

Weeks 1 and 2 - Vocabulary

Week 1:		Week 2:	
normalement	normally	il pleut	it is raining
tous les ans	every year	il y a du soleil	it is sunny
nous allons	we go	il y a du vent	it is windy
en Algérie	to Algeria	on peut	you can
en Belgique	to Belgium	bronzer	to get a tan
en Espagne	to Spain	envoyer un	to send a postcard
en France	to France	carte postale	
en Grèce	to Greece	faire un tour	do a boat tour
en Italie	to Italy	en barque	
en Suisse	to Switzerland	manger au	eat at a restaurant
aux États-Unis	to the USA	restaurant	
au Portugal	to Portugal	visiter les	visit monuments
à la campagne	to the countryside	monuments	
à la mer	to the sea	je fais...	I do...
à la montagne	to the mountains	de la natation	swimming
il fait beau	the weather is nice	de la parapente	hang-gliding
il fait chaud	it is warm	de la randonnée	hiking
il fait froid	it is cold	de la voile	sailing
il neige	it is snowing	du ski nautique	waterskiing
		du jet ski	jet-skiing

Weeks 3 and 4 - Vocabulary

Week 3:		Week 4:	
à l'avenir	in the future	dans le passé	in the past
dans le futur	next year	l'année dernière	last year
demain	tomorrow	la semaine dernière	last week
l'année prochaine	next year	je suis allé(e)	I went
la semaine prochaine	next week	je suis arrivé(e)	I arrived
Je vais...	I'm going...	je suis resté(e)	I stayed
bronzer	to tan	je suis sorti(e)	I went out
déguster	to taste	j'ai fait	I did
dîner	to dine/have dinner	j'ai pris	I took
me relaxer	to relax	j'ai regardé	I watched
me reposer	to relax	j'ai rencontré	I met
rester	to stay	j'ai visité	I visited
dans un appart'	in a flat	j'ai vu	I saw
dans un gîte	in a country house	des photos	photos
dans un hôtel	in a hotel	un défilé	a parade
dans une tente	in a tent	les monuments	monuments
		les sites	tourist sites
		touristiques	
		les touristes	tourists

Weeks 5 and 6 - Vocabulary

Week 5:		Week 6:
après	afterwards	Revise all vocabulary
aussi	also	from Term 1 - Term 5
avant	before	for your listening and
cependant	however	writing assessments.
d'abord	first	
de plus	furthermore	
ensuite	next	
et	and	
finalement	finally	
mais	but	
néanmoins	nevertheless	
par contre	on the other hand	
puis	then	

Weeks 1 and 2 - Grammar

Prepositions with countries and towns

The word 'to' or 'in' in French is very complicated.

For towns we use 'à':

J'habite **à** Halifax -> I live in Halifax

Je vais **à** Madrid -> I go to Madrid

For **feminine** countries we use 'en':

Je vais **en** Belgique -> I go to Belgium

For **masculine** countries we use 'au':

Je vais **au** Brésil -> I go to Brazil

For plural countries (e.g. the United States) we use 'aux':

Je vais **aux** États Unis - I go to the United States

Helpfully almost all countries which end in -e are **FEMININE**.

Weeks 3 and 4 - Grammar

The future tense

To form the present tense you follow the present tense of the verb 'aller' (to go) with **a verb in the INFINITIVE**:

e.g. **Je vais visiter**

I'm going to visit

Nous allons faire

We're going to do

aller - to go	
je vais	I go/I'm going
tu vas	you go/you're going
il/elle va	he/she goes/is going
nous allons	we go/we're going
vous allez	you go/you're going
ils/elles vont	they go/they're going

Weeks 5 and 6 - Grammar

The past tense

To put an -er verb in the perfect (past) tense you need three things:

- 1) The noun or pronoun (je/tu/il/elle/nous/vous/ils/elles).**
- 2) The verb 'avoir' (to have) in the present tense.**
- 3) A past participle (remove the -er and replace with -é).**

For example: **Nous avons visité** -> We have visited

Careful: Some verbs have an irregular past participle.

Nous avons **vu** - We have **seen**

Some verbs take 'être' for step 2 instead of 'avoir':

Je **suis** allé - I (am) went

Stuck? Check your Term 2 and Term 3 Knowledge Organisers.