



I can

- introduce myself
- use numbers up to 31
- talk about brothers and sisters
- talk about age
- use the verb **avoir** (to have)
- describe what there is in a classroom
- give simple opinions
- say where things are
- use the indefinite article ('a')
- use the definite article ('the')
- say what I like and dislike
- use connectives: **et, mais, aussi**
- use the verb **aimer** (to like)
- use **ne...pas** to make a verb negative
- describe myself
- use qualifiers
- make adjectives agree
- use the verb **être** (to be)
- understand infinitives
- use the correct word for 'my'
- talk about birthdays
- ask and answer questions

Bonjour.	Salut!	Comment t'appelles-tu?	Je m'appelle ...	Comment ça va? (Ça va?)	Ça va (très) bien.	Pas mal, merci.	Ça ne va pas!	Et toi?	Au revoir.	À plus!	lundi, mardi, mercredi, jeudi, vendredi, samedi, dimanche	un, deux, trois, quatre, cinq	six, sept, huit, neuf, dix	onze, douze, treize	quatorze, quinze	seize, dix-sept, dix-huit	dix-neuf, vingt	vingt-et-un, vingt-deux, (etc.)	trente, trente-et-un
Hello.	Hi!	What's your name?	My name is ...	How are you? (Are you OK?)	I'm (very) well.	Not bad, thanks.	Not good!	How about you?	Goodbye.	See you later!	Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, Saturday, Sunday	1, 2, 3, 4, 5	6, 7, 8, 9, 10	11, 12, 13	14, 15	16, 17, 18	19, 20	21, 22, (etc.)	30, 31

Qu'est-ce qu'il y a sur la photo	Sur la photo, il y a ...	Il y a ...	un tableau (noir/blanc)	un poster	un/une prof (professeur)	un écran	un ordinateur	une porte	une fenêtre	une tablette	des tables	des chaises	des élèves	au fond/au centre	à gauche/à droite	C'est ...	sympa.	génial.	moderne.	triste.
What is on the picture?	On the picture, there is/are ...	a (black/white) board	a poster	a teacher	a screen	a computer	a door	a window	a tablet	some tables	some chairs	some pupils	at the back/in the middle	on the left/on the right	It's ...	nice.	great.	modern.	sad.	

Tu aimes ...?	J'aime ...	Je n'aime pas ...	le sport	le foot	le vélo	le collège	le cinéma	le poisson	la danse	la musique	les pizzas	les serpents	les glaces	les jeux vidéo	les vacances	les BD	les mangas	les araignées
Do you like ...?	I like ...	I don't like ...	sport	football	cycling	school	cinema	fish	dance	music	pizzas	snakes	ice creams	video games	holidays	comics	manga	spiders

Ma vie, c'est ...	Pour moi, la rentrée c'est ...	chanter	danser	retrouver	mes amis	bloguer	surfer	tchatter	rigoler	étudier	nager	jouer	gagner
My life is ...	For me, going back to school is ...	to sing/singing	to dance/dancing	to meet up/meeting up with	my friends	to blog/blogging	to surf/surfing	to chat/chatting (online)	to have/having a laugh	to study/studying	to swim/swimming	to play/playing	to win/winning

Je suis ...	Je ne suis pas ...	Il est/Elle est ...	amusant(e)	arrogant(e)	bavard(e)	fort(e)	grand(e)	intelligent(e)	méchant(e)	patient(e)	petit(e)	timide
I am ...	I am not ...	He is/She is ...	funny	arrogant	talkative/chatty	strong	big/tall	intelligent	nasty/bad	patient	small/short	shy

**avoir (to have)**

j'ai	tu as	il/elle a	I have	you have	he/she has
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**J'ai deux frères.** I have two brothers.  
 You also use **avoir** with age.  
**Quel âge as-tu?** How old are you?  
**J'ai onze ans.** I am 11 years old.  
 How would you translate this question and answer literally?

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**aimer (to like)** is a regular **-er** verb.

j'aime	tu aimes	il/elle aime	I like	you like	he/she likes
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You must use a definite article with the noun after **aimer**.  
**J'aime la musique.** I like music.  
 To make a sentence negative, use **ne ... pas** or **n'... pas** to make a 'sandwich' around the verb.  
**Elle n'aime pas le poisson.** She doesn't like fish.

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**être (to be)**

je suis	tu es	il/elle est	I am	you are	he/she is
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To make it negative, use **ne ... pas** to make a 'sandwich' around the verb.  
**Je ne suis pas très grand(e).** I am not very tall.  
**ne** shortens to **n'** in front of a vowel.  
**Il n'est pas arrogant.** He is not arrogant.

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As-tu des frères et soeurs?	Oui. J'ai ...	un frère.	une sœur.	un demi-frère.	(deux) frères.	(trois) demi-sœurs.	Je n'ai pas de frères et soeurs	Je suis fils/fille unique.	Quel âge as-tu?	J'ai (onze) ans
Do you have any brothers or sisters?	Yes, I have ...	one brother.	one sister.	one half-/step-brother.	(two) brothers.	(three) half-/step-sisters.	I don't have any brothers or sisters.	I am an only child.	How old are you?	I am (11) years old.

C'est quand, ton anniversaire?	Mon anniversaire, c'est ...	le (15 mars/24 juin).	le premier	janvier, février, mars	avril, mai, juin	juillet, août, septembre	octobre, novembre, décembre	When is your birthday?	My birthday is on ...	the (15th March/24th June).	the first	January, February, March	April, May, June	July, August, September	October, November, December
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	indefinite article	definite article
masculine singular	un (a / an) →	le / l' (the)
feminine singular	une (a / an) →	la / l' (the)
plural	des (some) →	les (the)

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In French, all nouns are either masculine or feminine.

masculine	feminine	plural
un poster	une fenêtre	des chaises
a poster	a window	some chairs

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Most adjectives change their ending to 'agree' with the noun.

masculine	feminine
amusant	amusante
arrogant	arrogante
bavard	bavarde
fort	forte
grand	grande
intelligent	intelligente
méchant	méchante
patient	patiente
petit	petite
timide*	timide

In the masculine form, the final consonant is silent, but in the feminine form, we pronounce the consonant before the final 'e'. Have a go at saying both versions!  
 \*timide has the same ending for masculine and feminine nouns.

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