

Year 7 French HT3

Terminology/ Grammar:

1. You use the **present Tense** to talk about what you do or what you are doing.
2. Most verbs in French are regular. They end in **-er / ir / re**
3. Examples include; **"er"** -surfer - to surf, jouer - to play and regarder - to watch / **"ir"** (finir - to finish) / **"re"** (vendre - to sell)
4. The endings of **regular "er"** verbs all follow the same pattern:
5. je regarde - I watch / am watching / do watch
tu regardes you watch / are watching / do watch
il / elle / regarde - he / she / watches / is watching / does watch
nous regardons - we watch / are watching / do watch
vous regardez - you (all) watch / are watching / do watch
ils / elles regardent - they watch / are watching / do watch
6. "faire" is an important irregular verb
7. You can use "faire" to mean both "to do" and "to make"
8. "faire is followed by "de", but has a different form when used with masculine, feminine and plural nouns
9. Masculine=du / feminine = de la / plural =des
10. "jouer" means "to play" and is followed by "à", but has a different form when used with masculine, feminine and plural nouns.
11. Masculine = au / feminine = à la / plural = aux
12. Adjectives describe the nouns.
13. Their endings change to agree with the noun. (masculine / feminine or plural)
14. The adjective mostly comes after the noun it is describing e.g "un table vert" - "a green table".
15. If the noun is masculine, you do not need to add an ending to the adjective.
16. If the adjective is feminine, you need to add an "e" in most cases.
17. Exceptions to this are adjectives which end in "-eux", change to "-euse", adjectives which end in "-el", change to "-elle"
18. Adjectives which end in "-e" anyway (e.g drôle") do not get an extra "e".
19. Adjectives in the plural form add an "s" in most cases.
20. One total common exception to this rule is "beau" and "belle", which are different words for "handsome" and "pretty".

Key verbs for this half term:

- jouer - to play e.g je joue au foot - I play football
 surfer - to surf - Ma mère surfe sur internet - my mum surfs the net
 tchatter - to chat - Mes copains tchattent - my friends chat
 regarder - to watch - Mon frère regarde des clips vidéo - my brother watches video clips
 télécharger - to download - Nous téléchargeons de la musique - we download music
 envoyer - to send - J'envoie des SMS - I send texts
 parler - to talk / speak - Parlez -vous français ? - do you speak French ?
 être - to be - je suis - I am / tu es - you are / il est - he is / elle est - she is / nous sommes - we are / vous êtes -you are / ils sont - they are / elles sont - they are (feminine)
 avoir - to have - j'ai - i have / tu as - you have / il a - he has / elle a - she has / nous avons - we have / vous avez - you have / ils ont - they have / elles ont - they have
 faire - to do/make e. g je fais mes devoirs - I do my homework
 retrouver - to meet e. g j'aime retrouver mes amis - I like to meet my Friends
 trainer - to hang around with. Ils traînent - they hang around

Other useful information for this half term:

La fréquence

- quelquefois
 souvent
 tous les jours
 tous les soirs
 tout le temps
 de temps en temps
 une fois par semaine
 d'abord
 ensuite
 puis

Frequency

- sometimes
 often
 every day
 every evening
 all the time
 from time to time
 once a week
 first of all
 then/next
 then/next





