

La description

- bleu, bleu**e** – blue
- cher, chère – expensive
- different, différent**e** – different
- difficile – difficult
- gris, gris**e** – grey
- jaune – yellow
- lent, lente – slow
- rapide – fast
- rouge - red
- sympa(thique) – nice
- vert, verte – green

Comment ?
- How? ?



Les choses

- le vélo – bicycle
- la voiture – car

Les personnes

- elle – she, it (f)
- il – he, it (m)
- le cousin – male cousin
- la cousine – female cousin
- la femme – woman
- l'homme (m) – man
- le professeur – male teacher
- la professeure – female teacher

très – very
et – and
mais – but
aussi – also, too

En France et à Haïti **la Fête des Mères** est le dernier* dimanche de mai. Au Canada, c'est le deuxième* dimanche de mai.



Using reference materials

tigre

www.wordreference.com

All dictionaries have symbols with useful information about the type of word, (e.g., noun, adjective) and noun gender (masculine or feminine).



WordReference Collins WR Reverse (17)

Sur cette page : tigre, tigré, tigrer

WordReference English-French Dictionary © 2022:

le tigre (the tiger)
un tigre (a) tiger

masculine

Français	Anglais
tigre nm	(gros félin) (big cat) tiger <i>n</i>
	Le tigre est le plus grand des félins.

Phonics

Silent Final 'e' [SFe]	timide	monde	douze	centre	moderne
[ç/c] soft 'c'	ici	cinéma	decider	français	garçon
[ien]	bien	chien	ancien [old/ancient]	bientôt	combien [how much]
[qu]	question	quatre	expliquer	musique	unique

Adjectives after nouns

In English adjectives come **before** the noun.

In French adjectives normally come **after** the noun:

a **grey** bike
un vélo **gris**



une voiture **rapide**



Saying 'it' in French

Remember **il** is 'he' and **elle** is 'she'.

Use **il** to mean 'it' for masculine nouns, too:

Le cadeau est petit. → **Il** est petit. (It is small.)

Also use **elle** to mean 'it' for feminine nouns:

La peluche est grande. → **Elle** est grande. (It is big.)

Ask 'What is it like?'

Comment ? means How? but:

Il est comment ?

What is **it (m)** like?

Elle est comment ?

What is **it (f)** like?

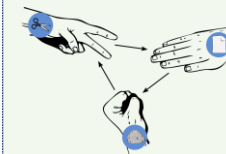
Les aventures de Tintin sont une série de bandes dessinées.



Salut ! Je suis Tintin.

C'est la création de Hergé, un auteur belge. Tintin est un **jeune** reporter. Il a un fox-terrier Milou et deux amis importants : le capitaine Haddock et le Professeur Tournesol.

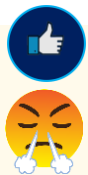
The game **pierre-papier-ciseaux** is as popular in France as it is in England.



What game is it?.

Opinions et activités

aimer – to like, liking
 détester – to hate, hating
 jouer – to play, playing
 travailler – to work, working
 le silence - silence
 en retard - late
 les – the (plural)
 merci – thank you
 s'il te plaît – please (informal)
 si vous plaît – please (formal)



Ça va comment ?

avoir – to have | having
 j'ai – I have
 tu as – you have
 il a – he has
 elle a – she has
 l'an (m) – year
 la faim – hunger
 la pomme – apple
 la raison – reason, right
 le soif – thirst
 le tort – wrong



Phonics

[j/soft g] jour	j'ai	génial	déjà already	gymnastique
[-tion] Attention!	motion	pollution	solution	population
[r] rue	There is no sound like this in English!	triste	moderne modern	être to be
				parler

French [r] is a raspy sound pronounced in the back of the throat.



Trois grands gros rats dans trois grands gros trous !



Learning languages is about making friends.

You show kindness when you learn even a few words in another language. Let's remember some of the friendship sentences we have learnt already!

Bonjour! Salut! Ça va? What other kind things can you say?

Avoir not être

You know that **avoir** means 'to have, having':

J'ai un chien. → **I have** a dog.

We also sometimes use **avoir** to mean 'to be, being':

J'ai faim. → **I am** hungry.

J'ai soif. → **I am** thirsty.

J'ai raison. → **I am** right.

J'ai tort. → **I am** wrong.

These literally mean:
 I have hunger.
 You have thirst.
 He has reason/right.
 She has wrong.

We also use **avoir** to say our age:

J'ai neuf ans. → I am nine years old.

Word for word, this means 'I have nine years'.

Les – the (plural)

We know the word '**des**' means some for both masculine and feminine nouns:

Voici **des** pommes. → Here are **some** apples.

The plural word for 'the' is '**les**'. It is the same for both **m** and **f** nouns.

Voici **les** pommes. → Here are **the** apples.

Knowing who does what

We know the infinitive verb tells us the **general meaning**.

parler → to speak, speaking

To mean 'i', 'you', 's/he', change the verb ending to match the pronoun:

je parle → I speak

tu parles → you speak

il parle → he speaks

elle parle → she speaks

Infinitive verbs

Remember that there are two ways to translate French infinitives into English:

C'est facile **de** parler français.
 → It's easy **to** speak French.

Parler français, c'est facile.
 → **Speaking** French is easy.

Two verb structures

When a French sentence has two verbs, the 2nd verb is in infinitive form.

J'aime **parler** français. → I like **speaking** French.

J'aime **le** français. → I like French.

Add '**de**' to link adjective and verb.

School assemblies are not very common in France but pupils like preparing a show (**un spectacle**) for the end of the year. They rehearse in the big hall or gym. Sometimes they wear a costume (**un déguisement**), too.



In English we usually say **-ing** in two-verb structures.

Note that when a **noun** follows aimer or détester, we always need an article in French: