

Il y a combien de personnes dans ta famille? *How many people are in your family?*

Dans ma famille <i>[In my family]</i>	il y a <i>[there is/are]</i>	quatre <i>[four]</i>	personnes <i>[people]</i>
		ma mère <i>[my mum]</i> ma tante <i>[my aunt]</i> ma grand-mère <i>[my grandma]</i> ma belle-mère <i>[my stepmum]</i> x mon grand-père <i>[my granda]</i> mon beau-père <i>[my stepdad]</i>	

As-tu des frères ou des sœurs? *Do you have any brothers or sisters?*

Oui, <i>[Yes,...]</i>	j'ai <i>[I have]</i>	un frère <i>[a/1 brother]</i> une sœur <i>[a/1 sister]</i> un demi-frère <i>[a/1 half / step brother]</i> une demi-sœur <i>[a/1 half / step sister]</i> deux frères <i>[2 brothers]</i>
Non <i>[No,...]</i>	je n'ai pas de <i>[I don't have]</i>	frère ou de sœur <i>[any brothers or sisters]</i>
	Je suis fils unique <i>[I am an only child (m)]</i> je suis fille unique <i>[I am an only child (f)]</i>	

Grammar

The verb “avoir” meaning “to have” or “having” is one of the **most useful** verbs in French.



French	English
J'ai	I have
Tu as	you have (sing/fam)
il a	he has
elle a	she has
on a	we have / you have
nous avons	we have
vous avez	you have (pl/polite)
ils ont	they have (m)
elles ont	they have (f)



Décris tes cheveux. *Describe your hair*

J'ai <i>[I have]</i>	les cheveux <i>[hair]</i>	blonds <i>[blond]</i>	longs <i>[long]</i> mi-longs <i>[mid-length]</i> courts <i>[short]</i>	frisés <i>[curly]</i> ondulés <i>[wavy]</i> raides <i>[straight]</i>
Il a <i>[He has]</i>		bruns <i>[brown]</i>		
Elle a <i>[She has]</i>		châtains <i>[light brown]</i> noirs <i>[black]</i> roux <i>[red]</i>		

Phonics:



SFC (silent final consonant)

If the last letter of a word is a consonant, it's silent.

roux longs cheveux

Common misconceptions: In French the adjective usually follows the noun

E.G J'ai les cheveux blonds *[literally I have the hair blond]*

Qu'est-ce que tu penses de ta famille? What do you think of your family?

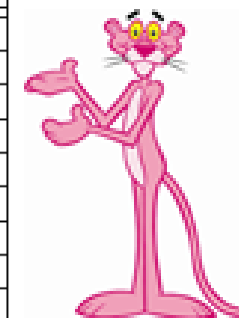
Je pense que [I think that]	ma mère [my mum] ma tante [my aunt] ma sœur [my sister]	est [is] peut être [can be]	quelquefois [sometimes]	actif/ive(s) [active]
	mon père [my dad] mon oncle [my uncle] mon frère [my brother]	n'est pas [is not]	souvent [often]	agréable(s) [nice/pleasant]
			toujours [always]	gentil/le(s) [kind]
	mes parents [my parents]	sont [are] peuvent être [can be]		travailleur/euse [sometimes] ennuyeux/euse(s) [boring] strict/e(s) [strict]

Grammar

The verb **“être”** meaning “to be” or “being” is one of the **most useful** verbs in French.

French	English
je suis	I am
tu es	you are (sing/fam)
il est	he is
elle est	she is
on est	you /we are
nous sommes	we are
vous êtes	you are (pol/pl)
ils sont	they are (m)
elles sont	they are (f)

Think pink!



Grammar: Adjective agreements.

In French, the adjective must change to match or **agree** with the noun it's describing.

For feminine **singular** adjectives – add **E**

For masculine **plural** – add **S**

For feminine **plural** - add **ES**

There are some common irregular patterns below

masculine	feminine
-if	-ive
-eur -eux	-euse
-il	-ille

Phonics:



AIL / AILLE
sounds like **EYE**
travailleur
détail
médaille



ILLE
sounds like **EE-YUH**
famille
gentille

Est-ce que tu t'entends bien avec ta famille? Do you get on well with your family?

Je m'entends (bien) [I get on (well)]	avec [with]	ma (mère)	car [because]	on se respecte [we respect each other] 
		mon (père)	parce que [because]	on s'amuse ensemble [we have fun together] 
				il/elle m'écoute [he/she listens to me] 
				il/elle m'aide avec les devoirs [he/she helps me with my homework] 
				on a des choses en commun [we have things in common] 
				il/elle me comprend [he/she understands me] 
				il/elle me traite comme un adulte [he/she treats me like an adult]

Grammar

Sometimes, the 'doer' (subject) and the 'receiver' (object) of a verb is the same person.

E.g Je **m'**organise = I organise **myself**.
On **se** respecte = We respect

In French, the reflexive pronoun goes before the verb.

Je **me** prépare – I prepare **myself**
Tu **te** prépares – You prepare **yourself**
Il **se** prépare – He prepares **himself**
Elle **se** prépare – She prepares **herself**

We will use the following reflexive verbs in this topic:

Je **m'**entends avec – I get on with
on **se** dispute – We argue
on **se** respecte – we respect each other
on **s'**amuse – We have fun

Common misconceptions: In French pronouns typically come before the verb, so that the word order of sentences including pronouns can be very different to English.

E.g Il **m'**écoute (literally He **to me** listens)

We would translate this as He listens **to me**

Avec qui est-ce que tu NE t'entends PAS? Who don't you get along with?

Je <u>ne</u> m'entends <u>pas</u> (bien) <i>[I don't get on (well)]</i>	avec <i>[with]</i>	ma (mère)	car <i>[because]</i>	il/elle <u>ne</u> m'écoute <u>pas</u> <i>[he/she doesn't listen to me]</i> 
			parce que <i>[because]</i>	on se dispute toujours <i>[we always argue]</i> 
				il/elle <u>ne</u> me respecte <u>pas</u> <i>[he/she doesn't respect me]</i> 
				il/elle <u>ne</u> me comprend <u>pas</u> <i>[he/she doesn't understand me]</i> 
		mon (père)		il/elle me fait pleurer <i>[he/she makes me cry]</i> 
				il / elle m'interdit de sortir <i>[he/she won't allow me to go out]</i> 

Grammar

Negatives: In French, the negative structure **ne...pas** is sandwiched around the verb.

E.g.

Je **ne** suis **pas** français
*I am **not** French*

For any sentence with a direct object pronoun (D.O.P) **ne** goes before D.O.P the and before the verb.

E.g.

il **ne** m'écoute **pas**

elle **ne** me comprend **pas**

Phonics



AIN and IN sound like AN

Common words with ain/in.

interdit châins train
vingt quinze fin



Quelles sont les qualités d'un bon ami ? *What are the qualities of a good friend?*

Pour être un bon ami <i>[To be a good friend]</i>	il faut <i>[you must]</i>	être <i>[be]</i>	populaire <i>[popular]</i> gentil/le <i>[kind]</i> sportif/ive <i>sparty</i> heureux/use <i>[happy]</i>
		avoir <i>[have]</i>	bon cœur <i>[a good heart]</i> un bon sens de l'humour <i>[a good sense of humour]</i> les mêmes goûts <i>[the same tastes]</i>
		savoir <i>[know how]</i>	garder un secret <i>[to keep a secret]</i>



Phonics:

EN/ AN sounds like ON

Common words with **en/an**.
enfant penser grand

UN sound like AN

Common words with **un**.
quelqu'un lundi commun

Grammar

Il faut = *You must / It is necessary to.*

"Il faut" is an example of a modal verb. Modal verbs are always followed by an infinitive verb.

Other **modal verbs** which we have learned are :

on peut = *you can*

on doit = *you must*

on peut = *you can*

savoir = *to know (how to)*

Un bon ami c'est
[A good friend is..]

quelqu'un qui
[someone who]

me comprend
[understands me]
me traite comme un adulte
[treats me like an adult]
m'écoute
[listens to me]
me fait rire
[makes me laugh]

Quels sont tes projets pour l'avenir? *What are your plans for the future?*

À l'avenir <i>[In the future]</i> Quand je serai adulte <i>[When I am grown up]</i>	je voudrais <i>[I would like]</i>	être <i>[to be]</i>	riche <i>[rich]</i> indépendant(e) <i>[independent]</i>
	j'aimerais <i>[I would like]</i>	avoir <i>[to have]</i>	une grande famille <i>[a big family]</i> des enfants <i>[children]</i> une bonne carrière <i>[a good career]</i>
	je vais <i>[I'm going]</i>	trouver mon partenaire idéal <i>[to find my ideal partner]</i> trouver le grand amour <i>[to find true love]</i> me marier <i>[to get married]</i> voyager <i>[to travel]</i> gagner beaucoup d'argent <i>[to earn lots of money]</i>	



Phonics:

Soft G = sounds like J
used for G + E, I, Y

Common words with soft **G**
gentil giraffe gymnastique

Hard G = sounds G in EGG

Common words with **G**.
grand goût gagner

Common misconceptions:

In English we sometimes use the present tense to refer to future events e.g *When **I am** grown up, I will have a big family.*

BUT in French, they would always use the future tense for future events, so they say :

*“Quand **je serai** adulte, je vais avoir une grande famille.” Literally this means “When **I will be** grown up, I will have a big family*

Décris une personne que tu admires. *Describe a person that you admire.*

Quelqu'un que j'admire c'est.. <i>[Someone that I admire is...]</i> Mon athlète préféré(e), c'est.. <i>[My favourite athlete is...]</i> Mon influenceur préféré(e), c'est.. <i>[My favourite influencer is...]</i> Ma célébrité préférée c'est.. <i>[My favourite celebrity is...]</i>	Je l'admire <i>[I admire him/her/them]</i> Je l'aime <i>[I like him/her/them]</i> Je l'adore <i>[I love him/her/them]</i>	car <i>[because]</i> parce que <i>[because]</i> puisque <i>[since]</i>	Il <i>[he]</i> Elle <i>[she]</i> iel <i>[they – gender neutral]</i>	est <i>[is]</i> a <i>[has]</i>	fort(e) <i>[strong]</i> bavard(e) <i>[talkative]</i> ambitieux/euse <i>[ambitious]</i> inspirant(e) <i>[inspiring]</i> beau/belle <i>[good looking/beautiful]</i> beaucoup de talent <i>[lots of talent]</i> beaucoup de fans <i>[lots of fans]</i> les yeux (marron) <i>[eyes]</i> les cheveux (blonds) <i>[hair]</i> ans <i>[years old]</i>
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Grammar

Gender neutral pronouns

French is a **more gendered** language than English, so it is more challenging to find ways to express non-binary identities. For example, there is **no gender-neutral 'they'** in French (ils/elles).

Some people who identify as non-binary use the following as gender-neutral pronouns:

- **iel** (or **yel/yelle**), which is a combination of 'il' and 'elle';
- **ol**, which is a separate and new pronoun.

Some people use **other gender-neutral pronouns**, and others **switch between pronouns**.

Everyone is different, so it is always best to **ask the person** how they would like to be addressed

Common misconceptions: In French pronouns typically come before the verb, so that the word order of sentences including pronouns can be very different to English.

E.g Je **l'**admire (*literally I **him** admire*)

We would translate this as *I admire **him***