

(1) Week 1 and 2 Vocabulary

Week 1:		Week 2:	
normalement	normally	il pleut	it is raining
tous les ans	every year	il y a du soleil	it is sunny
nous allons	we go	il y a du vent	it is windy
en Angleterre	to England	on peut	you can
en Algérie	to Algeria	bronzer	to get a tan
en Belgique	to Belgium	envoyer une carte postale	to send a postcard
en Espagne	to Spain	manger au restaurant	to eat at a restaurant
en France	to France	visiter les monuments	to visit monuments
en Grèce	to Greece	je fais...	I do...
en Italie	to Italy	de la natation	swimming
en Suisse	to Switzerland	de la parapente	hang-gliding
aux États-Unis	to the USA	de la randonnée	hiking
au Portugal	to Portugal	de la voile	sailing
à la mer	to the sea	du ski nautique	waterskiing
à la campagne	to the countryside	du jet ski	jet-skiing
à la montagne	to the mountain	un tour en barque	a boat tour

(2) Week 3 and 4 Vocabulary

Week 3:		Week 4:	
à l'avenir	in the future	dans le passé	the past
dans le futur	in the future	l'année dernière	last year
Demain	tomorrow	la semaine dernière	last week
l'année prochaine	next year	je suis allé(e)	I went
la semaine prochaine	next week	je suis arrivé(e)	I arrived
Je vais...	I'm going...	je suis resté(e)	I stayed
bronzer	to tan	je suis sorti(e)	I went out
déguster	to taste	j'ai fait	I did
dîner	to dine/have dinner	j'ai pris	I took
me relaxer	to relax	j'ai regardé	I watched
me reposer	to relax	j'ai rencontré	I met
rester (dans)	to stay (in)	j'ai visité	I visited
un appartement	in a flat	j'ai vu	I saw
un gîte	in a country house	des photos	photos
un hôtel	in a hotel	un défilé	a parade
une tente	in a tent	les monuments	monuments
		les sites touristiques	tourist sites
		les touristes	tourists

(3) Week 5 and 6 Vocabulary

Week 5—Key phonics		Week 6:	
Looks like:	Sounds like:	après	afterwards
		aussi	also
Qu	Kuh	avant	before
An	On	cependant	however
Oi	Wah	d'abord	first
Eu	Uh	de plus	furthermore
Eau	Oh	ensuite	next
		et	and
		finalement	finally
		mais	but
		néanmoins	nevertheless
		par contre	on the other hand
		puis	then

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

(4) Week 1 and 2 Grammar

Prepositions with countries and towns

The word 'to' or 'in' in French is complicated.

For towns we use 'à':

J'habite à Halifax -> I live in Halifax

Je vais à Madrid -> I go to Madrid

For **feminine** countries we use 'en':

Je vais en Belgique -> I go to Belgium

Tip: Feminine countries end in 'e' in French

For **masculine** countries we use 'au':

Je vais au Brésil -> I go to Brazil

Tip: Countries are masculine if they end in any letter except 'e' or 's'

For plural countries (e.g. the United States) we use 'aux':

Je vais aux États Unis - I go to the United States

Tip: Plural countries end in 's' in French

(5) Week 3 and 4 Grammar

The future tense

To form the future tense you follow the present tense of the verb

'aller' (to go) with **a verb in the INFINITIVE**:

e.g. **Je vais visiter**

I'm going to visit

Nous allons faire

We're going to do

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

(6) Week 5 and 6 Grammar

The past tense

To put an -er verb in the perfect (past) tense you need three things:

1) The noun or pronoun (je/tu/il/elle/nous/vous/ils/elles).

2) The verb 'avoir' (to have) in the present tense.

3) A past participle (remove the -er and replace with -é).

For example: **Nous avons visité** -> We have visited

Careful: Some verbs have an irregular past participle.

Nous avons **vu** - We have **seen**

Some verbs take 'être' for step 2 instead of 'avoir':

Je **suis** allé - I went



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