

Weeks 1 & 2: Vocabulary **Weeks 3 & 4: Vocabulary** **Weeks 5 & 6: Vocabulary**

Week 1		Week 2			
au revoir	goodbye	1	un	11	onze
bonjour	hello	2	deux	12	douze
bonsoir	good evening	3	trois	13	treize
elle s'appelle	she is called	4	quatre	14	quatorze
il s'appelle	he is called	5	cinq	15	quinze
j'ai ___ ans	I have ___ years	6	six	16	seize
je m'appelle	I am called	7	sept	17	dix-sept
merci	thank you	8	huit	18	dix-huit
salut	hi	9	neuf	19	dix-neuf
s'il vous plaît	please	10	dix	20	vingt

Week 3		Week 4	
un animal	a pet	un ami	a friend (m)
un chat	a cat	un copain	a friend (m)
un cheval	a horse	un cousin	a cousin (m)
un chien	a dog	un frère	a brother
un hamster	a hamster	un oncle	an uncle
un lapin	a rabbit	un père	a father
un oiseau	a bird	des parents	parents
un ours	a bear	une amie	a friend (f)
un poisson	a fish	une copine	a friend (f)
un serpent	a snake	une cousine	a cousin (f)
une araignée	a spider	une famille	a family
une chèvre	a goat	une mère	a mother
une souris	a mouse	une soeur	a sister
une tortue	a tortoise	une tante	an aunt

Week 5		Week 6	
Revise your speaking preparation for a speaking assessment	je	il	I
	tu	elle	you
		nous	he
		vous	she
		ils	we
		elles	you (plural)
		aussi	they (m)
		et	they (f)
		mais	also
		our	and
			but
			or

Weeks 1 & 2: Grammar **Weeks 3 & 4: Grammar** **Weeks 5 & 6: Grammar**

Phonics – key sounds in the French language

Some letters, and pairs of letters, in French sound different to what you'd expect in English

Looks like:	Sounds like:	Looks like:	Sounds like:
Qu	Kuh	Eu	Uh
In	An	Oi	Wah
I	Ee	J	Jyuj

Be careful: an-e, -es, -s, -d, -p, -s, -t, -x or -z
On the end of a word is usually **SILENT**

The verb avoir (to have)

The verb avoir (to have) is a key verb in French. It does not follow a set pattern, so you need to learn it by heart.

avoir – to have	
j'ai	I have
tu as	you have
il/elle a	he/she has
nous avons	we have
vous avez	you (plural) have
ils/ells ont	they have

Gender: Masculine, feminine and plural nouns

All nouns in French are either **masculine** or **feminine**. When there is more than one of them, they are plural.

We use a different indefinite article (the word of 'a'), and definite article (the word for 'the') depending on this gender:

	Masculine	Feminine	Plural
a/some	un	une	des
the	le	la	les