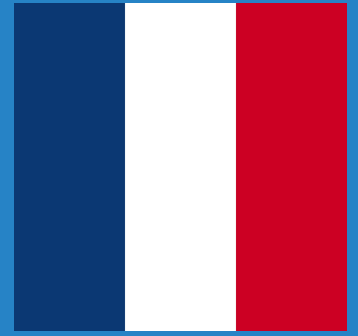


Year 7 French Cycle 2



Grammar focus:

Adjective agreement, possessive adjectives, regular -er verbs and irregular verbs in the present tense (avoir, être, faire, aller)



Astérix et Obélix are two famous French cartoon characters – they even have their own theme park!

YEAR 7

Name:

Class:

Teacher:

CYCLE 2

Revision of Themes 1 and 2

Mock speaking exam

Mock exams in Listening, reading and writing

CYCLE 3

Revision of Theme 3

Speaking exam
GCSE exams

Year
11

CYCLE 1

Education, work and future plans

Adverbs, modal verbs, the comparative, ce qui and ce que, si clauses, quand clauses with the future tense, the passive

CYCLE 3

Social and Global issues

Modal verbs, conditional tense, imperfect tense, si clauses, the imperative

CYCLE 2

Local area and holidays

Demonstrative adjectives, possessive pronouns, prepositions, revision of perfect tense, using three time frames together

CYCLE 2

Life in France and the French-speaking world

Revision of grammar from Y8 Cycles 3 and Y9 Cycle 1, perfect tense with être, text exploitation, relative and emphatic pronouns, the imperfect tense

CYCLE 3

Talking about the past and the future
Revisiting verbs like prendre, venir, sortir etc, using the perfect and imperfect together, revision of grammar from C1 and C2, DOPs and their positioning, impersonal verbs

Year
10

CYCLE 1

Festivals and Customs

perfect tense with être, reflexives in perfect tense, imperfect tense, perfect infinitive, imperfect expressions

CYCLE 1

Identity, Culture & Travel

Revisiting aller, être and -er verbs, modal verbs, verbs like connaître and entendre in all forms, new ways to use the infinitive, prepositions, negation and articles in greater depth

Year
9

CYCLE 3

Saying what you are (not) going to do
Comparing past and present, Talking about you always/never do, Talking about what you know

Present tense modal verbs (I-they)
Present tense savoir vs connaître
Perfect tense regular -er verbs with être (I, you, he/she/it),
Negation with immediate future

CYCLE 2

Describing places
Talking about what people do and did(not) do at school
Saying what it is like
Saying what you do on a typical day

Pre/post-nominal adjectives
Present tense regular and irregular -ir and -re verbs (I-they)
Perfect tense regular -er verbs with avoir (I-they) with negation

CYCLE 2

Describing people
Saying how many there are
Saying what people have and do
Saying where people go
Saying what belongs to whom

Regular adj. agreement
Possessive adjectives (my/your)
Present tense avoir, être, faire, aller, regular -er verbs (I-they)

CYCLE 3

Asking questions, Describing things and people, Saying what people don't do, Expressing future intentions, Saying what you want/can/must do

Adjectival position and agreement, Subj-verb inversion questions, Negation with present tense verbs, Present tense irregular -ir, -re verbs and modal verbs (I, you, he/she/it), Immediate future (I-they)

Year
8

CYCLE 1

Talking about what happens at different times of the year, Talking about what you do and did, Comparing past experiences, Talking about free time and food

Est-ce que questions, Possessive adjectives (his/her), Partitive articles, Perfect tense regular -er verbs with avoir (I, you, he/she/it)

Year
7

CYCLE 1

Describing a thing/person
Saying what people have and do

Nouns, articles, Intonation questions, Present tense avoir, être, faire (I, you, he/she/it), Present tense regular -er verbs (I-they)

Future careers in French

Aviation; international aid and development; teaching; politics; diplomatic service; law; tourism; sales and marketing; translation and interpretation; journalism.....

We are outward facing

More than 200 million people around the World speak French as a first language. It is the second most widely learned language in the World, after English. French is a great language to know in today's global society.

Key knowledge

Key Skills



Phonics
Writing



Vocabulary



Grammar



Listening



Speaking







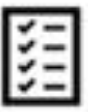

Reading








Knowledge Tracker

Wk	Lesson	Context	Threshold Concept	Powerful Knowledge
1	1 & 2	Saying what people do	- verb conjugation	- er verbs - prepositions - SSC [tion]
2	3 & 4	Saying what you do with others	- Present simple / present continuous	- Er verbs - SSC [SFC] - revisited
3	5 & 6	Saying what others do		- Er verbs - SSC [a] - revisited
4	7 & 8	Saying you when you are talking to more than one person	- You singular and plural: tu and vous	- -er verbs - SSC [I]
5	9 & 10	Saying how many there are	• Use of il y a	• Numbers • SSC [eu]
6	11 & 12	Describing your family	• The verb être	• Adding 's' when something is plural • SSC [e]
7	13 & 14	Saying what people have	• The verb avoir	• SSC au • Nous / vous – revisited • Liaison - s
8	15 & 16	Saying what people do	• The verb faire	• Plural forms of faire • SSC [u]
9	17 & 18	Talking about belonging	• Possessive adjectives	• SSC revision • N liaison
10	19 & 20	Saying where people go	• The verb aller	• Prepositions with the definite article • SSC [ou] revisited

Pedagogical Icons

Symbol	Strategy	You should:
	Do Now	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete the do now task in silence Have your green pen ready for feedback and corrections Use previous work to help you if you need to
	Retrieval	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Think back to previous learning Try to remember vocabulary, grammar and phonics Make notes to show the knowledge you recall Write in English and / or French, as appropriate
	Writing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Write your answer in French Work in silence Check your spelling and grammar carefully
	Modelling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Listen carefully to your teacher as they model excellent work Make notes, or copy the example, as instructed Think about how you might adapt the model in your own piece of work
	Check Understanding	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Answer the question or questions you have been asked Write or say your answer clearly Use full sentences Explain your answer
	Think Pair Share	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Discuss the question that your teacher has given you with your partner Speak only about the question you have been given Use full sentences Listen to your partners ideas and tell them if you agree or not

Language Skills Icons

	Listening Task ÉCOUTER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Your teacher will explain the task You may need to make notes during this explanation Listen to the extract - Your teacher will play it twice You must be silent during listening tasks Highlight, annotate, underline as necessary.
	Speaking Task PARLER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Your teacher will explain the task You may need to work with a partner You will speak in French throughout the activity You may repeat the activity multiple times
	Translation task TRADUIRE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Your teacher will explain the task You should read the task first and make sure you understand the gist Focus on the verbs first – who is doing the action? Which tense? You may refer to your KO to support with vocabulary
	Reading LIRE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Your teacher will explain the task When reading as a group, you must track the speaker Underline any words you don't know and ask the teacher about them once you have finished the reading If asked to read aloud, read clearly and use your knowledge of phonics
	Grammar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Listen attentively to grammar explanations



DO NOW - Complete your daily retrieval questions as directed by your teacher. When you are finished, get your green pen ready to tick, correct or add to your answers.



PHONÉTIQUE – SSC [tion]

		[tion]	[on]
1	nata____ [swimming]		
2	faç____ [way]		
3	exposi____ [show]		
4	ges____ [management]		
5	sel____ [according to]		
6	cotisa____ [subscription]		



collaboration

interprétation

promotion

conviction



ambition

évaluation

question?

section

satisfaction



occupation

national



constitutionnel

option

orientation



ÉCRIRE – Make notes on the vocabulary here



LIRE – Choose the correct translation for each verb

	continuous	simple
1. Claude aime normalement le football.	is liking	likes
2. Normalement il passé le week-end en France.	is spending	spends
3. Paul fait la cuisine aujourd'hui.	is doing	does
4. Nathalie a une voiture bleu aujourd'hui.	is having	has
5. Sarah est triste aujourd'hui.	is being	is
6. Zoë parle normalement à une amie.	is talking	talks
7. Aujourd'hui, Jean donne un cadeau à un ami.	is giving	gives
8. Gaëlle reste normalement à l'école.	is staying	stays
9. Philippe fait les devoirs aujourd'hui.	is doing	does
10. Aujourd'hui, Claire fait un voyage.	is going on	goes on



ÉCOUTER – Meaningful practise of present / present continuous

		?	?	
1	Amir	asks for	is asking for	a present.
2	Bilal	thinks	is thinking	that it's good.
3	Amir	gives	is giving	an example.
4	Bilal	gives	is giving	a reason.
5	Amir	asks for	is asking for	a boat.
6	Bilal	shows	is showing	a model to Amir.
7	Amir	shows	is showing	the thing to Amandine.
8	Bilal	thinks	is thinking	about Amandine.



GRAMMAIRE – Prepositions

As we have learnt, the preposition **à** can mean 'at':

Il **reste** **à** l'école. He stays / is staying **at** school.

The preposition **à** can also mean 'to' when used with certain verbs:

Bilal **parle** **à** Amir. Bilal speaks / is speaking **to** Amir.

Sometimes, we leave out the 'to' in English. This **cannot** happen in French.

Bilal **donne** un cadeau **à** Amir. Bilal gives / is giving a present **to** Amir.
OR Bilal gives / is giving Amir a present.

Elle **demande** la raison **à** Julien. She asks Julien for the reason.

	à = at / to
Léa parle à une amie.	
Sophie fait une activité à l'école.	
Le gouvernement donne €5000 à l'école.	
Sophie montre la question à Léa.	
Léa donne une idée à Sophie.	
Sophie une fille intelligente à l'école.	
Antoine est malade aujourd'hui. Il reste à la maison.	
Sophie demande la réponse à la professeure.	



GRAMMAIRE – Penser à / penser que

We can also use the preposition **à** with **penser** to mean 'about':

Bilal **pense** **à** Amandine. Bilal thinks / is thinking **about** Amandine.

Another word that often follows **penser** is **que**, meaning 'that'.

Sometimes, we leave out 'that' in English. This **cannot** happen in French.

Bilal **pense** **que** c'est vrai. Bilal thinks **that** it's true.
OR Bilal thinks it's true.

When we use **que** before a word beginning with a **vowel**, it becomes **qu'**:

Bilal **pense** **qu'**elle est drôle. Bilal thinks **that** she's funny.
OR Bilal thinks she's funny.

		A	B
1	Tu penses à	un poème triste ?	c'est triste ?
2	Tu penses à	elle est française ?	une poète française ?
3	Tu penses qu'	un homme anglais ?	il est anglais ?
4	Tu penses qu'	Un chanteur excellent ?	il est excellent ?
5	Tu penses à	c'est jaune ?	un portable jaune ?
6	Tu penses qu'	il est méchant ?	un acteur méchant ?
7	Tu penses à	une chanteuse amusante ?	elle est amusante ?
8	Tu penses qu'	il est sympa ?	un médecin sympa ?

Make notes here



DO NOW - Complete your daily retrieval questions as directed by your teacher. When you are finished, get your green pen ready to tick, correct or add to your answers.



PHONÉTIQUE – SSC [ien]

chien



rien
[nothing]

ien



bien

bientôt
[soon]

ancien



combien ?



		[ien]	[ain/in]
1	bath	b__	
2	link	l__	
3	support	sout__	
4	neighbour	vois__	

		[ien]	[ain/in]
5	daily	quotid__	
6	writer	écriv__	
7	historian	histor__	
8	sudden	soud__	



ÉCRIRE – Make notes on the vocabulary here











LIRE – Meaningful practice of –er verbs

		I (je)	you (tu)
1	En ce moment... demande la raison à la femme.		
2	En ce moment ... penses à un exemple.		
3	... restes avec l'homme chaque semaine ?		
4	... parle à un ami aujourd'hui ?		
5	... montres la solution à la professeure normalement ?		
6	Normalement ... reste en France.		
7	... parles à une amie en ce moment ?		



		he/she (il/elle)	you (tu)
1	... demande la couleur.		
2	... pense que c'est faux.		
3	... montres la voiture à un ami.		
4	... aime les vagues.		
5	... trouves la solution.		
6	... trouves le rêve intéressant ?		
7	... parle à un professeur ?		



- a)  parler – la professeure
- b)  donner – un cadeau – un ami
- c)  trouver – la solution
- d)  rester – l'école
- e)  porter – un uniforme
- f)  montrer – un exemple – l'homme
- g)  aimer – l'idée
- h)  demander – la solution

8



- | | |
|---|--|
| A | |
| B | |
| C | |
| D | |
| E | |
| F | |
| G | |
| H | |

[illegible]



DO NOW - Complete your daily retrieval questions as directed by your teacher. When you are finished, get your green pen ready to tick, correct or add to your answers.



PHONÉTIQUE – SFC

petit



mot



SFC



mais
[but]



prix



grand



... except for

c r f l

Be careful with these!



ÉCOUTER – Revision of vocabulary

1		8	
2		9	
3		10	
4		11	
5		12	
6		13	
7			



Reading – Choose the correct noun

- a. C'est quoi, [le voyage / la chose] préférée de Sophie ?
- b. C'est quoi, [le numéro / l'animal] préférée de Léa ?
- c. C'est qui, [l'acteur / l'actrice] préféré de Sophie?
- d. C'est qui, [le professeur / la professeure] préféré de Léa ?
- e. C'est quoi, [la couleur / le livre] préférée de Sophie ?
- f. C'est quoi, [la voiture / le film] préféré de Léa ?



GRAMMAIRE - -er verbs

To say 'I' + verb in French, the verb is in the short form, often ending in -e.

- Je regarde. I watch (or I am watching).
- Je travaille. I work (or I am working).

To say 'we' + verb, the verb ends with -ons.

- Nous regardons. We watch (or we are watching).
- Nous travaillons. We work (or we are working).



LIRE et ÉCOUTER – Choose the missing subject – je or nous? The I or we?

C'est qui?

Pierre has written a short article about himself. Is he doing these activities by himself ('I') or with his friends ('we')?

nous

je







- 1) regardons le bateau cher.
- 2) prépare le déjeuner.
- 3) restons à la maison.
- 4) travaillons avec un ordinateur.
- 5) marche dehors mais il fait mauvais.
- 6) parle à un ami.
- 7) demandons un vélo rapide.
- 8) montre un exemple à la professeure.





	I (je)	We (nous)	activité – écris en anglais
1			find a present
2			like the dog
3			give the solution
4			wear a uniform
5			speak French
6			stay outside
7			work in the house
8			watch a film





PARLER / ÉCRIRE – Partner A prompts


- 1)  (watch a film)
- 2)  (speak French)
- 3)  (work in the house)
- 4)  (prepare lunch)
- 5)  (walk outside)
- 6)  (like the dog)



☐ Je
☐ Nous



☐ Je
☐ Nous



☐ Je
☐ Nous


☐ Je
☐ Nous


☐ Je
☐ Nous








☐ Je
☐ Nous



☐ Je
☐ Nous



☐ Je
☐ Nous





PARLER / ÉCRIRE – Partner B prompts


- 1)  (work outside)
- 2)  (watch tv)
- 3)  (prepare lunch)
- 4)  (like the film)
- 5)  (speak English)
- 6)  (walk in the house)



☐ Je
☐ Nous



☐ Je
☐ Nous



☐ Je
☐ Nous


☐ Je
☐ Nous


☐ Je
☐ Nous


☐ Je
☐ Nous


☐ Je
☐ Nous


☐ Je
☐ Nous



GRAMMAIRE - -er verbs

To say 's/he' + verb in French, the verb is in the short form, often ending in -e.

Il regarde. He watches (or he is watching).
Elle regarde. She watches (or he is watching).

To say 'we' + verb, the verb ends with -ons.

Nous regardons. We watch (or we are watching).



ÉCRIRE - -er verbs

Write your additional notes here

ÉCRIRE - TRANSLATION

Je passe une semaine à Londres.
Je reste avec un ami, Peter.
À la maison nous parlons français.
C'est intéressant !
Nous regardons la télé,
nous aimons les films.
À l'école, je parle anglaise.
Nous portons un uniforme. C'est drôle!
Aujourd'hui, je prépare le déjeuner.
Il fait beau et je fais une promenade
dehors.
Je donne un cadeau à Peter.



DO NOW - Complete your daily retrieval questions as directed by your teacher. When you are finished, get your green pen ready to tick, correct or add to your answers.



PHONÉTIQUE – SSC [a]

ça va ?



malade



a



animal

mal

[badly]

table



sac



1		
2		
3		
4		

Make notes on vocabulary here



Reading – Choose the correct noun

You are reading about a band. Some members **(they)** and the singer **(he)** talk about themselves. Some words are missing.

ils (they)	il (he)

1	....joue de la guitare.		
2	....chantent.		
3	....écoutent la radio.		
4	....parle anglais.		
5	....mange un fruit.		
6	....étudient l'histoire et l'anglais.		
7	....regardent les films.		
8	....aime les voyages.		



GRAMMAIRE - -er verbs

To say '**s/he**' + **verb** in French, the verb is in the short form, often ending in **-e**.

Il joue**e**.

He plays.

Elle joue**e**.

She plays.

To say '**they**' + **verb**, the verb ends with **-ent**.

For either a group of boys or a mixed group.

Ils jou**ent**.

They play.

For a group of girls only.

Elles jou**ent**.

They play.

NB! These endings all sound the same!



PARLER / ÉCRIRE – Partner A prompts

Translate these sentences. Then say them to your partner. Your partner must understand what you say, so take care.

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1) He studies _____ | 5) They (f) eat _____ |
| 2) They (m) play _____ | 6) He wears _____ |
| 3) They (m) sing _____ | 7) She gives _____ |
| 4) She listens _____ | 8) They (f) walk _____ |

Listen to your partner, tick the correct picture, write the French then compare:



PARLER / ÉCRIRE – Partner B prompts

Translate these sentences. Then say them to your partner. Your partner must understand what you say, so take care.

- | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1) They (f) sing _____ | 5) She studies _____ |
| 2) He listens _____ | 6) She wears _____ |
| 3) They (m) eat _____ | 7) They (m) give _____ |
| 4) They (f) play _____ | 8) He walks _____ |

Listen to your partner, tick the correct picture, write the French then compare:





DO NOW - Complete your daily retrieval questions as directed by your teacher. When you are finished, get your green pen ready to tick, correct or add to your answers.



PHONÉTIQUE – Make notes here



LIRE – Choose the correct verb form, then translate the sentences

1	Les filles	aime	le français	et	parle français.
		aiment			
2	Les hommes	étudient	l'anglais	et	étudie aussi l'anglais.
		étudie			
3	La femme	parlent	français	et	trouvent l'histoire intéressante aussi.
		parle			
4	Le médecin	travaillent	en France	et	parlent espagnol.
		travaille			



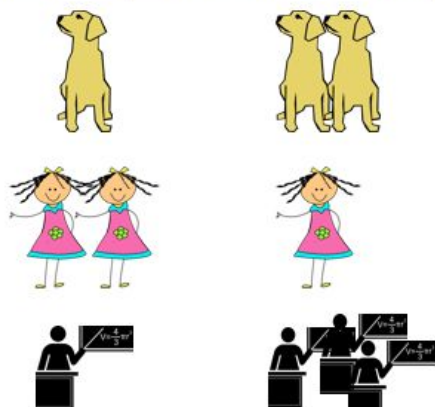
ÉCOUTER – Follow the instructions from the examples

	Tick the correct one	Write the ending	Write the pronoun	Write the correct verb
1	Le garçon Les garçons	aim_____	la télé;	des films.
2	La fille Les filles	aim_____	la musique;	avec la radio.
3	Les médecins Le médecin	travail_____	en Angleterre;	anglais.
4	Le chanteur Les chanteurs	aim_____	la musique;	la radio.
5	Le professeur Les professeurs	travail_____	dans la salle de classe;	les devoirs.
6	Les chiens Le chien	march_____	dehors;	dans le parc.
7	Les mères La mère	prépar_____	le déjeuner;	du fruit.
8	Le garçon Les garçons	écout_____	le professeur;	un uniforme.



PARLER – Partenaire A

Listen to your partner. Who does what?
Write the English under the correct image.



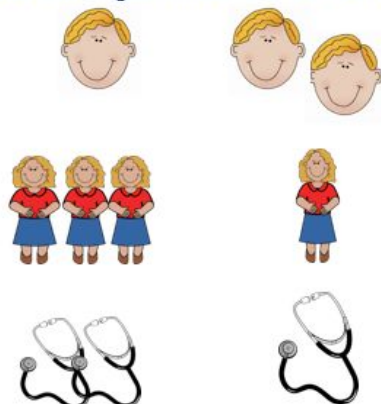
Translate these sentences into French:

- 1) The boy studies history.
- 2) The doctors listen to the radio.
- 3) The boys study at home.
- 4) The mums prepare lunch.
- 5) The doctor listens to the girl.
- 6) The mum prepares the fruit.




PARLER – Partenaire B

Listen to your partner. Who does what?
Write the English under the correct image.



Translate these sentences into French:

- 1) The dog plays outside.
- 2) The teachers speak English.
- 3) The girls eat at school.
- 4) The dogs play in the sand.
- 5) The girl eats lunch.
- 6) The teacher speaks French.



DO NOW - Complete your daily retrieval questions as directed by your teacher. When you are finished, get your green pen ready to tick, correct or add to your answers.



ÉCOUTER – Meaningful practise of phonics

1			5		
2			6		
3			7		
4			8		

Make notes on vocabulary here



GRAMMAIRE – Saying you (plural)

To say **'you (plural)'** + **regular -ER verb** in French, the verb is the short form and ends in **-ez**.

For example:

'You' to one person

→

'You' to more than one person

jouer

tu joues

→

vous jou**ez**

manger

tu manges

→

vous mang**ez**

The following activities will allow you to practise recognising the **'ez'** on the **vous** form!



ÉCOUTER – Meaningful practice of tu and vous

1		5	
2		6	
3		7	
4		8	



ÉCOUTER – Meaningful practice tu and vous

		You - one person (tu)	You - more than one (vous)
1	..... regardes un film ?		
2	..... écoutez la radio ?		
3	..... étudies le français ?		
4	..... chantes bien !		
5	..... étudiez l'anglais ?		
6	..... fermes la porte ?		
7	..... regardez la télé ?		

		You - one person (tu)	You - more than one one (vous)
8	..... fermez la fenêtre ?		
9	..... aimes le livre ?		
10	..... trouvez la salle ?		
11	..... donnez un cadeau à Sophie ?		
12	..... montres l'exemple à la classe ?		
13	..... portes une chemise ?		
14	..... demandes un ordinateur ?		

Make additional notes here



DO NOW - Complete your daily retrieval questions as directed by your teacher. When you are finished, get your green pen ready to tick, correct or add to your answers.

1	C'est habituel.
2	avoir une opinion
3	la justification
4	Je trouve ___ c'est bien !
5	Il fait un film.
6	Elle fait un film.
7	un être humain
8	Le dictionnaire a ça.
9	Tu es malade ? Écoute le...
10	la date présente
11	femme/fille, homme/_____
12	Un paragraphe a ça.



Grammar - tu and vous

To say '**you (plural)**' + **regular -ER verb** in French, the verb is the short form and ends in **-ez**.

For example:

'You' to one person → **'You' to more than one person**

jouer tu joues → vous jou**ez**

manger tu manges → vous mang**ez**

The following speaking and writing activities will allow you to practise these verb forms!



Check for understanding



PARLER – Partenaire A

Task 1

		You - one person (tu)	You - more than one (vous)
1	écouter la radio ?		✓
2	chanter bien ?	✓	
3	manger un fruit ?	✓	
4	donner un cadeau ?		✓
5	étudier le français ?	✓	
6	regarder le tableau ?	✓	
7	parler à la fille ?		✓

Task 2

Order		You - one person (tu)	You - more than one (vous)
	walk outside?		
	work at school?		
	prepare lunch?		
	ask the reason?		
	stay at home?		
	find a solution?		
	wear a uniform?		



PARLER – Partenaire B

Task 1

Order		You - one person (tu)	You - more than one (vous)
	talk to the girl?		
	look at the board?		
	study French?		
	listen to the radio?		
	sing well?		
	give a present?		
	eat fruit?		

21

Task 2

		You - one person (tu)	You - more than one (vous)
1	travailler à l'école ?		✓
2	demander la raison ?		✓
3	trouver la solution ?	✓	
4	marcher dehors ?	✓	
5	porter un uniforme ?	✓	
6	rester à la maison ?		✓
7	préparer le déjeuner ?	✓	

21



ÉCRIRE

Infinitive verb	You - one person (tu)	You - more than one (vous)
écouter		
regarder		
manger		
jouer		
demander		
parler		
trouver		



I do..... / We do

1. Tu écoutes la radio?

Vous écoutez la radio?

2.



You Do...

LESSON 9

Saying How Many There Are



DO NOW - Complete your daily retrieval questions as directed by your teacher. When you are finished, get your green pen ready to tick, correct or add to your answers.



PHONÉTIQUE – SSC [eu]

jeudi



eu



un peu
[a little]

feu



lieu
[place]

jeu



a

b

c

d

e

nervous

certain

fearful

thorough,
strict
surprise

f

g

h

i

j

urgent

unhappy

marvellous

respectful

happy



Check for understanding / Make notes on vocabulary here

To say "there is", use **il y a**:

These three words each have their own separate meanings, but when they are used together, they mean "there is..."

il y a

il y a un livre

il y a une maison

there is a book

there is a house



ÉCOUTER – Écris en anglais

	La chose	How many?
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		



Make notes on the speaking task here



GRAMMAIRE – Les terminaisons des verbes

Deux maisons

Two houses

The final -x in deux is a **Silent Final Consonant**.

But ...

Deux enfants

Two children

This time, the final consonant in deux is **not** an SFC!

Because the -x is followed by a **vowel**, it is pronounced.

This also happens when -x is followed by a **h-**.

Deux hommes

Two men

This pronunciation change is known as **liaison**.

1 Il y a deux chiens / uniformes.

2 Il y a six portables / idées.

3 Il y a dix règles / ordinateurs.

4 Il y a deux chambres / amis.

5 Il y a six livres / acteurs.


6 Il y a dix vélos / activités.

7 Il y a deux voitures / écoles.

8 Il y a six chanteurs / exemples.



Make additional notes here



DO NOW - Complete your daily retrieval questions as directed by your teacher. When you are finished, get your green pen ready to tick, correct or add to your answers.



PHONÉTIQUE – Recognising similar SSCs

Words containing			
[eu]	[u]	[è/ê]	[au]



Check for understanding / Make notes on vocabulary here

To say “some” (plural), we use **des**:

- il y a **des** livres

il y a **des** maisons
- there are **some** books

there are **houses**

We add **–s** to the end of the noun to make it plural, as in English.

des is the plural form of the indefinite article (=some)
un and **une** are the singular forms of the indefinite article (=one, a, an)



ÉCOUTER – Meaningful practise of grammar

one thing ('a'/'an') – UN / UNE

more than one ('some') - DES

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6
- 7
- 8



Reading – Explain task

Léa is writing about her brother (Antoine) and sister (Élodie).
Lisez le texte - il y a des questions! Complétez la table...

Bonjour, c'est Léa ! Voici Antoine et Élodie. Nous avons une maison en France. Il y a quatre chambres dans la maison. La maison est rouge et nous avons deux voitures. Antoine est grand et intelligent. Il aime faire la cuisine. Il a trois ordinateurs et un portable. Élodie est petite et calme. Elle aime écouter la radio et lire. Elle lis douze livres en ce moment ! J'aime regarder la télé. Nous regardons des films chaque semaine. Antoine fait le ménage en ce moment. Normalement, je suis à l'école. Je porte un uniforme. J'étudie l'anglais et je travaille bien !

	Qui?	Léa	Antoine	Élodie	everyone
1	has three computers				
2	studies English				
3	is little				
4	likes cooking				
5	watches films each week				
6	is reading twelve books				
7	works well				
8	is doing the housework				

	(adapted) English	français
1	There are three bedrooms in the house.	
2	We have one car.	
3	He has six shirts.	
4	She is reading ten books.	
5	We watch four films each week.	
6	I wear two uniforms.	

		français	Normal	Bizarre
1	Élodie has seven books.			
2	She studies history.			
3	Antoine is tall and intelligent.			
4	He likes going shopping.			
5	Antoine watches TV.			
6	He is funny.			
7	Antoine has nine shirts.			
8	We like listening to the radio.			



DO NOW - Complete your daily retrieval questions as directed by your teacher. When you are finished, get your green pen ready to tick, correct or add to your answers.



Make notes on vocabulary and grammar here



ÉCOUTER – Meaningful practise



	Meaning of <i>grand/petit</i>			
	big	small/little	tall	short
Le cousin d'Amir est grand				
La sœur d'Amir est petite				
La salle est grande				
La chemise est petite				
L'homme est grand				
L'homme est grand				



GRAMMAIRE – Saying 'we are'



Remember the 1st, 2nd and 3rd person *singular* forms of the verb **être (to be)**:

Je **suis** français.

I **am** French.

Tu **es** français.

You **are** French.

Le frère de Léa **est** petit.

Léa's brother **is** short.

La sœur de Léa **est** petite.

Léa's sister **is** short.

To say 'we' + être (first person plural):

Nous **sommes** contents. We **are** pleased.

Make notes here



GRAMMAIRE – plurals

Nouns make their plural with **-s**:

il y a un livre

there is a book

il y a deux livres**s**

there are two books**s**

Adjectives also have to match their noun, adding **-s** for plural:

il y a des livres**s** chers**s**

there are some expensive
books**s**

The **-s** is not pronounced – it is a silent final consonant (SFC).

We have already met one type of adjective **agreement** (–e on the feminine form).



Reading – Explain task

		nous (we)	je (I)
A	... .. triste.		
B	... .. amusants.		
C	... .. intelligents.		
D	... .. grand.		
E	... .. petits.		
F	... .. calme.		
G	... .. intéressant.		
H	... .. contents.		

Make notes here



Nous sommes contents. We are pleased.



Vous **êtes** contents. YOU_(more than one) **are** pleased.

"êtes" does not end in **-ez**. This is different to the other 'vous' forms of verbs you have learned. This is because **être – to be** is an irregular verb.



 Make notes on the speaking and writing task here



DO NOW - Complete your daily retrieval questions as directed by your teacher. When you are finished, get your green pen ready to tick, correct or add to your answers.



Make notes on vocabulary here



GRAMMAIRE – describing others

We have met the third person singular (s/he) form of the verb **être (to be)**:

Il **est** content.

He **is** pleased.

Remember: the **feminine** form of the adjective adds **-e** (agreement):

Elle **est** contente.

She **is** pleased.

To talk about the third person plural form of the verb **être (to be)**,
they are:

Ils **sont** intelligents.

They (masc. pl) **are** intelligent.

Remember: in French the pronoun 'they' is different for masculine and feminine:

Elles **sont** intelligentes.

They (fem pl) **are** intelligent.

The **feminine** form of the adjective adds **-e** and **-s**



Reading – which subject is missing?

	anglais	il / elle (he / she)	ils / elles (they)
1	..... est petit.		
2	..... est sage.		
3	..... sont contents.		
4	..... sont grandes.		
5	..... est calme.		
6	..... sont drôles.		
7	..... sont anglais.		
8	..... est intelligent.		



ÉCOUTER – il/elle or ils/elles?

	anglais	il / elle (he / she)	ils / elles (they)
1	(They - fpl) are tall.		
2	(He) is pleased.		
3	(S/he) is well-behaved.		
4	(They - mpl) are intelligent.		
5	(She) is short.		
6	(They - fpl) are pleased.		
7	(They - mpl) are interesting.		
8	(He) is tall.		



Reading – Explain task

1	Les sœurs sont	intelligente	intelligentes
2	La sœur est	contente	contentes
3	Le frère est	drôle	drôles
4	Le frères sont	petit	petits
5	Les sœurs sont	sage	sages
6	La sœur est	calme	calmes
7	Les parents sont	méchant	méchants
8	Le frère est	amusant	amusants




ÉCOUTER – il/elle or ils/elles?

	anglais	le frère (brother, he)	la sœur (sister; she)	les frères (brothers, they mpl)	les sœurs (sisters, they fpl)
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					

Make notes for your writing and speaking tasks here

[illegible]



DO NOW - Complete your daily retrieval questions as directed by your teacher. When you are finished, get your green pen ready to tick, correct or add to your answers.



PHONÉTIQUE - Do these place names contain the sound 'au'?

		Oui	Non
1	Bord __ x		
2	Gren __ ble		
3	C __ rse		
4	B __ vais		
5	L __ sanne		
6	__ rléans		
7	Aix-en-Pr __ vence		
8	Monac __		





PARLER - Complete the list with the correct word

Complète la liste avec les mots corrects.

- 1) les parents, _____, _____
- 2) à l'école, à la maison, _____
- 3) méchant, mauvais, _____
- 4) et, _____, _____, _____
- 5) la solution, la question, _____, _____
- 6) extrêmement, particulièrement, _____

Make notes about the verb avoir here



Reading – Write nous or vous in the gap

Students in Paris and Nice are chatting about their cities. Both groups think their city is best! Who has what in their city? Lis et écris **nous** (we) ou **vous** (you pl.)

@6ème_paris: ____ avons la Tour Eiffel et l'Arc de Triomphe ici!

@6ème_nice: Oui, ____ avez des monuments mais ____ avons le ciel bleu ici!

@6ème_paris: D'accord*, ____ avez la Méditerranée et des bateaux, mais ____ avons une histoire riche!

@6ème_nice: OK, ____ avez une culture unique. Mais ____ avons les Alpes ici!

@6ème_paris: Bah ... ____ avons des restaurants excellents et des magasins modernes!

@6ème_nice: Euh ... ____ avons des restaurants excellents et des magasins modernes aussi!



ÉCOUTER – Who has what? Noura and Amir, or the cousins?

	Noura et Amir (nous - we)	les cousins (vous - you pl.)

	Noura et Amir (nous - we)	les cousins (vous - you pl.)

Make notes for the speaking task here



1. problématique
2. je fais un ____ à Paris
3. parler, écouter, lire et ...
4. le contraire: faire beau
5. je porte ...
6. je fais ... dans le parc
7. faire les courses
8. un véhicule
9. le prof écrit au ...
10. bon





DO NOW - Complete your daily retrieval questions as directed by your teacher. When you are finished, get your green pen ready to tick, correct or add to your answers.



PARLER – Pair work - phonétique - PARTENAIRE A

1			3		
A beau	se [self]	causer [to cause]	A peu [a little]	veau	poivron
B beau	seau	caser [to place]	B peau [skin]	va [goes]	pauvre [poor]
C bas	seau	caser [to place]	C peau [skin]	veau	poivron
2			4		
A gâche [wastes]	jaune	faux	A soif [thirst]	haute [high]	eau
B gauche	jaune	feu	B sauf [except]	haute [high]	eu [was]
C gauche	jeune	faux	C sauf [except]	hâte [haste]	eau



PARLER – Pair work - phonétique - PARTENAIRE B

1			3		
A beau	seau	caser [to place]	A peau [skin]	veau	pauvre [poor]
B bas	seau	caser [to place]	B peu [a little]	veau	poivron
C beau	se [self]	causer [to cause]	C peau [skin]	va [goes]	pauvre [poor]
2			4		
A gauche [left]	jeune	faux	A sauf [except]	hâte [haste]	eau
B gauche [left]	jeune	feu	B soif [thirst]	haute [high]	eu [was]
C gâche [wastes]	jaune	faux	C soif [thirst]	haute [high]	eau

Étudiant(e) B

Écoute. Complète les phrases.

Le frère de Lucille a ____ .

Il a un cadeau intéressant ____ Lucille.

C'est un serpent!

Mais Lucille préfère les chiens. Elle demande un chien ____

C'est une situation ____ pour ____ !

Étudiant(e) A

Écoute. Complète les phrases.

Marc est ____ la classe d'Amir. Il étudie l'anglais ____.

Mais Marc a ____ . Il trouve l'anglais ____.

Marc travaille bien en classe et il fait les devoirs chaque semaine ____ . Il parle ____ bien anglais!

C'est ____ intelligent!

Les professeurs de 6ème organisent un concert pour les enfants. Le concert est grand et important et les enfants sont très enthousiastes.

Les chanteurs sont drôles et très amusants. Ils chantent en anglais. Mais les professeurs ont un problème. Les chanteurs sont malades! La situation est très difficile.

Les professeurs ont une idée. Ils sont drôles et amusants, et ils parlent très bien anglais aussi ...

Les professeurs portent des uniformes violets et ils chantent au concert. Ils sont des acteurs fantastiques!

Les enfants sont contents. La solution est super!



DO NOW - Complete your daily retrieval questions as directed by your teacher. When you are finished, get your green pen ready to tick, correct or add to your answers.



LOTO! – Draw your loto grid here



GRAMMAIRE – Les terminaisons des verbes- faire

As you know, the verb **faire** changes form to match the subject.

___ **fais** attention.

___ **fais** le lit.

___ **fait** un effort.

I **pay** attention.

You **make** the bed.

He/she **makes** an effort.

I **am paying** attention.

You **are making** the bed.

He/she **is making** an effort.

To say '**we**' + **faire** (first person plural):

___ **faisons** une fête.

We **have/are having** a party.

To say '**you**' (more than one person) + **faire** (second person plural):

___ **faites** une fête.

You (pl) **have/are having** a party.



Reading – ;Lis l'email. Qui fait quoi?

De: Léa

À: Amir

Objet: L'école

Bonjour Amir ! Tu fais quoi en ce moment ?

C'est une semaine difficile à l'école ici ! ___ faisons des exercices en anglais et ___ faisons des problèmes de maths compliqués. ___ faisons des efforts mais c'est très difficile. ___ faites la cuisine et ___ faites un voyage scolaire. C'est injuste ! ___ faisons des exercices et ___ faites les fêtes de fin des cours. Je ne suis pas d'accord avec ça ! Bon ... tu fais quoi ce week-end ? Il y a quoi à Nice ? Bisous, Léa



ÉCOUTER- Qui fait quoi? Coche.

La famille de Léa organise une fête d'anniversaire.
Léa donne des instructions.

Qui fait quoi? Coche.



- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5
- 6

	Antoine (il - he)	les parents (vous - you pl.)

Les parents de Léa ont des idées différentes !

Qui fait quoi? Coche.



- 7
- 8
- 9
- 10
- 11
- 12

	Léa (tu - you sing.)	les parents (nous - we)

Make additional notes here



DO NOW - Complete your daily retrieval questions as directed by your teacher. When you are finished, get your green pen ready to tick, correct or add to your answers.



LOTO! – Draw your loto grid here



Check for understanding

Write down the parts of the verb faire that you know, with their meaning

What do you understand about liaison?

De: Amir

À: Léa

Objet: Le week-end

Bonjour Léa ! En ce moment je suis très content. C'est un week-end super!

Il fait beau et _____ fait un voyage avec le chien. _____ font une visite de Cannes avec un ami. _____ font les magasins et _____ fait une promenade. _____ font une fête pour l'ami. _____ fait la cuisine pour la fête et _____ font un gâteau. Je trouve les fêtes amusantes, mais je préfère rester à la maison. Je fais la grasse mat'* aujourd'hui. C'est fantastique ! Bisous, Amir



ÉCOUTER – Qui fait quoi?

A	Amir (il)	Amir et Papa (ils)


B	Noura (elle)	Noura et Maman (elles)



ÉCRIRE - Expressions with faire

Voici des expressions avec *faire*! Complète.

_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____	_____



DO NOW - Complete your daily retrieval questions as directed by your teacher. When you are finished, get your green pen ready to tick, correct or add to your answers.



ÉCOUTER – Meaningful practise of phonics

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10



GRAMMAIRE – saying my and your

We already know that all nouns in French are either **masculine** or **feminine**.

There are different words for **'the'** because of this:


- le frère (m)** the brother
- la sœur (f)** the sister
- le chien (m)** the dog
- la famille (f)** the family


For the same reason, there are also different words for **'my'** and **'your'**:


- mon frère (m)** my brother
- ma sœur (f)** my sister
- ton chien (m)** your dog
- ta famille (f)** your family




ÉCOUTER – Coche la réponse correcte


**Léa**


sœur

frère

1	Mon <input type="checkbox"/> est calme.		
2	Ma <input type="checkbox"/> est artistique.		
3	Mon <input type="checkbox"/> fait des modèles.		
4	Ma <input type="checkbox"/> aime les poèmes.		

**Amir**

sœur

chien

5	Ta <input type="checkbox"/> est sympa.		
6	Ton <input type="checkbox"/> est sage.		
7	Ton <input type="checkbox"/> joue dehors.		
8	Ta <input type="checkbox"/> fait des promenades.		



GRAMMAIRE – saying my and your - plural

If a noun begins with a **vowel** or **h-**, we use **mon** or **ton** for both **masculine** and **feminine**:

mon ami my friend (m) **mon** amie my friend (f)
ton homme your man **ton** idée your idea

If a noun is **plural**, we use **mes** or **tes** for **masculine** and **feminine**:

mes amis my friends **mes** amies my friends (f)
tes parents your parents **tes** filles your girls

If a noun begins with a **vowel** or **h**, make the liaison when speaking.








ÉCOUTER – Write the correct word

1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8



ÉCRIRE - Write sentences using être and possessive adjectives.

 petit	 jaune	 rapide
 rouge	 bleu	

'I DO'

1. Ma maison est petite
2. Ma chambre est jaune

'WE DO'

3.

'YOU DO'

4

5



6

7

8

9

10

 cher ?	 difficile ?	 vert ?
 intéressant ?	 moderne ?	



PARLER – PARTENAIRE A

		qui / quoi ?	raison ?
1	chanteuse		
2	actrice		
3	magasin		
4	numéro		

		qui / quoi ?	raison ?
5	footballeur	Kylian Mbappé	français
6	rappeur	Sofiane	rapide
7	livre	<i>Kiffe kiffe demain</i>	excellent
8	film	<i>Moi, César</i>	amusant



PARLER – PARTENAIRE B

		qui / quoi ?	raison ?
1	chanteuse	Suzane	intelligent
2	actrice	Audrey Tautou	sympa
3	magasin	Zara	moderne
4	numéro	7	intéressant

		qui / quoi ?	raison ?
5	footballeur		
6	rappeur		
7	livre		
8	film		

Make additional notes here



DO NOW - Complete your daily retrieval questions as directed by your teacher. When you are finished, get your green pen ready to tick, correct or add to your answers.

ÉCOUTER – Write the correct word

1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8



Reading – find the odd one out, then fill the gaps

Amir aime les mots, et il aime faire des quiz. Joue avec Amir - **trouve l'intrus** !

1	le frère	le rêve	la sœur
2	bon	grand	petit
3	content	triste	moderne
4	oui	merci	non
5	strict	faux	vrai
6	d'accord	au revoir	bonjour
7	sympa	méchant	jeune
8	la question	la règle	la réponse
9	malade	jaune	vert
10	la fête	la fille	le garçon

QUIZ 2:
Écris les deux
mots opposés



>> Sujet : musique

Bonjour Léa,

[1] _____ **écoutes** quoi en ce moment ? [2] _____ **aimons** la pop. C'est à la radio chaque jour. [3] _____ **a** un chanteur préféré, Mika.

[4] _____ **chantez** ensemble en classe chaque semaine. [5] _____ **suis** jaloux* ! Mes professeurs sont stricts. Mais normalement [6] _____ **font** des fêtes à la maison !





Reading – Write 'to', 'at' or 'other'


1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8





Reading – il u a, a or est?


 Tu fais quoi aujourd'hui ?


 En ce moment, [1] _ un concert dehors.


 La chanteuse [2] _ un album en français et en anglais.


 La chanteuse [3] _ Charlotte Gainsbourg ?


 Oui. Tu aimes Charlotte Gainsbourg aussi ?

 Oui, je regarde le concert à la maison. Normalement, [4] _ des vidéos en ligne.

 Je pense que Charlotte Gainsbourg [5] _ des parents français et anglais.

 Le concert [6] _ excellent !

 Oui, [7] _ une ambiance sympa.

 La musique [8] _ cool !



Reading – Choose the correct verb

1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8











PARLER et ÉCRIRE – Préparation - PARTENAIRE A

1	je	(porter)		5	nous	(faire)	
2	tu	(faire)		6	vous	(parler)	
3	mon frère	(regarder)		7	mes parents	(faire)	
4	ma sœur	(fermer)		8	mes amies	(écouter)	

Make notes here



1	je	(faire)	
2	tu	(écouter)	
3	mon frère	(porter)	
4	ma sœur	(parle)	

5	nous	(faire)	
6	vous	(regarder)	
7	mes parents	(fermer)	
8	mes amies	(faire)	

Make notes here

Additional notes



Do It Now - Complete your daily retrieval questions as directed by your teacher. When you are finished, get your green pen ready to tick, correct or add to your answers.



ÉCOUTER – Vocabulaire. Make notes below...



Grammar - Read this rule about the verb aller

Aller is an irregular verb, meaning **to go, to be going**.

je vais I go / I am going

il va he goes / he is going

elle va she goes / she is going



Grammar - Read this rule about liaison

Je vais dehors. I go outside.

The final **-s** in **vais** is a **Silent Final Consonant**.

But ...

Je vais **à** Paris. I go to Paris.

Now, the final consonant in **vais** is **not** an SFC!

Because the **-s** is followed by a **vowel**, it is pronounced like the English 'z'.

This pronunciation change is an example of **liaison**.





Grammar - Read this next rule about liaison

Tu vas dehors. You go outside.

The final **-s** in **vas** is a **Silent Final Consonant**.



But ...

Tu vas **à** Londres. I go to London.









Now, the final consonant in **vas** is **not** an SFC!

Because the **-s** is followed by a **vowel**, it is pronounced like the English 'z'.

This is another example of **liaison**.



ÉCOUTER – Meaningful practice of the verb 'aller'

		je	il			je	il
1.		vais à Paris.		5.		va à Poitiers.	
2.		vais à Bordeaux.		6.		va à Rouen.	
3.		va à Blois.		7.		vais à Lyon.	
4.		vais à Deauville.		8.		va à Calais.	

	je	elle		je	elle
1			5		
2			6		
3			7		
4			8		



Grammar - Read this next rule about liaison

Masculine

au collègue **to** school
au parc **to the** park
au frère **to the** brother

Feminine

à la caisse **to the** checkout
à la poste **to the** post office
à la sœur **to the** sister

~~à + le~~ = au



Grammar - Forming questions

Remember, in French we use intonation to form questions.

Tu as un animal ? Do you have a pet?

Literally: You have an animal? "Do" is not used in French!

We can add the question word **où** ? – where?

Je vais où ? Where am I going?

Tu vas où ? Where are you going?

The question word goes to the **end** of the French sentence.



Reading – Write the missing preposition

1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8



ÉCOUTER – Choose the correct word and complete the table

1		poste / parc
2		salle / travail
3		tableau / porte
4		fenêtre / déjeuner
5		collège / caisse
6		magasin / maison

Additional notes

ÉCOUTER – Choose the correct word – je or tu

	je	tu		je	tu
1			5		
2			6		
3			7		
4			8		



Reading – Write the missing subject

1	2	3
4	5	6



Grammar - Forming questions with où

Remember, in French we use intonation to form questions.

Tu as un animal ? Do you have a pet?

Literally: You have an animal? "Do" is not used in French!

We can add the question word **où** ? – where?

Je vais où ? Where am I going?

Tu vas où ? Where are you going?

The question word goes to the **end** of the French sentence.



PARLER et ÉCRIRE – Préparation - PARTENAIRE B

Tu...



Je...



Make notes here



Tu...

Je...



Make notes here

ÉCRIRE - I do... / we do....

- 1. You are going to the park.
- 2. I am going to the shop.
- 3. He is going to the checkout.
- 4. She is going to school.
- 5. I am going home.
- 6. You are going to the post office.

You Do...

