

Weeks 1 and 2 - Vocabulary

Week 1:		Week 2:			
au revoir	goodbye	1	un	11	onze
bonjour	hello	2	deux	12	douze
bonsoir	good evening	3	trois	13	treize
elle s'appelle	she is called	4	quatre	14	quatorze
il s'appelle	he is called	5	cinq	15	quinze
j'ai ___ ans	I have ___ years	6	six	16	seize
je m'appelle	I am called	7	sept	17	dix-sept
merci	thank you	8	huit	18	dix-huit
salut	hi	9	neuf	19	dix-neuf
s'il vous plaît	please	10	dix	20	vingt

Weeks 3 and 4 - Vocabulary

Week 3:		Week 4:	
un animal	a pet	un ami	a friend (m)
un chat	a cat	un copain	a friend (m)
un cheval	a horse	un cousin	a cousin (m)
un chien	a dog	un frère	a brother
un hamster	a hamster	un oncle	an uncle
un lapin	a rabbit	un père	a father
un oiseau	a bird	des parents	parents
un ours	a bear	une amie	a friend (f)
un poisson	a fish	une copine	a friend (f)
un serpent	a snake	une cousine	a cousin (f)
une araignée	a spider	une famille	a family
une chèvre	a goat	une mère	a mother
une souris	a mouse	une sœur	a sister
une tortue	a tortoise	une tante	an aunt

Weeks 5 and 6 - Vocabulary

Week 5:	Week 6:	
Revise your speaking preparation for a speaking assessment.	je	I
	tu	you
	il	he
	elle	she
	nous	we
	vous	you (plural)
	ils	they (m)
	elles	they (f)
	aussi	also
	et	and
	mais	but
	ou	or

Weeks 1 and 2 - Grammar

Phonics—key sounds in the French language

Some letters, and pairs of letters, in French sound different to what you'd expect in English.

Looks like:	Sounds like:	Looks like:	Sounds like:
Qu	Kuh	Eu	Uh
In	An	Oi	Wah
I	Ee	J	Jyuh

Be careful: an -e, -es, -s, -d, -p, -s, -t, -x or -z on the end of a word is usually **SILENT**.

Weeks 3 and 4 - Grammar

The verb avoir (to have)

The verb avoir (to have) is a key verb in French.

It does not follow a set pattern, so you need to learn it by heart.

avoir - to have	
j'ai	I have
tu as	you have
il/elle a	he/she has
nous avons	we have
vous avez	you (plural) have
ils/elles ont	they have

Weeks 5 and 6 - Grammar

Gender: Masculine, feminine and plural nouns

All nouns in French are either **masculine** or **feminine**. When there is more than one of them, they are plural.

We use a different indefinite article (the word for 'a'), and definite article (the word for 'the') depending on this gender:

	masculine	feminine	plural
a/some	un	une	des
the	le	la	les