

Unit 3

All about my school

Quelles matières as-tu le lundi?

What subjects do you have on Monday?

Le lundi
(On Mondays)

Le mardi
(On Tuesdays)

Le mercredi
(On Wednesdays)

Le jeudi
(On Thursdays)

Le vendredi
(On Fridays)

Le samedi
(On Saturdays)

Le dimanche
(On Saturdays)

j'ai...
(I have...)

anglais *(English)*

dessin *(art)*

EPS *(PE)*

français *(French)*

géographie

(geography)

histoire *(history)*

informatique *(ICT)*

maths *(maths)*

musique *(music)*

sciences *(science)*

technologie

(technology)

théâtre *(drama)*

Phonics:

th sounds like t

les maths

le théâtre

Using days of week

If you want to say **on Mondays/ every Monday** use **le + day**

If you want to say **on Monday** miss out **le**

e.g **le mardi** j'ai maths
On Tuesdays I have maths

Mardi j'ai maths
On Tuesday I have maths

The verb "avoir"

J'ai = I have

Tu as = You have

As-tu = Do you have

Il a = He has

Elle a = She has

On a = We have

Common misconceptions:

Notice that in French, the days of the week start with a lower case letter

	Aimes-tu le français?	Do you like French?	
J'aime (I like)	l'anglais (English)	parce que c'est (because it's)	amusant (fun)
J'adore (I love)	l'espagnol (Spanish)	car c'est (because it's)	facile (easy)
Je n'aime pas (I don't like)	l'allemand (German)		intéressant (interesting)
	l'EPS (PE)		difficile (difficult)
	l'histoire (history)		ennuyeux (boring)
	l'informatique (ICT)		utile (useful)
	le dessin (art)		un peu (a bit)
Je déteste (I hate)	le français (French)		assez (quite)
	le théâtre (drama)		très (very)
Ma matière préférée c'est.. (My favourite subject is)	la géographie (geography)	Le prof est (The teacher (M) is)	
	la musique (music)		sévère (strict)
	la technologie (technology)	La prof est (The teacher (F) is)	sympa (nice)
	les maths (maths)		
	les sciences (science)		

Grammar:

In French ALL nouns have a **gender**, either **masculine** or **feminine**. They can also be **singular** or **plural**.

There is a different **definite article** (THE) for either:
 masculine - **le**
 feminine – **la**
 plural – **les**

The **definite article** is also **contracted** to **l'** before vowels.

Common misconceptions

In English, we miss out the definite article when giving opinions.

E.g I like maths

BUT in French, you must always use the definite article for opinions

E.g. J'aime **les** maths

(Literally - I like **the** maths) 3

Que fais-tu au collège ? *What do you do at school?*

J'arrive au collège
(I arrive at school)

à neuf heures
(at 9 O'clock)

**pendant la
recré**
(during break)

à midi
(during lunchtime)

après le collège
(after school)

**Je parle avec mes
amis**
(I talk to my friends)

J'écoute le prof
(I listen to the teacher)

**Je travaille à
l'ordinateur**
(I work on the computer)

Je joue au foot
(I play football)

**Je mange à la
cantine**
(I eat in the canteen)

Grammar:

In French the verb changes depending on **WHO** is doing the action.

For verbs ending in **-er** you can follow this pattern:

Je ___e	- I....	J'arrive
Tu ___es	- you....	Tu arrives
Il ___e	- he....	Il arrive
Elle ___e	- she....	Elle arrive

Top tip

You can link sentences together using **sequencing adverbs** to narrate the order that events happen

d'abord - **firstly**

puis - **then**

plus tard - **later**



Phonics:

an/ en sounds like on

français	anglais
pendant	mange
cantine	

Common misconceptions

In French there is only **1 form** of the present tense.

So, **je joue au foot** can be translated as:

I play football and
I am playing football

Qu'est-ce qu'il y a dans ton sac ?

What is there in your schoolbag?

<p>Dans mon sac [In my bag]</p>	<p>J'ai [I have]</p>	<p>(un) stylo [a] pen (un) crayon [a] pencil (un) feutre [a] felt-tip pen</p>	<p>bleu vert jaune noir orange blanc rose violet</p>
	<p>Je n'ai pas de [I don't have]</p>		
	<p>Il y a [There is]</p>	<p>(une) gomme [a] rubber (une) règle [a] ruler (une) taille-crayon [a] pencil sharpener (une) trousse [a] pencil case</p>	<p>bleue verte jaune noire orange blanche rose violette</p>
	<p>Il n'y a pas de [There is not a]</p>		

Grammar:

All nouns in French are either classed as **masculine or feminine**. Masculine nouns use the articles **un** (a) or **le** (the). Feminine nouns use the articles **une** (a) or **la** (the). Adjectives change to **agree** with the noun they are describing

E.g J'ai **un** stylo **bleu**

m. noun + m. adjective

J'ai **une** trousse **bleue**

f. noun + f. adjective



Phonics:

eu sounds like urr

bleu

feutre

Common misconceptions:

After the negative phrases **Je n'ai pas de** [I don't have] or **il n'y a pas de**

[there isn't any] you miss out the indefinite article [**un** or **une**]

e.g. J'ai **une** gomme mais je n'ai pas **de** stylo

Il y a **un** stylo [There is **a** pen]

il n'y a pas **de** stylo [There is **no** pen]

Qu'est-ce que tu portes au collège?

What do you wear to school?

At collège [At school]	Je porte [I wear]	MASC (un) pull [a] jumper (un) polo a polo shirt (un) manteau [a] coat	bleu(e)(s) vert(e)(s)
	Je ne porte pas de [I don't wear]	FEM (une) jupe [a] skirt (une) chemise [a] shirt	jaune(s) noir(e)(s) orange(s)
		FEM PL (des) chaussettes socks (des) chaussures shoes (des) baskets trainers	blanc(he)(s) rose(s) violet(te)(s)

Grammar:

All nouns in French are either classed as **masculine** or **feminine**.
Masculine nouns use the articles **un** (a) or **le** (the). Feminine nouns use the articles **une** (a) or **la** (the). Plural nouns use **des**
Adjectives change to **agree** with the noun they are describing

- Adjectives for **masc** nouns stay the **same**
*Je porte **un** pull **bleu***
- Adjectives for **fem** nouns add an **e**
*Je porte **une** jupe **bleue***
- Adjectives for **feminine plural** nouns add an **es**
*Je porte **des** basket **bleues***



Phonics:

eau / au sounds like O

manteau chaussures
chaussettes

Common misconceptions:

Most adjectives just add an **e** to the masculine version when they are used with feminine nouns.

BUT the follow adjectives don't follow this pattern

blanc changes to **blanche**

violet changes to **violette**

Écoutez le prof *Listen to the teacher*

Écoutez le prof	Listen to the teacher
Répétez s'il vous plaît	Repeat please
Parlez	Speak
Écrivez dans le cahier	Write in the exercise book
Travaillez à deux	Work in pairs
Rangez vos affaires	Tidy your things away
Lisez	Read
Ouvrez vos livres	Open your books
Taisez-vous	Be quiet



Phonics:

ez/er/é sound like ay

manteau

chaussures

chaussettes

Grammar:

Do you notice that all the commands end in **ez**
This is the form of the verb used for **commands** to a group of people. It is called the imperative voice.
You can do this with any verb:

Jouez	-	play!
Portez	-	wear
Mangez	-	eat
Travaillez	-	work

As with any verb, there are one or two **irregulars** which don't quite follow the pattern

Ayez	-	have!
Soyez	-	be!
faites	-	do!