

## Weeks 1 and 2 - Vocabulary

Week 1:		Week 2:			
au revoir	goodbye	1	un	11	onze
bonjour	hello	2	deux	12	douze
bonsoir	good evening	3	trois	13	treize
elle s'appelle	she is called	4	quatre	14	quatorze
il s'appelle	he is called	5	cinq	15	quinze
j'ai ___ ans	I have ___ years	6	six	16	seize
je m'appelle	I am called	7	sept	17	dix-sept
merci	thank you	8	huit	18	dix-huit
salut	hi	9	neuf	19	dix-neuf
s'il vous plaît	please	10	dix	20	vingt

## Weeks 3 and 4 - Vocabulary

Week 3:		Week 4:	
<b>un animal</b>	<b>a pet</b>	<b>un ami</b>	<b>a friend (m)</b>
<b>un chat</b>	<b>a cat</b>	<b>un copain</b>	<b>a friend (m)</b>
<b>un cheval</b>	<b>a horse</b>	<b>un cousin</b>	<b>a cousin (m)</b>
<b>un chien</b>	<b>a dog</b>	<b>un frère</b>	<b>a brother</b>
<b>un hamster</b>	<b>a hamster</b>	<b>un oncle</b>	<b>an uncle</b>
<b>un lapin</b>	<b>a rabbit</b>	<b>un père</b>	<b>a father</b>
<b>un oiseau</b>	<b>a bird</b>	<b>des parents</b>	<b>parents</b>
<b>un ours</b>	<b>a bear</b>	<b>une amie</b>	<b>a friend (f)</b>
<b>un poisson</b>	<b>a fish</b>	<b>une copine</b>	<b>a friend (f)</b>
<b>un serpent</b>	<b>a snake</b>	<b>une cousine</b>	<b>a cousin (f)</b>
<b>une araignée</b>	<b>a spider</b>	<b>une famille</b>	<b>a family</b>
<b>une chèvre</b>	<b>a goat</b>	<b>une mère</b>	<b>a mother</b>
<b>une renne</b>	<b>a reindeer</b>	<b>une sœur</b>	<b>a sister</b>
<b>une souris</b>	<b>a mouse</b>	<b>une tante</b>	<b>an aunt</b>
<b>une tortue</b>	<b>a tortoise</b>		

## Weeks 5 and 6 - Vocabulary

Week 5:	Week 6:	
<b>Revise your speaking preparation for a speaking assessment.</b>	je	I
	tu	you
	il	he
	elle	she
	nous	we
	vous	you (plural)
	ils	they (m)
	elles	they (f)
	aussi	also
	et	and
	mais	but
	ou	or

## Weeks 1 and 2 - Grammar

### Phonics—key sounds in the French language

Some letters, and pairs of letters, in French sound different to what you'd expect in English.

Looks like:	Sounds like:	Looks like:	Sounds like:
Qu	Kuh	Eu	Uh
In	An	Oi	Wah
I	Ee	J	Jyuh

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

## Weeks 3 and 4 - Grammar

### The verb avoir (to have)

The verb avoir (to have) is a key verb in French.

It does not follow a set pattern, so you need to learn it by heart.

avoir - to have	
<b>j'ai</b>	I have
<b>tu as</b>	you have
<b>il/elle a</b>	he/she has
<b>nous avons</b>	we have
<b>vous avez</b>	you (plural) have
<b>ils/elles ont</b>	they have

## Weeks 5 and 6 - Grammar

### Gender: Masculine, feminine and plural nouns

All nouns in French are either **masculine** or **feminine**. When there is more than one of them, they are plural.

We use a different indefinite article (the word for 'a'), and definite article (the word for 'the') depending on this gender:

	masculine	feminine	plural
a/some	<b>un</b>	<b>une</b>	des
the	<b>le</b>	<b>la</b>	les