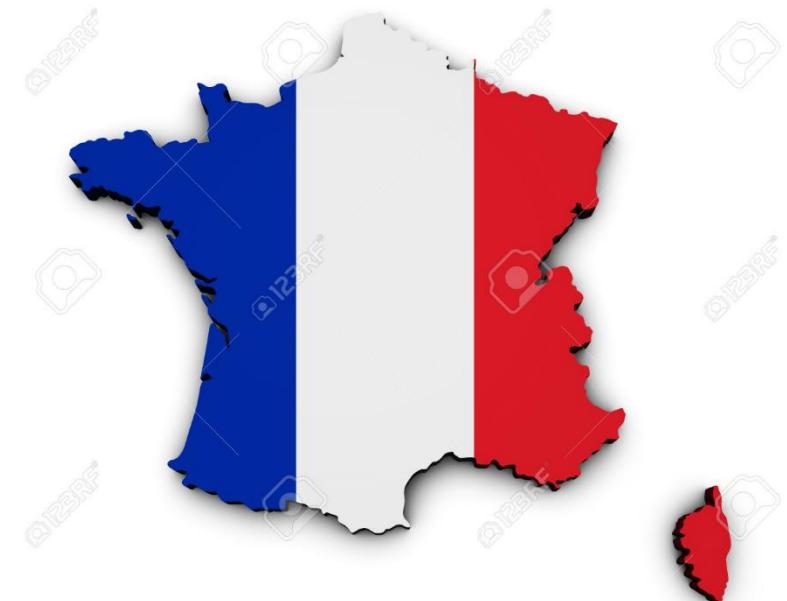




# YEAR 7 FRENCH

*Studio Knowledge Organisers 2020-21*



**ST IVO ACADEMY MFL DEPARTMENT**

## Key vocabulary

### Point de départ (pages 34–35)

Ici il y a ...	Here there is ...
un cercle	a circle
un demi-cercle	a semi-circle
un triangle	a triangle
blanc(h)e	white
bleu(e)	blue
gris(e)	grey
jaune	yellow
marron	brown
noir(e)	black
orange	orange
rose	pink
rouge	red
vert(e)	green
violet(te)	purple

en bas	at the bottom
au centre	at the centre
à droite	to the right
à gauche	to the left
Quelle heure est-il?	What time is it?
Il est ...	It is ...
cinq heures	five o'clock
cinq heures dix/vingt	ten/twenty past five
cinq heures et quart	quarter past five
cinq heures et demie	half past five
cinq heures moins dix/vingt	ten/twenty to five
cinq heures moins le quart	quarter to five
midi/minuit	midday/midnight

### Unité 3 (pages 40–41) Ta journée scolaire est comment?

Ta journée scolaire est comment?	What is your school day like?
je quitte la maison	I leave the house
j'arrive au collège	I arrive at school
je retrouve mes copains	I meet (up with) my friends
on commence les cours	We start lessons

je mange à la cantine	I eat in the canteen
je chante dans la chorale	I sing in the choir
je joue dehors	I play outside
on recommence les cours	We start lessons again
je rentre à la maison	I go home
à (quatre) heures	at (four) o'clock

### Unité 4 (pages 42–43) C'est comment, un collège français?

Quel est ton jour préféré?	What's your favourite day?
Mon jour préféré, c'est le ...	My favourite day is ...
J'ai deux heures d'anglais.	I have two hours of English.
C'est ma matière préférée.	It's my favourite subject.

Je suis fort(e) en maths.	I am good at maths.
l'emploi du temps	timetable
la rentrée	start of new school year
les vacances	holidays

### Unité 1 (pages 36–37) Qu'est-ce que tu penses de tes matières?

Qu'est-ce que tu penses de tes matières?	What do you think of your subjects?
le français	French
le théâtre	drama
la géographie	geography
la musique	music
la technologie	technology
l'anglais	English
l'EPS	P.E.
l'histoire	history
l'informatique	I.C.T.
les arts plastiques	art
les maths	maths
les sciences	science
aimer	to like
détester	to hate
adorer	to love

Tu aimes ... ?	Do you like ... ?
j'adore ...	I love ...
j'aime ...	I like ...
j'aime assez ...	I quite like ...
je n'aime pas ...	I don't like ...
je déteste ...	I hate ...
C'est ...	It's ...
facile.	easy.
difficile.	difficult/hard.
intéressant.	interesting.
ennuyeux.	boring.
amusant.	fun/funny.
créatif.	creative.
nul.	rubbish/awful.
le/la prof est sympa	the teacher is kind
le/la prof est trop sévère	the teacher is too strict
j'ai trop de devoirs	I have too much homework

### Unité 5 (pages 44–45) Un collège super cool

Le collège est ...	The school is ...
grand / petit.	big / small.
de taille moyenne.	medium-sized.
Il y a 500 élèves.	There are 500 pupils.
On étudie ...	We study ...
le japonais.	Japanese.
la cuisine.	cookery.
les arts martiaux.	martial arts.
Il y a ...	There is ... / There are ...
un cinéma en 3D.	a 3D cinema.

une piscine.	a swimming pool.
des courts de tennis.	tennis courts.
Il n'y a pas de ...	There isn't ... / aren't ...
harcèlement.	bullying.
toilettes sales.	dirty toilets.
profes trop sévères.	too strict teachers.
on porte ...	we wear ...
Tu es d'accord?	Do you agree?
Je (ne) suis (pas) d'accord!	I (dis)agree!

### Unité 2 (pages 38–39) Qu'est-ce que tu portes?

Qu'est-ce que tu portes?	What do you wear?
je porte ...	I wear ...
on porte ...	we wear ...
l'uniforme scolaire	school uniform
un pantalon	trousers
un polo	polo shirt
un pull	jumper
un sweat	sweatshirt
un tee-shirt	tee-shirt
une chemise	shirt

une cravate	tie
une jupe	skirt
une veste	jacket/blazer
des chaussettes (f)	socks
des chaussures (f)	shoes
des baskets (f)	trainers
chic	smart/stylish
confortable	comfy/comfortable
démodé(e)	old-fashioned
pratique	practical



## Year 7 French Unité 2 En classe – In class

### Key grammar

**aimer** (to like), **adorer** (to love) and **détester** (to hate) are all –er verbs.

To conjugate these verbs, take off the –er and add the correct ending.

**adorer** → **adorer**

**j'adore**

**nous adorons**

**tu adores**

**vous adorez**

**il/elle/on adore**

**ils/elles adorent**

 **je** shortens to **j'** before a vowel or letter **h**, so 'I like' is **j'aime**.

 You need to use the definite article ('the') before nouns when talking about likes/dislikes.

I like French. **J'aime le français**.

Most adjectives come **after** the noun.

**une robe bleue** a blue dress

**un garçon stupide** a silly boy

A few common adjectives come **before** the noun, such as:

**grand** (big) **petit** (small)

Adjective endings must agree with the noun they describe.

<b>masculine singular</b>	<b>un pantalon bleu</b>
<b>feminine singular</b>	<b>une chemise bleue</b>
<b>masculine plural</b>	<b>des pulls bleus</b>
<b>feminine plural</b>	<b>des chaussettes bleues</b>

 If an adjective already ends in **–e**, the feminine form stays the same.

**un pull rouge** **une jupe rouge**

 Some adjectives don't change: e.g. **marron, orange**.

 Some adjectives are irregular: e.g. **blanc/blanche, violet/violette, créatif/créative, ennuyeux/ennuyeuse, sportif/sportive**.

You use the present tense to talk about what usually happens, or what is happening now.

 In English, there are two forms of the present tense.

At weekends, **I wear** jeans. /

Today **I am wearing** my uniform.

In French, there is only one present tense: **je porte** means 'I wear' or 'I am wearing'.

To make the present tense form of a verb, you need to conjugate it, i.e. change the infinitive.

Lots of verbs have an infinitive which ends in **–er**: they are called '**–er verbs**'.

Other –er verbs are conjugated in the same way as the verb **adorer** (see page 52).

**Combien?** means 'how many?' / 'how much?'.

When followed by a noun, **de** or **d'** is used.

**Il y a combien de profs?**

How many teachers are there?

**Il y a combien d'élèves?**

How many pupils are there?

### Useful tips!

#### High Frequency words

High-frequency words are **powerful words** which crop up again and again.

They are often only short, but they are really useful: **je, tu, le** and **et** are all in the Top 20 of most used French words.

High-frequency words can be used in any situation.

Make a point of learning these words and see which ones you can spot and use whenever you start a new topic.



**Useful websites** LinguaScope; Languages online; BBC Bitesize; Schoology

#### High frequency words

##### Pronouns

on ..... we/one/people

##### Connectives

et ..... and

mais ..... but

parce que ..... because

##### Qualifiers

très ..... very

vraiment ..... really

trop ..... too

##### Question words

qu'est-ce que tu ...? ..... what do you ...?

à quelle heure? ..... at what time?

combien (de)? ..... how many/how much?

##### Sequencing words

d'abord ..... first of all

ensuite/puis ..... then

après ..... afterwards