

## Weeks 1 and 2 - Vocabulary

<b>Week 1:</b>		<b>Week 2:</b>	
l'anglais	English	lundi	Monday
l'espagnol	Spanish	mardi	Tuesday
le dessin	art	mercredi	Wednesday
le français	French	jeudi	Thursday
le sport	P.E.	vendredi	Friday
la cuisine	cooking	samedi	Saturday
l'EPS	P.E.	dimanche	Sunday
la géographie	geography	le lundi	On Mondays
l'histoire	history	le weekend	the weekend
l'informatique	ICT	la semaine	the week
la musique	music	j'étudie	I study
la religion	R.E.	je révise	I revise
les arts plastiques	fine arts	j'ai	I have
les maths	maths		
les sciences	the sciences		

## Weeks 3 and 4 - Vocabulary

<b>Week 3:</b>		<b>Week 4:</b>	
j'adore	I love	amusant/e	fun
j'aime	I like	barbant/e	boring
j'aime bien	I quite like	inspirant/e	inspiring
je n'aime pas	I don't like	passionnant/e	exciting
je déteste	I hate	ennuyeux/euse	boring
je préfère	I prefer	sérieux/euse	serious
parce que	because	difficile	difficult
car	because	facile	easy
c'est	it is	utile	useful
ce n'est pas	it isn't	sévère	strict
<b>ils sont</b>	<b>they are</b>	sympa	nice
<b>elles sont</b>	<b>they are</b>	très	very
		assez	quite
Mon sujet préféré, c'est...		vraiment	really
My preferred subject, it is...		un peu	a bit

## Weeks 5 and 6 - Vocabulary

<b>Week 5:</b>	<b>Week 6:</b>	
<b>Revise your speaking questions in preparation for your reading and speaking assessments.</b>	j'ai	I have
	tu as	you have
	il a	he has
	elle a	she has
	nous avons	we have
	vous avez	you (pl) have
	ils ont	they have
	elles ont	they have
	je suis	I am
	tu es	you are
	il est	he is
	elle est	she is
	nous sommes	we are
	vous êtes	you (pl) are
	ils sont	they are
	elles sont	they are

## Weeks 1 and 2 - Grammar

### -er verbs

The -er verbs in French are a group of verbs that all have the same endings in the present tense.

To form the correct ending you remove the -er from the infinitive, and change it to match who is doing the verb.

Here's an example:

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

## Weeks 3 and 4 - Grammar

### Opinions with the infinitive

The infinitive of a verb is the version of a verb that comes straight from the dictionary. For example:

avoir - to have  
être - to be  
étudier - to study  
réviser - to revise

After an opinion we always use a verb in the infinitive:

J'aime **réviser** le français  
I like **to revise** French

J'adore **étudier** l'espagnol  
I love **to study** spanish

## Weeks 5 and 6 - Grammar

### Giving reasons for opinions

When we give reasons for opinions we need to use the verb 'être'.

It needs to match whether what we're describing is singular or plural, and **masculine** or **feminine** (don't forget your adjectives).

J'aime **le sport** parce que **c'est** intéressant

I like **sport** because **it is** interesting

J'aime **la géographie** parce que **c'est** intéressant

I like **geography** because **it is** interesting

J'aime **les arts plastiques** parce qu'**ils sont** intéressants

I like **fine arts** because **they are** interesting

J'aime **les sciences** parce qu'**elles sont** intéressantes

I like **the sciences** because **they are** interesting

**Be careful - les maths/les sciences are plural in French!**