



Bottisham Village College

# **KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER**

**YEAR 7**

**FRENCH**



# KNOWLEDGE ORGANISERS

At Bottisham Village College, we are striving to create a five-year curriculum plan that builds effective revision strategies into homework and lessons, to ensure that students are able to place powerful knowledge into their long-term memories. Additionally, we hope that this will help build effective learning strategies from early in their time here at the college.

Based on evidence, we know that regular recall activities are the best way of achieving this goal and committing powerful knowledge into the students' memories.

At the start of each term, we shall publish all the knowledge organisers that students will require for their studies in each curriculum area. These will cover a range of aspects: facts, dates, characters, quotes, precise definitions and important vocabulary. We are clear: if this fundamental knowledge is secured, students can then develop their higher-level skills of analysis and critical understanding with greater depth.

They will be given an electronic A4 Knowledge Organiser (KO) booklet for each term containing all of the knowledge required. In lessons, Bottisham staff will be regularly testing this fundamental knowledge, using short-quizzes or even more formal "Faculty Knowledge Tests".

The best way to use these organisers at home, is to follow a simple mantra:



- 1. Look at a certain aspects of a particular knowledge organiser**
- 2. Cover up part of their knowledge organiser**
- 3. Write it out from memory**
- 4. Check and correct any spelling mistakes, missing bits or mistakes**



**Did you know....??**

**French is an official language in 29 countries right around the world.**

**There are 84 countries in total where French is widely spoken.**

**French is also one of the 6 official languages of the United Nations.**

**It is estimated that there are about 270 million speakers of French world wide.**

## Knowledge Organiser Year 7 French Module 1

### Mon Collège? C'est merveilleux! (My school? It's marvellous!)

Name:

Teacher:



Photo by Jacob Lund from Noun Project

This booklet contains the **key knowledge** you will need for the module.

**Glue this into your exercise book and make sure you bring it to every lesson.**

In Languages you only know you **KNOW** something when you can **say AND write** it correctly **from MEMORY**.

Every time you make your brain recall something, you make it **stronger** and become **better** in the subject.

Use this method to help you **learn faster**:

**LOOK**



Look at the word.  
How many parts are there?  
What are the tricky bits?  
Can you find any spelling patterns?

**SAY**



Say the word to yourself.  
Break the word into syllables.  
How many parts are there?  
What sounds can you hear?

**COVER**



Cover up the word so you cannot see it.  
Picture the word in your mind.

**WRITE**



Write down the word,  
remembering how it sounds  
and what it looks like.

**CHECK**



Check to see if it is correct.  
Tick the letters you got correct.  
Write the word correctly if you made any mistakes.

How to pronounce the letters of the alphabet

## L'alphabet

A ah	H ash	O oh	V vay
B bay	I ee	P pay	W doobla-vay
C say	J shee	Q coo	X ix
D day	K car	R air	Y ee-grek
E er	L ell	S ess	Z zed
F eff	M emm	T tay	
G shay	N enn	U ooo	



## Funky French Phonics



\*We don't usually pronounce hard consonant sounds, or the letter 's' as the end of words

\*The letter 'h' at the start of a word is silent

French spelling (grapheme)	To me, this sounds like (phoneme)	Some French words featuring this sound ...
é		éléphant 🐘 cinéma 🎬 étoile ⭐
ch		chat 🐱 chien 🐶 chocolat 🍫
qu		question 📚 quatre 📏 banque HSBC 💳
ç		garçon 🧑 français 🇫🇷 maçon 🏠
sion / tion		passion ❤️ natation 🏊
in / ain		intelligent 💡 pain 🍞 lapin 🐰
ille		fille 🎃 billet 🎟
oi		oiseau 🦜 poisson 🐟 voile 🌸
ou		chou 🥑 rouge 🧸 douze 12
eu		bleu 🛌 feu 🌫 il pleut ☔
eau		eau 💧 gâteau 🍰 cadeau 🎁

**Year 7 French Module 1**  
**Mon Collège? C'est merveilleux! (My school? It's marvellous!)**

<b>Parallel Text</b>		
<b>English</b>	<b>line</b>	<b>French</b>
Hi! My name is <b>Alfie</b> .	<b>1</b>	Salut! Je m'appelle <b>Alfie</b> .
I am <b>eleven</b> years old.	<b>2</b>	J'ai <b>onze</b> ans.
My birthday is the <b>15th of June</b> .	<b>3</b>	Mon anniversaire c'est le <b>quinze juin</b> .
I have a <b>dog</b> but I don't have a <b>cat</b> .	<b>4</b>	J'ai <b>un chien</b> mais je n'ai pas de <b>chat</b> .
I would like a <b>snake</b> !	<b>5</b>	Je voudrais <b>un serpent</b> !
<b>My school</b> is called <b>BVC</b> .	<b>6</b>	<b>Mon collège</b> s'appelle <b>BVC</b> .
I am lucky as there is a <b>swimming pool</b> .	<b>7</b>	J'ai de la chance car il y a <b>une piscine</b> .
I <b>like</b> art, history and science.	<b>8</b>	J'aime le dessin, l'histoire et les sciences.
However, <b>dance</b> is not my cup of tea.	<b>9</b>	Cependant, <b>la danse</b> ce n'est pas mon truc.
At school I wear <b>black trousers</b> and a <b>green jumper</b> .	<b>10</b>	Au collège je porte <b>un pantalon noir</b> et <b>un pull vert</b> .
At the weekend, I love <b>to play football</b> .	<b>11</b>	Le weekend, j'adore <b>jouer au foot</b> .

### **Sentence Builder 1: Giving my name, age and birthday (Lines 1, 2 and 3)**

**Comment tu t'appelles?** (What are you called?)

**Quel âge as-tu?** (How old are you?)

**C'est quand ton anniversaire?** (When is your birthday?)

<b>Je m'appelle ....</b> (I am called..../my name is....)	<b>J'ai X ans</b> (I am X years old)  <b>et mon anniversaire c'est le</b> (and my birthday is the)	<b>1st premier</b> <b>1 un</b> <b>2 deux</b> <b>3 trois</b> <b>4 quatre</b> <b>5 cinq</b> <b>6 six</b> <b>7 sept</b> <b>8 huit</b> <b>9 neuf</b> <b>10 dix</b> <b>11 onze</b> <b>12 douze</b> <b>13 treize</b> <b>14 quatorze</b> <b>15 quinze</b> <b>16 seize</b> <b>17 dix-sept</b> <b>18 dix-huit</b> <b>19 dix-neuf</b> <b>20 vingt</b> <b>21 vingt-et-un</b> <b>22 vingt-deux</b> <b>23 vingt-trois</b> <b>24 vingt-quatre</b> <b>25 vingt-cinq</b> <b>26 vingt-six</b> <b>27 vingt-sept</b> <b>28 vingt-huit</b> <b>29 vingt-neuf</b> <b>30 trente</b> <b>31 trente-et-un</b>	<b>janvier</b> (January) <b>février</b> <b>mars</b> <b>avril</b> <b>mai</b> <b>juin</b> (June) <b>juillet</b> (July) <b>août</b> (August) <b>septembre</b> <b>octobre</b> <b>novembre</b> <b>décembre</b>
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### Sentence Builder 2: Saying what I have, don't have, would like. (lines 4 and 5)

Est-ce que tu as un animal? (Do you have a pet?)

Est-ce que tu as un frère ou une soeur? (Do you have a brother or a sister?)

	<b>un chien</b> (a dog) <b>deux chiens</b> (2 dogs) <b>un chat</b> (a cat) <b>un cheval</b> (a horse) <b>un serpent</b> (a snake) <b>un hamster</b> (a hamster) <b>un cochon d'Inde</b> (a guinea pig) <b>un poisson rouge</b> (a goldfish)	<b>mais</b> (but) <b>je n'ai pas de /d'</b> (I don't have a)	<b>chien</b> <b>chat</b> <b>cheval</b> <b>serpent</b> <b>hamster</b> <b>cochon d'Inde</b> <b>poisson rouge</b> <b>frère</b> <b>stylo</b> <b>crayon</b> <b>portable</b>
<b>J'ai</b> (I have)  <b>Je voudrais</b> (I would like)	<b>un frère</b> (a brother) <b>un stylo</b> (a pen) <b>un crayon</b> ( a pencil) <b>un portable</b> (a mobile)  <b>une souris</b> (a mouse) <b>une araignée</b> (a spider) <b>une tortue</b> (a tortoise) <b>une panthère</b> (a panther)  <b>une soeur</b> (a sister) <b>une règle</b> ( a ruler) <b>une gomme</b> (a rubber)	<b>je ne voudrais pas de/d'</b> (I wouldn't like a)	<b>souris</b> <b>araignée</b> <b>tortue</b> <b>panthère</b> <b>soeur</b> <b>règle</b> <b>gomme</b>

### Sentence Builder 3 - Saying what there is in your school (line 7)

Qu'est-ce qu'il y a dans ton collège?

	<b>un terrain de sport</b> (a sports field) <b>un gymnase</b> (a gym) <b>un laboratoire</b> (a science lab)  <b>une piscine</b> (a pool) <b>une cantine</b> (a dining hall) <b>une bibliothèque</b> (a library) <b>une salle d'ordinateurs</b> (a computer room) <b>une salle des profs</b> (a staffroom)
<b>Il y a</b> (there is)	

#### Sentence Builder 4: Saying which subjects you like and don't like (Lines 8 and 9)

Est-ce que tu aimes les maths? (Do you like maths?)

<b>J'aime</b> (I like) <b>Je n'aime pas</b> (I don't like) <b>J'adore</b> (I love) <b>Je déteste</b> (I hate) <b>Je préfère</b> (I prefer)  <b>Je kiffe</b> (I like) (slang)	<b>le dessin</b> (art) <b>le sport / l'EPS</b> (PE) <b>le théâtre</b> (drama) <b>le français</b> (French)  <b>la musique</b> (music) <b>la géographie</b> (geography) <b>la technologie</b> (technology) <b>la danse</b> (dance)  <b>l'anglais</b> (English) <b>l'histoire</b> (history) <b>l'allemand</b> (German) <b>l'espagnol</b> (Spanish)  <b>les maths</b> (maths) <b>les sciences</b> (science)	<b>parce que</b> (because)  <b>car</b> (as)	<b>c'est</b> (it's) <b>ce n'est pas</b> (it's not)	<b>un peu</b> (a bit) <b>assez</b> (quite) <b>très</b> (very) <b>trop</b> (too) <b>vraiment</b> (really)	<b>intéressant</b> (interesting) <b>ennuyeux</b> (boring) <b>difficile</b> (difficult) <b>utile</b> (useful) <b>amusant</b> (fun) <b>passionnant</b> (exciting) <b>nul</b> (rubbish)
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## Sentence Builder 5 : Saying what you wear at school

Qu'est-ce que tu portes au collège? (What do you wear at school?)

Au collège (at school)  	je porte (I wear)	un pantalon noir (black trousers) un pull vert (a green jumper) un tee shirt blanc (a white tee shirt)  une jupe noire (a black skirt)  des chaussettes blanches (white socks) des chaussures noires (black shoes)
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**Sentence Builder 6: Saying what you like to do at the weekend:** Qu'est-ce que tu aimes faire le weekend? (What do you like to do at the weekend?)

J'aime (I like) J'adore (I don't like) Je kiffe (I like - slang) Je n'aime pas (I don't like) Je déteste (I hate)	jouer au foot (to play football) jouer au rugby (to play rugby) jouer au tennis (to play tennis) jouer au golf (to play golf) jouer à la X box (to play on the X box) jouer à l'ordinateur (to play on the computer)  faire du vélo (to ride a bike) faire du skate (to do skate boarding) faire de la natation (to go swimming) faire du cheval (to go horseriding) faire mes devoirs (to do my homework)  regarder un film (to watch a film) écouter de la musique (to listen to music) lire un livre (to read a book) manger une pizza (to eat pizza)	Add a reason!
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## Determiners in French (A and The)

In French all nouns have a “gender”. They are either “masculine” or “feminine”. Your teacher will explain this. It is important to try to learn the gender of nouns as you go so that you use the correct determiner.

	Masculine	Feminine	Before vowel/h	Plural
A / an	un	une	un/une	des
The	le	la	l'	les

I can:	Developing	Secure	Exceeding
<b>Communication:</b>			
Ask for and give my name age and birthday			
Talk about what pets I have/don't have			
Talk about what school subjects I like/don't like			
Give reasons			
Describe my school			
Say what I wear at school			
Say what I like to do at the weekend			
<b>Grammar:</b>			
Use <b>j'ai/je n'ai pas de</b> correctly			
Use <b>je voudrais + noun</b> correctly			
Use <b>il y a + noun</b> correctly			
Use a variety of intensifiers			
Use a variety of adjectives			
Understand how determiners work in French			
<b>Study Skills:</b>			
Use a variety of techniques to learn the parallel text effectively			
Actively contribute in class			



## Year 7 French

### Module 1b : Les Descriptions

### Knowledge Organiser

Name:

Teacher:

This booklet contains the key knowledge you will need for the module. **Glue this into your exercise book and make sure you bring it to every lesson.**

In Languages you only KNOW you KNOW when you can say AND write correctly a word, a sentence, a paragraph from MEMORY. Every time you make your brain recall something, you make it stronger and become better in the subject.

<b>Look</b> 	Look at the word. How many parts are there? What are the tricky bits? Can you find any spelling patterns?
<b>Say</b> 	Say the word to yourself. Break the word into syllables. How many parts are there? What sounds can you hear?
<b>Cover</b> 	Cover up the word so you cannot see it. Picture the word in your mind.
<b>Write</b> 	Write down the word, remembering how it sounds and what it looks like.
<b>Check</b> 	Check to see if it is correct. Tick the letters you got correct. Write the word correctly if you made any mistakes.

Yr 7	<h3 style="text-align: center;">1b Les Descriptions – Descriptions</h3> <h4 style="text-align: center;">Parallel Text</h4> 	
1	In my family there are 5 people	Dans ma famille il y a <b>cinq</b> personnes.
2	I have brown eyes and black hair	J'ai les yeux <b>marron</b> et les cheveux <b>noirs</b> .
3	I am medium height	Je suis <b>de taille moyenne</b> .
4	Furthermore, I wear glasses.	De plus, je porte <b>des lunettes</b> .
5	My parents say that I am hardworking but a bit shy	Mes parents disent que je suis <b>travailleur</b> mais un peu <b>timide</b>
6	I think that my brother is quite chatty.	Je pense que <b>mon frère</b> est <b>assez bavard</b> .
7	I like my little sister however she is annoying	<b>J'aime ma petite soeur</b> pourtant <b>elle est agaçante</b> .
8	My dad has a moustache but he doesn't have a beard.	Mon père a <b>une moustache</b> mais il n'a pas de <b>barbe</b> .
9	My mum, is very clever but fortunately she isn't mean.	<b>Ma mère</b> est <b>très intelligente</b> , mais heureusement <b>elle</b> n'est pas <b>méchante</b> .
10.	When I was little I was a bit silly and I had short hair.	Quand j'étais petit j'étais <b>un peu bête!</b>
11.	I had short hair.	J'avais les cheveux <b>courts</b>
12.	My best friend, who is called <b>Didier</b> , is <b>sportier</b> than me.	<b>Mon meilleur ami</b> , qui s'appelle <b>Didier</b> , est plus <b>sportif</b> que moi.

# Describing hair and eyes

J'ai les cheveux [I have...hair]  Il/elle a les cheveux [he/she has...hair]  J'avais les cheveux [I had ....hair]	châtais [light brown] bruns [dark brown] noirs [black] roux [red] blonds [blond]	et	courts [short] en épis [spiky] longs [long] mi-longs [mid-length] raides [straight] lisses [smooth] en brosse [very short / crew-cut] frisés/bouclés [curly] ondulés [wavy]
<b>J'ai (I have)</b> <b>Il a (he has)</b> <b>Elle a (she has)</b>		<b>des dreadlocks</b> [ dreads] <b>une afro</b> [an afro] <b>des tresses africaines</b> [braids]	
J'ai les yeux [I have... eyes]  Il/elle a les yeux [he/she has... eyes]	bleus [blue] marron [brown] verts [green] noirs [black]	et	<b>je porte</b> [I wear] <b>il/elle porte</b> [he/she wears]  <b>j'ai</b> [I have] <b>il/elle a</b> [he/she has]  <b>des lunettes</b> [glasses]  <b>une moustache</b> [a moustache] <b>une barbe</b> [beard]

*Author's note: in the negative form in French the "des" or "une" turns into "de"*

*Examples: -Je ne porte pas de lunettes [I don't wear glasses]*

*-Je n'ai pas de moustache/barbe [I don't have a moustache/beard]*

*-Elle ne porte pas de lunettes [She doesn't wear glasses]*

*-Il n'a pas de moustache/barbe [He doesn't have a moustache/beard]*

			<b>MASCULINE</b>	<b>FEMININE</b>
Je (/)	suis [am]		<b>beau</b> [handsome]	<b>belle</b> [beautiful]
	<b>ne suis pas</b> [am not]		<b>fort</b> [strong]	<b>forte</b> [strong]
J' (/)	<b>étais</b> [was]		<b>grand</b> [tall]	<b>grande</b> [tall]
			<b>gros</b> [fat]	<b>grosse</b> [fat]
			<b>mince</b> [slim]	<b>mince</b> [slim]
			<b>moché</b> [ugly]	<b>moché</b> [ugly]
			<b>musclé</b> [muscular]	<b>musclée</b> [muscular]
			<b>petit</b> [short]	<b>petite</b> [short]
<b>Mon père</b> [my father]		<b>un peu</b> (a bit)		
<b>Mon petit/grand frère</b> [my little/big brother]		<b>très</b> (very)	<b>méchant</b> [mean]	<b>méchante</b> [mean]
	<b>est</b> [is]	<b>trop</b>	<b>ennuyeux</b> [boring]	<b>ennuyeuse</b> [boring]
	<b>n'est pas</b> [isn't]	<b>(too)</b>	<b>paresseux</b> [lazy]]	<b>paresseuse</b> [lazy]
<b>Mon oncle</b> (my uncle)		<b>assez</b> (quite)	<b>généreux</b> [generous]	<b>généreuse</b> [generous]
<b>Ma mère</b> [my mother]		<b>vraiment</b> (really)	<b>marrant</b> [fun]	<b>marrante</b> [fun]
<b>Ma petite/grande sœur</b> [my little/big sister]			<b>sympa</b> [nice/friendly]	<b>sympa</b> [nice/friendly]
<b>Ma tante</b> (my aunt)			<b>têtu</b> [stubborn]	<b>têtue</b> [stubborn]
<b>Ma cousine</b> (my (girl) cousin)			<b>timide</b> [shy]	<b>timide</b> [shy]
Il [He]			<b>bavard</b> [chatty]	<b>bavarde</b> [chatty]
Elle [She}			<b>travailleur</b> [hard-working]	<b>travailleuse</b> [hard-working]
			<b>méchant</b> [mean]	<b>méchante</b> [mean]
			<b>agaçant</b> [annoying]	<b>agaçante</b> [annoying]
			<b>égoïste</b> [selfish]	<b>égoïste</b> [selfish]
			<b>sportif</b> [sporty]	<b>sportive</b> [sporty]
			<b>créatif</b> [creative]	<b>créative</b> [creative]
			<b>bête</b> [silly]	<b>bête</b> [silly]
			<b>intelligent</b> [clever]	<b>intelligente</b> [clever]

## **Être – To be**

Je suis	I am
Tu es	You are (singular)
Il est	He is
Elle est	She is
On est	We are (informal)
Nous sommes	We are
Vous êtes	You are (plural/formal)
Ils sont	They are (m)
Elles sont	They are (f)

## **Avoir – to have**

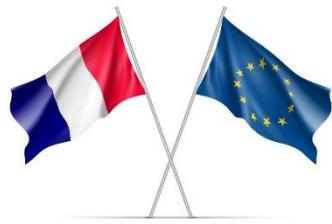
J'ai	I have
Tu as	You have (singular)
Il a	He has
Elle a	She has
On a	We have (informal)
Nous avons	We have
Vous avez	You have (plural/formal)
Ils ont	They have (m)
Elles ont	They have (f)

## **Essential phrases**

De plus	furthermore
Je pense que	I think that
mais	but
Mes parents disent que	My parents say that
heureusement	fortunately
pourtant	however

I can.....

<b>Communication</b>	<b>Developing</b>	<b>Secure</b>	<b>Exceeding</b>
Describe my appearance			
Describe my character			
Describe other people's appearance			
Describe other people's character			
Say what you were like when you were little			
Compare personalities			
<b>Grammar</b>			
Use the verb "avoir"			
Use the verb "être"			
Use adjectival agreements			
Use the negative form			
Use the comparative (plus que)			
<b>Study skills</b>			
Memorise the parallel text effectively			
Use Quizlet and/or Textivate to enhance my learning			



## Year 7 French Ma Journée Scolaire Knowledge Organiser

Name:

Teacher:

This booklet contains the key knowledge you will need for the module. **Glue this into your exercise book and make sure you bring it to every lesson.**

In Languages you only KNOW you KNOW when you can say AND write correctly a word, a sentence, a paragraph from MEMORY. Every time you make your brain recall something, you make it stronger and become better in the subject.

### End of module assessments

<b>Look</b> 	Look at the word. How many parts are there? What are the tricky bits? Can you find any spelling patterns?
<b>Say</b> 	Say the word to yourself. Break the word into syllables. How many parts are there? What sounds can you hear?
<b>Cover</b> 	Cover up the word so you cannot see it. Picture the word in your mind.
<b>Write</b> 	Write down the word, remembering how it sounds and what it looks like.
<b>Check</b> 	Check to see if it is correct. Tick the letters you got correct. Write the word correctly if you made any mistakes.



1.	Every day, I wake up early	Tous les jours, je me réveille <b>tôt</b> .
2.	Afterwards, I get dressed and I have breakfast with my sister in the kitchen	Après <b>je m'habille et je prends le petit-déjeuner avec ma soeur dans la cuisine</b> .
3.	I leave the house at ten past eight.	Je quitte la maison à <b>huit heures dix</b>
4.	On Mondays, my first lesson is English then I have maths.	Le <b>lundi</b> , mon premier cours est <b>l'anglais puis j'ai les maths</b> .
5.	Break is at eleven o'clock	La récréation est à <b>onze heures</b> .
6.	I chat with my friends in the canteen.	<b>Je discute avec mes copains dans la cantine</b> .
7	Around four o'clock go home and I play football in the garden.	Vers quatre heures, je rentre chez moi et <b>je joue au foot dans le jardin</b> .
8.	My parents get home at quarter past six and we eat together.	Mes parents rentrent à <b>six heures et quart et on mange ensemble</b> .
9.	After, I do my homework and sometimes I watch the TV	Après <b>je fais mes devoirs et quelquefois je regarde la télé</b> .
10.	I go to bed at ten o'clock and I read my book.	Finalement je me couche à <b>dix heures et je lis mon livre</b> .

## Ma Routine Quotidienne (My Daily Routine)

D'abord (first)	je me réveille (I wake up)	dans la cuisine (in the kitchen)
Puis (then)	je me lève (I get up)	dans la salle de bains (in the bathroom)
Ensuite (next)	je me lave (I get washed)	dans la salle à manger (in the dining room)
Après (after)	je me douche (I have a shower)	dans la chambre (in the bedroom)
Finalement (finally)	je m'habille (I get dressed)	dans le salon (in the sitting room)
Normalement (normally)	je brosse les dents (I brush my teeth)	dans le jardin (in the garden)
D'habitude ( usually)	je prends le petit déjeuner (I have my breakfast)	
Souvent (often)	je fais pipi (I have a wee)	avec ma mère (with my mum)
Le matin (in the morning)	je quitte la maison (I leave the house)	avec ma soeur (with my sister)
Le soir (in the evening)	j'arrive au collège (I arrive at school)	avec ma famille (with my family)
Le lundi (on Mondays)	je rentre chez moi (I go back to my house)	avec ma copine (with my friend (f) )
Le mardi (on Tuesdays)	je goûte (I have a snack)	avec mon père (with my dad)
Le mercredi (on Wednesdays)	je joue au foot (I play football)	avec mon frère (with my brother)
Le jeudi (on Thursdays)	je joue à l'ordinateur (I play on the computer)	avec mon copain (with my friend (m))
Le vendredi (on Fridays)	Je joue à la Xbox (I pay on the Xbox)	avec mon chien/chat (with my dog/cat)
Le samedi (on Saturdays)	je fais mes devoirs (I do my homework)	avec mes parents (with my parents)
Le dimanche (on Sundays)	je prépare le dîner (I prepare the dinner)	avec mes copains/amis (with my friends)
Le weekend (at the weekend)	je mange (I eat)	
	je regarde la télé (I watch tv)	à ____ heures (at ____ o'clock)
	j'écoutre de la musique (I listen to music)	à ____ heures et quart (at quarter past ____)
	je me couche (I go to bed)	à ____ heures et demie (at half past ____)
	je lis un livre (I read a book)	à ____ heures moins le quart (at quarter to ____)
	je dors (I sleep)	

# Telling the Time

## Small but essential words:

Après – after  
 Avec – with  
 D'abord - first  
 Ensuite – then/next  
 Finalement - finally  
 Puis – then  
 Quelquefois – sometimes  
 Tôt – early

<b>Quelle heure est-il ?</b>	<b>il est</b> (it is)	une	treize	heure(s)	cinq
	<b>À</b> (at)	deux	quatorze		dix
		trois	quinze		quinze / et quart
		quatre	seize		vingt
		cinq	dix-sept		vingt-cinq
		six	dix-huit		trente / et demie
		sept	dix-neuf		trente-cinq / moins vingt-cinq
		huit	vingt		quarante / moins vingt
		neuf	vingt-et-une		quarante-cinq / moins le quart
		dix	vingt-deux		cinquante / moins dix
		onze	vingt-trois		cinquante-cinq / moins cinq
		douze			
			midi		
			minuit		

## Faire (An irregular verb)

<b>Faire</b>	<b>To do</b>
Je fais	I do /am doing
Tu fais	You (s) do /are doing
Il fait	He does /is doing
Elle fait	She does / is doing
On fait	We do /are doing
Nous faisons	We do (formal) / are doing
Vous faites	You (pl) do / are doing
Ils font	They do (male or mixed) / are doing
Elles font	They do (female) / are doing

## Er Verbs And How to use them.

### 1. Take the Infinitive you need

(e.g. **regarder** – to watch)

Remove the final **ER**  
You are left with the stem - **regard**

### 2. Add back the correct ending to match the pronoun:

**Je** you add an **e**  
**Tu** you add **es**  
Il/elle/on you add an **e**  
**Nous** you add **ons**  
**Vous** you add **ez**  
**Ils and elles** you add **ent**

### 3. Here are all the parts of regarder:

Je regarde - I watch/ I am watching  
Tu regardes – you watch / you are watching (s)  
Il regarde – he watches/ he is watching  
Elle regarde – she watches / she is watching  
On regarde – we watch / we are watching (informal)  
Nous regardons – we watch / we are watching  
Vous regardez – you watch / you are watching (pl)  
Ils regardent – they watch / they are watching (m)  
Elles regardent – they watch / they are watching (f)

## More ER verbs:

Arriver	To arrive
quitter	To leave
discuter	To chat
rentrer	To go back
regarder	To watch
jouer	To play
travailler	To work
commencer	To start
aimer	To like / love
détester	To hate
préparer	To prepare
écouter	To listen to
goûter	To have a snack / taste
manger *	To eat

- (nous mangeons)

Some Verbs have an **extra** pronoun. These are called **reflexive** verbs because you are doing the action to **yourself**:

E.g. **Se laver** – to wash (oneself):

Je <b>me</b> lave – I wash myself
Tu <b>te</b> laves – you wash yourself (s)
Il/Elle <b>se</b> lave – He/she washes him/herself
on <b>se</b> lave – we wash ourselves (informal)
Nous <b>nous</b> lavons – we wash ourselves
Vous <b>vous</b> lavez – you wash yourselves (pl)
Ils <b>se</b> lavent – they wash themselves (m)
Elles <b>se</b> lavent – they wash themselves (f)

I can.....

<b>Communication</b>	<b>Developing</b>	<b>Secure</b>	<b>Exceeding</b>
Describe my daily routine			
Describe my school day			
Tell the time			
Describe other people's actions			
Say where actions take place			
Say who you do things with			
<b>Grammar</b>			
Use the present tense of a variety of regular “er” verbs			
Use the present tense of reflexive verbs			
Use the present tense of the irregular verb “faire”			
Understand what an infinitive is			
<b>Study skills</b>			
Memorise the parallel text effectively			
Use Quizlet and/or Textivate to enhance my learning			