

Weeks 1 and 2 - Vocabulary

Week 1:		Week 2:	
l'anglais	English	lundi	Monday
l'espagnol	Spanish	mardi	Tuesday
le dessin	art	mercredi	Wednesday
le français	French	jeudi	Thursday
le sport	P.E.	vendredi	Friday
le théâtre	drama	samedi	Saturday
la cuisine	cooking	dimanche	Sunday
I'EPS	P.E.	le lundi	On Mondays
la géographie	geography	le weekend	the weekend
l'histoire	history	la semaine	the week
l'informatique	ICT	j'étudie	I study
la musique	music	je révise	I revise
la religion	R.E.	j'ai	I have
les arts plastiques	fine arts		
les maths	maths		
les sciences	the sciences		

Weeks 3 and 4 - Vocabulary

Week 3:		Week 4:	
j'adore	I love	amusant/e	fun
j'aime	I like	barbant/e	boring
j'aime bien	I quite like	inspirant/e	inspiring
je n'aime pas	I don't like	passionnant/e	exciting
je déteste	I hate	ennuyeux/euse	boring
je préfère	I prefer	sérieux/euse	serious
parce que	because	difficile	difficult
car	because	facile	easy
c'est	it is	utile	useful
ce n'est pas	it isn't	sévère	strict
ils sont	they are	sympa	nice
elles sont	they are	très	very
Mon sujet préféré, c'est...		assez	quite
My preferred subject, it is...		vraiment	really
		un peu	a bit

Weeks 5 and 6 - Vocabulary

Week 5:	Week 6:	
Revise your speaking questions in preparation for your reading and speaking assessments.	j'ai	I have
	tu as	you have
	il a	he has
	elle a	she has
	nous avons	we have
	vous avez	you (pl) have
	ils ont	they have
	elles ont	they have
	je suis	I am
	tu es	you are
	il est	he is
	elle est	she is
	nous sommes	we are
	vous êtes	you (pl) are
	ils sont	they are
	elles sont	they are

Weeks 1 and 2 - Grammar

-er verbs

The -er verbs in French are a group of verbs that all have the same endings in the present tense.

To form the correct ending you remove the -er from the infinitive, and change it to match who is doing the verb.

Here's an example:

étudier - to study	
J'étudie	I study
Tu étudies	You study
Il/Elle étudie	He/she studies
Nous étudions	We study
Vous étudiez	You (pl) study
Ils/Elles étudient	They study

Weeks 3 and 4 - Grammar

Opinions with the infinitive

The infinitive of a verb is the version of a verb that comes straight from the dictionary. For example:

avoir - to have
être - to be
étudier - to study
réviser - to revise

After an opinion we always use a verb in the infinitive:

J'aime **réviser** le français
I like **to revise** French

J'adore **étudier** l'espagnol
I love **to study** spanish

Weeks 5 and 6 - Grammar

Giving reasons for opinions

When we give reasons for opinions we need to use the verb 'être'.

It needs to match whether what we're describing is singular or plural, and **masculine** or **feminine** (don't forget your adjectives).

J'aime **le sport** parce que **c'est** intéressant

I like **sport** because **it is** interesting

J'aime **la géographie** parce que **c'est** intéressant

I like **geography** because **it is** interesting

J'aime **les arts plastiques** parce qu'**ils sont** intéressants

I like **fine arts** because **they are** interesting

J'aime **les sciences** parce qu'**elles sont** intéressantes

I like **the sciences** because **they are** interesting

Be careful - les maths/les sciences are plural in French!