

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 Sundays)

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

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?*

à neuf heures
(at 9 O'clock)

**pendant la
recré**
(during break)

à midi
(during lunchtime)

*après le collège
(after school)*

J'arrive au collège

(I arrive at 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 <u> </u> e	- I....	<i>J'arrive</i>
Tu <u> </u> es	- you....	<i>Tu arrives</i>
Il <u> </u> e	- he....	<i>Il arrive</i>
Elle <u> </u> e	- she....	<i>Elle arrive</i>

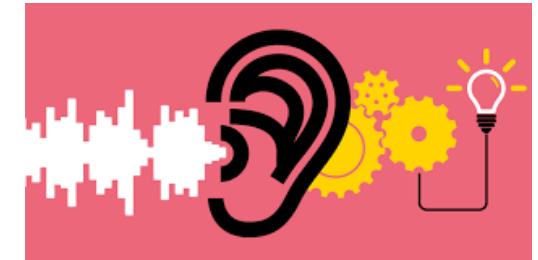
Top tip

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
endant	mange

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?

Grammar:

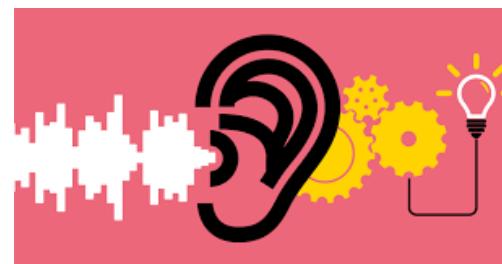
All nouns in French are either classed as **masculine** or **feminine**.
Masculine nouns use the articles **un** (a) or **le** (the). Feminine nouns use
the articles **une** (a) or **la** (the). Adjectives change to **agree** with the
noun they are describing

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**

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]

Je ne
porte pas
de
[I don't
wear]

MASC
(un) pull
[a] jumper
(un) polo
a polo shirt
(un) manteau
[a] coat

FEM
(une) jupe
[a] skirt
(une) chemise
[a] shirt

FEM PL
(des) chaussettes
socks
(des) chaussures
shoes
(des) baskets
trainers

bleu(e)(s)
vert(e)(s)
jaune(s)
noir(e)(s)
orange(s)
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

Répétez s'il vous plaît

Parlez

Écrivez dans le cahier

Travaillez à deux

Rangez vos affaires

Lisez

Ouvrez vos livres

Taisez-vous

Listen to the teacher

Repeat please

Speak

Write in the exercise book

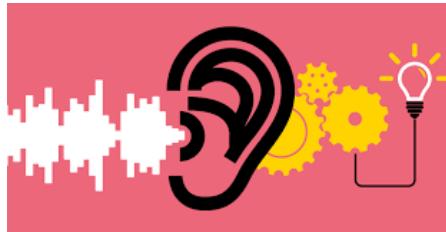
Work in pairs

Tidy your things away

Read

Open your books

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!