

Weeks 1 and 2 - Vocabulary

Week 1:		Week 2:	
Il y a ...	there is...	beau	beautiful (m)
J'habite à...	I live in...	belle	beautiful (f)
un cinéma	a cinema	bruyant/e	noisy
un centre sportif	a sports centre	douillet/te	cosy
un magasin	a shop	grand/e	big
un marché	a market	historique	historical
un musée	a museum	joli/e	pretty
un parc	a park	moderne	modern
un supermarché	a supermarket	nouveau	new (m)
un théâtre	a theatre	nouvelle	new (f)
une bibliothèque	a library	occupé/e	busy
une cathédrale	a cathedral	petit/e	small
une église	a church	tranquille	calm/quiet
une gare	a train station	urbaine	urban
une mosquée	a mosque	vieille	old (f)
une piscine	a pool	vieux	old (m)
une ville	a town		

Weeks 3 and 4 - Vocabulary

Week 3:		Week 4:	
Je vais...	I go	On peut...	You can...
en avion	by plane	aller	to go
en bateau	by boat	bavarder	to chat
en bus	by bus	boire	to drink
en car	by coach	faire	to do
en métro	by tube	flâner	to stroll
en train	by train	jouer	to play
en vélo	by bike	lire	to read
en voiture	by car	manger	to eat
		regarder	to watch
à pied	by foot	rencontrer	to meet
		visiter	to visit
		voir	to see
cher	expensive		
confortable	comfortable		
lent/e	slow		
pénible	annoying		
rapide	fast		

Weeks 5 and 6 - Vocabulary

Week 5:	Week 6:	
Revise all vocabulary from Term 1 and Term 2 for your listening and writing assessments.	avant	before
	récemment	recently
	hier	yesterday
	hier soir	last night
	l'année dernière	last year
	la semaine dernière	last week
	le weekend dernier	last weekend
	il y a deux jours	two days ago
	il y a deux mois	two months ago

Weeks 1 and 2 - Grammar

Il y a

"Il y a" is an expression used to mean "There is" or "There are".

Literally it means 'it has there'. This means that it doesn't change no matter how many things you are talking about.

Dans ma ville, **il y a** une piscine
In my town, **there is** a swimming pool

Dans ma ville, **il y a** des magasins
In my town, **there are** some shops

Dans ma ville, **il n'y a pas** de musée
In my town **there isn't** a museum

Weeks 3 and 4 - Grammar

On peut

'On peut' is an expression used to mean 'you can' or 'we can'.

It is always followed by a verb in the **infinitive** (the 'to' form of the verb that you find in the dictionary).

Infinitives always end in -ir/-re/-er.

For example:

On peut regarder un film au cinéma
You can watch a film at the cinema

On peut manger au restaurant
You can eat at a restaurant

On ne peut pas aller au parc
You can't go to the park

Weeks 5 and 6 - Grammar

The past tense with être

Normally to form the past tense we use:

- 1) A noun or personal pronoun.
- 2) The verb 'avoir' in the present tense
- 3) The past participle

To form the past tense for the verbs 'aller', 'sortir', and 'rester' we use:

- 1) A noun or personal pronoun.
- 2) **The verb 'être' in the present tense**
- 3) The past participle

For example: **je suis allé - I went**
je suis resté - I stayed

If the subject of the verb is **feminine** add an **-e** to the past participle. If the subject is **plural**, add an **-s**.

Elle est allée - She went
Ils sont allés - They went