



YEAR 7 FRENCH

Studio Knowledge Organisers 2020-21



ST IVO ACADEMY MFL DEPARTMENT

Key vocabulary

Point de départ (pages 106–107)

| | |
|--|---|
| Qu'est-ce qu'il y a dans ... ? ta ville/ton village | What is there in ... ? your town/village |
| Il y a ... | there is ... |
| un centre de loisirs | a leisure centre |
| un centre commercial | a shopping centre |
| un château | a castle |
| un marché | a market |
| un musée | a museum |
| une mosquée | a mosque |
| une patinoire | an ice rink |

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| une piscine | a swimming pool |
| des magasins | (some) shops |
| Il n'y a pas de café / magasins. | There isn't a café./ There aren't any shops. |
| Il n'y a pas d'église. | There isn't a church. |
| le prix | price |
| un euro | one euro |
| trois euros cinquante | 3,50 € (three euros fifty) |
| un adulte / un enfant | an adult / a child |
| moins de 12 ans | less than 12 years old |

Unité 1 (pages 108–109) Où vas-tu le weekend?

| | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------|
| Où vas-tu le weekend? | Where do you go at the weekend? |
| Je vais ... | I go ... |
| au bowling | to the bowling alley |
| au cinéma / parc | to the cinema / park |
| au stade | to the stadium |

| | |
|--|---|
| à la piscine | to the swimming pool |
| à la plage | to the beach |
| à l'église | to the church |
| aux magasins | to the shops |
| le samedi matin / après-midi / soir | on Saturday mornings / afternoons / evenings |

Unité 2 (pages 110–111) Tu veux aller au café?

| | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Tu veux aller au café? | Do you want to go to the café? |
| Tu veux venir? | Do you want to come? |
| aujourd'hui | today |
| ce matin | this morning |
| cet après-midi | this afternoon |
| ce soir / weekend | this evening / weekend |
| Rendez-vous à quelle heure? | What time will we meet? |
| Rendez-vous à ... | Let's meet at ... |

| | |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| Merci. Bonne idée! | Thank you. Good idea! |
| Oui, je veux bien. | Yes, I want to. |
| D'accord | OK |
| Pourquoi pas? | Why not? |
| Non, merci. | No, thanks. |
| Désolé(e)! | Sorry! |
| Je ne veux pas. | I don't want to. |
| Tu rigoles! | You're joking! |

Unité 5 (pages 116–117) Je vais visiter Paris!

| | |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| normalement/d'habitude | usually |
| le weekend | at weekends |
| le weekend prochain | next weekend |
| samedi prochain | next Saturday |
| Je vais ... | I am going ... |
| jouer au basket | to play basketball |
| jouer au foot | to play football |
| jouer au laser-tag | to play laser-tag |

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| manger un gâteau | to eat a cake |
| manger une pizza | to eat a pizza |
| manger une glace | to eat an ice cream |
| aller au zoo | to go to the zoo |
| aller au centre de loisirs | to go to the leisure centre |
| faire un tour en Segway | to go on a Segway tour |
| faire les magasins | to go shopping |

Unité 3 (pages 112–113) Vous désirez?

| | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| Vous désirez? | What would you like? |
| Pardon, madame/monsieur. | Excuse me, madam/sir. |
| Je voudrais ... | I would like ... |
| Pour moi ... | For me ... |
| un Orangina | a fizzy orange |
| un diabolo menthe | a mint cordial |
| une grenadine à l'eau | a pomegranate cordial |
| un café express | an espresso coffee |
| un café crème | a milky coffee |
| un chocolat chaud | a hot chocolate |
| un thé au lait/au citron | a tea with milk/lemon |
| un jus d'orange | an orange juice |
| un coca (light) | a (Diet) Coke |
| une eau minérale | a mineral water |

| | |
|--|---|
| un croquemonsieur | a grilled cheese and ham sandwich |
| un sandwich au fromage/ au jambon | a cheese/ham sandwich |
| une crêpe au sucre | a pancake with sugar |
| une glace au chocolat/ à la vanille/à la fraise/ à la pistache | chocolate/vanilla/ strawberry/pistachio ice cream |
| des frites | chips |
| Et pour vous? | And for you? |
| C'est combien, s'il vous plaît? | How much is it, please? |
| Ça fait ... | It comes to ... |
| Voilà, merci. | Here you are, thanks. |

Year 7 French Module 5 En ville – In town

Key grammar

The verb **aller** (to go) is irregular.

je vais

tu vas

il/elle/on va

nous allons

vous allez

ils/elles vont

 French verbs in the present tense can have two meanings.

je vais means 'I go' or 'I am going'.

There are two different words for 'you' in French: make sure you use the right one.

tu: for a child, young person or one person you know well.

vous: for an adult you don't know well or need to show respect to, and for more than one person.

 As a rough guide, consider whether you would call the person by his/her first name or not. If yes, use **tu**. If not, use **vous**.

À means 'to' (or 'at').

When **à** comes before **le** or **les**, **au** or **aux** is used instead.

Here are the words you need:

| | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| masculine | au café | to the café |
| feminine | à la piscine | to the pool |
| vowel or silent h | à l'église | to the church |
| plural | aux magasins | to the shops |

You use the perfect tense to talk about what has happened or happened in the past.

It is formed with part of the verb **avoir** (e.g. **j'ai**) + a past participle.

 The past participle of –er verbs has the ending **–é**.

vouloir (to want) is an irregular verb.

je veux

I want

tu veux

you want

il/elle/on veut

he/she wants / we want

nous voulons

we want

vous voulez

you want (plural or polite)

ils/elles veulent

they want

 **Vouloir** is a modal verb. Modals are often followed by an **infinitive**.
Je veux **aller** au café. I want **to go** to the café.

To make **vouloir** sentences negative, put **ne ... pas** around the modal verb.

Je **ne veux pas** aller au parc.

I **don't want to** go to the park.

You use the near future tense to talk about what is going to happen in the future.

It is formed with part of the verb **aller** + an **infinitive**.

Je **vais visiter** le château.

I **am going to visit** the castle.

Elle **va aller** à Paris.

She **is going to go** to Paris.

Useful tips!

Memory techniques

Here are a couple of techniques to try – see if they help you remember vocabulary.

- Link the French word with an English sentence that helps you remember its meaning.

e.g. The French word for 'market' is **marché**. So you could think of a sentence like 'I like to **march** around the market'.

The French word for 'if' is **si**. So you could think of a sentence like '**See if** you can remember what **si** means'.

- Make a **mnemonic** to help you with tricky spellings.

e.g. to learn to spell **piscine**, you could remember the phrase

Pools In Scotland Contain Intelligent Nervous Eels

Think of your own examples for some words from the module. The sillier, the better!

Useful websites Linguscope; Languages online; BBC Bitesize; Schoology

High frequency words

Pronouns

tuyou
(singular and familiar – one person you know well)

vousyou
(plural – more than one person; or polite – someone older or who you don't know well)

Connectives

oùwhere

ouor

si (s' before a vowel)if

Time expressions

aujourd'huitoday

ce matinthis morning

cet après-midithis afternoon

ce soirthis evening

ce weekendthis weekend

normalement/d'habitudeusually

le lundi matinon Monday mornings

le mardi après-midion Tuesday afternoons

le samedi soiron Saturday nights

le weekendat weekends

le weekend prochainnext weekend

dimanche prochainnext Sunday