

Weeks 1 and 2 - Vocabulary

Week 1:		Week 2:	
les comédies	comedies	c'est	it is
les émissions...	programmes	ils sont	they are
...de sport	sports shows	elles sont	they are
...de télé-réalité	reality TV shows	amusant/e	funny
...musicales	music shows	barbant/e	boring
les informations	the news	effrayant/e	scary
la météo	the weather	émouvant/e	moving
les dessins animés	cartoons	génial/e	great
les documentaires	documentaries	idiot/e	stupid
les films...	films	intéressant/e	interesting
...d'action	action films	passionnant/e	exciting
...d'amour	romantic films	ennuyeux/se	boring
...d'arts martiaux	martial art films	nul/le	rubbish
...d'aventure	adventure films	assez bien	quite good
...fantastiques	fantasy films	pratique	practical
...d'horreur	horror films	stupide	stupid
rater	to miss	formidable	great
regarder	to watch		

Weeks 3 and 4 - Vocabulary

Week 3:		Week 4:	
je lis	I read	d'habitude	usually
tu lis	you read	de temps en temps	from time to time
il/elle lit	he/she reads	en ce moment	at the moment
nous lisons	we read	parfois	sometimes
vous lisez	you (pl) read	quelquefois	sometimes
ils/elles lisent	they read	souvent	often
les BDs	comics	tous les jours	every day
la lecture	reading		
les livres...	books		
...d'épouvante	horror stories	une fois...	once...
les magazines	magazines	par mois	per month
les romans...	novels	par semaine	per week
...d'amour	romance novels		
...fantastiques	fantasy novels		
...policiers	crime novels		

Weeks 5 and 6 - Vocabulary

Week 5:	Week 6:	
Revise all vocabulary from Term 1 for your listening and writing assessments.		
	après	after
	avant	before
	cependant	however
	d'abord	first
	de plus	furthermore
	donc	therefore/so
	ensuite	next
	et	and
	finalement	finally
	mais	but
	ou	or
	par contre	on the other hand
	puisque	since
	puis	then

Weeks 1 and 2 - Grammar

Adjectival agreement

The ending of an adjective changes depending on whether a noun is **masculine** or **feminine**, and whether this noun is plural.

masculine	masculine plural	feminine	feminine plural
intéressant	intéressants	intéressante	intéressantes
ennuyeux	ennuyeux	ennuyeuse	ennuyeuses
stupide	stupides	stupide	stupides

When we talk about one noun, we use 'c'est':

J'aime **le foot** parce que **c'est** intéressant.

When we talk about a plural noun, we use 'ils sont' and 'elles sont' (they are):

J'aime **les émissions de sport** car **elles sont** intéressantes.

Weeks 3 and 4 - Grammar

Adverbs of frequency

Adverbs of frequency tell us how often something takes place, for example '**Sometimes**, I go to the cinema'.

You can put an adjective of frequency in 3 places:

1) At the beginning of the sentence:

Quelquefois, je regarde les films fantastiques

Sometimes, I watch fantasy films

2) After the verb:

Je regarde **souvent** les dessins animés

I **often** watch animations.

3) At the end of the sentence:

Je regarde les émissions de télé-réalité **de temps en temps**.

I watch reality TV shows **from time to time**.

Never put an adverb of frequency between the pronoun and verb. For example 'je souvent regarde' is incorrect.

Weeks 5 and 6 - Grammar

The 'near' future tense

To form the 'near' future tense, we need two ingredients:

- 1) The verb 'aller' in the present tense.**
- 2) A verb in the INFINITIVE (-er/-ir/-re)**

For example:

Je vais visiter

I'm going to visit

Je vais jouer

I'm going to play

Je vais étudier

I'm going to study

aller—to go	
je vais	I go/I'm going
tu vas	you go/you're going
il/elle va	He/she goes/is going
nous allons	we go/we're going
vous allez	you go/you're going
ils/elles vont	they go/they're going