



## FRENCH

### Top Tips for Consolidation

#### Masculine and Feminine

##### Articles

-In French, all nouns are either masculine or feminine – there is no neutral.

-For masculine nouns, 'the' is 'le' and for feminine nouns 'the' is 'la.' If there is more than one of something (plural), then the word for 'the' is 'les.'

-If the noun begins with a vowel or 'h', then the 'e' or 'a' in 'le' or 'la' is dropped.

e.g. The boy = Le garçon  
The girl = La fille  
The houses = Les maisons  
The bird = L'oiseau

##### Indefinite Articles

-For masculine nouns, 'a' is 'un', whereas for feminine nouns it is 'une.' For plural nouns, it is 'des.'

e.g. A boy = Un garçon  
A girl = Une fille  
Some houses = Des maisons

#### Singular/ Plurals

In order to turn singular nouns into plural nouns, you should normally follow the rules below:

SINGULAR NOUN ENDING	PLURAL NOUN ENDING
<b>MOST NOUNS</b>	<b>-S</b>
<b>-S, -X, -Z</b>	<b>NO CHANGE</b>
<b>-AL, -EU, -AU, -EAU, -OU, -AIL</b>	<b>-X OR -UX</b>

#### Pronouns

The following pronouns help you to show who is doing actions. Remember that verbs change depending on who is doing the action.

Je = I    tu = you    il = he    elle = she  
nous = we    vous = you (plural)    ils = they (m)    elles = they (f)

### Verbs and Verb Forms

<b>PARLER</b> (to speak)		<b>je parle</b> – I speak <b>tu parles</b> – you speak <b>il parle</b> – he speaks	<b>elle parle</b> – she speaks <b>nous parlons</b> – we speak	<b>vous parlez</b> – you speak <b>ils parlent</b> – they speak (m) <b>elles parlent</b> – they speak (f)
<b>JOUER</b> (to play)		<b>je joue</b> – I play <b>tu joues</b> – you play <b>il joue</b> – he plays	<b>elle joue</b> – she plays <b>nous jouons</b> – we play	<b>vous jouez</b> – you play <b>ils jouent</b> – they play (m) <b>elles jouent</b> – they play (f)
<b>PENSER</b> (to think)		<b>je pense</b> – I think <b>tu penses</b> – you think <b>il pense</b> – he thinks	<b>elle pense</b> – she thinks <b>nous pensons</b> – we think	<b>vous pensez</b> – you think <b>ils pensent</b> – they think (m) <b>elles pensent</b> – they think (f)
<b>MARCHER</b> (to walk)		<b>je marche</b> – I walk <b>tu marches</b> – you walk <b>il marche</b> – he walks	<b>elle marche</b> – she walks <b>nous marchons</b> – we walk	<b>vous marchez</b> – you walk <b>ils marchent</b> – they walk (m) <b>elles marchent</b> – they walk (f)
<b>AVOIR</b> (to have)		<b>j'ai</b> – I have <b>tu as</b> – you have <b>il a</b> – he has	<b>elle a</b> – she has <b>nous avons</b> – we have	<b>vous avez</b> – you have <b>ils ont</b> – they have (m) <b>elles ont</b> – they have (f)
<b>ÊTRE</b> (to be)		<b>je suis</b> – I am <b>tu es</b> – you are <b>il est</b> – he is	<b>elle est</b> – she is <b>nous sommes</b> – we are	<b>vous êtes</b> – you are <b>ils sont</b> – they are (m) <b>elles sont</b> – they are (f)

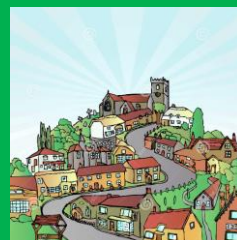
#### DES ENDROITS (places)



**poste** – post office  
**gare** – train station  
**boutique** – shop  
**église** – church

**piscine** – swimming pool  
**hôpital** – hospital  
**bibliothèque** – library  
**mairie** – town hall

**café** – cafe  
**marché** – market  
**cinéma** – cinema  
**stade** – stadium



la ville



la grande ville



les montagnes



la mer



la plage



la foret

### Numbers 60-100

60

soixante

61

soixante et un

62

soixante-deux

70

soixante-dix

71

soixante et onze

72

soixante-douze

80

quatre-vingts

81

quatre-vingt-un

82

quatre-vingt-deux

90

quatre-vingt-dix

91

quatre-vingt-onze

92

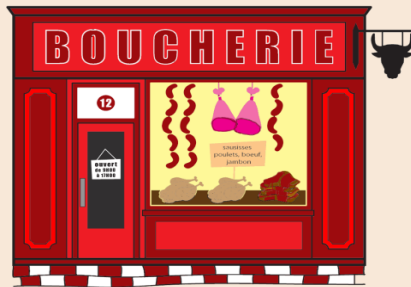
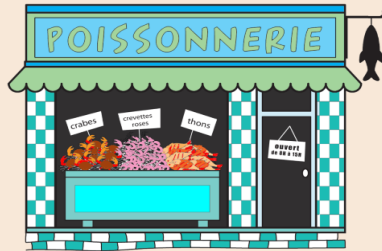
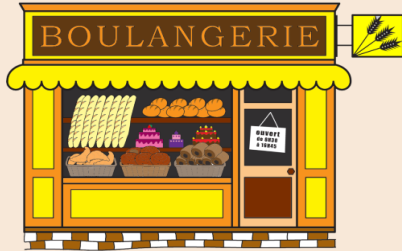
quatre-vingt-douze

100

cent

# NPA Knowledge Organiser: Year 6 - Spring

## Shops



## Greetings and Basic Questions/ Answers

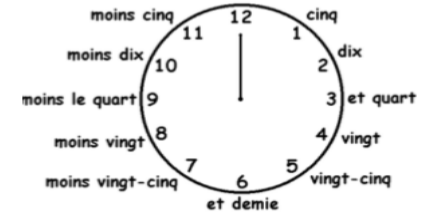
<p><b>Bonjour</b> - Hello  <b>Salut</b> - Hi  <b>Bonsoir</b> - Good evening/ Good night  <b>Bonne soirée</b> - Good evening  <b>Excusez-moi</b> - Excuse me</p>		<p><b>Comment tu t'appelles?</b> - What's your name?  <b>Je m'appelle...</b> - My name is...  <b>Où habites tu?</b> - Where do you live  <b>J'habite</b> - I live...  <b>Quel âge as-tu?</b> - How old are you?  <b>J'ai ___ ans</b> - I am ___ years old</p>	
<p><b>Ça va?</b> - How are you? (informal)  <b>Ça va bien</b> - I'm doing well  <b>Pas mal</b> - Not bad  <b>Et toi?/ Et vous?</b> - And you?</p>		<p><b>Au revoir</b> - Goodbye  <b>Salut</b> - Bye  <b>Ciao</b> - Bye  <b>Bonne soirée</b> - Have a nice evening  <b>Bonne journée</b> - Have a nice day</p>	
<p><b>Oui</b> - Yes  <b>Non</b> - No</p>		<p><b>S'il vous plaît</b> - Please  <b>Merci</b> - Thank you</p>	

## Telling the Time

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

To give the time, use the phrase 'il est ... heures.' (e.g. 'il est une heures.')

For minutes past the hour, you don't need 'heures', e.g. 'il est une heure cinq.'



## Adjectives

Masculine	Feminine	Adjectives Rules!
Petit - Small	Petite - Small	-Most French adjectives are placed after the noun (the word that they describe).
Grand - Big/Tall	Grande - Big/Tall	-The only adjectives that do not do this are the BANGS adjectives (adjectives about beauty, age, number, goodness, or size).
Jeune - Young	Jeune - Young	-Spelling of French adjectives can change depending on the number and gender of the noun that they describe.
Vieux - Old	Vielle - Old	
Gentil - Nice	Gentille - Nice	
Bon - Good	Bonne - Good	
Facile - Easy	Facile - Easy	
Intelligent - Intelligent	Intelligente - Intelligent	
Beau - Handsome	Belle - Beautiful	
Fort - Strong	Forte - Strong	

## 5 Times Table

0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60
zero	cinq	dix	quinze	vingt	vingt-cinq	trente	trente-cinq	quarante	quarante-cinq	cinquante	cinquante-cinq	soixante