

## Weeks 1 and 2 - Vocabulary

Week 1:		Week 2:	
amusant/e	fun	blanc/he	white
bavard/e	talkative	bleu/e	blue
branché/e	trendy	brun/e	brown
intelligent/e	intelligent	gris/e	grey
marrant/e	funny	jaune	yellow
ennuyeux/euse	boring	marron	chestnut
généreux/euse	generous	noir/e	black
paresseux/euse	lazy	orange	orange
sérieux/euse	serious	rose	pink
actif/ive	active	rouge	red
sportif/ive	sporty	vert/e	green
drôle	funny	violet/te	purple
timide	shy	en argent	silver
gentil/le	kind	en bronze	bronze
cool	cool	en or	gold
sympa	nice		

## Weeks 3 and 4 - Vocabulary

Week 3:		Week 4:	
les cheveux	hair	je	I
les yeux	eyes	tu	you
la barbe	beard	il	he
blond	blond	elle	she
bouclé	curly	nous	we
chauve	bald	vous	you (plural)
court	short (hair)	ils	they (m)
frisé	curly	elles	they (f)
long	long	aussi	also
raide	straight	cependant	however
roux	ginger (hair)	de plus	furthermore
il est	he is	et	and
elle est	she is	mais	but
grand/e	tall	ou	or
petit/e	small		

## Weeks 5 and 6 - Vocabulary

Week 5:	Week 6:			
<b>Revise all vocabulary from Term 1 and Term 2 for your listening and writing assessments.</b>	1	un	11	onze
	2	deux	12	douze
	3	trois	13	treize
	4	quatre	14	quatorze
	5	cinq	15	quinze
	6	six	16	seize
	7	sept	17	dix-sept
	8	huit	18	dix-huit
	9	neuf	19	dix-neuf
	10	dix	20	vingt

## Weeks 1 and 2 - Grammar

### The verb être (to be)

The verb être (to be) is a key verb in French. It does not follow a set pattern, so you need to learn it by heart.

être - to be	
je suis	I am
tu es	you are
il/elle est	he/she is
nous sommes	we are
vous êtes	you (plural) are
ils/elles sont	they are

## Weeks 3 and 4 - Grammar

### Adjectival agreement and position

Most adjectives in French come after the noun that they describe. For example:

Un chien brun - A dog brown (a brown dog)

Adjective endings match whether the noun that they are describing is **masculine**, **feminine**, singular or plural.

	Masculine	Masculine plural	Feminine	Feminine plural
amusant	amusant <b>s</b>		amusant <b>e</b>	amusant <b>es</b>
généreux	généreux		généreus <b>e</b>	généreus <b>es</b>
sportif	sportif <b>s</b>		sportiv <b>e</b>	sportiv <b>es</b>
gentil	gentil <b>s</b>		gentill <b>e</b>	gentill <b>es</b>

## Weeks 5 and 6 - Grammar

### Possessive determiners

Possessive determiners tell us who a noun belongs to. In English they look like: my/your/his/her/ours/their.

In French they change depending on if the noun that they are describing is masculine, feminine, singular or plural.

	masculine	feminine	plural
my	<b>mon</b>	<b>ma</b>	<b>mes</b>
your	<b>ton</b>	<b>ta</b>	<b>tes</b>
his/her	<b>son</b>	<b>sa</b>	<b>ses</b>
our	<b>notre</b>	<b>notre</b>	<b>nos</b>
your (plural)	<b>votre</b>	<b>votre</b>	<b>vos</b>
their	<b>leur</b>	<b>leur</b>	<b>leurs</b>