

Le chien **le plus** intelligent - The most intelligent dog

La ville **la plus** grande - The biggest town

Les gens **les moins** gentils - the least friendly people

Regular –ir and –re verbs

Another type of regular verb in French are **-ir** and **-re** verbs.

Just like **-er** verbs, you need to remove the **-ir** or **-re** and replace them with the correct ending.

Let's use the verbs **'finir'** (to finish) and **'répondre'** as examples:

finir – to finish		répondre – to reply	
je finis	I finish	je réponds	I reply
tu finis	You finish	tu réponds	You reply
il/elle finit	He/she finishes	il/elle répond	He/she replies
nous finissons	We finish	nous répondons	We reply
vous finissez	You (pl) finish	vous répondez	You (pl) reply
ils/elles finissent	They finish	ils/elles répondent	They reply

The verb 'aller' (to go)

We use the verb **'aller'** to talk about where we go.

It is an **irregular** verb – it doesn't follow any pattern, you just have to learn it by heart!

Je vais – I go/I'm going

Tu vas – You go/You're going

Il/Elle va – He/she goes/is going

Nous allons – We go/We're going

Vous allez – You go/You're going

Ils/Elles vont – They go/They're going

Aller is usually followed by **au/à la/aux** depending on if you're talking about a **MASCULINE, FEMININE** or **PLURAL** place:

Je vais **au cinéma** (m) – I go to the cinema

Je vais **à la piscine** (f) – I go to the swimming pool

Je vais **aux magasins** (pl) – I go to the shops

Key vocabulary - School

Opinions

j'aime – I like
j'adore – I love
je n'aime pas – I don't like
je déteste – I hate
il / elle aime – he / she likes
il / elle adore – he / she loves
il / elle déteste – he / she hates
je suis d'accord – I agree
je ne suis pas d'accord – I don't agree
tu es d'accord? – do you agree?
je pense que – I think that
je trouve que – I find that
à mon avis – in my opinion

Talking about your timetable

le lundi – on Mondays
le mardi – on Tuesdays
le mercredi – on Wednesdays
le jeudi – on Thursdays
le vendredi – on Fridays
À (neuf heures) j'ai (sciences). – At (nine o'clock) I've got (science).
le matin – (in) the morning
l'après-midi – (in) the afternoon
le mercredi après-midi – on Wednesday afternoon
la récréation/la récré – breaktime
le déjeuner – lunch

Comparatives

Plus ____ que – More ____ than
Moins ____ que – Less ____ than
Aussi ____ que – As ____ as
Le/la plus ____ – the most ____
Le/la moins ____ – the least ____

Key verbs

apprendre – to learn
boire – to drink
chanter – to sing
choisir – to choose
danser – to dance
demander – to ask
discuter – to discuss
écouter – to listen
écrire – to write
étudier – to study
finir – to finish
jouer – to play
lire – to read
manger – to eat
penser – to think
porter – to wear/to carry
redoubler – to repeat the year
répéter – to repeat
répondre – to reply
trouver – to find

Key nouns

Le collège – secondary school
Le cours – A lesson
Le déjeuner – Lunch time
Les devoirs – Homework
Le directeur – headmaster
La directrice – headmistress
L'école (f) primaire – primary school
L'école (f) secondaire – secondary school
L'élève (m/f) – pupil
L'emploi du temps – timetable
Le professeur – teacher
La retenue – detention
La récréation – Break time
Le tableau – board
Le terrain de sport – sports ground

Conversation questions

Tu aimes quels sujets, et pourquoi?
What subjects do you like and why?

Ton professeur préféré est comment?
What is your favourite teacher like?

Tu étudies quels sujets?
What subjects do you study?

Qu'est-ce que tu fais en classe?
What do you do in class?

Qu'est-ce que tu fais au collège?
What do you do at school?

School subjects

l'anglais (m) – English
les arts plastiques (m) – art
la chimie – chemistry
le dessin – art
l'EPS (f) – PE (physical education)
le français – French
la géographie/géo – geography
l'histoire (f) – history
l'informatique (f) – IT (information technology)
l'instruction civique (f) – citizenship
la langue – language
les langues vivantes (f) – modern languages
la matière – subject
les mathématiques/maths (f) – maths
la musique – music
la physique – physics
la religion – religious studies
les sciences (f) – science
la technologie – technology
le théâtre – drama

Key adjectives to describe subjects and teachers

amusant(e)(s) – funny
beau(x)/belle(s) – handsome/pretty
calme(s) – quiet/calm
charmant(e)(s) – charming
difficile(s) – difficult
divertissant(e)(s) – fun
drôle(s) – funny
effrayant(e)(s) – scary
ennuyeux/ennuyeuse(s) – boring
facile(s) – easy
généreux/généreuse(s) – generous
génial(e)(s) – great
gentil(le)(s) – kind
grave(s) – serious
impoli(e)(s) – rude
intéressant(e)(s) – interesting
joli(e)(s) – handsome/pretty
nul(le)(s) – rubbish
marrant(e)(s) – fun/funny
méchant(e)(s) – mean/naughty
modeste(s) – modest
 paresseux/paresseuse(s) – lazy
passionnant(e)(s) – exciting
poli(e)(s) – polite
pratique(s) – practical
sévère(s) – strict
strict(e)(s) – strict
utile(s) – useful

Developed reasons for opinions

On a beaucoup de devoirs – We have a lot of homework
Le/la prof est sympa – The teacher is nice
Le/la prof est (trop) sévère – The teacher is too strict

Question words:

Combien – How much
Comment – How/in what way
Où – Where
Pourquoi – Why
Quand – When
Que – what
Qu'est-ce que – what
Quel/quelle/quels/quelles – What/which

Qualifiers:

très – very
assez – quite
un peu – a little
vraiment – really
extrêmement – extremely
totalelement – totally

Connectives :

et – and
aussi – also
mais – but
parce que – because
cependant – however
donc – therefore
par contre – on the other hand
de plus – furthermore