



Bottisham Village College

# **KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER**

**YEAR 8**

**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**

**Knowledge Organiser**  
**Year 8 French Module 1**  
**Je vais visiter Paris! I'm going to visit Paris!**

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** 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.

**Year 8 French Module 1**  
**Je vais visiter Paris! (I'm going to visit Paris!)**

<b>Parallel Text</b>		
<b>English</b>	<b>line</b>	<b>French</b>
<b>Next year I intend to go to Paris with my family.</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>L'année prochaine, j'ai l'intention d'aller à Paris avec ma famille.</b>
<b>It's the capital of France and I'm going to practise my French!</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>C'est la capitale de la France et je vais pratiquer mon français!</b>
<b>We are going to go there <b>by train</b> through the tunnel under the Channel as <b>it is quicker than the boat</b>.</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>On va y aller <b>en train</b> par le tunnel sous la Manche car <b>c'est plus rapide que le bateau</b>.</b>
<b>During the journey, I'm going <b>to read a book</b> whilst listening to music.</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>Pendant le voyage je vais <b>lire un livre</b> en écoutant de la musique.</b>
<b>Of course, we are going to <b>go up the Eiffel Tower</b>, since it's very famous.</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>Bien sûr, nous allons <b>monter à la Tour Eiffel</b>, puisque c'est très célèbre.</b>
<b>My mum, who loves paintings, is going to <b>go to the Louvre</b>.</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>Ma mère, qui adore les peintures, va <b>aller au Louvre</b>.</b>
<b>As for me, I have decided <b>to eat some macaroons</b>.</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>Quant à moi, j'ai décidé de <b>manger des macarons</b>.</b>
<b>On the other hand, I am never going <b>to eat snails</b> because it's disgusting!</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>Par contre je ne vais jamais <b>manger d'escargots</b> parce que c'est dégoûtant!</b>
<b>In Paris you can <b>do lots of things</b>.</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>À Paris, on peut <b>faire beaucoup de choses</b>.</b>
<b>In my opinion Paris will be marvellous!</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>À mon avis Paris sera merveilleux!</b>

## Sentence Builder 1: Saying where you are going. (Line 1)

Où est-ce que tu vas aller? (Where are you going to go?)

L'année prochaine (next year) La semaine prochaine (next week) Le weekend prochain (next weekend) Demain (tomorrow)	j'ai l'intention d'aller (I intend to go) j'ai décidé d'aller (I have decided to go) <b>je vais aller</b> (I'm going to go) <b>je veux aller</b> (I want to go) <b>j'ai envie d'aller</b> (I fancy going) <b>j'espère aller</b> (I hope to go) <b>il faut aller</b> (you have to go)	à Paris (to Paris) à Madrid (to Madrid) à Londres (to London) à Berlin (to Berlin)  en France (to France) en Espagne (to Spain) en Allemagne (to Germany) en Italie (To Italy) en Angleterre (To England) en Ecosse (To Scotland) en Irlande (To Ireland) au Pays de Galles (To Wales)
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## Sentence Builder 2: Saying how you will get there and why: (Line 3)

Comment est-ce que tu y vas et pourquoi? (How are you going there and why?)

J'y vais (I'm going there)  On y va (we're going there)	en train (by train) en bateau (by boat) en avion (by plane) en voiture (by car) en bus (by bus) en vélo (by bike) en métro (by tube) en car (by coach)  à pied (on foot)	car c'est (as it's)	confortable (comfortable) intéressant (interesting) moins cher (less expensive) plus rapide (quicker) plus vert (greener)  <b>Plus rapide que le bus</b> (quicker than the bus) <b>Moins cher que l'avion</b> (cheaper than the plane)
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### Sentence Builder 3 : Talking about what you're going to do (line 5,7)

**Qu'est-ce que tu vas faire à Paris? (What are you going to do in Paris?)**

Je vais (I'm going) Tu vas (you're going) Il va (he's going) Elle va (she's going) On va (we're going) Nous allons (we're going) Vous allez (you're going) Ils vont (they're going) Elles vont (they're going fpl)	aller (to go)	aux musées (to the museums) aux Catacombes (to the Catacombs)
	visiter (to visit)	la cathédrale de Notre Dame (Notre Dame Cathedral) Montmartre la tour Eiffel (the Eiffel tower)
	prendre (to take)	des photos (photos) le métro (the tube)
On peut (we can)	faire (to do)	un pique-nique (a picnic) les magasins (the shops) une balade en bateau-mouche (a boat tour) un tour en segway (a segway tour)
Je ne vais pas (I'm not going to)		
Je ne vais jamais (I'm never going to)	manger (to eat)	des escargots (snails) des macarons (macaroons)
	acheter (to buy)	des souvenirs (souvenirs)
	louer (to hire)	un vélo (a bike)

### Sentence Builder 4: Saying what others are going to do (line 6)

**Qu'est-ce que ta famille va faire? (What is your family going to do?)**

Ma mère Ma soeur Ma tante (my aunt) Ma grand-mère	qui est gourmand.e (who is greedy) qui est créatif.ve (who is creative) qui est sportif.ve (who is sporty) qui est paresseux.se (who is lazy) qui aime faire les magasins (who likes shopping) qui aime l'histoire (who likes history)	va (is going to)	manger des macarons et des croissants visiter les monuments historiques visiter le Stade de France visiter les musées visiter les Champs Elysées. faire un tour en Segway prendre des photos monter la Tour Eiffel visiter Versailles. louer un vélo
Mon père Mon frère Mon oncle (my uncle) Mon grand-père			

## Sentence Builder 5 : Giving an opinion about a future event (line 10)

**Ce sera comment?** What will it be like?

Selon moi (according to me) Je pense que (I think that) A mon avis (in my opinion)	<b>ce sera</b> (it will be)	<b>formidable</b> (great) <b>génial</b> (great) <b>merveilleux</b> (marvellous) <b>intéressant</b> (interesting) <b>rigolo</b> (fun) <b>fantastique</b> (fantastic) <b>pittoresque</b> (picturesque) <b>joli</b> (pretty) <b>beau</b> (beautiful) <b>moderne</b> (modern) <b>agréable</b> (pleasant)  <b>affreux</b> (awful) <b>casse-pieds</b> (boring) <b>barbant</b> (boring) <b>moche</b> (ugly) <b>vieux</b> (old) <b>épuisant</b> (exhausting)
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The **near future tense** is used to talk about what is going to happen.

The present tense of "Aller".	An infinitive verb
<b>Je vais</b> (I'm going) <b>Tu vas</b> (you're going) <b>Il va</b> (he's going) <b>Elle va</b> (she's going) <b>On va</b> (we're going) <b>Nous allons</b> (we're going) <b>Vous allez</b> (you're going - pl) <b>Ils vont</b> (they're going) <b>Elles vont</b> (they're going - fem)	<b>acheter</b> (to buy) <b>aller</b> (to go) <b>prendre</b> (to take) <b>regarder</b> (to watch) <b>manger</b> (to eat) <b>écouter</b> (to listen ) <b>faire</b> (to do/make) <b>avoir</b> (to have) <b>être</b> (to be) <b>visiter</b> (to visit) <b>louer</b> (to hire/rent) <b>jouer</b> (to play) <b>lire</b> (to read) <b>boire</b> (to drink)

The pronoun “y” means there. It goes **before** the infinitive in the near future tense:

E.g. Je vais **y** aller = I'm going to go there.

Il va **y** manger = He's going to eat there.

I can:	Developing	Secure	Exceeding
<b>Communication:</b>			
Say where I'm going			
Say how I'm going to travel and why			
Say what I'm going to do in Paris			
Say what others are going to do			
Give an opinion on a future event			
Say what I am never going to do			
<b>Grammar:</b>			
Use the near future tense correctly			
Use embedded clauses			
Use a variety of adjectives			
Recognise and use the pronoun "y"			
Use ne...jamais correctly			
<b>Study Skills:</b>			
Use a variety of techniques to learn the parallel text effectively			
Actively contribute in class			

To find out more about things to do in Paris visit: <https://en.parisinfo.com/>

		
Typical Parisian street café	Mechanical fountains outside the Pompidou Centre	Les Champs Elysées - The most famous avenue in Paris





## Year 8 French

### Module 1b: Les Invitations

#### Knowledge Organiser

Name:

Teacher:

<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.

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** a word, a sentence, a paragraph correctly **from MEMORY**. Every time you make your brain recall something, you make it stronger and become better in the subject.

In this module you will learn the following language and skills. Use this table to keep track of your progress:

I can ...	Developing	Secure	Exceeding
• Invite people out			
• Accept and refuse invitations			
• Give excuses			
• Arrange when and where to meet			
• Say what I am going to wear			
○ Use the modal verbs vouloir pouvoir and devoir in the present tense			
○ Make adjectives agree in gender and number with the nouns they describe			
○ Use the near future tense with confidence			
○ Use prepositions with confidence			

Yr 8

**1b. Invitations****1b. Les Invitations**

1.	Do you want to go to the ice rink with me on Saturday?	Est-ce que tu veux <b>aller à la patinoire</b> avec <b>moi</b> samedi?
2.	You're joking! I can't as I have to do my homework.	<b>Tu rigoles!</b> Je ne peux pas car <b>je dois faire mes devoirs.</b>
3.	Can you come to Alistair's house on Saturday night?	Est-ce que tu peux <b>venir chez Alistair</b> samedi soir?
4.	I'd like to, but unfortunately, I am grounded.	<b>Je veux bien</b> , mais malheureusement, <b>je suis puni.</b>
5.	That's a shame, so when are you free?	C'est dommage, alors quand est-ce que tu es libre?
6.	On Sunday morning I must do the housework, but I can go to town in the afternoon.	<b>Dimanche matin</b> il faut <b>promener le chien</b> mais je peux <b>aller en ville l'après-midi.</b>
7.	Great! Shall we meet opposite the station?	<b>Génial!</b> On se retrouve <b>en face de la gare?</b>
8.	OK. What are you going to wear?	D'accord. Qu'est-ce que tu vas porter?
9.	I think I will wear my black jeans and my white trainers.	Je pense que je vais porter mon <b>jean noir</b> et mes <b>baskets blanches.</b>
10.	See you Sunday!	À dimanche!
11.	See you soon!	À bientôt!

## Sentence Builder 1. Asking people out.

Question word	Question	Modal verb	Infinitive activity phrase	Who with? When?
<b>Quand</b> (when)	<b>est-ce que</b> (do)	<b>tu veux</b> (you want) s	sortir (to go out)	avec <b>mes copains</b> (with my mates)
<b>A quelle heure</b> (at what time)	<b>est-ce qu'</b>	<b>il veut</b> (he wants)	aller en <b>ville</b> (to go to/in town)	avec <b>mes amis</b> (with my friends)
<b>Avec qui</b> (with whom)		<b>elle veut</b> (she wants)	<b>aller au centre commercial</b> (to go to the shopping centre)	avec <b>moi /toi</b> (with me/you)
<b>Où</b> (where)		<b>on veut</b> (we want)	<b>aller au cinéma</b> (to go to the cinema)	avec <b>ma famille</b>
		<b>nous voulons</b> (we want)	<b>aller à la piscine</b> (to go to the pool)	<b>ce weekend</b> (this weekend)
		<b>vous voulez</b> (you want) pl	<b>aller au café</b> (to go to the café)	<b>la semaine prochaine</b> (next week)
		<b>ils veulent</b> (they want)	<b>aller en boîte</b> (to go to a night club)	<b>ce soir</b> (this evening)
		<b>elles veulent</b> (they want)	<b>aller à la patinoire</b> (to go to the ice rink)	<b>samedi soir</b> (on Saturday evening)
			<b>faire une promenade</b> (go for a walk)	<b>cet après-midi</b> (this afternoon)
			<b>faire les magasins</b> (go shopping)	<b>demain</b> (tomorrow)
			<b>faire de la natation</b> (to do swimming)	<b>dimanche matin</b> (on Sunday morning)
			<b>faire de l'équitation</b> (to do horseriding)	
			<b>faire du VTT</b> (to do mountain biking)	
			<b>faire de la voile</b> (sailing)	
			<b>faire du canoë</b> ( to do canoeing)	
			<b>jouer au foot/tennis/volley</b> (to play football etc)	
			<b>jouer aux jeux vidéos</b> (to play video games)	
			<b>jouer à l'ordinateur</b> (to play on the computer)	
			<b>manger chez macdo</b> (to eat at mcdonald's)	
			<b>chatter en ligne</b> (to chat on line)	
			<b>écouter de la musique</b> (to listen to music)	

Giving excuses	
Désolé(e) je dois	Sorry I have to
Laver la voiture	Wash the car
Garder mon petit frère	Look after my little brother
Promener le chien	Walk the dog
Faire la vaisselle	Do the washing up
Ranger ma chambre	Tidy my room
Sortir les poubelles	Put the bins out
Faire le recyclage	Do the recycling
Aider mes parents	Help my parents
Faire le ménage	Do the housework
Faire les courses	Do the shopping

### Grammar

Modal Verbs are always followed by an infinitive e.g. Je veux **regarder** un film = I want to **watch** a film.

Make it negative: Je ne veux pas = I don't want to. Je ne peux pas = I can't. Je ne dois pas = I mustn't / I don't have to

	VOULOIR - (to want)	POUVOIR - to be able to (can)	DEVOIR - to have to (must)
Je	veux	peux	dois
Tu	veux	peux	dois
Il/elle/on	veut	peut	doit
Nous	voulons	pouvons	devons
Vous	voulez	pouvez	dévez
Ils/Elles	veulent	peuvent	doivent

Accepting/declining invitations	
Oui je veux bien	Yes I'd really like to
Chouette! / Génial!	Great!
Ça ne me dit rien	Not my sort of thing
Ça m'est égal	I don't mind
Désolé(e)	sorry
Je ne peux pas	I can't
Tu rigoles! / Tu plaisantes!	You're joking!
C'est dommage	It's a pity/shame
D'accord	OK
Bonne idée	Good idea

## Sentence Builder 2. Asking about clothes

question	verb	infinitive	noun	adjective	adjective
			article / possessive		
<b>Est-ce que / qu'</b>	veux /peux/dois aime /vais Préfère/déteste	<b>porter</b> (to wear) <b>mettre</b> (to put on) <b>essayer</b> (to try) <b>acheter</b> ( to buy) <b>emprunter</b> (to borrow) <b>laver</b> (to wash)	un mon ton son	<b>chapeau</b> <b>jean</b> <b>pantalon</b> <b>maillot de bain</b> <b>pull</b> <b>short</b> <b>tee-shirt</b> <b>manteau</b>	<b>noir/e/s</b> <b>blanc/he/s</b> <b>rouge</b> <b>marron</b> <b>orange</b> <b>violet/te/s</b> <b>bleu/e/s</b> <b>vert/e/s</b>
<b>Quand est-ce que/ qu'</b> (when)	tu veux/peux/dois aimes /vas préfères/détestes				à pois (spotty) à rayures (stripey) en laine (woollen) en coton (cotton) en soie (silk)
<b>Où est-ce que/ qu'</b> (where)	Il veut/peut/doit aime/va/ préfère/déteste				
<b>Pourquoi est-ce que / qu'</b> (why)	Elle on				
		J'ai l'intention de (I intend to) Je n'ai pas l'intention de (I don't intend to) J'ai envie de (I feel like) Je n'ai pas envie de (I don't feel like) Je voudrais ( would like) Je ne voudrais pas ( I wouldn't like)		<b>jupe</b> <b>robe</b> <b>écharpe</b> <b>veste</b> <b>cravate</b> <b>chemise</b>  <b>chaussures</b> <b>sandales</b> <b>boîtes</b> <b>chaussettes</b> <b>baskets</b> <b>lunettes de soleil</b>	
			des mes tes ses		

## Discussing Clothes

Je veux porter	I want to wear
Je peux porter	I can wear / I'm able to wear
J'aime porter	I like to wear
Je ne dois pas porter	I mustn't wear
Je vais porter	I'm going to wear
Je déteste porter	I hate wearing
Je voudrais porter	I would like to wear
Je n'aime pas porter	I don't like wearing
Je dois porter	I must wear
Je préfère porter	I prefer wearing
J'ai l'intention de porter	I intend to wear
J'ai envie de porter	I feel like wearing
Je ne veux pas porter	I don't want to wear
Je ne peux pas porter	I can't wear
J'adore porter	I love wearing
Est-ce que je peux porter?	Can I wear?

Les vêtements - clothes	Une chemise – a shirt
Un pantalon – trousers	Une cravate – a tie
Un tee-shirt – a tee shirt	Une écharpe – a scarf
Un chapeau – a hat	Une veste – a jacket
Un pull – a jumper	Une jupe – a skirt
Un jean - jeans	Une robe – a dress
Un maillot de bain – a swimsuit	Des gants - gloves
Un maillot de foot – a football shirt	Des bottes - boots
Un short - shorts	Des chaussures - shoes
Un polo – a polo shirt	Des chaussettes - socks
Un manteau – a coat	Des baskets - trainers
Un slip - pants	Des lunettes de soleil – sunglasses

**Grammar:** Remember adjectives come **after** the noun they describe. They must also **agree in gender and number** with the noun. NB some never change (marron and orange)

e.g. **Un pull noir – a black jumper (masculine singular)**

**une chemise verte – a green shirt (feminine singular)  
des chaussures noires (feminine plural)**

	Masculine singular (un/le)	Feminine singular (une/la)	Masculine plural (les/des)	Feminine plural (des/les)
Red	rouge	rouge	rouges	rouges
Black	noir	noire	noirs	noires
White	blanc	blanche	blancs	blanches
Pink	rose	rose	roses	roses
Yellow	jaune	jaune	jaunes	jaunes
Blue	bleu	bleue	bleus	bleues
Green	vert	verte	verts	vertes
Purple	violet	violette	violets	violettes
Grey	gris	grise	gris	grises
Orange	orange	orange	orange	orange
Brown	marron	marron	marron	marron



## Year 8 Rouge French

### Module 2a: Mon Anniversaire

#### 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.**

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#### 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.

**Module 2a Mon Anniversaire**

1.	I must say that I love celebrations!	Je dois dire que <b>j'adore</b> les fêtes !
2.	Normally for my birthday I go to a restaurant with my family	Normalement pour mon anniversaire <b>je vais au restaurant avec ma famille</b>
3.	However, last year I went to the bowling alley with my friends	Cependant l'année dernière je suis allé <b>au bowling avec mes copains</b>
4.	It was the best because I won and I received lots of great presents	C'était <b>le meilleur</b> parce que <b>j'ai gagné et j'ai reçu beaucoup de cadeaux formidables</b>
5.	After that, we went to the cinema to watch a film.	Après ça <b>nous sommes allés au cinéma pour regarder un film.</b>
6.	Then we continued the party at my house where we danced until midnight!	Puis <b>on a continué la fête</b> chez moi où <b>on a dansé</b> jusqu'à minuit !
7.	Finally, I blew out the candles on my birthday cake. It was delicious!	Finalement <b>j'ai soufflé les bougies de mon gâteau d'anniversaire.</b> C'était <b>délicieux</b> !
8.	When I was little I preferred Christmas	Quand j'étais petit je préférais Noël.
9.	But now I prefer birthdays as they are more fun.	Mais maintenant je préfère les anniversaires car ils sont <b>plus rigolos.</b>
10	Next year I hope to go to Paris to celebrate my thirteenth	L'année prochaine j'espère <b>aller à Paris</b> pour fêter mes treize ans

## Collocation table

J'ai mangé (I ate)	<b>du chocolat/ du gâteau / du fromage / de la pizza / des biscuits / des bonbons / des crêpes</b>
J'ai joué ( I played)	<b>au monopoly / au foot / à la Xbox / à l'ordinateur / à un jeu de société (a board game)/aux cartes / avec mes cousins</b>
J'ai dansé (I danced)	<b>sur la table / avec mes amis / dans la rue (in the street)</b>
J'ai regardé (I watched)	<b>un film / la télé / la reine (the queen)</b>
J'ai écouté (I listened to)	<b>la radio / de la musique</b>
J'ai bu (I drank)	<b>du coca / du champagne / du vin / du lait / du jus d'orange/ du café / du thé / de la limonade / de la bière / de l'eau / des boissons gazeuses (fizzy drinks)</b>
J'ai vu (I saw)	<b>mes amis / ma famille / ma tante / mon oncle / mes cousins / mes voisins / mes grands-parents/ un film / un spectacle / un match / un concert</b>
J'ai lu (I read)	<b>un livre / un magazine / un journal (a newspaper) / un roman (a novel)</b>
J'ai fait (I did)	<b>une promenade / de la natation / de l'équitation / du vélo / du skate/ du shopping / du patin à glace / du bowling</b>
J'ai vomi (I vomited)	<b>sur la moquette (on the carpet) / sur mon pull / sur ma petite soeur / dans la salle de bains / dans le salon</b>
J'ai reçu (I received)	<b>du parfum / du gel-douche / du savon (some soap)/ du maquillage (some make up / de l'argent (some money) / des chaussettes / des baskets / des livres / des vêtements (some clothes) / des bijoux (some jewellery) / des jeux (some games)/ un portable / un ipad / un ordinateur / un cadeau / un sac</b>
J'ai acheté (I bought)	<b>au cinéma / au théâtre / au restaurant / au bowling / au marché de Noël (to the Christmas market) / au centre commercial /au parc / à la patinoire / à la piscine / à l'hôpital / aux soldes (to the sales) / aux magasins</b>
Je suis allé(e) (I went)	<b>au cinéma / au théâtre / au restaurant / au bowling / au marché de Noël (to the Christmas market) / au centre commercial /au parc / à la patinoire / à la piscine / à l'hôpital / aux soldes (to the sales) / aux magasins</b>

Talking about a past celebration

	<p><b>J'ai</b> (I (have))</p> <p><b>Je n'ai pas</b> (I didn't)</p>	<p>regardé des films / un match de foot (watched films/ a football match)</p> <p>écouteré de la musique (listened to music)</p> <p>dansé sur la table (danced on the table)</p> <p>mangé trop de bonbons (ate too many sweets)</p> <p>rencontré mes amis(meet my friends)</p> <p>décoré la maison (decorated the house)</p> <p>préparé un grand repas (prepared a big meal)</p> <p>joué aux cartes (played cards)</p> <p>porté mon pull de noël (wore my Christmas jumper)</p> <p>partagé des photos sur instagram (shared photos on Instagram)</p> <p>bu du champagne (drank champagne)</p> <p>lu des livres / des messages (read some books / some messages)</p> <p>vu mes cousins (saw my cousins)</p> <p>reçu des cadeaux nuls / utiles / formidables (received some rubbish/ useful/ great presents)</p> <p>vomi sur la moquette (vomited on the carpet)</p> <p>fait la fête (partied)</p> <p>fait une promenade (went for a walk)</p>	<p><b>Je suis allé(e)</b> (I went)</p> <p><b>Je ne suis pas allé(e)</b> ( I didn't go)</p>	<p>chez mes grands-parents (to my grand parents')</p> <p>chez ma tante / ma mère (to my aunt's/ my mum's)</p> <p>chez mon oncle / mon père (to my uncle's/ my dad's)</p> <p>chez des amis (to friends)</p> <p>à un marché de noël (to a Christmas market)</p> <p>au théâtre</p> <p>au cinéma</p> <p>au bowling</p> <p>au bord de la mer (to the seaside)</p> <p>à la patinoire (to the ice rink)</p> <p>à la campagne (to the countryside)</p> <p>à l'étranger (abroad)</p>
	<p>avec ma mère (with my mum)</p> <p>avec mes parents</p> <p>avec mon père</p> <p>avec ma soeur</p> <p>avec mon frère</p> <p>avec mes grands-parents</p> <p>avec mes amis</p> <p>avec mes cousins</p> <p>avec le père noël</p> <p>avec mon chien</p> <p>avec les voisins (with the neighbours)</p>	<p><b>et comme toujours</b> (and as always)</p> <p>et pour une fois (and for once)</p> <p>et je pense que (and I think that)</p> <p>et à mon avis (and in my opinion)</p> <p>mais (but)</p> <p>cependant/pourtant (however)</p> <p>heureusement (fortunately)</p> <p>malheureusement (unfortunately)</p>	<p>c'était génial (it was great)</p> <p>c'était formidable (great)</p> <p>c'était agréable (pleasant)</p> <p>c'était intéressant</p> <p>c'était amusant / marrant</p> <p>c'était tolérable</p> <p>c'était le meilleur (the best )</p>	<p>c'était nul (rubbish)</p> <p>c'était ennuyeux/barbant</p> <p>c'était agaçant (annoying)</p> <p>c'était affreux (awful)</p> <p>c'était le pire (the worst)</p>

## Grammar Talking about the past – The Perfect Tense / Le Passé Composé

- To talk about a completed action in the past you need to use the perfect tense (le passé composé).
- This is made of an auxiliary verb (present tense of avoir or être) plus a past participle.
- If the verb uses être as the auxiliary verb, then the past participle must agree in gender and number with the subject. (Je suis allée / Nous sommes allés)

Auxiliary verb	Past Participle
J'ai	Mangé
Tu as	Écouté
Il a	Dansé
Elle a	joué
On a	Lu
Nous avons	Vu
Vous avez	Bu
Ils ont	Reçu
Elles ont	Fait
	vomi
Je suis	
Tu es	Allé
Il est	Resté
Elle est	Arrivé
On est	Parti
Nous sommes	
Vous êtes	
Ils sont	
Elles sont	

**J'ai mangé** is translated as either I ate or I have eaten

**Je suis allé** is translated as either I went or I have gone

## Asking questions about past events

<b>Quand</b> (when) <b>Où</b> (where) <b>Avec qui</b> (with who) <b>À quelle heure</b> (at what time) <b>Qu'</b> (what) <b>Pourquoi</b> (why)	<b>est-ce que</b> <b>est-ce qu'</b>  (is it that)	<b>j'ai</b> <b>tu as</b> <b>il/elle/on a</b> <b>nous avons</b> <b>vous avez</b> <b>ils/elles ont</b>	<b>mangé</b> <b>joué</b> <b>regardé</b> <b>écoute</b> <b>dansé</b> <b>parlé</b>  <b>travaillé</b> <b>préparé</b> <b>partagé</b> <b>acheté</b> <b>lu</b> <b>bu</b>  <b>vu</b> <b>reçu</b> <b>vomi</b> <b>fini</b> <b>fait</b>	<b>allé(e/s)</b>
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