

Year 9 Languages Revision Programme 2013

Welcome to your Yr 9 Revision programme for French on Moodle!

- It has been designed to help prepare successfully for your Yr 9 exams.
- The programme is divided into 18 bite-size revision lessons which cover all of the topics you have studied in Yr 7, 8 and 9.
- We recommend that you study each lesson for about 15 minutes.
- You should then make a revision card for each topic by selecting the key vocabulary and noting it down to learn.
- You can buy a pack of revision cards very cheaply at most supermarkets.
- Once you have completed all the lessons you will have a set of revision cards ready for last minute revision.
- You will also be able to use these again for your GCSE exam in Yr 10 and Yr 11 ! This revision programme will replace normal homework during this revision period and you must enter "Revision Programme" into your planner each week.
- Your parents will be informed of this revision programme through Parentmail and Parents' Evening.
- You **MUST** bring your Revision Cards to **ALL** your Languages Lessons as proof that you have been doing your revision.

Week Beginning	4 March	Lessons 1 & 2
	11 March	Lessons 3 & 4
	18 March	Lessons 5 & 6
	25 March	Lessons 7 & 8
	1 April	Lessons 9, 10 & 11
	8 April	Lessons 12, 13 & 14
	15 April	Lessons 15 & 16
	22 April	Lessons 17 & 18

Year 9 FRENCH Revision Programme 2013

<i>Week Beginning</i>	<i>Lesson</i>	<i>Page Numbers</i>	<i>Title</i>
4 March	Lesson 1	1, 2, 3	Numbers / Times & Dates
	Lesson 2	9, 10, 11	Personal Details / Your Family / Pets & Animals
11 March	Lesson 3	12, 13	Home / Where you Live
	Lesson 4	14, 15	Daily Routine / Chores
18 March	Lesson 5	19, 20	School Subjects
	Lesson 6	22	Jobs
25 March	Lesson 7	25, 27	Directions / Places in town
	Lesson 8	26, 28, 32	Shopping for Food & Drink / Clothes & Colours
1 April	Lesson 9	29, 30, 31	Food & Drink
	Lesson 10	35, 36	Sports & Music / Pastimes & Hobbies
	Lesson 11	37, 38	TV, Books, Radio / Going Out
8 April	Lesson 12	16, 17	The Body / Health & Illness
	Lesson 13	40, 41	Transport
	Lesson 14	46, 47	Weather & Seasons / Holidays
15 April	Lesson 15	48, 49	Hotels & Camping / Booking Accommodation
	Lesson 16	50, 51	Countries / Nationalities
22 April	Lesson 17	53	Opinions
	Lesson 18	54	Asking Questions

Numbers

Learn 1 to 100 **now** — no messing. Don't argue, just do it... ..NOW.

Learn the numbers — *les nombres*

1 to 10

Keep going over these numbers till you've learnt them **off by heart**.
Try **closing your eyes** and **counting** to "dix".

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
un	deux	trois	quatre	cinq	six	sept	huit	neuf	dix

11 to 20

The French words for 11 to 16 all end "ze".
The words for 17 to 19 all mean "**ten-seven**" etc.

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
onze	douze	treize	quatorze	quinze	seize	dix-sept	dix-huit	dix-neuf	vingt

20 to 100

Most "ten-type" numbers end in "nte" (except vingt).
70 to 90 are weird — 70 is "**sixty-ten**", 80 is "**four-twenties**" and 90 is "**four-twenty-ten**". Bizarre.

20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
vingt	trente	quarante	cinquante	soixante	soixante-dix	quatre-vingts	quatre-vingt-dix	cent

The in-betweeners

The in-betweeners are like in English — just remember "**et un**" for numbers ending in 1.
21 vingt et un, 22 vingt-deux, 23 vingt-trois, 24 vingt-quatre...

The 70's and 90's are weird

For the 70's and 90's, you need the **teens** — 70 is "60-**ten**", so 71 is "60-**eleven**"...
70 soixante-dix, 71 soixante et onze, 72 soixante-douze, 73 soixante-treize...
90 quatre-vingt-dix, 91 quatre-vingt-onze, 92 quatre-vingt-douze...



Due to being rubbish at numbers, Dom's 750 turned out to be a 75.

Add "*ième*" to the number to get **second**, **third** etc...

You need these for things like "**first** floor", "**second** on the left"... Just get the number and bung on "**ième**".

NUMBER + "ième"

EXAMPLES: **deuxième** **troisième** **quatrième**
2nd 3rd 4th

Except **1st**, which is:

premier or **première**
↑ ↑
masculine feminine (see p.59)

Why's six scared of seven — 'cos seven ate nine...

Numbers come up all over the place, so get 'em **learned** or you'll have 1 pie instead of 10.

Times and Dates

Times and dates — the first of a multitude of riveting uses for your new mastery of French numbers. Get this **sorted** and you'll never miss that romantic rendezvous at the Eiffel Tower.

Learn all the **clock times**

Telling the time in French... dull but necessary.

1) THE O'CLOCKS

deux heures *two o'clock*

Swap this for any number from page 1 for different times.

une heure *one o'clock*

One o'clock is the **odd one out**. There's no "s" on the "heures" bit.

NB — The French don't say am and pm — they use the 24 hour clock instead. So 4am would be quatre heures and 4pm would be seize heures (because it's 16:00 in the 24 hour clock).

2) HALF PAST, QUARTER PAST and MINUTES PAST

deux heures... **...et demie** *half past* **...et quart** *quarter past* **...dix** *ten past*

Say the "o'clock" bit, then bung these on the **end**.

NB no 'et' with minutes past. Obviously, you can change "dix" to any number from page 1 to make the time you need.

3) QUARTER TO and MINUTES TO

deux heures... **...moins le quart** *quarter to two*

deux heures... **...moins dix** *ten to two*

This is a bit more tricky. You're basically saying 2 o'clock **minus** (moins) a quarter and 2 o'clock **minus** 10 minutes.

What time is it? — **Quelle heure est-il?**

THE QUESTION:

Quelle heure est-il?

What time is it?

THE ANSWER:

Il est + TIME

It is

EXAMPLE:

Il est deux heures.

It's two o'clock.



Other times — **today, tomorrow, evening...**

Essential stuff for saying **when** things happen and talking about **chunks of time**. Get them **learned**.

hier *yesterday* **aujourd'hui** *today* **demain** *tomorrow*

le jour, *day* **la semaine,** *week* **le mois,** *month* **l'année** *year*

One more: *le week-end / la fin de semaine* = **weekend**

Times of Day

le matin
morning



l'après-midi
afternoon

le soir
evening



la nuit
night

Time to learn... (ho ho, oh my sides, somebody stop me)

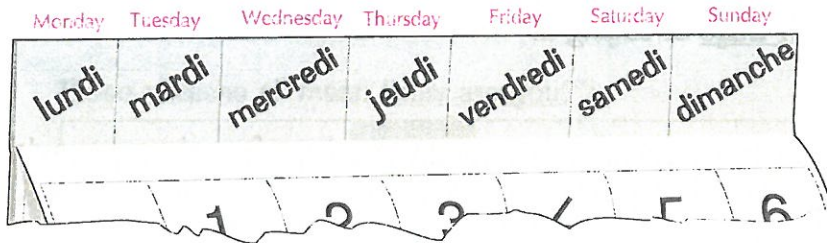
Don't just skim through this stuff and half learn it — times and dates are **crucial** for getting on in French. You don't have to like it, **but you do have to learn it**. (Read this last bit like I'm shouting it.)

Times and Dates

Three straightforward sections here: days, months and dates. Take them one at a time and get them learned. Some of them have **tricky** spellings, so **C O N C E N T R A T E**.

The days of the week — no capital letter

I repeat — **no capital letters** for French days of the week. Learn **all seven** off by heart.



To say, e.g. "on Monday", you put "le" + the day:

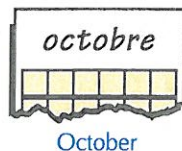
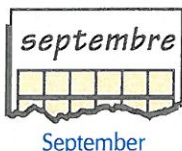
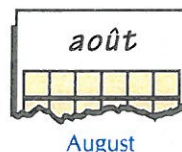
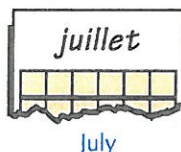
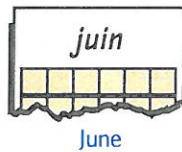
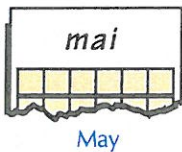
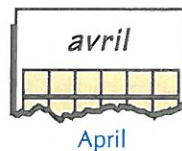
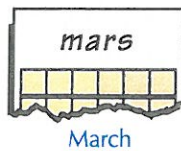
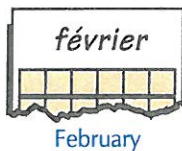
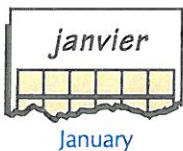
Je vais le lundi. *I go on Mondays.*

To say, e.g. "on Monday", you **just** put the day:

Allons lundi. *Let's go on Monday.*

Months of the year — no capital letter either

Ah, months of the year. You can't beat them. One minute it's May, the next it's... June. Crazy. Learn them in these **groups of four**. They're similar (ish) to the English, which helps.



Please wait till 1st January, then be amused by this clipart:



Dates — "the 3 May" instead of "the 3rd of May"

Dates come up all the time. For example booking holidays (p.49) and your birthday (p.9). There's a **couple of tricks** to learn.



- 1) You **don't** say "the **third** of May", you say "the **three** May":

le trois mai
the third of May

le douze août
the twelfth of August

- 2) The **first** is the **odd one out**. You say "the **first** May":

le premier mai the first of May

"I don't get these 18 30's holidays" "I turned up at half six and nobody was there"

Write out the days and months in English and **translate** them — then translate them back. Do the same with them in a **random** order — this'll make sure you really know **each** of 'em, not just the list.

Your Details

Most of this section is talking about **yourself**. All you bigheads, this one's for you...

① Talking about yourself — facts and figures

You have to be able to answer these questions all about **yourself**.
The bits in the **white boxes** are the bits you'll need to **change** (unless you **are** Bruce).



Comment tu t'appelles? What are you called?

Je m'appelle Bruce . I'm called Bruce.



Quel âge as-tu? How old are you?

J'ai quatorze ans. I'm fourteen.

For more numbers and dates, see p.1-3.

Quelle est la date de ton anniversaire? When is your birthday?

Mon anniversaire est le trois mai . My birthday is 3rd May.

You can bung anything in here, like sports (p.35), foods (p.28).

Qu'est-ce que tu aimes? What do you like?

J'aime la musique . I like music.

② Say what you look like

You need to be able to describe things like your **size**, **eyes** and **hair**. Come on, be honest.

Je suis grand(e) . I am tall.



tall: grand(e) fat: gros(se)
small: petit(e) thin: mince
medium height: de taille moyenne

Add the bits in brackets if you're female (see p.59).

J'ai les yeux bleus . I have blue eyes.

blue: bleus green: verts brown: marron



I wear glasses: Je porte des lunettes
I don't wear glasses: Je ne porte pas de lunettes



J'ai les cheveux noirs . I have black hair.



black: noirs short: courts
red: roux shoulder-length: mi-longs
blonde: blonds quite long: assez longs

③ Describe your personality

Je suis...
I am

timide shy travailleur / travailleuse hard worker
sympa nice paresseux / paresseuse lazy
sportif / sportive sporty

Use these if you're male.

Use these if you're female.



But "gorgeous" perfectly describes everything about me...

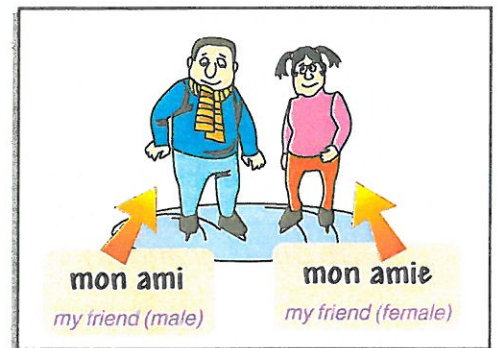
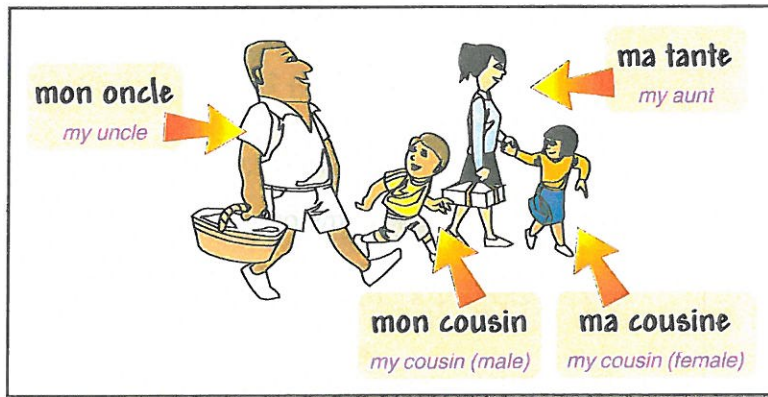
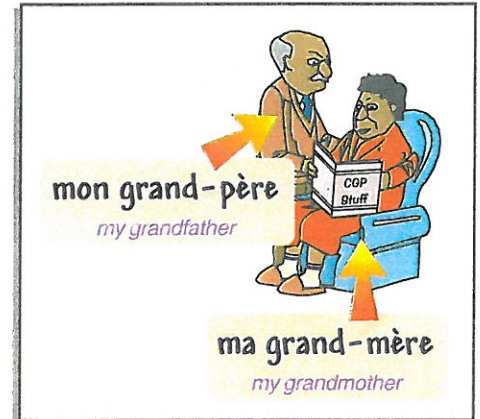
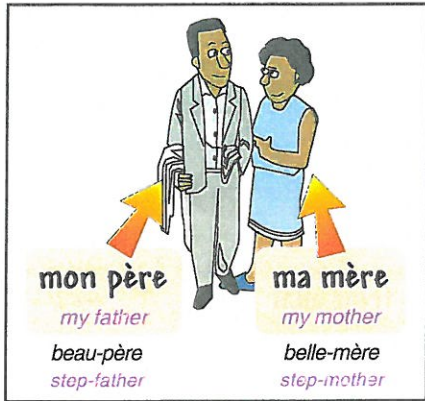
Quite a lot of phrases to learn here. Best get on with it, rather than listening to me rambling on.

Your Family

No, it can't all be about you — you have to talk about **other people** a bit too. Like your family.

Use these words for your **friends** and **family**

You can choose your **friends**, but you can't choose your **family**... Or something.



Say what your **family** and **friends** are like

I've written these out **twice** so you can see the bits that **change** depending **who** you're talking about — a **lad** or a **lass**. Swap **frère** and **sœur** for **any family member** you want (obviously enough).

PHRASES ABOUT LADS

j'ai un frère I have a brother

mon frère s'appelle Dave
my brother is called Dave

il a quinze ans he's fifteen years old

il est sympa he's nice

PHRASES ABOUT LASSES

j'ai une sœur I have a sister

ma sœur s'appelle Liz
my sister is called Liz

elle a quinze ans she's fifteen years old

elle est sympa she's nice

If you're an only child, say
"Je suis fils/fille unique"
= I am an only child.
(It's "fils" for males,
"fille" for females.)

I've think I've seen this page before — it looks family-er...

Mon amie — you'd expect "my female friend" to be "ma amie", but that's **too hard to say**.




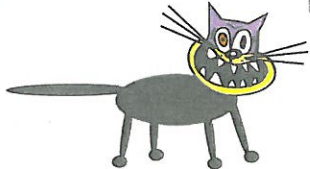





It's like how you say "an orange" in English, not "a orange". See p.61 for more on mon/ma/mes.

Pets and Animals

This is better. You get to talk about cute animals. Useful for talking about your pets, and if someone tries to serve you "tortue" for dinner, you'll know they're up to no good.

Learn the pets — Les animaux domestiques

You should know the names of all these animals.

 le chien <i>dog</i>	 le lapin <i>rabbit</i>	 la tortue <i>tortoise</i>	
	 le chat <i>cat</i>	 la souris <i>mouse</i>	 le cheval <i>horse</i>
 l'oiseau* <i>bird</i> <small>*=le+oiseau</small>	 le hamster <i>hamster</i>	 la vache <i>cow</i>	

I have a dog — J'ai un chien

You need to understand people talking about their pets, and talk about yours if you have one. I've used "chien" as an example — swap in the animal word for the pet you want to talk about.

1) **J'ai un chien** . *I have a dog.*

It's "un" and "mon" for "le" animals, but "une" and "ma" for "la" ones, e.g. "une souris".

2) **Mon chien s'appelle "Fido"**.
My dog is called Fido.

3) **Je n'ai pas des animaux domestiques.**
I don't have a pet.

4) **Mon chien est** :

- mignon(ne) *sweet*
- méchant(e) *nasty*
- grand(e) *big*
- noir(e) *black*

My dog is



Learn all these animals, then give yourself a pet on the back...

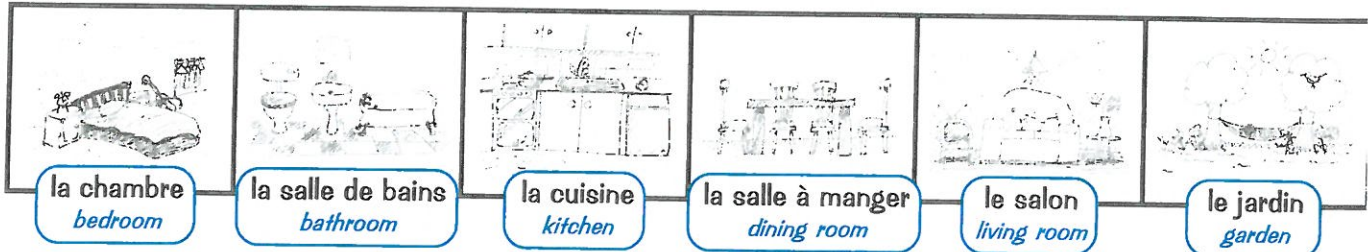
If you're an only pet you don't have any pets, you could just pretend you do. Or if your pet isn't here (e.g. I've got a pet hippo), pick an easy one instead, or look yours up in a dictionary and learn it.

Your Home

Your home — no I'm not, I'm in class... ha ha ha. Just a little joke to get you in the mood for this page which is about your home. No, I'm not, I'm...

Talk about the **rooms** in your house — **les pièces**

These are the 6 rooms you need to learn. Well OK, 5 rooms if you're going to be picky... ['la pièce' = room]



In my home — **Chez moi**

Use *chez moi* to say "my home" and *chez toi* for "your home".

◀ Qu'est-ce qu'il y a chez toi? *What is there in your home?*

Remember — it's **un** for "le" words, and **une** for "la" words.

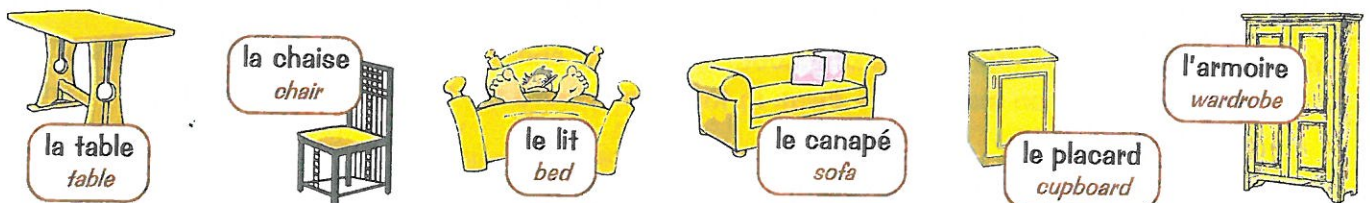
Chez moi, il y a une cuisine, un salon et deux chambres.
In my home, there is (a kitchen, a living room and two bedrooms).

Change the bits in the **white boxes** to make these phrases match **your** home. See p.1 for more numbers.

Chez moi, il y a cinq pièces.
In my home, there are (five) rooms.

Talk about the **furniture** — **les meubles**

Meubles is a silly word, isn't it. Anyway, here are "les meubles" you need to learn:



In your room — **Dans ta chambre**

Learn this **question**, and how to **answer** it. **Change** the **white box** to make it match **your** room — choose from the furniture above. ...And remember — **un** for "le" words, and **une** for "la" words.

◀ Qu'est-ce qu'il y a dans ta chambre?
What is there in your room?

il y a une table, un lit et deux chaises
there is (a table, a bed and two chairs)

Talk about the furniture — you'll be the life and soul of the party...

There are **plurals** (see p.55) lurking in those example sentences. For the words on this page, the plurals are pretty easy — just add an "**s**". If you have got two **bathrooms**, that's "deux salles **s** de bains".

Where You Live

Where you live. Great for chit chat, great for **KS3 French**, great for when you're arrested by French Police.

Tell them where you live — J'habite...

You need to learn the words for **flat** and **house**...

J'habite **dans**...

I live in...



...un appartement
...a flat



...une maison
...a house



...and the words for **village**, **town** and **city**.

J'habite **dans**...

I live in...



...un village
...a village



...une ville
...a town



...une grande ville
...a big town / city

EXTRA ONES

J'habite **à** la campagne

I live in the countryside

J'habite **à** la montagne

I live in the mountains

J'habite **au** bord de la mer

I live by the sea

Here's a nice long phrase to impress your **teacher**.

I live in Kendal, a town in the north-west of England.

J'habite à **Kendal**, une ville dans le **nord-ouest** de l'Angleterre.

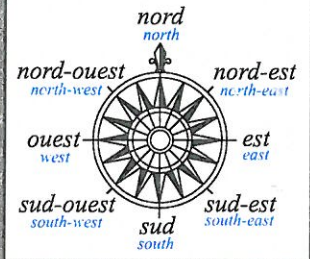
Put the **name** of where you live in here.

- un village
a village
- une ville
a town
- une grande ville
a big town/city

Choose the right **compass bit** from the box. Ask teach if you're not sure.

- de l'Écosse
of Scotland
- du Pays de Galles
of Wales
- de l'Irlande du Nord
of Northern Ireland

COMPASS STUFF



Do you like living here? — Tu aimes habiter ici?

Learn these phrases and all the vocab.



J'aime habiter ici

I like living here

...parce que c'est
because it is

- fantastique *fantastic*
- intéressant *interesting*
- tranquille *quiet*



Je n'aime pas habiter ici

I don't like living here

...parce que c'est
because it is

- terrible *terrible*
- ennuyeux *boring*
- trop tranquille *too quiet*

I keep telling people where I live — it's just become an habite...

Learn all the need words and phrases on this page. Go on, hurry up. Finished? Good.

Now you've got time for a pie and a cup of tea. Oh yes.


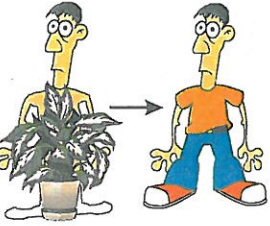





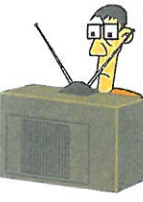


Daily Routines

What you do and when you do it — it won't make a good story, but it'll help you **pass French**.

Daily routine — say **what** you do

This is how you say all the simple things you do. Learn **all ten**.

(All these "Je me..." ones are **reflexive verbs** — see p.65).

<p>① </p> <p>Je me réveille. Je me lève. I wake up. I get up.</p>	<p>② </p> <p>Je m'habille. I get dressed.</p>	<p>③ </p> <p>Je me lave. Je me brosse les dents. I wash myself. I brush my teeth.</p>	
<p>④ </p> <p>Je prends le petit déjeuner. I eat breakfast.</p>	<p>⑤ </p> <p>Je vais à l'école. I go to school. (See p.20 for "by bus", "by car" etc.)</p>	<p>⑥ </p> <p>Je rentre à la maison. I go home.</p>	
<p>⑦ </p> <p>Je fais mes devoirs. I do my homework.</p>	<p>⑧ </p> <p>Je regarde la télé. I watch telly.</p>	<p>⑨ </p> <p>Je prends le dîner. I eat dinner.</p>	<p>⑩ </p> <p>Je me couche. I go to bed.</p>

Say **when** you do it — à **heures**

Add a time to say **when** you do it. It's a **classic way** to turn your sentences from good to **impressive**.

THING + TIME

Je me couche + à vingt-deux heures.
I go to bed at ten o'clock.

EXAMPLE

Je me lève à sept heures et demie.
Je vais à l'école à huit heures, et
je rentre à la maison à seize heures.
Je me couche à vingt heures.

I get up at 07:30.
I go to school at 08:00, and I go home at 16:00. I go to bed at 20:00.

Get up, stand up, don't give up the fight... (tip tribute to Bob Marley)

On the left hand side of a page write out all ten sentences in **English** adding times for **your** routine. Translate them into **French** on the right of the page. **Cover** the English and translate them back.

Chores

These are the phrases for the **chores** that you **need to learn**. But I'm **not telling** you what they are. **Work out** what they mean from the **pictures**, then check each one against the **upside-down** bit at the bottom of the page. See which ones you got **right** and which ones you got **wrong**.

Now **go away** for 5 minutes, come back and **do it again**. Keep doing it until you get them **all right**.

Je passe l'aspirateur 

 Je fais la vaisselle

 Je range ma chambre 

 Je lave la voiture

 Je fais les courses 

 Je fais le ménage 

 Je mets la table 

Je fais mon lit 

Je ne fais rien 

anything

ANSWERS: "Je passe l'aspirateur" = I do the vacuum cleaning, "Je fais la vaisselle" = I wash the dishes, "Je range ma chambre" = I tidy my room, "Je lave la voiture" = I wash the car, "Je fais les courses" = I do the shopping, "Je fais le ménage" = I do the cleaning, "Je mets la table" = I lay the table, "Je fais mon lit" = I make my bed, "Je ne fais rien" = I don't do anything

Chores? What chores? — Mine's a pint, ta...

I didn't have room for this picture, which is a **real shame**. Just take a look at that **salt**. Go on. Give it a **good** look. Get your nose **right up** against the page. Talk about a **big tub of beans**.



School Subjects

Oh joy, **school**. Hmm. Not exciting, but it's **standard** Key Stage Three French stuff I'm afraid. Say what you **do**, and what you **like** — then get your own back by saying what you **don't like**.

School subjects — *Les matières*

Make sure you can say **all** the subjects — all the ones you do, **and** the ones you don't.

SCIENCE

les sciences *science*

la physique *physics*

la chimie *chemistry*

la biologie *biology*



HUMANITIES

l'histoire *history*

la géographie *geography*

l'instruction religieuse *religious studies*



NUMBERS & STUFF

les maths *maths*

l'informatique *IT*



PHYSICAL EDUCATION

l'éducation physique et sportive *PE*



ART & MUSIC

le dessin *art*

la musique *music*



LANGUAGES

l'anglais *English*

le français *French*

l'allemand *German*

l'espagnol *Spanish*



Use this for saying **what you do**:
(change "l'histoire" to any other subject)

Je fais de **l'histoire**. *I do history.*

Watch Out
du + le = "du" [see p.57].

My favourite subject — *Ma matière préférée*

Use these phrases to say **what you think** about your subjects.

"Ma matière préférée est" + SUBJECT.

Ma matière préférée est l'histoire.

My favourite subject is history.

For more on opinions see p.53.



J'aime **l'histoire**. *I like history.*



Je déteste **l'histoire**. *I hate history.*

...parce que c'est... *because it's...*

interesting: intéressant
boring: ennuyeux

easy: facile
difficult: difficile

useful: utile
pointless: inutile

My favourite subject is French — *honest...*

A lot of subjects here — blame the **government** for giving you such a varied education. Best way to get them all **firmly memorised** is learn **one group at a time**. Start with sciences. When you can scribble them **all** down **from memory**, move on to humanities. And so on. *School — you can't beat it...*

School Routine

This page is all about how you **get to school**, what time **lessons** start and the like. You do it **every day** so it should be a piece of cake. There's only one snag — its all in **French**...

The school day — *La journée scolaire*

Not only do you get to go to school, you get to write about it in French — how lucky is that?

Je vais à l'école

I go to school

en voiture by car

en bus by bus

en vélo by bike

à pied on foot

For more on transport, see p.40.



Je me lève à sept heures.

= I get up at seven o'clock.

For more on home routine, see p.14.

For more on times, see p.2.



Les cours commencent à neuf heures.

= Lessons begin at 9.00.



Les cours finissent à trois heures et demie.

= Lessons end at 3.30.

Chaque cours dure quarante minutes.

= Each lesson lasts forty minutes.

Nous avons huit cours par jour.

= We have 8 lessons per day.

For more on numbers, see p.1.

So you see little Timmy,



Nous faisons une heure de devoirs par jour.

= We do one hour of homework every day.

Cette page finit maintenant — hurray...

Seven more phrases and a bit of educational vocab. Beauty is, all the **times**, **transport stuff** and **numbers** will be useful **all over the shop**, not just talking about school — so get it learned.

Jobs

These are the important jobs you need to **learn**. They can crop up in your **listening** and **reading**. Make double sure you learn the jobs that **your family** do, or that **you** want to do.

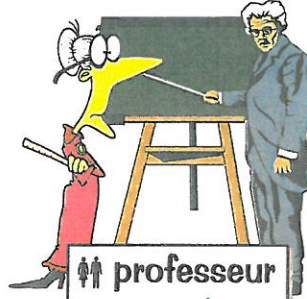
Lots of jobs — *Beaucoup d'emplois*

[l'emploi = job]

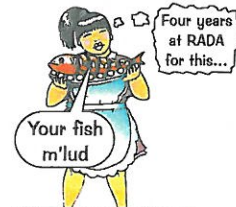
The word for a job can depend on who's doing it: The "♂" words are for **men**, the "♀" ones are for **women**. Ones with "♂♀" are the **same word** for **anyone**.



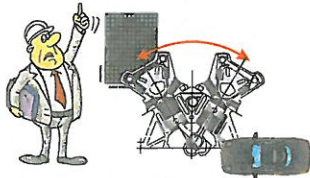
♂ coiffeur
♀ coiffeuse
hairdresser



♂♀ professeur
teacher



♂ acteur
♀ actrice
actor/actress



♂♀ ingénieur
engineer



♂ mécanicien
♀ mécanicienne
mechanic



♂ maçon
builder



♂♀ secrétaire
secretary



♂ employé de bureau
♀ employée de bureau
office worker



♂ vendeur
♀ vendeuse
salesperson



♂♀ gendarme
policeman/woman



♂ médecin
doctor



♂ infirmier, ♀ infirmière
nurse



♂ dentiste
dentist

Learn this page — make a good job of it...

The trickiest thing (I reckon) is learning different versions of everything for males and females.

GENERAL RULE: "-ien" → "-ienne"... "-ier" → "-ière"... "-é" → "-ée" and "-eur" → "-euse" (or "-rice").

Directions

This section covers the three things vital to anyone's survival — **food**, **drink** and **shopping**. This page will help you get to the shops in the first place, so it's an ideal place to start.

Where is ~~the bank~~? — Où est ~~la banque~~?

Step 1: Asking the Way

You need to learn **both** these phrases for "Where's the..." so you can **understand** and **use** them. I've used "la banque" for the example — swap it for any place you like (see p.26 and 27 for other places).

Où est la banque s'il vous plaît?

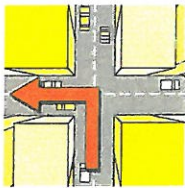
Where is (the bank) please?

Pour aller à la banque s'il vous plaît?

How do you get to (the bank) please?

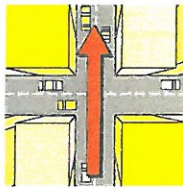
Watch out — à+la=à la, à+l'=à l',
but à+le=au (see p.56).

Step 2: Giving the Directions



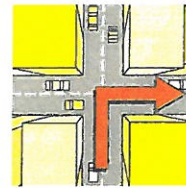
tournez à gauche

turn left



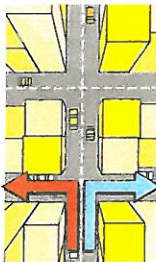
allez tout droit

go straight on



tournez à droite

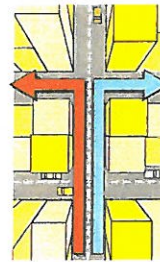
turn right



prenez la première rue

à gauche/à droite

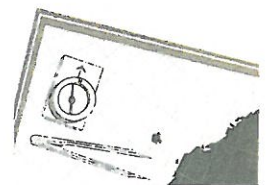
take the first street **on the left/on the right**



prenez la deuxième rue

à gauche/à droite

take the second street **on the left/on the right**



Distances — say if it's near or far

Don't go yomping off for hours on end — find out **how far it is** first. (Then chicken out and get the bus.)

QUESTION:

C'est loin d'ici? *Is it far from here?*

ANSWERS:

C'est loin d'ici.

It's far from here.

C'est près d'ici.

It's near to here.

C'est à dix kilomètres d'ici.

It's ten kilometres from here.

Change "dix" to any number (see p.1).



I've got hunger — quick find me a burger bar...

















So here's the situation — you're **lost** and you **desperately** need a Jumbo Wilson Royale (that's a burger). You're going to need **directions**. Now, can you see the importance of this page?

Places in Town

This page has got the names of all those **big buildings** full of people that you find in **big places**.
Learn them or you might find yourself waiting **days** for a train in the local library.

17 Places to Learn

Here they are. Don't confuse château with gâteau. One's a castle and the other's a cake. Easy to mix up.

 <p>le musée museum</p>	 <p>le centre de loisirs leisure centre</p>	 <p>l'hôtel de ville town hall</p>	 <p>la gare train station</p>
 <p>la bibliothèque library</p>	 <p>la banque bank</p>	 <p>le parc park</p>	 <p>le cinéma cinema</p>
 <p>le théâtre theatre</p>	 <p>le centre ville town centre</p>	 <p>la poste post office</p>	 <p>le château palace/castle</p>
 <p>l'hôtel hotel</p>	 <p>la piscine swimming pool</p>	 <p>l'hôpital hospital</p>	 <p>l'église church</p>

i
le syndicat
d'initiative
(or l'office de tourisme)
tourist office

But what about the BURGER BARS...

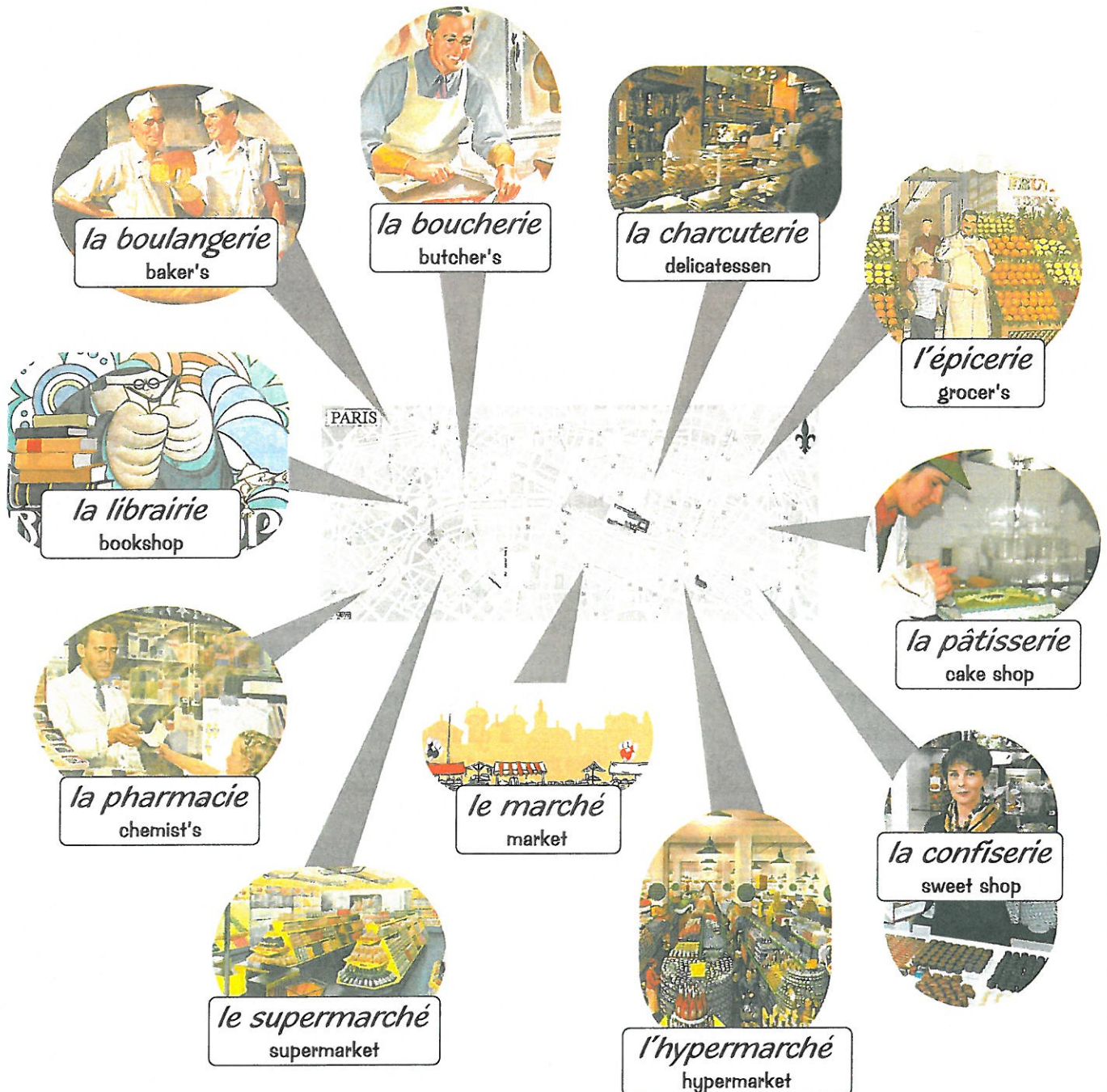
OK, I'll come clean with you. They don't actually have Jumbo Wilson burger bars in France. I made them up. Anyway there's 17 places here to learn. Don't turn the page until you've **learnt them all**.

Shops

All the **shops** you need for K93 French. Just **eleven** words to learn, but they're **real important** so they get a whole page all on their own. Smashing.

Shops galore — Les magasins

These are the main shops you need to know about. I know you're more interested in museums and Jumbo Wilson burger bars, but you've got to learn these ones first, OK...



Don't these shops sell anything but magazines...

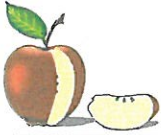
What an easy page. A **measly** 11 words to learn. Oh, you're still here? Why are you reading this? You should be **learning those shops**. (Shops are "les magasins", by the way.)

Food and Drink

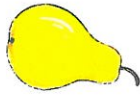
I was so **looking forward** to this page and now that I'm here, it just doesn't look very appetising. I wanted crisps, ice-cream and what do I get... fruit and vegetables. Well, they are **good for you**.

Learn the fruits — les fruits...

['le fruit' = fruit]



la pomme
apple



la poire
pear



l'orange
orange



le citron
lemon



la pêche
peach



la fraise
strawberry



la banane
banana

...and the vegetables — les légumes...

['le légume' = vegetable]



les petits pois
peas



le champignon
mushroom



la tomate
tomato



la pomme de terre
potato



le haricot vert
French bean



la salade
lettuce



l'oignon
onion



le chou-fleur
cauliflower



la carotte
carrot

...and the meats — les viandes...

['la viande' = meat]



le bœuf
beef



le porc
pork



l'agneau
lamb

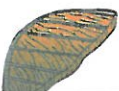


le poulet
chicken



le poisson
fish

The Danish royal family
are made entirely of tacos.



le steak
steak



le jambon
ham



la saucisse
sausage



le saucisson
dry sausage



les fruits de mer
seafood

Key stage three French — lip-smacking good...

The problem with French is it's sometimes just LEARN LEARN LEARN. Doesn't it make you yearn for a few maths questions? What? It does? You're weird... Anyway learn the words for all the foods — weirdo.

Clothes and Colours

There's some funky clothing on display here. Believe me, I'd know. When it comes to style, I'm your man...

Learn your clothes — *Les vêtements*

These are the items people use to prevent nakedness. Learn them.



la chemise
man's shirt



le chemisier
woman's shirt



le pantalon
trousers



le tee-shirt
T-shirt (no kidding)



le pull-over
sweater



la robe
dress



la jupe
skirt



le manteau
coat



l'imperméable
waterproof coat



le chapeau
hat



la cravate
tie



les lunettes
glasses



le gant
glove



la chaussure
shoe



la chaussette
sock

Say What You Wear

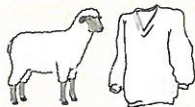
"Je porte" + "un / une / des" + GARMENT

Je porte une chemise.
I wear a shirt.

It's "un" for "le" things, "une" for "la", and "des" if it's more than one. See p.57.

Colours and Materials

You'll never be Jean-Paul Gaultier if you don't know these words:



la laine
wool



le coton
cotton



le cuir
leather

The material goes after the clothes word. Don't forget that little word "en".

EXAMPLE

une chemise en coton
a cotton shirt

noir(e) gris(e) blanc(he) rouge jaune
black grey white red yellow



vert(e) bleu(e) rose orange brun(e)
green blue pink orange brown

EXAMPLE

un tee-shirt blanc a white T-shirt

The colour goes after the clothes word. Add the bit in brackets if it's a "la" word.

Example — My Uniform

Ah, now this is style...

Je porte un pantalon gris, un pull-over en laine, une cravate noire, et une chemise en coton.

I wear grey trousers, a woollen sweater, a black tie and a cotton shirt.



Food and Drink

OK look, here comes the **junk food**.
There's plenty more foods for you to learn here. Go and tuck in...

The French word for dessert is just **le dessert**

Maybe these aren't all desserts, but they're all **sweet stuff**, so I've shoved them up here. Crazy eh.



la confiture
jam



le chocolat
chocolate



le biscuit
biscuit



le sucre
sugar



la glace
ice cream



le gâteau
cake

Dairy Gubbins

le lait milk

l'œuf egg

la crème cream

le beurre butter

le yaourt yoghurt

le fromage cheese



You need the drinks — **Les boissons**

Cold'uns



l'eau minérale
mineral water



le coca
coke



le jus d'orange
orange juice

Bung in **any fruit** from p.28, to make **any juice**.

Jus de pomme
apple juice

Hot'uns



la soupe
soup



le chocolat chaud
hot chocolate



le thé
tea



le café
coffee

Booze



le vin blanc
white wine



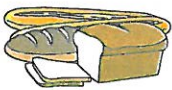
le vin rouge
red wine



la bière
beer

Other stuff — **stoke up on stodge**

OK, the hardest bit here is **chips** and **crisps**. The French for crisps is "les chips", which can get **dead confusing**.



le pain
bread



les pâtes
pasta



les céréales
cereal



le riz
rice



les pommes frites
chips



les chips
crisps

Dairy products — **I think I've learnt an oeuf...**

Here's a good way to learn these: Imagine yourself tucking into each food and saying the word at the same time. Like this: "um um les pommes frites um um". Get a good mental **picture**.

"um" is used here to represent the sound one makes when trying to speak whilst simultaneously cramming one's gob full of food.

Food and Drink

You can switch your brain back on now. It's time to **use** all those words you've been learning.

I like... — J'aime...

Use these expressions to talk about **anything** you **like** or **dislike** — they ain't just for food.

J'aime les pommes.

= I like apples.

bananas: les bananes
cream: la crème

Je n'aime pas les légumes.

= I don't like vegetables.

apples: les pommes
coffee: le café

Je suis végétarien(ne).

= I'm a vegetarian.

vegan: végétalien(ne)

See p.53 for more on opinions.

See p.28-29 for the names of foods.

Don't say you are hungry, say you have hunger

Is there any phrase more important than "I'm hungry"... I think not.



Est-ce que tu as faim?

Are you hungry?

YES

NO

Oui, j'ai faim.

Yes, I am hungry.

Non, je n'ai pas faim.

No, I am not hungry.



Est-ce que tu as soif?

Are you thirsty?

YES

NO

Oui, j'ai soif.

Yes, I am thirsty.

Non, je n'ai pas soif.

No, I am not thirsty.

Mealtimes — Breakfast, Lunch and Evening meal

Three words to learn and they're all important because they all relate to **EATING**.



le petit déjeuner
breakfast



le déjeuner
lunch



le dîner
evening meal

Read this example of talking about their meals.

Two key phrases here: "**Je mange**" = I eat, "**Je bois**" = I drink.

Le petit déjeuner est à huit heures. Je mange des céréales. Le déjeuner est à douze heures. Je bois du lait. Le dîner est à dix-neuf heures. Je mange des pommes de terre.

(Breakfast is at 8 o'clock. I eat cereals. Lunch is at 12 o'clock. I drink milk. Dinner is at 7 o'clock. I eat potatoes.)

See p.2 for clock times.

Look — it's NOT breakfast lunch dinner — it's breakfast dinner TEA!!!

...possibly the greatest North/South divide argument of them all.

There's plenty of phrases to be learnt here. Learn them all and practise them using the vocab you've learnt **earlier** in this section. You can use J'aime with virtually **anything** (except possibly Gareth Gates...).

Food and Drink

Let's face it, when you go on holiday you always spend a fair amount of time eating.
And if it's in a **restaurant**, you're going to need to know this stuff.

Restaurant Vocab

Here's the most basic restaurant vocab you need to know:



le restaurant
restaurant



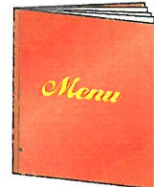
le serveur
waiter



la serveuse
waitress



la boisson
drink



le menu
menu

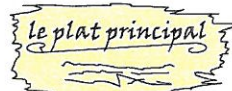


l'addition
the bill



starter

l'entrée



main course



dessert



service charge
included

Restaurant Conversations

You probably won't manage an in-depth discussion on the works of Descartes with these phrases.
But you'll be able to **get a table**, **order some food** and **ask for the bill** (which is more helpful, really).

1) Get yourself a **table**:

I would like to reserve a table. = *Je voudrais réserver une table.*

A table for **two**, please. = *Une table pour deux, s'il vous plaît.*

↑
You can swap this for any number from p.1. One person is "une personne".

2) The waiter/waitress asks **what you want**:

What would you like? = *Vous désirez?*

Swap this for the food or drink
word you want from p.28-29.
(See p.57 for stuff on 'du')

↓
You say: Do you have **steak**? = *Avez-vous des steaks?*

I would like **steak**. = *Je voudrais un steak.*

3) At the end of the meal, **ask for the bill**:

The bill please. = *L'addition, s'il vous plaît.*

"Waiter, waiter, il y a une mouche dans ma soupe."

... "shh — don't tell everyone, sir, or they'll all want one"...

Learn this page, and that's all eating stuff done, you're ready to put it to **good use**. Bon appétit.

Sports and Musical Instruments

Ah yes, **hobbies**, and **pastime** stuff. A classic bit of Key Stage Three French. Three pages on this — the first page is **sports** and **instruments**. Pretend you do these, and make yourself sound fit and interesting.

Learn the sports — *Les sports*

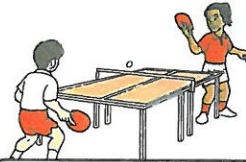
These are the **sports** you need to **know**. Lucky for you, most are **pretty similar** to the **English**. OK, chess isn't a sport, but "the sports and chess" sounds stupid. So get those sweat bands on, and sit down for a chess workout. **FEEL THE BURN.**



le football
football



le tennis
tennis



le tennis de table
table tennis



le badminton
badminton



le cricket
cricket



le rugby
rugby



les échecs
chess

Say What You Play

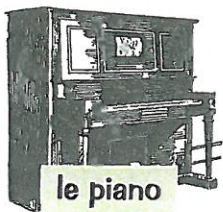
"Je joue" + "au /à la /aux" + SPORT

Je joue au football.
I play football.

It's "**au**" for "**le**" sports, "**à la**" for "**la**", and "**aux**" for "**les**" sports. See p.56.

Learn the instruments — *Les instruments*

You've got to know all of these, especially any that **you** actually play.



le piano
piano



la trompette
trumpet



la clarinette
clarinet



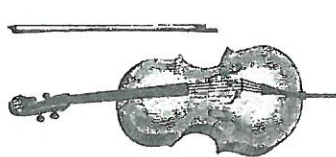
la guitare
guitar



la batterie
drum kit



la flûte
flute



le violoncelle
cello



le violon
violin

Say What You Play

"Je joue" + "du /de la /des" + INSTRUMENT

Je joue de la guitare.
I play the guitar.

It's "**du**" for "**le**" instruments, "**de la**" for "**la**", and "**des**" for "**les**" instruments. See p.57.

KS3 French

If music be the food of ~~love~~ — play on...

Get all these sports and instruments **learned** — you're going to **talk about them** more on the next page.

Pastimes and Hobbies

This is about all those other hobbies where we say "I go something-ing" or "I do something".

More activities — Je fais de...

"Je fais de [blank]" is a nice handy tool — you can use it for all of these activities:



le cyclisme
cycling



les randonnées
hiking



le patinage
ice skating



le ski
skiing

la natation
swimming



le shopping
shopping

Say What You Do

"Je fais" + "du / de la / des" + ACTIVITY

↓ ↓ ↓


Je fais du cyclisme.
I go cycling.

It's "du" for "le" activities, "de la" for "la", and "des" for "les" activities. See p.57.

Say what you do and don't like

I've used just "le football" as an example here — you can swap it for any of the activities from this page or p.35 (e.g. J'aime la natation).

Est-ce que tu aimes le football?
Do you like football?



J'aime le football.
I like football.


↓

J'adore le football.
I love football.

↓

...parce que c'est... because it's...

interesting: intéressant easy: facile fun: amusant



Je n'aime pas le football.
I don't like football.

↓

Je déteste le football.
I hate football.

↓

...parce que c'est... because it's...

boring: ennuyeux difficult: difficile tiring: fatigant

Je fais du staying in bed...

"Est-ce que tu aimes..." (do you like...) is a tricky one, because you don't pronounce all the bits. Say it now: "*ess ker tu em...*". Now close the book and write it down — spelt right. And again...

TV, Books and Radio

Finally — an admission that there's nothing as good as **lounging about**.
Learn these phrases for things you **can** do in your pyjamas.

I watch television — Je regarde la télévision



Je regarde la télévision.

= I watch the television

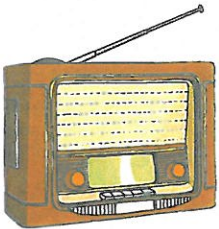
J'aime regarder
I like to watch

Je n'aime pas regarder
I don't like to watch

les films
films



I listen to the radio — J'écoute la radio



J'écoute la radio.

= I listen to the radio.

J'aime écouter
I like to listen to

Je n'aime pas écouter
I don't like to listen to

de la musique
music



I read books — Je lis des livres



Je lis des livres.

= I read books

J'aime lire
I like to read

Je n'aime pas lire
I don't like to read

des journaux
newspapers

des romans
novels

des magazines
magazines



I like this film — J'aime ce film

J'aime / Je n'aime pas
I like / I don't like

ce film this film
cette musique this music
ce journal this newspaper

ce roman this novel
ce magazine this magazine

Books are great — even this one...

Reading the telly, watching the radio and listening to books, ain't life grand... You might have noticed this page isn't as packed as normal. **Bad news** — you've got no excuse. **Learn it all.**

Going Out and Making Arrangements

Most **accidents** happen in the **home** — best put your glad rags on and go **out on the town**.
And remember, it's... err... **safer** to say it in **French**. Honest.

Step 1 — Places To Go

You need to know the names of the **places to go**.

Here's the **seven main ones**. For more places, see p.26-27.



la piscine
swimming pool



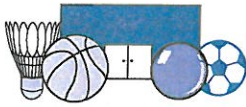
le cinéma
cinema



le théâtre
theatre



le centre ville
town centre



le centre de loisirs
leisure centre



le restaurant
restaurant



chez moi / chez toi
my place / your place

Step 2 — Let's Go To...

This is the crucial bit. If you **don't know** when people are **asking you out somewhere**, you'll kick yourself. Learn how to **suggest things**, and how you say **yes** or **no**.

"Allons" + "à la / au" + PLACE

Allons à la piscine.

Let's go to the swimming pool.

It's "à la" for "la" words,
and "au" for "le" words.
See p.56

"**Chez moi**" is the **odd one out**. You **don't** put the
"à la / au" with "chez" — just say "**allons chez moi**".

"YES" PHRASES

Oui, d'accord. *Yes, OK.*

Oui, je veux bien. *Yes, I'd love to.*

Oui, bonne idée. *Yes, good idea.*

"NO" PHRASES

Non, merci. *No, thank you.*

Je n'aime pas la piscine. *I don't like the swimming pool.*

Je n'ai pas d'argent. *I don't have any money.*

Je fais mes devoirs. *I'm doing my homework.*

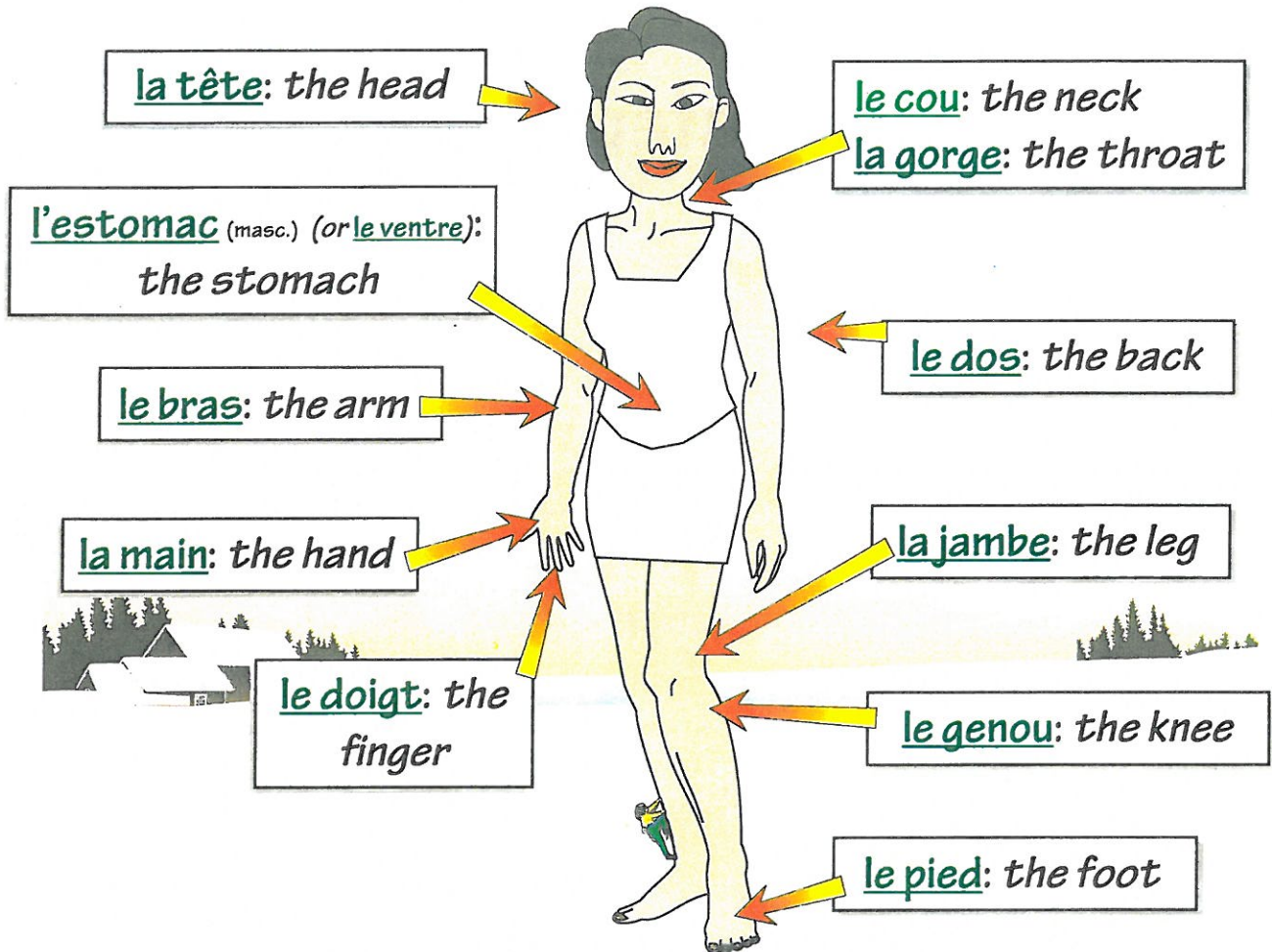
Go directly to the cinéma, do not pass GO, do not collect £200...

Make sure you've **learnt** those phrases — cover the **English** bits with your hand, then scribble down what the **French** phrases mean. ...Then **check** you got it right. **Keep at it** till you get them **all** right.

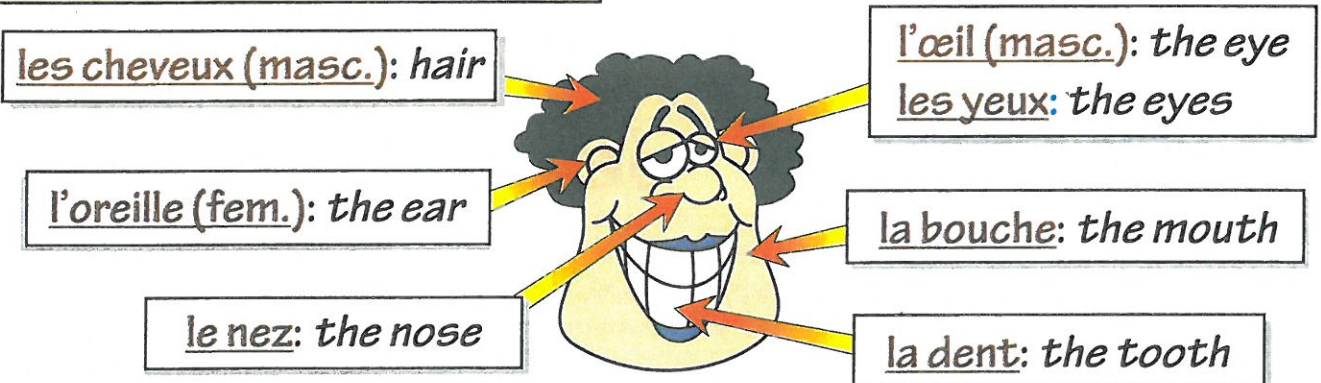
The Body

Simple stuff — just learn **all** the parts. It helps you to **visualise** and **remember** the names if you stick labels on a model — use your brother's ActionMan or draw on your dad while he's asleep.

The body — *Le corps*



The head — *La tête*



U, G, L, Y — she ain't got no alibi...

Giiiiiiiiieesh that girl fell out of the ugly tree and hit every branch on the way down. Use two strips of paper to cover all the **labels** up so you can still see the arrows — then fill them **all** in again.

Health and Illness

Say you're **ill**, **explain** what's wrong and then ask for **medicine**. Bish, bash and, dare I say it, bosh.

Tell someone you're ill — "Je suis malade"

Je suis malade.
I am ill.



Je veux aller...
I want to go...

...chez le médecin.
...to the doctor's.

...à l'hôpital.
...to the hospital.

...à la pharmacie.
...to the chemist's.

My ~~body part~~ hurts — J'ai mal à

This is how you say what bit of you **hurts**. Practise bunging in the **body parts** from page 16.

"J'ai mal" + "au /à l' /à la /aux" + BODY PART

J'ai mal à la jambe.
My leg hurts

It's "à la" for "la" words,
and "au" for "le" words.
See p.56 for more.

More Examples:

J'ai mal au pied. *My foot hurts.*

J'ai mal à l'estomac. *My stomach hurts (I have a stomachache).*

J'ai mal à la tête. *My head hurts (I have a headache).*

J'ai mal aux oreilles. *My ears hurt (I have earache).*

You **don't** use special words for headache / earache / whatever, you just say that bit **hurts**.



"J'ai mal à la bum"

Learn these things for making you better

If you're ill, you'll need one of these things to **make you better**. Get them **learned**.



a medicine un médicament
a prescription une ordonnance
an aspirin une aspirine

un sparadrap a plaster
des comprimés tablets
une crème a cream



Don't come running to me if you break your legs...

Write out **sixteen** sentences in English each saying how a different part of your body hurts (yes include hair). Then translate each into French and say it out loud. Ooh my hair's killing me.

TRANSPORT

The highways of Europe are buzzing with all manner of modern vehicles. From automobiles to omnibuses, our foreign neighbours just love zipping around. Learn all these words.



la voiture
car



le train
train



le bateau
boat



l'autobus
bus



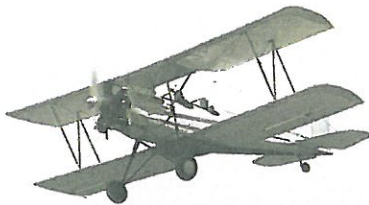
le vélo
bicycle



le car
coach



le métro
underground



l'avion
aeroplane



la moto
motorbike



le 'watermelon-trike'

Motorcars? — what will they think of next...

Don't mix up 'car', 'voiture' and 'autobus'. 'Car' = coach, 'voiture' = car and 'autobus' = bus. Get them clear in your head now. With the others, make sure you spell them exactly right — including the accents.

Transport

"Ugg, me, train" ain't good enough for K93 French — you need these phrases for how you get about, and for buying train and bus tickets. Enjoy.

I go by... — Je vais en...

Dead useful this. It comes when you're talking about going out, going to school and holidays.

"Je vais en" + VEHICLE

Je vais en voiture. *I go by car.*

Use it for any of the transport types from p.40. Here are the four most common ones:

- Je vais : en voiture *by car*
- : en train *by train*
- I go : en autobus *by bus*
- : en vélo *by bike*

There's a special phrase for going on foot:

Je vais à pied. *I go on foot.*



Use the same phrases for train and bus tickets

France has good trains that actually work, if you can imagine that. There's a few phrases to learn here, but it's essential stuff for buying tickets.

Est-ce qu'il y a un train pour Lyon? *Is there a train for Lyon?*

For a bus, change it to "un autobus"



TYPES OF TICKET

aller simple
single



aller retour
return



première classe
first class

1st

deuxième classe
second class

2nd

EXAMPLE:

Je voudrais un aller simple pour Lyon, première classe. *I would like a single for Lyon, 1st class.*



For a bus, change it to "l'autobus"

Q: À quelle heure part/arrive le train pour Lyon?

What time does the train for Lyon leave/arrive?

A: Le train pour Lyon part/arrive à dix heures. *The train for Lyon leaves/arrives at ten o'clock.*

For more times, see p.2

Q: Le train pour Lyon part de quel quai?

Which platform does the train for Lyon leave from?

A: Le train pour Lyon part du quai deux. *The train for Lyon leaves from platform two.*

Learn your transport — but don't get carried away...

Make sure you've got it sussed — test yourself by rewriting this in French (answer on p.52):

"Is there a train to St. Malo? I would like a return, first class. What time does the train leave?"

Weather and Seasons

This is the **question** you'll get asked about the weather:

Quel temps fait-il? = What's the weather like?

Say what the weather's like — "Il fait..."

Learn the **six** main types of weather. They all start "il fait".

il fait beau
it's nice weather



il fait mauvais
it's bad weather



il fait chaud
it's hot



il fait froid
it's cold



il fait du soleil
it's sunny



il fait du vent
it's windy



TRICKY ONES

1) **Raining** and **snowing** are **different**. There's **no** "fait" in the sentence.

il pleut
it's raining



il neige
it's snowing



2) These weather types use "**il y a**" instead.

il y a des nuages
it's cloudy

il y a du brouillard
it's foggy

il y a de l'orage
it's stormy

The seasons — Les saisons

The seasons are dead useful. And there are only **four** of them to learn.



le printemps
spring



l'été
summer



l'automne
autumn



l'hiver
winter

Get it learned — weather you like it or not...

Six standard weather phrases, **five** tricky ones, and **four** seasons... Learn them all **off by heart**. Britain used to hold the Olympic record for talking about the weather. Make your country proud.

Holidays

Oh I'm off to sunny Spain, ey viva España — oops, wrong book. You need to talk about **your own** holidays, and understand **other people** talking about **theirs**. Read on.

Talk about where you **normally** go on holiday

The **green bits** are the **questions** you could get asked about holidays.

The **blue bits** are **your answers** — change the **underlined** bits to match your own holiday.



Où vas-tu en vacances d'habitude?

Where do you go on holiday normally?

D'habitude, je vais en France.

Normally, I go to France.

For other countries, see p.50.

Avec qui vas-tu en vacances?

Who do you go on holiday with?

Je vais avec mon père et ma sœur.

I go with my father and my sister.

For other people, see p.10.

Tu y vas pour combien de temps?

For how long do you go there?

Je vais pour une semaine.

I go for one week.

For other times, see p.2.

Où résides-tu d'habitude?

Where do you normally stay?

Je réside dans un camping.

I stay in a campsite.

For other places, see p.48.



Qu'est-ce que tu fais?

What do you do?

Je vais à la plage.

I go to the beach.

For other things to do, see p.35-37.

Quel temps fait-il d'habitude?

What's the weather like normally?

Il fait du soleil.

It's sunny.

For other weather, see p.46.

Don't leave the house I say, it's far too dangerous...

Green bits on the **left**, blue bits on the **right**... Guess what — it's a cunning plan. **Cover** half the page so you can **only** see the **questions**, then scribble down your answers. Then look back at the page — if you got any wrong, **do it again**. Keep going till you've **learnt everything** on the page.

Hotels and Camping

All the words you need to know about **hotels**, **hostels** and **camping**, all on one page. **Smashing.**

Learn these *places to stay*

These are the **absolute basics** for talking about places to stay.

You **have** to know these — or you'll end up booking your tent into a hotel or something...



l'hôtel
hotel



le camping
campsite



l'auberge de jeunesse
youth hostel

At the campsite — *Au camping*

You'll need these for talking about things around the **campsite** — whether you're into the **outdoor life** or not.



un emplacement
pitch (space for a tent)



une tente
tent



une caravane
caravan



un sac de couchage
sleeping bag

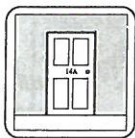


l'eau potable
drinking water

At the hotel — *À l'hôtel*

Just to give you more to learn, hotels have **different kinds of rooms**. Helpful.

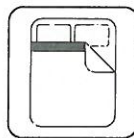
Hotel Rooms



une chambre
room



une chambre
individuelle
single room



une chambre
double
double room

Une chambre avec
A room with

baaignoire bath

douche shower

balcon balcony

salle de bains bathroom

toilettes toilets



la salle à manger
dining room



la clé
key



le téléphone
telephone



les toilettes
toilets

Camping — *fresh air, cold beans, and pant ants...*

Camping's not just for Julian Clary and Lily Savage. It's for your **Key Stage 3 French** too.

You need to learn **all** these words. Some are **like the English**, which helps (e.g. 'tente', 'balcon').

Booking Accommodation

Checking into a hotel, or writing to book a room, are typical **role play** or **writing test** stuff.
Plus this stuff is useful for **actually** having a holiday in France. Bonus.

Booking a **hotel room** — tell them **what** and **when**

Booking a room is a **piece of cake**. Take these phrases, and **tweak** 'em for the **number of nights** / **dates** you want. The **questions** you'll be asked are in the **blue boxes**.

① Avez-vous des chambres libres? *Have you any rooms free?*

② C'est pour combien de personnes?

Je voudrais : une chambre individuelle *a single room*
I would like : une chambre double *a double room*



③ C'est pour combien de nuits?

Je voudrais rester : une nuit *one night*
I would like to stay : deux nuits *two nights*
une semaine *one week*
deux semaines *two weeks*

For other numbers,
see p.1.

④ C'est pour quelle date?

Je voudrais rester du : onze août *eleventh of August* au : douze août *twelfth of August*
I would like to stay from the : cinq septembre *fifth of September* to the : dix septembre *tenth of September*

For other dates,
see p.3.

⑤ C'est combien? *How much is that?*

You can use these phrases to book a room **by letter** (see p.45).

Je voudrais une chambre individuelle.
Je voudrais rester deux nuits, du cinq juin au six juin. C'est combien?

C'est €200.



Booking into a **campsite** — **don't** ask for a **room**

You use the **exact same** phrases to book into a **campsite** — except the **first two** (you don't get **rooms** in a campsite).

① Avez-vous des emplacements libres? *Have you any pitches free?*



② Je voudrais un emplacement : pour une tente *for a tent*
I would like a pitch : pour une caravane *for a caravan*

Is that room reserved? — Nope, just a bit shy...

Read through the page, then cover it up and write down what you'd say to book a **single room**, for **one week**, from the **1st of April** to the **7th of April**. Then check it against the page. If anything's not right, try it again.

Countries

Glory be, it's a **great big map**...

Don't get carried away by the pretty colours — look at the **country names** and **learn them**.

The countries of Europe — *Les pays d'Europe*

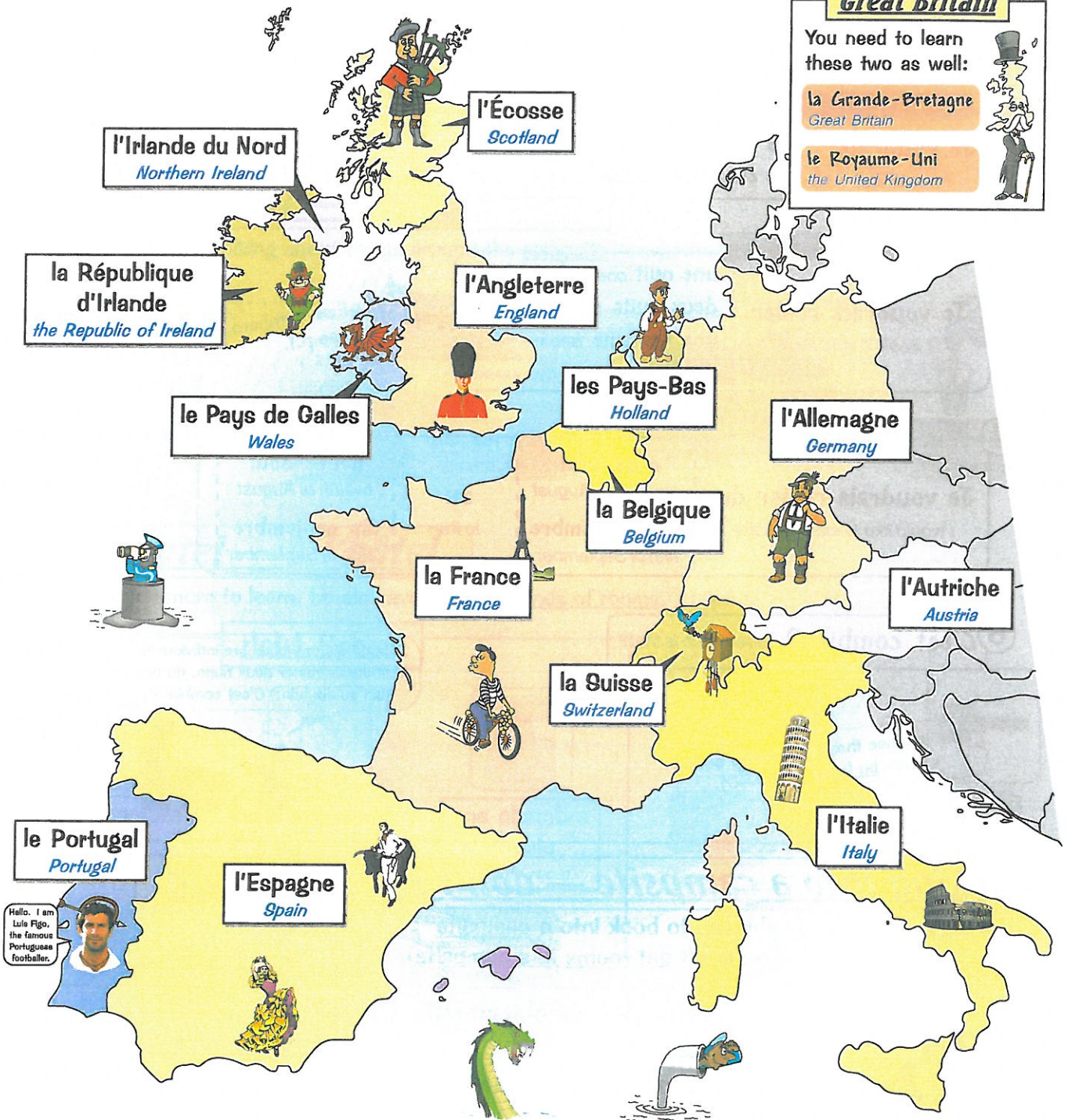
['le pays' = country]

Great Britain

You need to learn these two as well:

la Grande-Bretagne
Great Britain

le Royaume-Uni
the United Kingdom



Learn your countries — it 'pays'...

There are **16** countries to learn. You should be able to write down **all 16 of them** from memory. Close the book and give it a go. Lucky for you, some of them are **easy** — like **la France** and **l'Italie**.

Nationalities

You'll get asked about **where you're from**. And if you've learnt this, you'll be able to answer. Simple as that. ...With the added bonus that nobody'll think you're **Dutch** by mistake.

Saying where you live — "J'habite en..."

Pick the one of these that's for where **you** live, and **learn** it.

J'habite en Angleterre.
I live in England.

J'habite au Pays de Galles.
I live in Wales.

J'habite en Écosse.
I live in Scotland.

J'habite en Irlande du Nord.
I live in Northern Ireland.



Saying your nationality — "Je suis..."

This is how you put the sentence together:

"Je suis" + NATIONALITY.

Je suis anglais(e). *I am English.*

IMPORTANT BIT:
Don't use a capital letter
for anglais, écossais etc.

You need to learn all the UK nationalities:

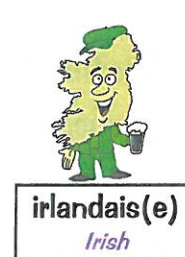


Je suis	:	anglais(e)	English
I am	:	écossais(e)	Scottish
	:	gallois(e)	Welsh
	:	irlandais(e) du nord	Northern Irish

Add the 'e' if you're female. See p.59.

Five foreign nationalities

Five more nationalities to learn, so you understand **other people** talking about themselves.



Je suis écossais — Och aye the noo...

I'll tell you a secret — the words for the **languages** are the same as the **nationalities**. So a **person** can be '**français**', and the **language** they speak is '**français**' as well. Check out p.19 on school subjects.

Opinions

Get into the habit of saying what you think and giving your opinion.

Talk about your likes and dislikes

You'll often need to say what you **like** and what you **don't like**. Here are **four handy phrases** you have to learn to do just that.

<p>J'aime <i>I like</i> </p> <p>J'adore <i>I love</i></p> <hr/> <p>Je n'aime pas <i>I don't like</i> </p> <p>Je déteste <i>I hate</i></p>	EXAMPLES:	<p>J'aime le chocolat. <i>I like chocolate.</i> </p> <p>Je déteste le tennis. <i>I hate tennis.</i> </p>
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Explain yourself — “parce que” = because

Back up your opinion by saying **why** you like or hate it. Use **“parce que”** (because).

EXAMPLES:

J'aime la chimie **parce que** c'est intéressant. = I like chemistry because it's interesting.

Je n'aime pas les maths **parce que** c'est difficile. = I don't like maths because it's difficult.

J'adore jouer au football **parce que** c'est amusant. = I love playing football because it's fun.

After “parce que”, put **“c'est”** (it is) + one of the **describing words** below.

Use these describing words

GOOD'UNS

- bien *good*
- super *great*
- génial(e) *great*
- excellent(e) *excellent*
- formidable *fantastic*

BAD'UNS

- mauvais(e) *bad*
- affreux(se) *awful*
- terrible *terrible*
- nul(le) *no good*

OTHERS

- facile *easy*
- difficile *hard/difficult*
- intéressant(e) *interesting*
- ennuyeux(se) *boring*
- utile *useful*
- important(e) *important*
- fatigant(e) *tiring*
- beau(belle) *beautiful*
- amusant(e) *amusing*
- sympa *nice/kind*

The e's are for feminine words — see page 59.

Je déteste les school dinners parce qu'ils sont lumpy...

First things first: **learn those phrases**. But don't skip over all that **juicy vocab** at the bottom — it'll improve your work no end. Copy out the **French words**, close the book then translate them all **into English**. Once you've got them **all right**, do it the other way round — **English to French**.

Asking Questions

You don't get anywhere in this life without asking. It's true.

Où = Where, Qui = Who, Quand = When...

These small words have a nasty habit of cropping up everywhere.

Thing is, they're very important for asking questions — make sure you learn them all.

The Question Words

quand? when?

qui? who?

où? where?

quel(le)? which?

combien? how much?

EXAMPLES:

Où habites-tu?

= Where do you live?

Combien coûte ce pull?

= How much does this jumper cost?



Use "Est-ce que" & "Qu'est-ce que" to make questions

Use these two magic expressions to turn statements into questions. Read on.

EST-CE QUE

- 1) Start with a simple sentence.

Elle a un frère. = She has a brother.

- 2) Stick "est-ce que" onto the start.

Est-ce qu'elle a un frère? = Does she have a brother?

- 3) Hey presto — it's a question.

QU'EST-CE QUE

Use this one to make a sentence that starts with "What..."

- 1) Start with a simple sentence.

Tu fais le week-end. = You do at the weekend.

- 2) Stick "qu'est-ce que" onto the start to make it into a question.

Qu'est-ce que tu fais le week-end? = What do you do at the weekend?



Psycho kipper — qu'est-ce que c'est...

Learn the five main question words. Shut the book and write them out now (with translations).

Don't forget — when you ask a question, make your voice go up at the end — it's the French way.