



1: Vocabulary—personality and colours

amusant/ e	fun	blanc/ he	white
bavard/ e	talkative	bleu/ e	blue
branché/ e	trendy	brun/ e	brown
intelligent/ e	clever	marron	brown
ennuyeux/ euse	boring	gris/ e	grey
généreux/ euse	generous	jaune	yellow
paresseux/ euse	lazy	noir/ e	black
sérieux/ euse	serious	orange	orange
actif/ ve	active	rose	pink
sportif/ ve	sporty	rouge	red
drôle	funny	vert/ e	green
timide	shy	violet/ te	purple
gentil/ le	kind	en argent	silver
cool	cool	en bronze	bronze
sympa	nice	en or	gold

2: Vocabulary— hair, personal pronouns, connectives

Il/elle a ...	he/she has ...	je	I
les cheveux	hair	tu	you
les yeux	eyes	il	he
la barbe	beard	elle	she
blond	blond	nous	we
bouclé	curly	vous	you (plural)
chauve	bald	ils	they (m)
court	short (hair)	elles	they (f)
frisé	curly	aussi	also
long	long	cependant	however
raide	straight	de plus	furthermore
roux	ginger (hair)	et	and
Il/elle est ...	he/she is ...	mais	but
grand/ e	tall	ou	or
petit/ e	small	très	very

3: Vocabulary—opinions

		j'adore	I love
		j'aime	I like
Looks like:	Sounds like:	j'aime bien	I quite like
		je n'aime pas	I don't like
eu	Uh	je déteste	I hate
é	ay	je préfère	I prefer
oi	Wah	parce que	because
i	Ee	car	because
Be careful: an –e, –es, –s, –d, –p, –s, –t, –x or –z on the end of a word is usually SILENT .		c'est	it is
		ce n'est pas	it isn't
		il est	he is
		ils sont	they are
		il s'appelle	he is called
		ils s'appellent	they are called
		elle est	she is
		elles sont	they are
		elle s'appelle	she is called

4: Grammar

The verb être (to be)

The verb être (to be) is a key verb in French. It is irregular and does not follow a set pattern, so you need to learn it by heart.

être - to be	
je suis	I am
tu es	you are
il/elle est	he/she is
nous sommes	we are
vous êtes	you (plural) are
ils/elles sont	they are

5: Grammar

Adjectival agreement and position

Most adjectives in French come after the noun that they describe.

For example:

Un chien brun - A dog brown (a brown dog)

Adjective endings match whether the noun that they are describing is **masculine**, **feminine** , singular or plural.

Masculine singular	Masculine plural	Feminine singular	Feminine plural
amusant	amusant s	amusant e	amusant es
généreux x	généreux x	généreu se	généreu ses
sportif f	sportif s	sportiv e	sportiv es
gentil	gentil s	gentill e	gentill es

6: Grammar

Possessive determiners

Possessive determiners tell us who a noun belongs to. In English they look like: my/your/his/her/ours/their.

In French they change depending on if the noun that they are describing is masculine, feminine, singular or plural.

	masculine	feminine	plural
my	mon	ma	mes
your	ton	ta	tes
his/her	son	sa	ses



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