



1. Welcome to School

School areas nouns:

la salle de classe- the classroom
la cour de récréation – the playground
la cantine – the dinner hall
la salle des profs – the staffroom
la salle informatique – the ICT room

le bureau du directeur – the headteacher's office (man)
le bureau de la directrice – the headteacher's office (woman)
les toilettes – the toilets



Sound spelling

“sty”

“aille”

“eau”

“as”

Classroom items nouns:

un sac à dos – the rucksack
un crayon- the pencil
un stylo- the pen
un livre- the book

un taille de crayon- pencil sharpener

une gomme- the eraser
une table- the table
une chaise- the chair
une règle- the ruler
de la colle – some glue

des ciseaux- some scissors

des crayons de couleurs- coloured pencils



Grammar

To say “I have” in French
we use “**j’ai**” (**I have**).

To say the negative (I
have not..) we use “**je n’ai
pas...**”



2. Classroom Commands



Verbs:

All the words below are part of verbs:

Regardez - look

Ecoutez - listen

Répétez - repeat

Levez-vous - stand up

Asseyez-vous - sit down

Comptez avec moi - count with me

Chantez avec moi – sing with me

Trouvez-moi - find me

Montrez-moi - show me

Grammar

Instructions to a group of people in French end with **-ez**. Check the list to spot this pattern.

S is silent at the end of words.

Sound spelling

“ez”

“é”

“ou”





3. Town and Shops



Places in town nouns:

Le café- the cafe
Le cinéma- the cinema
Le restaurant – the restaurant
Le supermarché- the supermarket
Le stade – the stadium

La boucherie- the butchers
La boulangerie- the bakers
La pâtisserie- the cake shop
La pharmacie- the chemist
L'école – the school

Question and Answer

Où est....?- Where is?
Voici - Here is



Grammar

Replace “le” or “la” with l’ when the noun starts with a vowel:
l’ école

Facts!

In English we have borrowed some French nouns for places in town
e.g. café, cinema, restaurant, hotel

Sound spelling

“ie”

“ou”

“oi”

“est”



4. Family



Family nouns:

Le papa - the dad

Le frère - the brother

Le bébé - the baby

Le grand-père - the granddad

La maman - the mum

La soeur - the sister

La grand-mère - the grandma

La famille - the family

Sound spelling

“uis”

“ille”

“é”



Question and Answer

Qui es- tu? - Who are you?

Je suis - I am

Grammar

There are two words for “the” in French with singular nouns.

These words are “le” and “la”



5. Parts of the face



Face nouns:

la bouche- the mouth

la tête- the head

le nez – the nose

les cheveux- the hair

les yeux – the eyes

les oreilles- the ears

J'ai.... – I have ...

Je suis... - I am...

Fact!

In English hair is a singular noun and in French “hair” is a plural noun (les cheveux).

Sound spelling

sont

ez

che

eux



Question and Answer

De quelle couleur est? – What colour is ...?

De quelle couleur sont....? What colour are....?

La bouche est - The mouth is.....

Les oreilles sont The ears are.....

Grammar

There are two words for “the” in French with singular nouns (le and la)

There is only one word for “the” with French plural nouns and this is “les”.



6. Parts of the body



Body nouns:

Le pied – the foot

Les pieds- the feet

La jambe- the leg

Les jambes- the legs

Le bras – the arm

Les bras- the arms

L'épaule– the shoulder

Les épaules – the shoulders

La tête – the head

Le genou- the knee

Les genoux- the knees

Sound spelling

“bou”

“as”

“en”



Commands (verbs)

Bougez - move

Pensez à – Think about

Touchez- touch

Levez – lift

Baissez – lower

Restez immobile – Stand still.

Tournez – Turn

Etirez – Stretch

Grammar

The plural word for “the” in French is “les”.

“S” and “X” are silent letters that are often added to show the plural
le pied /les pieds

Grammar

We say and write colours as adjectives after the noun in French.

Grammar

When we say and write colours as adjectives after the noun in French the spelling may change to match the noun.

Fact!

In French the “s” and the “x” on the end of a word are silent letters.



7. I don't feel well



"I don't feel well" - Questions and Answers

Qu'est-ce qu'il y a ?- What's wrong?

Je ne me sens pas bien- I don't feel well

J'ai mal aux dents- My tooth

J'ai mal à la tête- I have a headache

J'ai mal à l'oreille- I have earache

J'ai mal au ventre - I have tummy ache

Je me suis cassé(e) le bras – I have broken my arm

Sound spelling

"ven"

"sens"

"dents"

"eille"





8. Jungle animals



Jungle nouns:

La jungle- the jungle

La girafe- the giraffe

Le serpent- the snake

Le perroquet- the parrot

Le singe- the monkey

Le tigre- the tiger

L'éléphant- the elephant



Adjectives:

petite- small

grosse - big

grande- tall

longue- long

rapide- quick

multicolore- multicoloured

terrible- fierce/frightening

Grammar

Adjectives agree with the noun they describe. The spelling of the same adjective can change if you are describing a masculine (le) noun or a feminine (la) noun.

Sound spelling

“pent”

“quet”

“inge”



9. Weather



Weather question and answers:

Quel temps fait-il?- what's the weather like?

Il fait chaud – It's hot

Il fait froid – it's cold

Il neige – It's snowy

Il pleut – It's raining

Il y a du soleil – It's sunny

Il y a du vent – It's windy

Il y a du brouillard- It's foggy

Il y a des nuages – It's cloudy

Sound spelling

“emps”

“fait”

“ouill”

“aud”



Fascinating facts!

Most consonants at the end of the word in French are silent letters. Listen to the sound files and read along with the words and spot the silent letters.



10. Ice creams

Asking for an ice cream:

Je voudrais – I would like
s'il vous plaît- please

Une glace- an ice cream
Les glaces – the ice creams

Une glace au chocolat- a chocolate ice cream
Une glace au citron- a lemon ice cream
Une glace à la fraise- a strawberry ice cream
Une glace à la vanille- a vanilla ice cream
Une glace menthe chocolat - a mint chocolate ice cream
avec des vermicelles – with sprinkles



Sound spelling

“ais”

”glace”

“colat”

“menthe”

“ille”

Grammar

Take a look at the flavours of the ice creams.

If we ask for a flavour of ice cream that is a masculine noun (le) then we say

au chocolat/ au citron.

If we ask for a flavour of ice cream that is a feminine noun (la) then we say

à la fraise / à la vanille