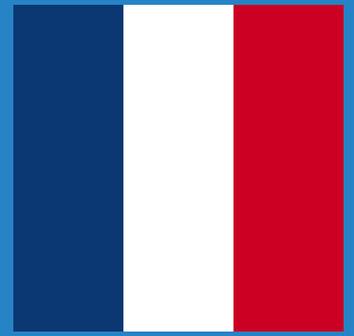


# Year 7 French Cycle 2



## Grammar focus:

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



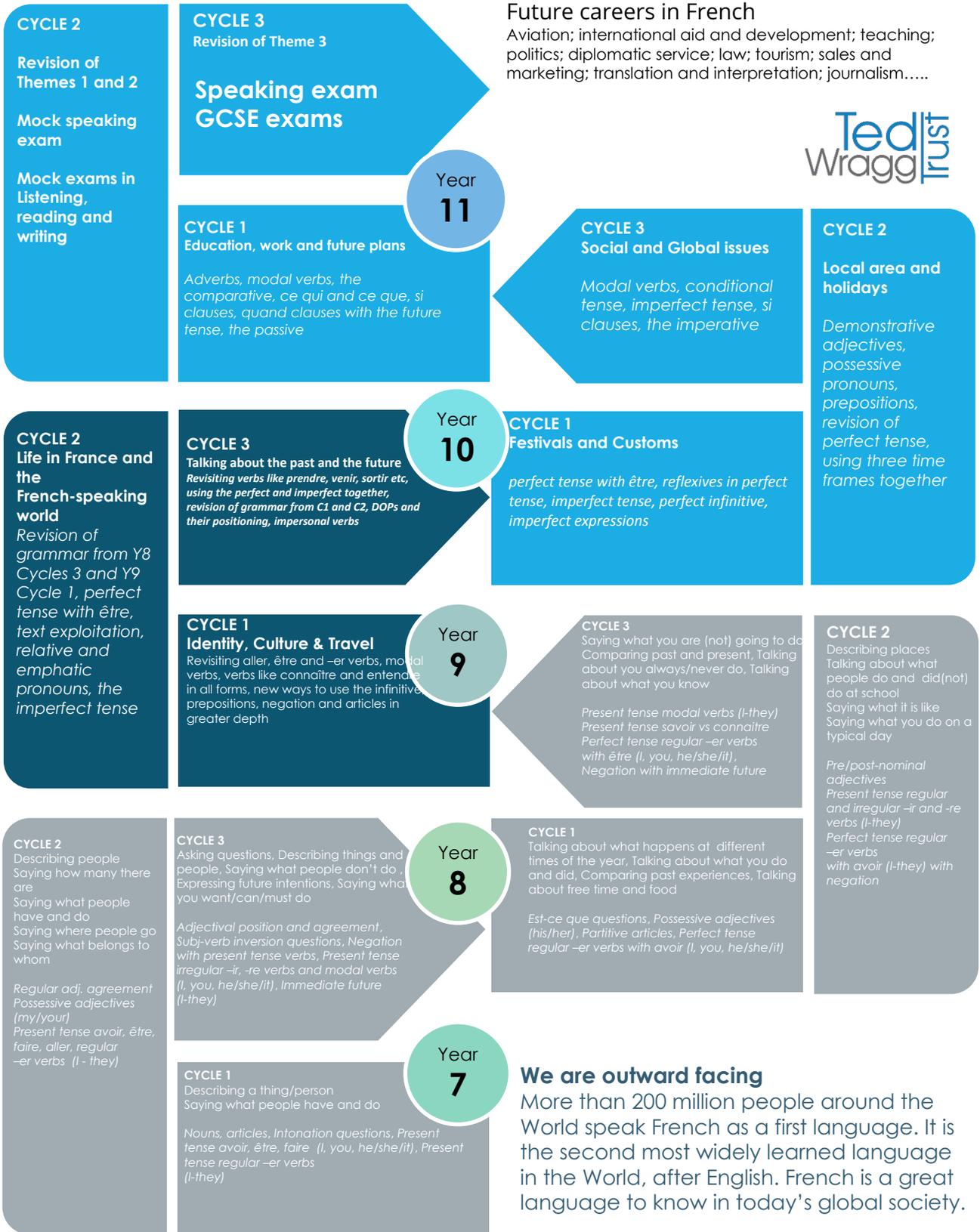
Astérix et Obélix are two famous French cartoon characters – they even have their own theme park!

## YEAR 7

Name:	
Class:	
Teacher:	

## Future careers in French

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



## Key knowledge

## Key Skills



Phonics  
Writing



Vocabulary



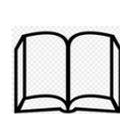
Grammar



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

# Language Skills Icons

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



**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 <b>aime</b> normalement le football.	is liking	likes
2. Normalement il <b>passé</b> le week-end en France.	is spending	spends
3. Paul <b>fait</b> la cuisine aujourd'hui.	is doing	does
4. Nathalie <b>a</b> une voiture bleu aujourd'hui.	is having	has
5. Sarah <b>est</b> triste aujourd'hui.	is being	is
6. Zoë <b>parle</b> normalement à une amie.	is talking	talks
7. Aujourd'hui, Jean <b>donne</b> un cadeau à un ami.	is giving	gives
8. Gaëlle <b>reste</b> normalement à l'école.	is staying	stays
9. Philippe <b>fait</b> les devoirs aujourd'hui.	is doing	does
10. Aujourd'hui, Claire <b>fait</b> 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 <b>à</b> une amie.	
Sophie fait une activité <b>à</b> l'école.	
Le gouvernement donne €5000 <b>à</b> l'école.	
Sophie montre la question <b>à</b> Léa.	
Léa donne une idée <b>à</b> Sophie.	
Sophie une fille intelligente <b>à</b> l'école.	
Antoine est malade aujourd'hui. Il reste <b>à</b> la maison.	
Sophie demande la réponse <b>à</b> 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**  
 **ien**  
 **ancien**  
 **rien**  
 **bientôt**  
 **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

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**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 ?		







**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

- C'est quoi, [le voyage / la chose] préférée de Sophie ?
- C'est quoi, [le numéro / l'animal] préférée de Léa ?
- C'est qui, [l'acteur / l'actrice] préféré de Sophie ?
- C'est qui, [le professeur / la professeure] préféré de Léa ?
- C'est quoi, [la couleur / le livre] préférée de Sophie ?
- 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?

nous

je

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



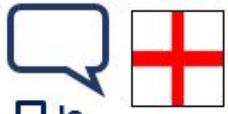
	I (je)	We (nous)	activité – écris en anglais
1			find a present
2			like the dog
3			give the solution
4			wear a uniform
5			speak French
6			stay outside
7			work in the house
8			watch a film

- 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.



## 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)  
\_\_\_\_\_

	
<input type="checkbox"/> Je <input type="checkbox"/> Nous	<input type="checkbox"/> Je <input type="checkbox"/> Nous
	
<input type="checkbox"/> Je <input type="checkbox"/> Nous	<input type="checkbox"/> Je <input type="checkbox"/> Nous
	
<input type="checkbox"/> Je <input type="checkbox"/> Nous	<input type="checkbox"/> Je <input type="checkbox"/> 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 )  
\_\_\_\_\_

	
<input type="checkbox"/> Je <input type="checkbox"/> Nous	<input type="checkbox"/> Je <input type="checkbox"/> Nous
	
<input type="checkbox"/> Je <input type="checkbox"/> Nous	<input type="checkbox"/> Je <input type="checkbox"/> Nous
	
<input type="checkbox"/> Je <input type="checkbox"/> Nous	<input type="checkbox"/> Je <input type="checkbox"/> Nous







**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 ?



a



animal

table



malade



mal  
[badly]

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.

He plays.

Elle joue.

She plays.

NB! These endings all sound the same!

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

For either a group of boys or a mixed group.

Ils jouent.

They play.

For a group of girls only.

Elles jouent.

They play.



## 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 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) They (m) play \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) They (m) sing \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) She listens \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) They (f) eat \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) He wears \_\_\_\_\_
- 7) She gives \_\_\_\_\_
- 8) They (f) walk \_\_\_\_\_

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

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



## 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 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) He listens \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) They (m) eat \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) They (f) play \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) She studies \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) She wears \_\_\_\_\_
- 7) They (m) give \_\_\_\_\_
- 8) He walks \_\_\_\_\_

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

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



**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			



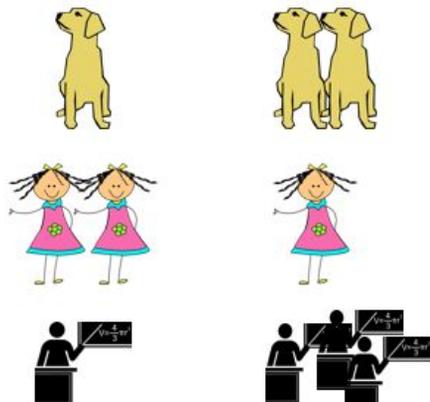
# ÉCOUTER – Follow the instructions from the examples

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



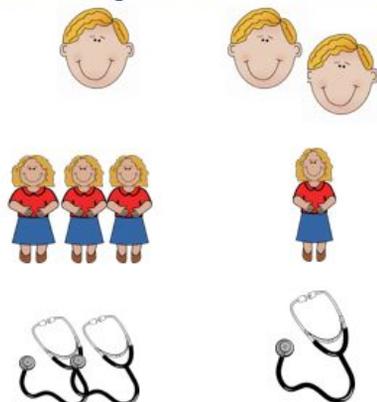
Translate these sentences into French:

- 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

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## 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**

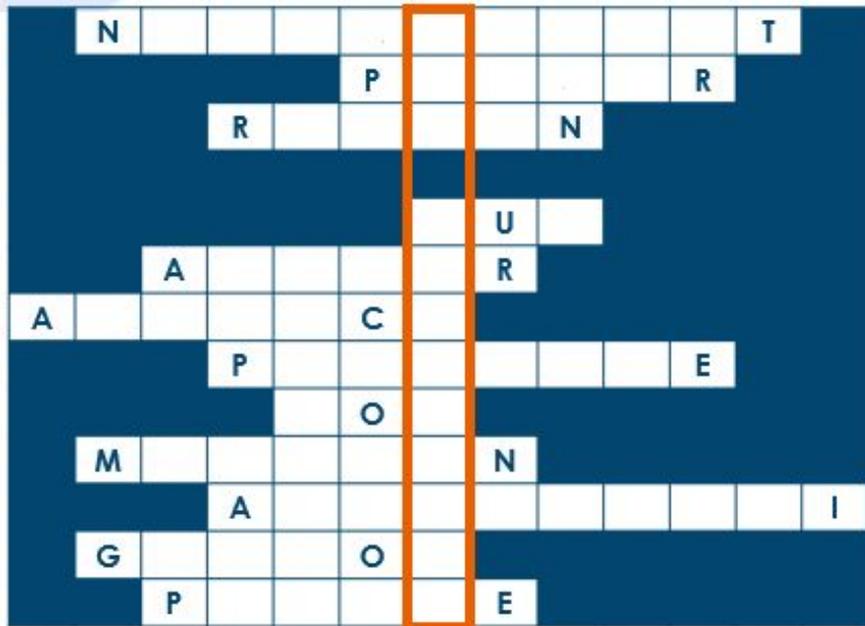
The following activities will allow you to practise recognising the **'ez'** on the **vous** form!





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

Task 2

		You - one person ( <b>tu</b> )	You - more than one ( <b>vous</b> )
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 ?	✓	



# ÉCRIRE

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



## I do..... / We do

1. Tu écoutes la radio?

Vous écoutez la radio?

2.



## You Do...



**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



lieu  
[place]

- a \_\_\_\_\_
- b \_\_\_\_\_
- c \_\_\_\_\_
- d \_\_\_\_\_
- e \_\_\_\_\_

jeu  


nervous  
certain  
fearful  
thorough,  
strict  
surprise

- f \_\_\_\_\_
- g \_\_\_\_\_
- h \_\_\_\_\_
- i \_\_\_\_\_
- j \_\_\_\_\_

urgent  
unhappy  
marvellous  
respectful  
happy

feu  


un peu  
[a little]



**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

there is a book

il y a une maison

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**

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## 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**

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**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**

**there are some books**

**il y a des maisons**

**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.			







## GRAMMAIRE – Saying 'we are'



Remember the 1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> 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





**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 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**

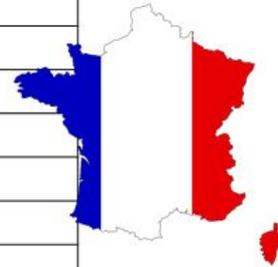


**DO NOW** - Complete your daily retrieval questions as directed by your teacher. When you are finished, get your green pen ready to tick, correct or add to your answers.



**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 __ vance		
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

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## 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!

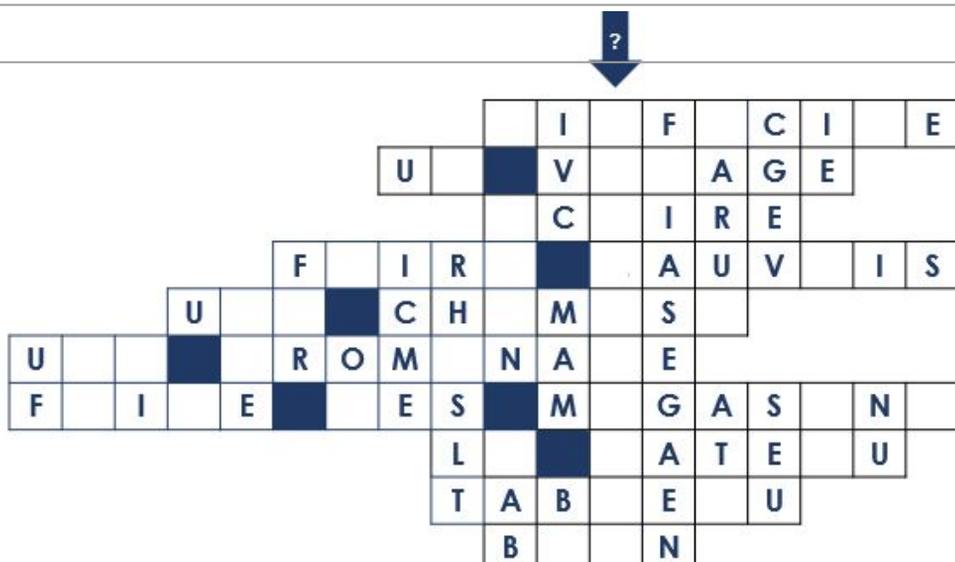


## ÉCOUTER – Who has what? Noura and Amir, or the cousins?

	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			
A beau	se [self]	causer [to cause]	
B beau	seau [bucket]	caser [to place]	
C bas [bottom]	seau [bucket]	caser [to place]	
2			
A gâche [wastes]	jaune	faux	
B gauche [left]	jaune	feu [fire]	
C gauche [left]	jeune	faux	

3			
A peu [a little]	veau [cow]	poivron [pepper]	
B peau [skin]	va [goes]	pauvre [poor]	
C peau [skin]	veau [cow]	poivron [pepper]	
4			
A soif [thirst]	haute [high]	eau [water]	
B sauf [except]	haute [high]	eu [was]	
C sauf [except]	hâte [haste]	eau [water]	



## PARLER – Pair work - phonétique - PARTENAIRE B

1			
A beau	seau [bucket]	caser [to place]	
B bas [bottom]	seau [bucket]	caser [to place]	
C beau	se [self]	causer [to cause]	
2			
A gauche [left]	jeune	faux	
B gauche [left]	jeune	feu [fire]	
C gâche [wastes]	jaune	faux	

3			
A peu [skin]	veau [cow]	pauvre [poor]	
B peu [a little]	veau [cow]	poivron [pepper]	
C peau [skin]	va [goes]	pauvre [poor]	
4			
A sauf [except]	hâte [haste]	eau [water]	
B soif [thirst]	haute [high]	eu [was]	
C soif [thirst]	haute [high]	eau [water]	

### 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

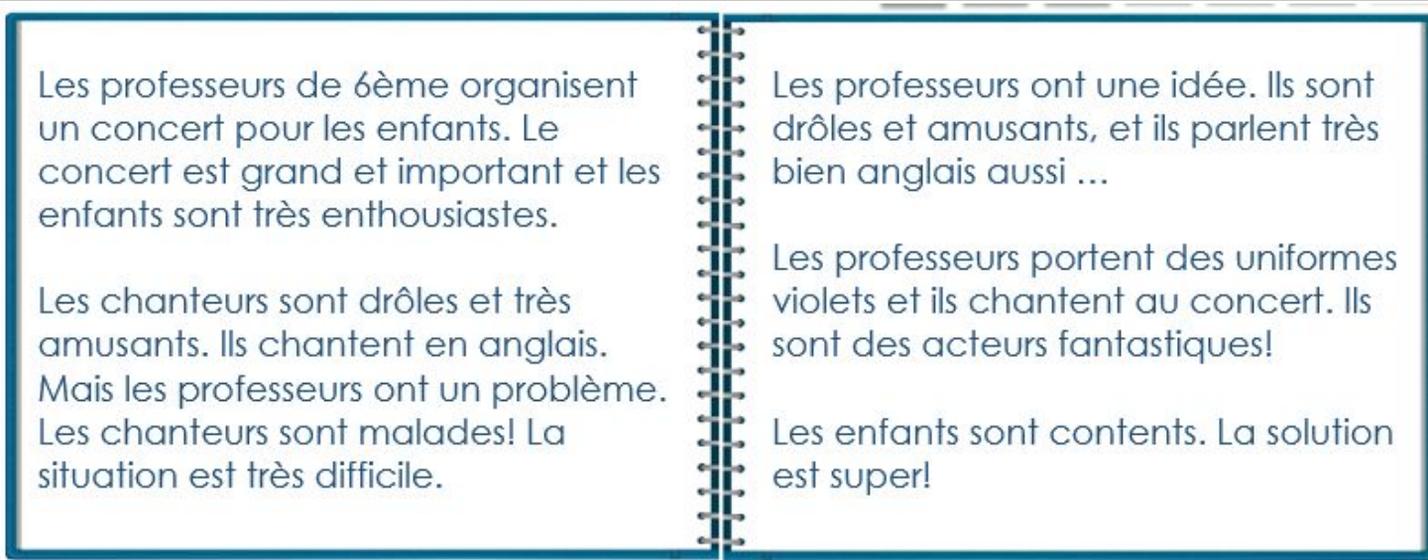
Écoute. Complète les phrases.

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):

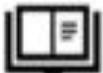
\_\_ **faisons** une fête.

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.



		<b>Antoine</b> (il - he)	<b>les parents</b> (vous - you pl.)
<b>1</b>			
<b>2</b>			
<b>3</b>			
<b>4</b>			
<b>5</b>			
<b>6</b>			

Les parents de Léa ont des idées différentes !

Qui fait quoi? Coche.



		<b>Léa</b> (tu - you sing.)	<b>les parents</b> (nous - we)
<b>7</b>			
<b>8</b>			
<b>9</b>			
<b>10</b>			
<b>11</b>			
<b>12</b>			

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?

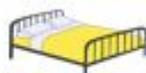
A	Amir (il)	Amir et Papa (ils)

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

 <b>Léa</b>		 sœur      frère		 <b>Amir</b>		 sœur      chien	
1	Mon <input type="checkbox"/> est calme.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	5	Ta <input type="checkbox"/> est sympa.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	Ma <input type="checkbox"/> est artistique.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	6	Ton <input type="checkbox"/> est sage.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	Mon <input type="checkbox"/> fait des modèles.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	7	Ton <input type="checkbox"/> joue dehors.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4	Ma <input type="checkbox"/> aime les poèmes.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	8	Ta <input type="checkbox"/> fait des promenades.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



# 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.

<b>1</b>  petit	<b>2</b>  jaune	<b>3</b>  rapide
<b>4</b>  rouge	<b>5</b>  bleu	

### 'I DO'

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

### 'WE DO'

3.

### 'YOU DO'

<b>6</b>  cher ?	<b>7</b>  difficile ?	<b>8</b>  vert ?
<b>9</b>  intéressant ?	<b>10</b>  moderne ?	

4

5

6

7

8

9

10



## 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		

45

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

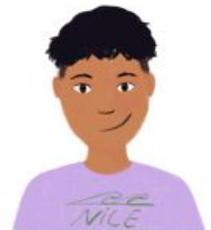
1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8

## 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?

<p> Tu fais quoi aujourd'hui ?</p> <p> En ce moment, [1] _ un concert dehors.</p> <p> La chanteuse [2] _ un album en français et en anglais.</p> <p> La chanteuse [3] _ Charlotte Gainsbourg ?</p> <p> Oui. Tu aimes Charlotte Gainsbourg aussi ?</p>	<p> Oui, je regarde le concert à la maison. Normalement, [4] _ des vidéos en ligne.</p> <p> Je pense que Charlotte Gainsbourg [5] _ des parents français et anglais.</p> <p> Le concert [6] _ excellent !</p> <p> Oui, [7] _ une ambiance sympa.</p> <p> La musique [8] _ cool !</p>
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### Reading – Choose the correct verb

1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8



### PARLER et ÉCRIRE – Préparation - PARTENAIRE A

1	je	(porte)		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

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**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** Londrès. 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
<b>1</b>			<b>5</b>		
<b>2</b>			<b>6</b>		
<b>3</b>			<b>7</b>		
<b>4</b>			<b>8</b>		



# 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

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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...

1



4



2



5



3



6



Make notes here

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.

1. *Tu vas au parc*

2. \_\_\_\_\_



You Do...

