

# French - La vie au collège — School life

Year 9 Term 4



## Week 1 and 2 Vocabulary

Week 1:	
faire attention	pay attention
faire des efforts	to make an effort
apprendre	to learn
bavarder	to chat
demandeur	to ask
oublier	to forget
passer un examen	to <u>sit</u> an exam
travailler	to work
étudier	to study
commencer	to start
acheter	to buy
parler	to speak
porter	to wear
voyager	to travel

Week 2:	
l'allemand	German
le français	French
l'anglais	English
le dessin	art
le sujet	the subject
le cours	the lesson
les devoirs	homework
la matière	the subject
la biologie	biology
la chimie	chemistry
la physique	physics
l'EPS	PE
l'histoire	history
la géographie	geography
l'informatique	ICT
les maths	maths
les sciences	science
les langues	languages
l'entreprise	business

## Week 3 and 4 Vocabulary

Week 3:	
difficile	difficult
bein equipé	well equipped
ennuyeux/euse	boring
énervant	annoying
pénible	annoying
facile	easy
fatigant/e	tiring
inspirant/e	inspiring
insuffisant/e	insufficient
propre	clean
absolument	absolutely
assez	quite
beaucoup	a lot
complètement	completely
extrêmement	extremely
tellement	really
totalement	totally
trop	too

Week 4:	
l'avantage	advantage
le désavantage	disadvantage
l'inconvénient	disadvantage
le bruit	noise
le règlement	rules
l'intimidation	bullying
la cyber-intimidation	cyber-bulling
le bâtiment	building
le couloir	corridor
le collège	school
le gynase	gym
le terrain de sport	sports field
l'école	(primary) school
la salle	classroom
la grande salle	hall
l'université	university
la cantine	canteen

## Week 5 and 6 Vocabulary

Week 5: Key Phonics	
Looks like:	Sounds like:
-é	ay
-er	ay
-ant	-on
-op	troh
-ile	eel

Week 6:	
je veux	I want
je peux	I can
je dois	I must / have to
il faut	you must / have to
l'enseignement primaire	primary education
l'enseignement secondaire	secondary education
l'uniforme	uniform
le directeur/ la directrice	headteacher
le/la professeur	teacher
les élèves	students
les notes	grades
les affaires	belongings
la pause-déjeuner	lunch break
la récré	break
la formation	training

## Week 1 and 2 Grammar

### Il faut

'Il faut' means '**you must**' or '**it is necessary to**'.

When you use 'il faut', you are talking about a general rule, or a general statement that applies to people.

To express that someone must do something, use 'il faut' followed by an infinitive verb.

e.g. **Il faut parler français en classe.** = You must speak French in class.

e.g. **Il faut obéir aux toutes les règles.** = It is necessary to follow all the rules.

When using the general 'il faut', the possessive pronoun will be

**son/sa/ses** as it is quite similar to saying 'One must...'.

e.g. Il faut faire ses devoirs. = You must do your homework.

## Week 3 and 4 Grammar

### Comparatives and superlatives

Comparatives are used when expressing terms like **more (than)** or **less (than)**.

**plus... que → more... than**

e.g. **Le français est plus amusant que le sport.**

**moins... que → less... than**

e.g. **La géographie est moins utile que l'histoire.**

**aussi... que → as... as**

e.g. **L'anglais est aussi difficile\* que les maths.**

plus... que	more... than
moins... que	less... than
aussi... que	as... as
le/la plus...	the most...
le/la moins...	the least...
plus de	more of
meilleur(e)	better
le/la meilleur(e)	the best
pire	worse
le/la pire	the worst

Superlatives are used when something is the best, least, most etc.

le/la/les plus... → the most ...      le/la/les moins... → the least ...

e.g. **Le français est le sujet le plus intéressant.**

\*Remember that your adjective has to agree with the subject of the sentence.

## Week 5 and 6 Grammar

### Negatives

To say '**not/don't**' or '**never**' in French you need to use a negative. In French, negatives go around the verb. In the past tense, they go around the auxiliary verb.

ne... pas	= not/don't
ne... jamais	= never
ne... plus	= not anymore/no
ne... que	= only
ne... guère	= hardly

ne... rien	= nothing
ne... personne	= nobody/no one
ne... ni... ni	= neither...
ne... aucun	= not any

When you use a negative you must replace the partitive article (du/de la/des) with **de**.

e.g. **Je ne fais pas de sport.** = I do not do sport.

e.g. **Je n'ai pas fait de sport.** = I did not do sport.



### Trinity TV

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