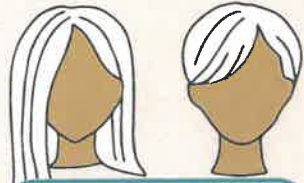




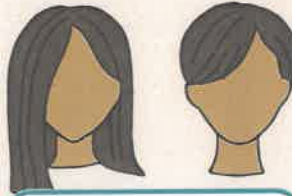
les yeux

eyes



les cheveux

hair



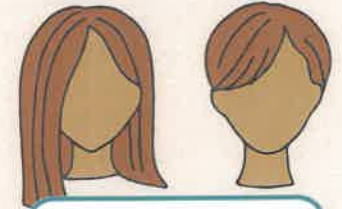
les cheveux
châains

brown hair



les cheveux
blonds

blonde hair



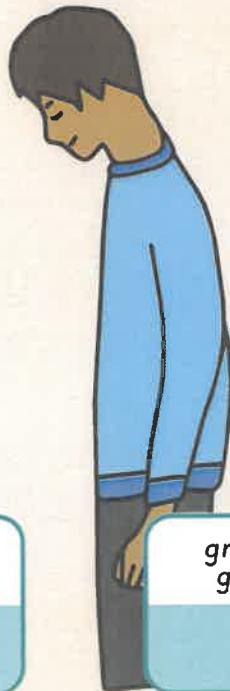
les cheveux
roux

ginger/red
hair



petit (m) /
petite (f)

small



grand (m) /
grande (f)

big/tall



fort (m) /
forte (f)

strong



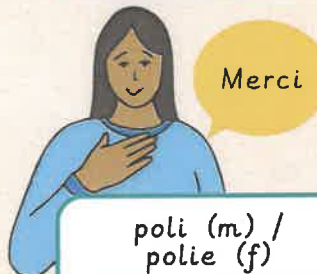
sportif (m) /
sportive (f)

sporty



travailleur (m) /
travailleuse (f)

hard-working



poli (m) /
polie (f)

polite



heureux (m) /
heureuse (f)

happy



sérieux (m) /
sérieuse (f)

serious

In French, the word for 'hair' - cheveux
- is plural

il a/elle a = he has/she has + noun + adjective

il a les cheveux châtons.

He has brown hair

il a les yeux bleus

He has blue eyes



Il s'appelle Henri et il a les yeux bleus
et les cheveux châtons.

He is called Henry and he has blue
eyes and brown hair.

Other phrases

il s'appelle

he is called

elle s'appelle

she is called

Adjectives must agree with the gender of the noun that they are
describing. This is usually achieved by:

No change for masculine nouns

il est poli

He is polite

Adding an **e** for feminine nouns

elle est polie

She is polite

However some may have different endings:

il est sérieux

he is serious

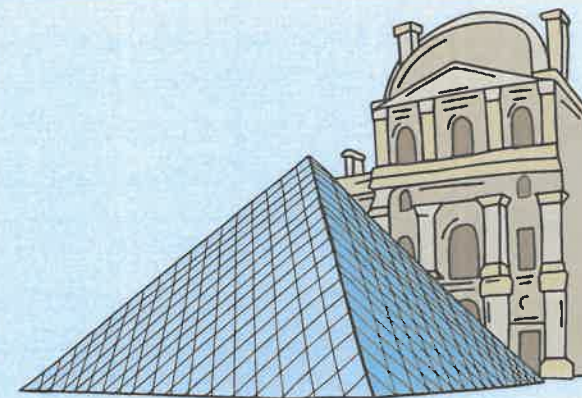
elle est sérieuse

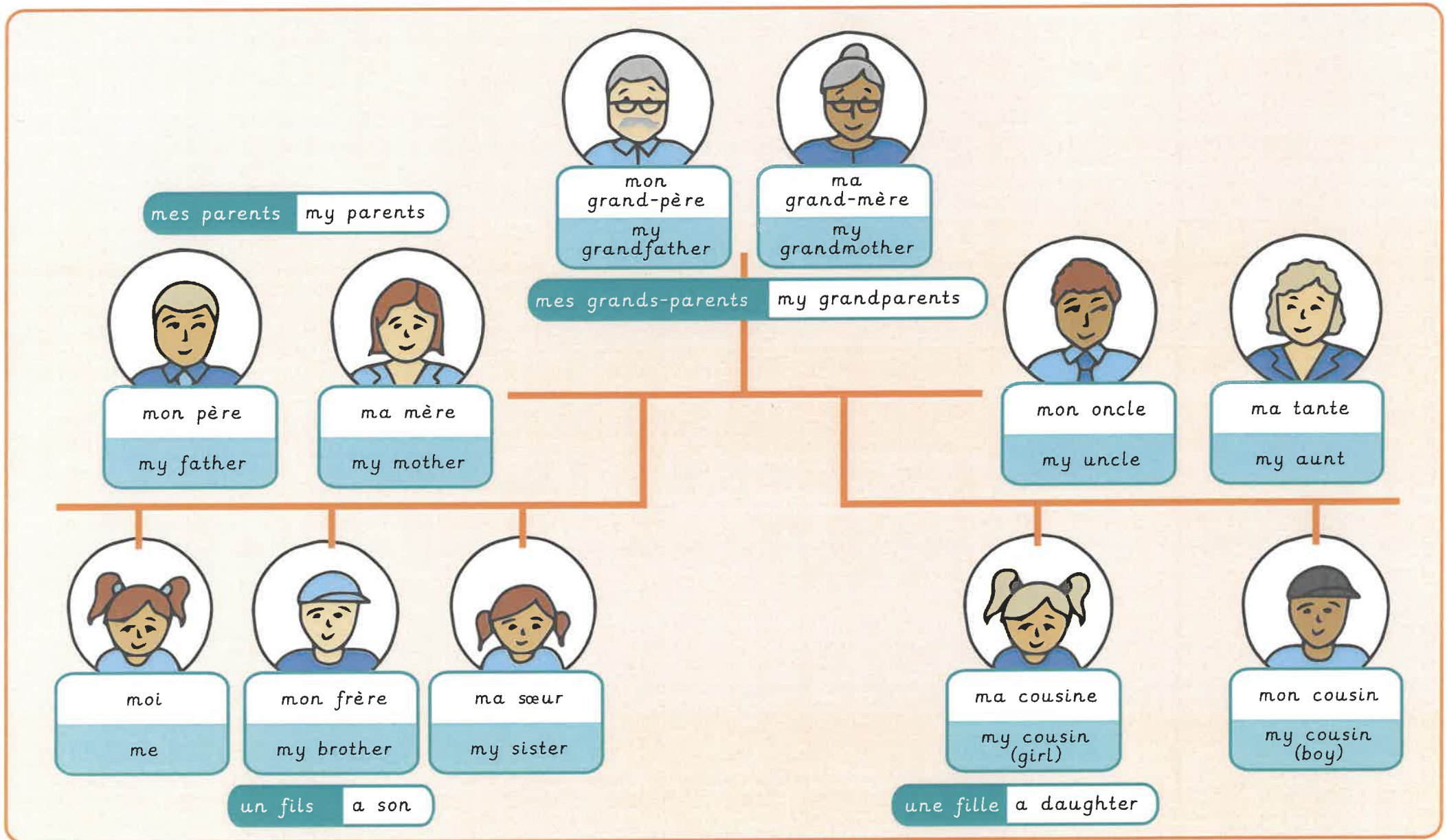
she is serious

The Louvre Museum is in Paris
and used to be a royal palace.

It is the largest art museum in
the world, and is home to the
famous portrait, Mona Lisa.

The entrance to the Louvre is a
large glass and metal pyramid.





French - Meet my French family

Sentence structure and phrases



Did you notice a new character in the French word for sister, *sœur*?

The presentation of the 'o' and 'e', partly merged together is called a typographic ligature (or 'e dans l'o'). It tells us that the 'o' and the 'e' are not pronounced separately, but make a single sound.

Je n'ai pas de frère ou de sœur

J'ai une sœur mais je n'ai pas de frère

Je suis fils/fille unique

I haven't got a brother or a sister

I have a sister but I don't have a brother

I am an only child (boy/girl)

Other phrases

J'ai un frère	I have a brother
J'ai une sœur	I have a sister
J'ai deux frères / sœurs	I have two brothers/sisters
J'ai un frère et une sœur	I have a brother and a sister
Je n'ai pas de frère / sœur	I haven't got a brother/sister

Getting possessive

In French there are three different words which mean my:

mon

before a masculine noun (or any noun beginning with a vowel or 'h')

ma

before a feminine noun

mes

before any plural noun

As friend in French, *ami*, begins with a vowel, we use the noun ending to indicate gender:

Mon ami

my (male) friend

Mon amie

my (female) friend

In French we don't say 'My Mum's dad' - instead we say:

le père de ma mère

the father of my mother

my mother's father

Mon frère s'appelle Paul

Ma sœur a dix-sept ans. Son anniversaire, c'est le trois juillet

Mon oncle a les cheveux noirs et les yeux verts

Mes grands-parents aiment les pommes

My brother is called Paul

My sister is seventeen years old. Her birthday is the third of July

My uncle has black hair and green eyes

My grandparents like apples



un t-shirt

a t-shirt



un short

shorts



un pantalon

trousers



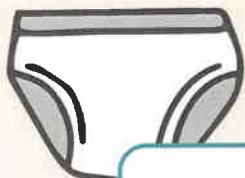
un chapeau

a hat



un maillot
de bain

a swimsuit



une culotte

pants



une chemise

a shirt



une jupe

a skirt



une robe

a dress



une veste

a jacket



des bottes

boots



des baskets

trainers



des chaussettes

socks



des lunettes

glasses

French nouns are either

masculine
(boy)

or

feminine
(girl)

Difference between **un** and **une**.
Both mean 'a' or 'an'.

masculine

feminine

un

une

Un is used for masculine nouns and
une is used for feminine nouns.

Colour adjectives come after the noun and must agree with the gender and number that they are describing. This is usually achieved by:

No change for masculine singular nouns

le pantalon rouge

a red pair of trousers



Adding an s for masculine plural nouns

des baskets violettes

some purple trainers



Adding an e for feminine singular nouns

une robe bleue

a blue dress



Adding es for feminine plural nouns

des chaussettes vertes

some green socks



Different ways to say my:

mon	my (masculine singular)
ma	my (feminine singular)
mes	my (plural)

Other phrases

il porte / elle porte	+ clothing - he is wearing / she is wearing
j'aime	I like 👍
je n'aime pas	I don't like 👎

J'aime **ma** robe

I like my
dress



C'est de quelle
couleur ?

What colour
is it?



C'est **une** robe
bleue

It is a
blue dress





il fait beau
it's nice weather



il fait mauvais
it's bad weather



il fait chaud
it's hot



il fait froid
it's cold



il pleut
it's raining



il neige
it's snowing



il y a du vent
it's windy



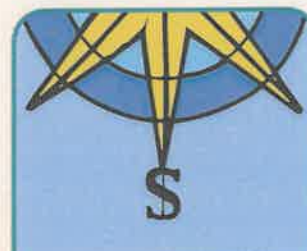
il y a des nuages
it's cloudy



le nord
the north



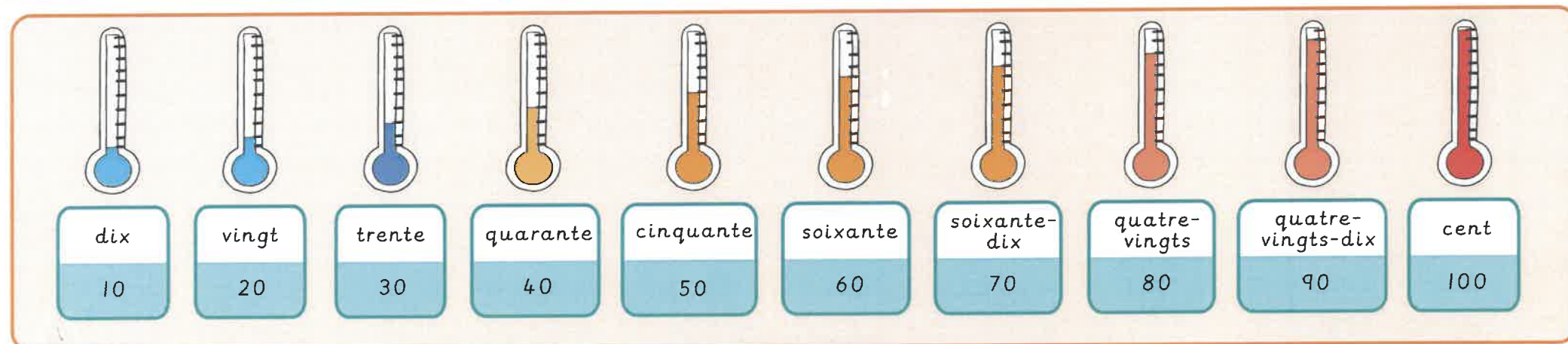
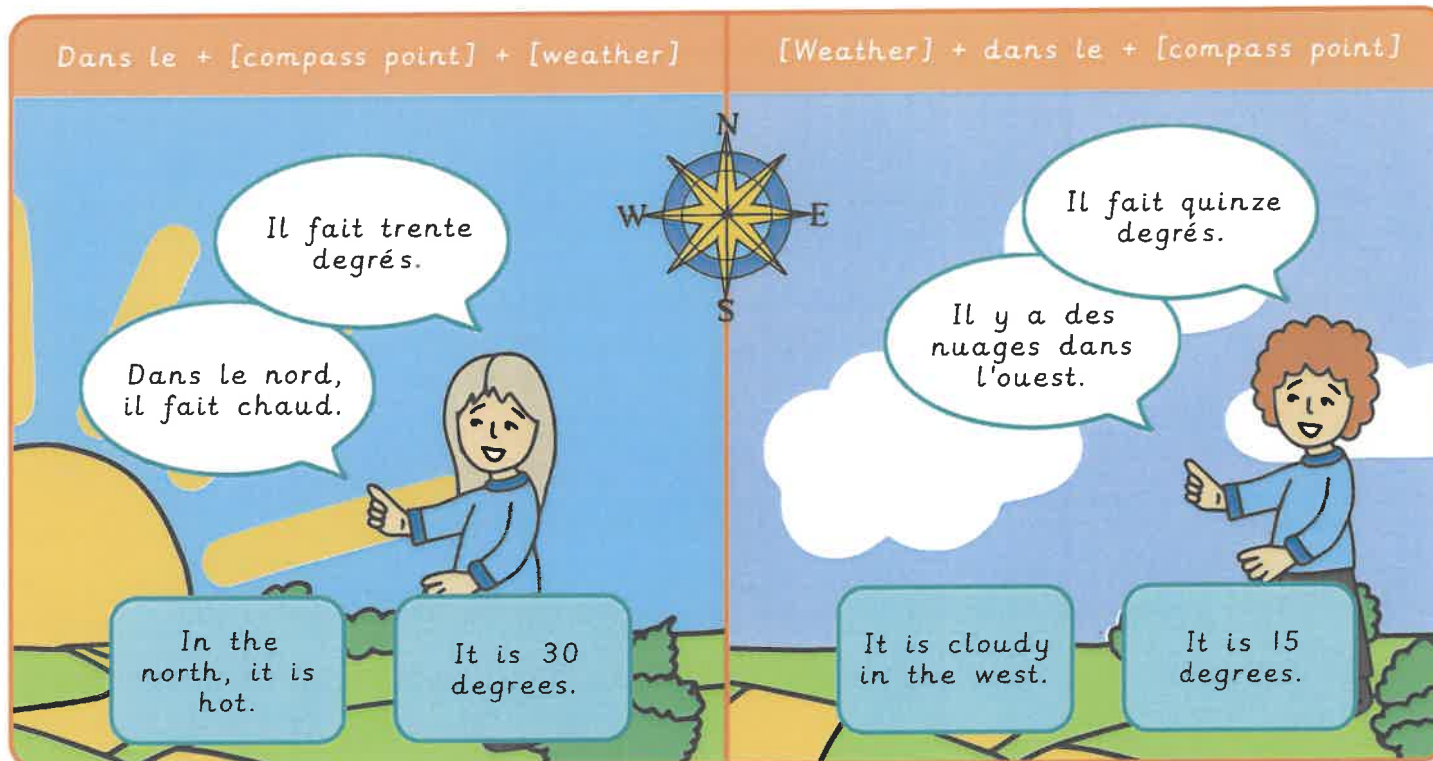
l'est
the east



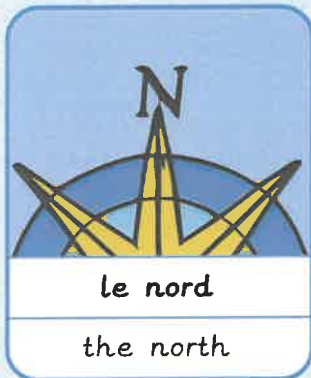
le sud
the south



l'ouest
the west



Vocabulary and pictures



une étoile
a star



un croissant
a crescent



un drapeau
a flag



une croix
a cross



un cercle
a circle

Phrases

je vais...	I go / I'm going...
tu vas...	You go / you are going...
Il y a...?	Is there...?
Il y a...	There is...
Je voudrais visiter ...	I would like to visit...
parce que	because
il fait très chaud	it is very hot
il ne fait pas chaud	it is not hot
il fait plus chaud qu'en/au/à...	it is hotter than in...
il fait moins chaud qu'en/au/à	it is less hot than in...
il fait assez froid	it is quite cold
il pleut beaucoup	it rains a lot
il ne pleut pas	it does not rain
il pleut plus qu'en/au/à ...	it rains more than in...
la température est de 15 degrés	the temperature is 15 degrees

Country gender

In French, countries are either masculine or feminine, so they should always include the definite article **Le/La**. For example, **La France**, never just 'France'.

However, **Madagascar** does not follow this rule. It is a feminine noun but does not need the definite article, so it is just 'Madagascar'.

à + le = au

au nord

à + l' = à l'

à l'est

Tu vas trois pas au nord, deux pas au nord-est et quatre pas à l'est.

J'ai trouvé le trésor !

You go three steps north, two steps north-east and four steps east.

I have found the treasure!

La Suisse est un petit pays européen à l'est de la France.

Le drapeau est rouge avec une croix blanche.

Switzerland is a small European country to the east of France.

The flag is red with a white cross.

Je voudrais visiter le Maroc parce qu'il fait plus chaud que la France.

I would like to visit Morocco because it is hotter than France.



nager
to swim



manger
to eat



faire du ski
to go skiing



faire du camping
to go camping



marcher
to walk



aller à la plage
to go to the beach



jouer au foot
to play football



dans ma valise,
il y a...
in my suitcase
there is...



des lunettes
de soleil
sunglasses



un maillot
de bain
a swimming
costume



un short
a pair of
shorts



une robe
a dress



une casquette
a cap



un pyjama
pyjamas

French: Year 6 - Planning a French holiday

Sentence structure and phrases



Aller - To go

Je vais	I go/I am going
Tu vas	you go/you are going
Il va/ elle va	he goes/he is going/she goes/she is going
Nous allons	we go/we are going
Vous allez	you go/you are going
Ils vont/elles vont	they go/they are going (masc/fem)

Preposition use with countries depends on the gender

Je vais

I'm going

au Canada (m)

en France (f)

aux États-Unis (pl)

to Canada

to France

to USA

The near future tense = I am going + infinitive

Use aller - to go, in the present tense, + infinitive

Je vais aller en France

Je vais faire du camping et je vais nager

I am going to go to France

I am going to go camping and I'm going to go swimming

parce que - because

Cette année, je vais aller au Canada parce que j'adore les montagnes

This year, I am going to go to Canada **because** I adore the mountains.

Cet été, je vais aller en Espagne parce qu'il fait chaud

I am going to go to Spain **because** it is hot