



bonjour

Good morning
/ hello



bonsoir

Good evening



bonne nuit

Good night



salut

Hi / and also
bye (informal)



au revoir

Goodbye



comment tu
t'appelles ?

What is your
name? / What
are you
called?



je m'appelle

My name is



comment
ça va ?

How are you?



ça va bien /
très bien

I am well /
very well



comme ci,
comme ça

I'm OK / so, so



ça va mal /
très mal

I am unwell /
very unwell.



oui

Yes



non

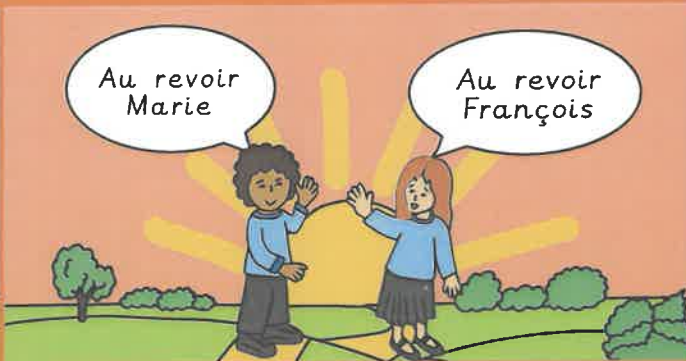
No

Different types of greetings are used depending on the time of day.



Hello, what is your name?

Hello, my name is Marie



Goodbye Marie

Goodbye François



Goodnight

What does the ç cedilla accent do?

The cedilla accent ç makes the c soft (s) before an 'a', 'o' and 'u', in this case 'ça va?'



ça va?

Sounds like 'sa va'

How are you?

Comment ça va ?

How are you?

Ça va bien / très bien

I am well / very well

Ça va?

How are you?

Ça va mal / très mal

I am unwell / very unwell.



rouge

red



bleu

blue



jaune

yellow



vert

green



orange

orange



rose

pink



violet

purple



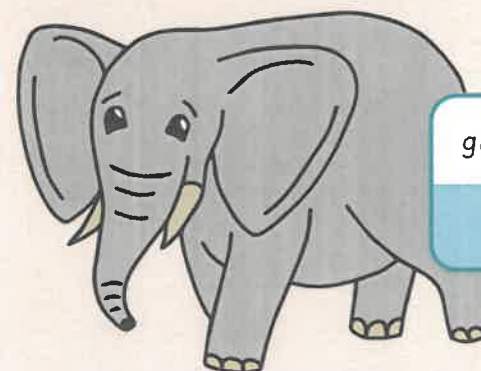
noir

black



blanc

white



grand

big



petit

small



un rectangle

a rectangle



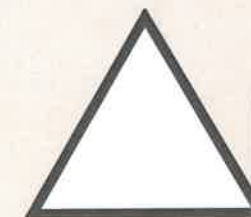
un carré

a square



un cercle

a circle



un triangle

a triangle

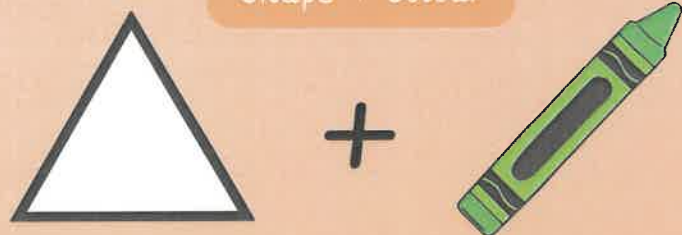
Year 3 - French adjectives of colour, size and shape

Sentence structure and phrases



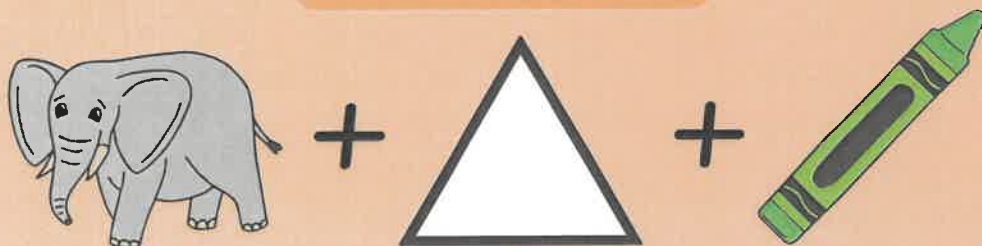
In French, adjectives of colour come after the noun

Shape + Colour



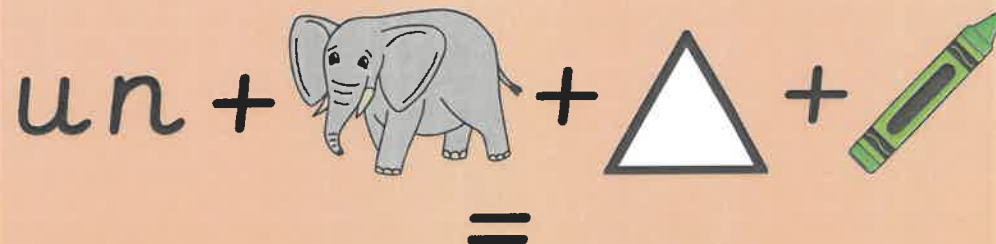
Adjectives of size comes before the noun as in English.

Size + Shape + Colour



Word order to describe a noun

un + **size** + shape + colour



un grand triangle vert.

a big green triangle

An adjective is a word that describes a noun.

c'est	It is	merci	Thank you
je voudrais	I would like	s'il vous plaît	Please
qu'est ce que c'est ?	What is it?	c'est de quelle couleur ?	What colour is it?

Qu'est ce que c'est ?

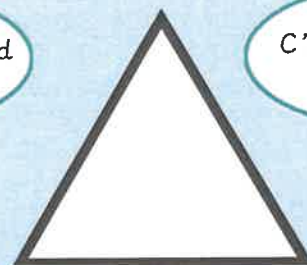


What is it?

C'est un grand triangle



It is a big triangle



C'est de quelle couleur ?



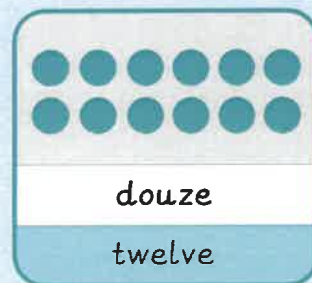
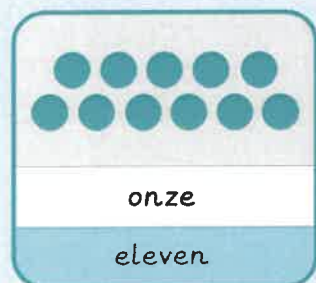
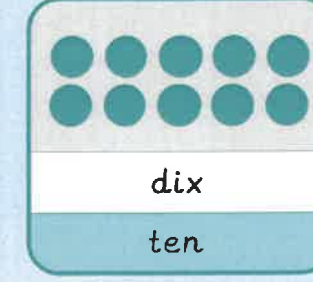
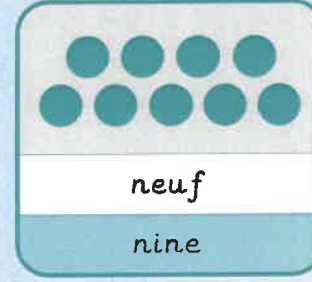
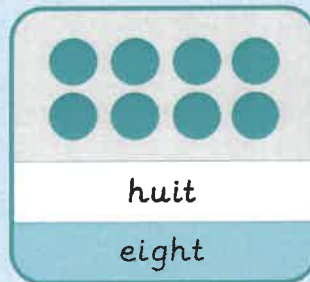
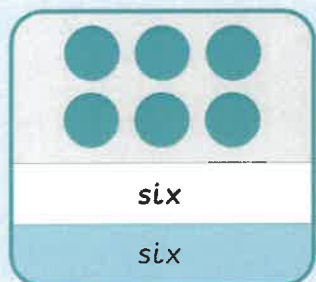
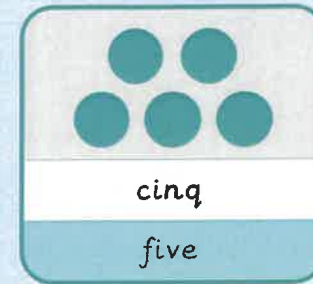
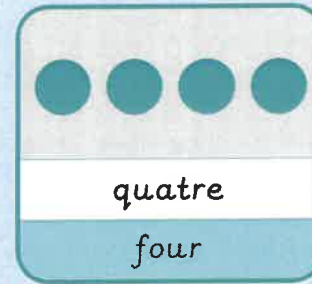
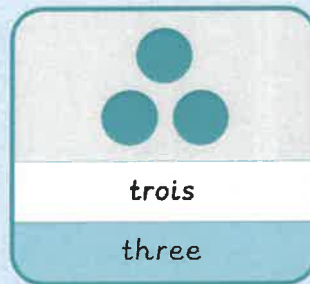
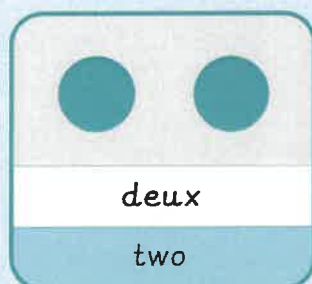
What colour is it?

C'est un grand triangle vert



It is a big green triangle





$2+2$
deux plus
deux

Plus
add

$3-2$
trois moins
deux

moins
minus /
Take away

Phrases

égale	equals
C'est	It is
Tu as quel âge ?	How old are you?
J'ai sept ans	I am 7 years old

Game phrases

À moi !	My turn!	Manqué !	Missed!
À toi !	Your turn!	Gagné !	Won!

Pronunciation

Some end letters are silent in French

Un

one

(un)

Deux

two

(duh)

Trois

three

(twa)

Plus - add - is used when adding two or more numbers together this time the "s" is pronounced. Also means 'more'

trois **plus** deux égale cinq

three add two equals five



Moins - minus / take away - is used when subtracting two or more numbers. Also means 'less'.

neuf **moins** trois égale six

nine minus three equals six



À moi

My turn

Un, deux, trois!

One, two three!

Il y a combien de triangles?

Il y a trois triangles

How many triangles are there?

There are three triangles

French Year 3: In a French classroom

Vocabulary and pictures



un crayon

a pencil



un taille-crayon

a pencil
sharpener



un sac

a bag



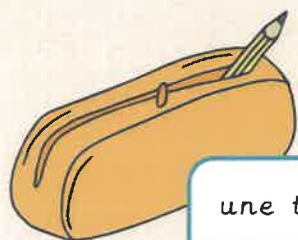
un cahier

an exercise
book



un stylo

a pen



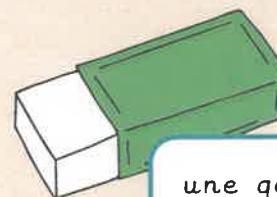
une trousse

a pencil
case



une règle

a ruler



une gomme

a rubber



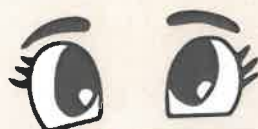
des ciseaux

a pair of
scissors



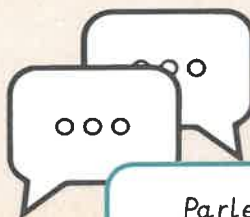
Écoutez

Listen!



Regardez

Look!



Parlez

Speak!



Asseyez-vous

Sit down!



Levez-vous

Stand up!

French Year 3: In a French classroom

Sentence structure and phrases



In French, nouns are either masculine or feminine.

un is used for masculine singular nouns.

un crayon = masculine

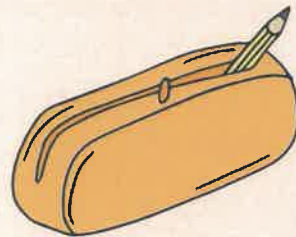
a pencil



une is used for feminine singular nouns.

une trousse = feminine

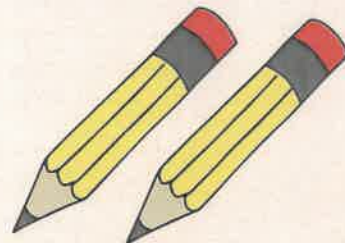
a pencil case



When the noun is plural (more than one), we normally add an s like in English.

deux crayons

two pencils



Avoir : To have

J'ai	I have
Tu as	You have
To change the phrase into a negative we add ne ...pas around the verb	
Je n'ai pas de	I don't have a

Connectives

et	and
mais	but

Other phrases

dans mon sac	in my bag
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Tu as un stylo?

Do you have a pen?

Oui, j'ai un stylo

Yes, I have a pen

Non, je n'ai pas de stylo

No, I don't have a pen

Dans mon sac, j'ai un crayon

In my bag, I have a pencil

Je n'ai pas de crayon, mais j'ai une gomme

I haven't got a pencil, but I have got a rubber

Vocabulary and pictures



la tomate
the tomato



la banane
the banana



la pomme
the apple



la poire
the pear



la fraise
the strawberry



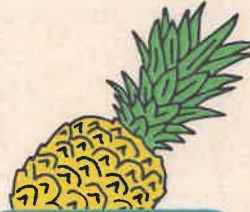
le citron
the lemon



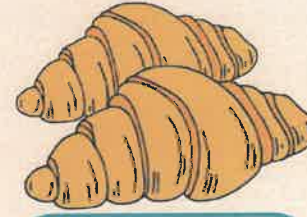
le melon
the melon



l'orange (f)
the orange



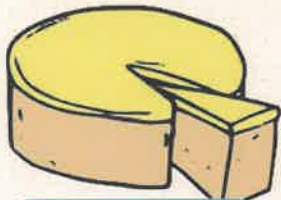
l'ananas
the pineapple



les croissants (m)
the croissants



les chocolats (m)
the chocolates



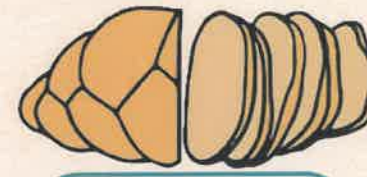
les gâteaux (m)
the cakes



les pains au
chocolat (m)
the pain au
chocolats



les bonbons (m)
the sweets



les brioches (f)
the brioches



les biscuits (m)
the biscuits



Days of the week:

lundi	Monday
mardi	Tuesday
mercredi	Wednesday
jeudi	Thursday
vendredi	Friday
samedi	Saturday
dimanche	Sunday

hier
yesterday

aujourd'hui
today

demain
tomorrow

The currency in France is the euro - the euro symbol is €

A cognate is a word that is exactly the same in both French and English.

J'aime les bonbons mais je n'aime pas les citrons.

I like sweets but I don't like lemons.

Definite article - the - depends on the gender of the noun:

le - masculine

la - feminine

les - plural for both masculine and feminine nouns

Je vais au marché - I go to the market

Je voudrais quatre bananes s'il vous plaît !

Combien ça coûte ?

Ça coûte quatorze euros, merci.

Hello! I would like four bananas please!

How much does that cost?

That costs fourteen euros, thank you.

13

treize

14

quatorze

15

quinze

16

seize

17

dix-sept

18

dix-huit

19

dix-neuf

20

vingt

21

vingt-et-un

20 vingt

21 vingt-et-un

22 vingt-deux

23 vingt-trois

30 trente

40 quarante

50 cinquante

60 soixante



le marché

the market



la boulangerie

the bakery



l'épicerie

the greengrocer



le supermarché

the supermarket



la chocolaterie

the chocolate shop



le café

the café



la pâtisserie

the cake shop



la crêperie

the crêpe shop



'to the' in French:

- ◇ à la - for feminine nouns
- au - for masculine nouns
- ⊗ à l' - for nouns beginning with a vowel or h, masculine or feminine

Lundi, je vais **au** marché.

On Monday, I go **to the** market.

'a' or 'an' in French:

- ◇ une - for feminine nouns
- un - for masculine nouns

Or you can use a number e.g. deux, trois.
Don't forget to add 's' for a plural noun!

J'achète **une** pomme et je **la** mange.

I buy **an** apple and I eat **it**.

'it' or 'them' in French:

- ◇ la - (it) for feminine nouns
- le - (it) for masculine nouns
- les - (them) for all plurals

J'achète **deux** croissants et je **les** mange.

I buy **two** croissants and I eat **them**.

Coucou, c'est moi!

Coo-ee, it's me!

J'ai faim

I'm hungry

C'est bon!

It's good!

une crêpe **énorme**

an **enormous** crêpe

