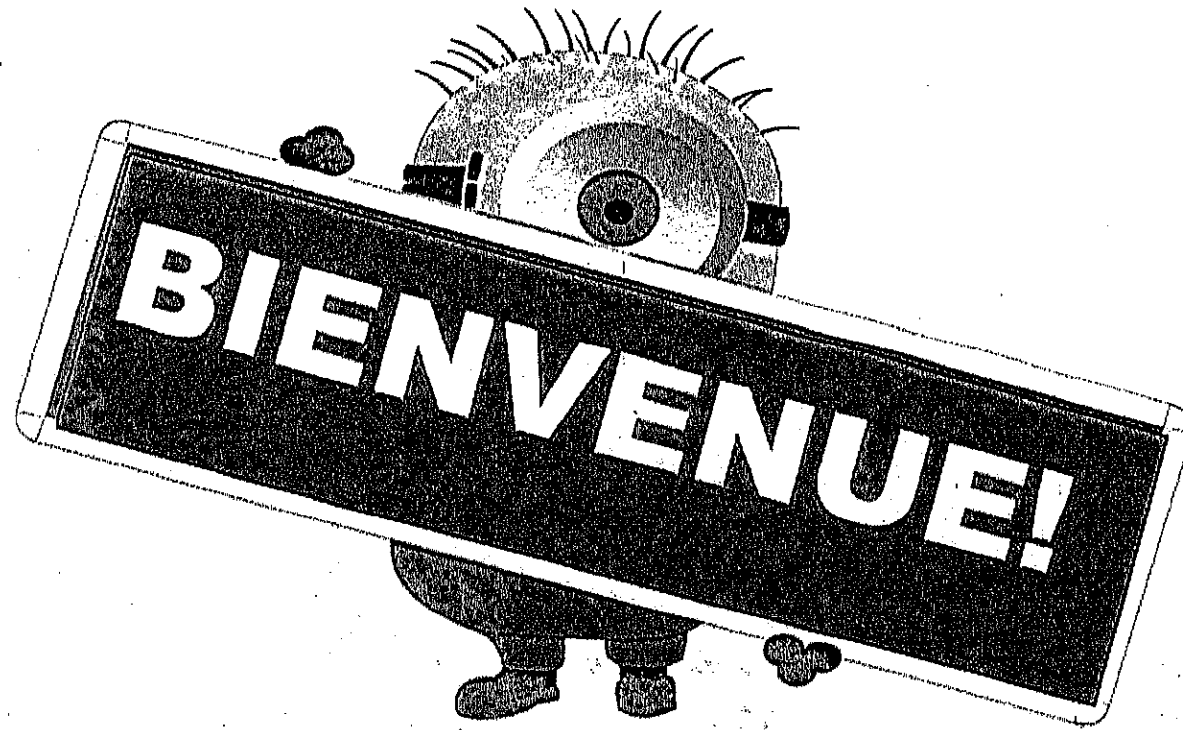


Yr 7 Français



Nom:

Prof:

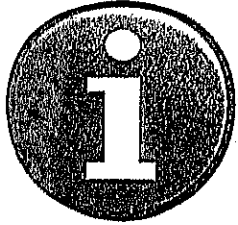
Classe:

2017/18

Contenu

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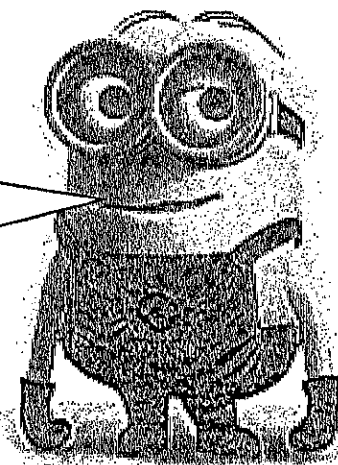


About this booklet...

- This booklet contains all the words and grammar you need to know to be successful in Year 7.
- It gives you advice about learning a language and is useful for reference so make sure you bring it to every lesson.
- It will help you when you do your homework so remember to use it to help you check your work carefully, using the contents page to find the information you need.
- It is not like a text book – we won't be starting at page 1 and working through it in order.
- Some pages have lists of words on a theme. These are often divided into 3 sections:
 - BLEU – you will need to know the words in this section
 - BLANC – everyone should aim to learn the words in this section
 - ROUGE – you could learn these words as well, but this section is also for reference when understanding texts or creating French phrases yourself

- Some pages have grammar notes and exercises. We will teach you the grammar point in lessons, showing you how to use the notes and doing the exercises together to make sure it is clear. Once we have done this, you should try to learn the notes and use the booklet to check whenever you use that particular grammar point.
- Some pages have both vocabulary and grammar notes, so you will need to learn to use the contents page to help you find the information you need.
- Verb patterns are listed separately, but we often indicate the most useful verbs which go with a particular group of words.
- This is your booklet, so you can make notes in it if you want, which is why some pages have space for you to add extra words or phrases you would find useful, but look after it –you will need it throughout year 7, and it will still be helpful when you prepare for your GCSE exam!

DON'T PANIC!!!
You don't need to
learn the whole
booklet or know it all



Which tips will you be using?

➤ Look, Cover, Say, Write, Check

Look at the words for several minutes. Say and spell them out mentally over and over. Cover the words and write them from memory. Check that you have written them correctly by comparing them with the words in your booklet.

➤ Chant the words to learn them

➤ Colour code the words according to gender

Write/ underline/ highlight in blue for masculine, red for feminine.

➤ Label objects in your house in French

You could label furniture, clothes,...

➤ Write / draw the word on a piece of paper or card with the English at the back.

➤ Record the words on your mobile and listen to them.

➤ Get a member of your family or a friend to test you on your spellings

➤ Spell out the words using the French alphabet.

➤ Write the words on a "post it" and stick them around your room or places you visit often.

➤ Teach French words to a member of your family.

You could use pictures or cards with the written words.

- Make up your own wordsearch/ crossword/ anagram using the new words.
- Make up a song/poem/ rap using the words.
- Make a Power point presentation using the words.
- Play word games for example: hangman, or snap with the words and cards.
- Arrange words into groups (adjectives, nouns, verbs) or arrange them according to how long the words are.
- Put the words in French into alphabetical order.
- Use your **verb table** to help you to make up your own new sentences.

and finally...

- Use the Internet to listen to the French words - you can also use it to listen to lots of new words and phrases too – you can tune into French radio stations, such as NRJ or Skyrock, watch French film clips or TV programmes – ask first!
- Have you looked for any French books in the library? You don't have to be able to understand every word to enjoy a book in another language!

Grammatical terms you may hear us use

GENERAL:

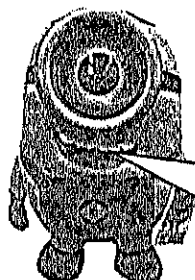
SUBJECT	the person or thing doing the verb
OBJECT	the person or thing having the verb done to it
VERB	the action [incl. to be etc.]
NOUN	the name of something
ADJECTIVE	describes a noun
ADVERB	describes a verb
PRONOUN	replaces a noun
CONJUNCTION	links phrases together
PREPOSITION	Indicates position
COMPARATIVE	makes a comparison
SUPERLATIVE	the best / worst etc.
DEFINITE ARTICLE	the
INDEFINITE ARTICLE	a

TERMS USED IN CONNECTION WITH VERBS

INFINITIVE	the 'name' of the verb, translates as 'to'
REFLEXIVE	needs an extra pronoun; refers back to the subject
PRESENT TENSE	what is happening now
FUTURE TENSE	what will happen
INFORMAL FUTURE	what is going to happen
PERFECT TENSE	what happened
IMPERFECT TENSE	what was / used to happen
FIRST PERSON SINGULAR	I
SECOND PERSON SINGULAR	you [singular]
THIRD PERSON SINGULAR	he / she /it
FIRST PERSON PLURAL	we
SECOND PERSON PLURAL	you [plural]
THIRD PERSON PLURAL	they

Parlons Français !

One thing people learning French often have difficulty with is how to pronounce the words because often you don't say all the letters in a word, and the French language likes the words to flow smoothly, so it can be a challenge to work out where one word ends and the next one starts! Here are a few tips to help you.



Usually you don't pronounce the last letter of a French word, so 'chat' and 'chats' would sound the same. Sometimes people say you pronounce up to the last vowel, so 'regarde' is pronounced like the English word 'regard', but 'regardent' is pronounced the same, because there are no more vowels!

FRENCH PRONOUNCED

-an, -en, -on	-on
-in	-an
-am, -em, -om	-om
-im	-am
[enfantin	onfontan]
je, le, ne,	juh, luh, nuh
me, te, se	muh, tuh, suh
-i	-e
-ç	-s
-é	-ay
-er, -ez, -ais	-ay
-ait, -aient	-ay

ELISION

This is when a letter is removed and an apostrophe added to show that this has happened, usually to allow words to flow better. It often happens when two vowels occur together, but not always.

So '*je aime*' would be pronounced '*juhem*', which doesn't flow very well, so the first vowel is replaced with an apostrophe - '*j'aime*' - pronounced '*jem*' almost as if it was one word. However, '*elle aime*' also has two vowels together, but flows well so it doesn't need to change.

ACCENTS

The French language includes accents which are part of the spelling of a word and sometimes alter the pronunciation:

C cedille - ç - is pronounced - s

Accent aigu - é - is pronounced -ay

Some accents have less impact on how the word is pronounced but are still part of the spelling of the word:

Accent grave - à ; è ; ù

Circumflexe - â ; ê ; î ; ô ; û

L'alphabet français

A	ah	J	jee	S	ess
B	bay	K	ka	T	tay
C	say	L	ell	U	oo
D	day	M	emm	V	vay
E	euh	N	enn	W	dooble
F	eff	O	oh		-vay
G	jay	P	pay	X	eeks
H	ash	Q	koo	Y	egrek
I	ee	R	air	Z	zed

My pronunciation notes

First [premier] is the only number which changes for dates in French!

Les Chiffres

un	1
deux	2
trois	3
quatre	4
cinq	5
six	6
sept	7
huit	8
neuf	9
dix	10
onze	11
douze	12
treize	13
quatorze	14
quinze	15
seize	16
dix-sept	17
dix-huit	18
dix-neuf	19
vingt	20
vingt-et-un	21
vingt-deux	22
trente	30
quarante	40
cinquante	50
soixante	60
soixante-dix	70
soixante-et-onze	71
soixante-douze	72
quatre-vingts	80
quatre-vingt-cinq	85
quatre-vingt-dix	90
quatre-vingt-dix-neuf	99
cent	100

Numbers are used in lots of different places, such as dates, prices, phone numbers, years and of course when doing maths! Unfortunately, you have to do a bit of maths to count up to 100 in French ... but the bigger numbers are actually pretty easy!

cent un	101
cent cinquante-deux	152
deux cents	200
deux cent trente	230
mille	1000
un million	1000000
un milliard	a billion

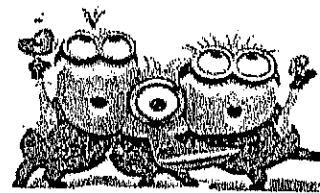
Can you work out this number ?
Trois millions, quatre cent cinquante-six mille, sept cent quatre-vingt-neuf

Years :
1815 mille huit cent quinze
 OR dix-huit cent quinze
2004 deux mille quatre

Phone numbers :
These are done in pairs of numbers so...
52 40 09 25 14 – cinquante-deux, quarante, zéro neuf, vingt-cinq, quatorze

Prices :
The currency in France is the euro, made up of 100 cents.
€12,50 douze euros cinquante

Joyeux anniversaire !



Mon anniversaire est le neuf mai
My birthday is the 9th of May

LES MOIS

janvier
février
mars
avril
mai
juin
juillet
août
septembre
octobre
novembre
décembre

MONTHS

January
February
March
April
May
June
July
August
September
October
November
December

LES JOURS DE LA SEMAINE DAYS OF THE WEEK

lundi Monday
mardi Tuesday
mercredi Wednesday
jeudi Thursday
vendredi Friday
samedi Saturday
dimanche Sunday

In French the days of the week and the months of the year will only have a capital letter if they come at the start of a sentence!

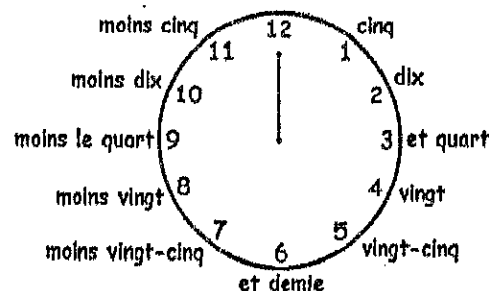
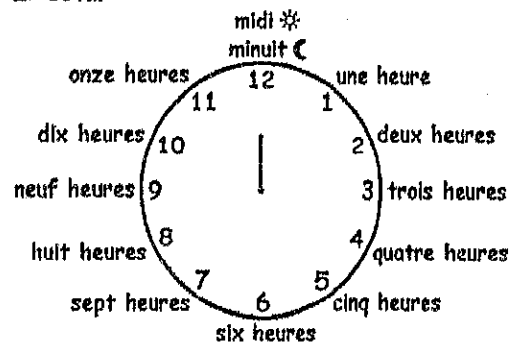
Quelle heure est-il ? What time is it?

Linguascope
Language Resources Online

L'heure

Nom : _____
Classe : _____

• Il est...



12 hour clock

Take the hour from the first clock & the minutes from the second, e.g.

It is 4:15 – il est quatre heures quinze

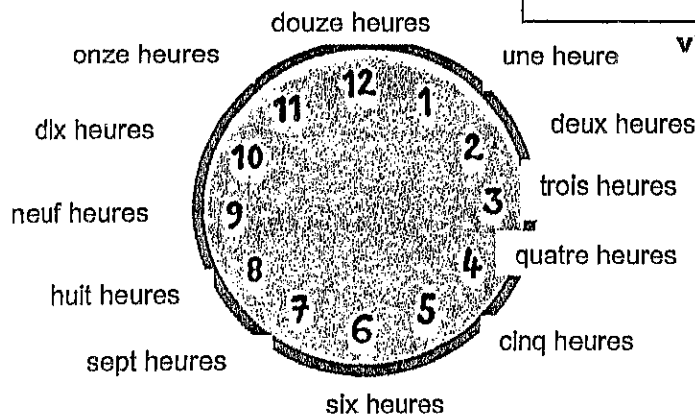
It is sometimes a good idea to add 'in the morning' etc. just to be clear, or you could use the 24 hour clock which is shown below.

le matin	in the morning
l'après-midi	in the afternoon
le soir	in the evening
à midi	at midday
à minuit	at midnight

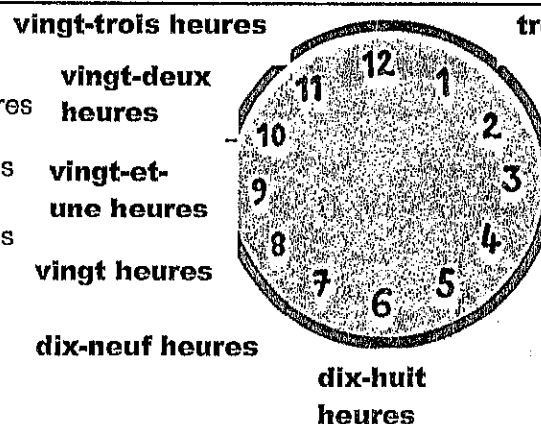
24 hour clock

The 24 hour clock is used to express times throughout the whole day, so after 12 midday, you just keep counting the hours instead of going back to 1. You also state the number of minutes out of the 60 in each hour which have gone, so ...

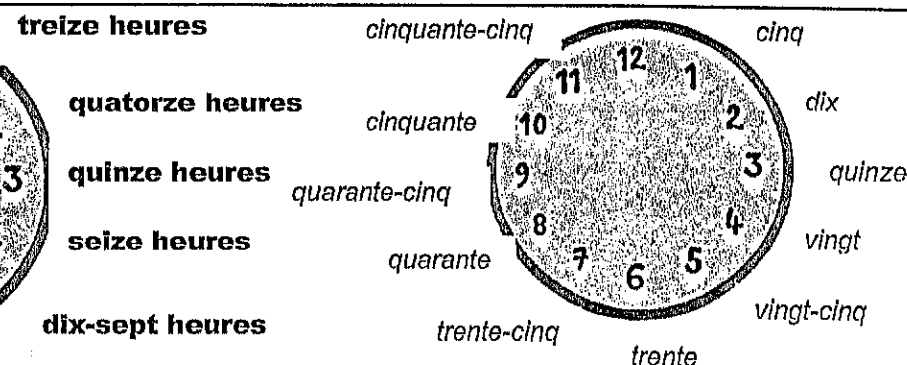
5:30 am = cinq heures trente but 5:30pm = dix-sept heures trente



Hours – morning



Hours – after midday



Minutes

Nouns and articles

Qu'est-ce que c'est ? what is it ?

C'est...

it is

All objects are nouns, and in French will usually have an article with them, such as 'the', 'a', or 'some'.

Where is the dog? – Où est le chien?

I have a pen – j'ai un stylo

I would like some cake – je voudrais du gâteau

Even when we don't use an article in English, it will probably be needed in French, for example:

I like cats – j'aime les chats

bleu

le foot	football
le tennis	tennis
le basket	basketball
le cyclisme	cycling
la natation	swimming
l'équitation	horse riding
le cinéma	cinema
la musique	music
la télé	television
la lecture	reading
le portable	mobile phone
la nourriture	food
la bouteille d'eau	bottle of water
le papier	paper
le stylo	pen

blanc

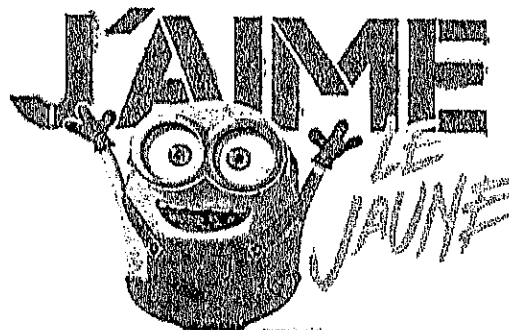
une table	a table
une chaise	a chair
une porte	a door
une fenêtre	a window
la danse	dancing
la cuisine	cooking
le rugby	rugby
la voile	sailing
la guitare	guitar
le piano	piano
le violon	violin

rouge

la planche à voile	windsurfing
la pêche	fishing
les échecs	chess
la voiture	car
la maison	house
le jardin	garden
la plage	beach

Nouns in French are either masculine or feminine, and the article shows this, so always learn a noun with an article so you know which gender it is.

If you are referring to more than one thing, you have to make it plural, usually by adding an -s just like in English



	masc	fem	plural
the	le	la	les
a	un	une	-
some	du	de la	des

Using Verbs

Almost every sentence contains a verb, or doing word. The verb describes the action, but also tells you when the action happens by the tense, and in French, the ending often shows who is doing the action too.

Subject Pronouns

je	I
tu	you [1]
il	he
elle	she
on	one [2]
nous	we
vous	you [3]
ils	they [4]
elles	they [5]

[1] you – singular & familiar, so one person you know well

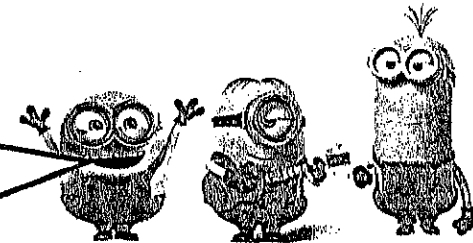
[2] one – not used very often in English, but 'on' is very common in French and can mean 'we' or 'you' when referring to people in general

[3] you – plural or polite so more than one person or someone you don't know well

[4] they – when the group is male or a mixture of males and females

[5] they – when the group is all female

Salut! Nous sommes les minions.
Je suis Bob et je suis petit, mais Kevin est grand. Et Stuart?
« Eh Stuart, tu es petit, non ? »



It is very important to use the right part of the verb according to who is doing it, after all we don't use 'I are' or 'he am' in English, but sometimes the sentence doesn't include 'I' or 'he' or 'they', so you have to work out which subject pronoun could have been used so that you select the correct part of the verb for your sentence. 'Kevin' is the same as 'he', so to say Kevin is tall, you need the 'he' or 'il' part of the verb – Kevin est grand.

EXAMPLES:

Can you fill in the rest?
Philippe - il / he
Louise
Martin et Pierre
Lucie et Marie
Nicole et moi
le stylo
la table
les livres

être – to be

je suis	I am
tu es	you are
il est	he is
elle est	she is
on est	one is /we/you are
nous sommes	we are
vous êtes	you are
ils sont	they are
ells sont	they are

In my opinion..... / Adjectives

Bleu

Je pense que
je crois que
je trouve que
à mon avis
c'est
noir
blanc
rouge
bleu
jaune
vert
gris
brun
rose
violet
grand
petit
amusant
barbant
génial
intéressant
énervant
nul
super
facile
difficile
bête
affreux

I think that
I think that
I find that
in my opinion
it is
black
white
red
blue
yellow
green
grey
brown
pink
purple
big / tall
small
fun / funny
boring
great
interesting
annoying
rubbish
great
easy
difficult
idiotic
awful

pour moi
personnellement
d'après moi
il me paraît que
orange
marron
multicolore
sympa
intelligent
important
ridicule
marrant
ennuyeux
gros
mince
mignon
embêtant
méchant
timide

Blanc

for me
personally
in my opinion
it seems to me that
orange
brown
multicoloured
nice [people]
intelligent
important
ridiculous
fun / funny
boring
fat
slim
cute
irritating
naughty / nasty
shy

Rouge

Je considère que
Je dois admettre que
J'estime que
gourmand
maladroit
doué
strict
coquin
moche
laid
joli
gâté
poilu
mystérieux
maigre
riche
pauvre
malin
bizarre
I consider that
I must admit that
I reckon that
greedy
clumsy
talented
strict
cheeky
unattractive
ugly
pretty
spoilt
hairy
mysterious
thin
rich
poor
cunning
weird

C'est
bizarre!

C'est
cool!

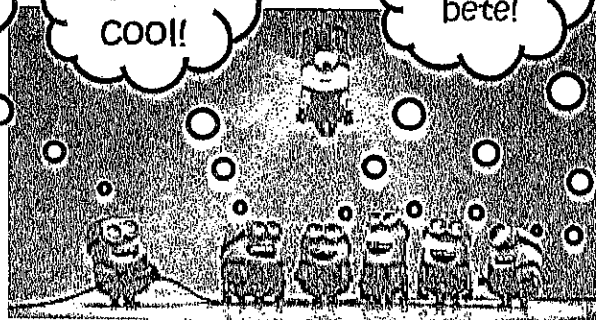
C'est
bête!

C'est
utile!

C'est
marrant!

C'est Stuart!

**When you use an
adjective after 'c'est',
It doesn't need to
change [see p.15]**



More about using adjectives

**For the verb ETRE [to be] see
p.13 or p. 34**

In French, most *adjectives* come **after** the noun they describe instead of before as they do in English:

e.g. un stylo noir but a black pen

Also, if an adjective is describing a feminine noun, we have to make the adjective feminine too, usually by adding an -e, and if the noun is plural, we have to make the adjective plural too, usually by adding an -s.

Some adjectives have irregular changes - see the list below. Adjectives with the same endings usually follow these patterns.

English	Masc sing.	Fem sing.	Masc plural	Fem plural
black	noir	noire	noirs	noires
grey	gris	grise	gris	grises
red	rouge	rouge	rouges	rouges
white	blanc	blanche	blancs	blanches
purple	violet	violette	violets	violettes
kind	gentil	gentille	gentils	gentilles
sporty	sportif	sportive	sportifs	sportives
lazy	paresseux	paresseuse	paresseux	paresseuses
jealous	jaloux	jalouse	jaloux	jalouses
proud	fier	fière	fiers	fières
funny	rigolo	rigolote	rigolos	rigolotes
long	long	longue	longs	longues
mad	fou	folle	foux	folles
hard-working	travailleur	travailleuse	travailleurs	travailleuses
beautiful	beau	belle	beaux	belles

!!!! orange (orange) and marron(brown) never change

Compound adjectives also don't change

- vert clair – light green
- rose foncé – dark pink
- bleu marine – navy blue

QUALIFIERS

très	very
assez	quite
un peu	a bit
plutôt	rather
trop	too

CONNECTIVES

et and
mais but
aussi also

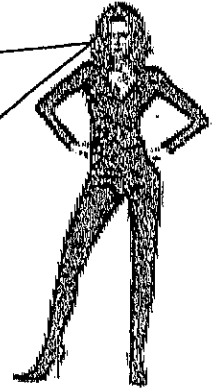
**For more connectives
see p.19**

Even more adjectives

There are literally hundreds of adjectives, so here are a few more, plus space for you to add any you find which might be useful.

passionnant	exciting
fatigant	tiring
égoïste	selfish
généreux	generous
utile	useful
inutile	useless
épais	thick
fin	thin
rond	round
carré	square

When you use an adjective after 'c'est' [it is], you don't need to change the ending to make it agree!



Using verbs correctly - Present Tense [-er Verbs]

In French just as in English, we have to use different forms of a verb according to who is doing the action e.g.
He **has**, not he have ila, not ilai or ilavons

Some verbs have to be learnt individually, but many French verbs end in -er, and follow the same pattern of endings.

détester - to hate

je déteste <u>e</u>	I hate
tu détestes <u>es</u>	you hate
il déteste <u>e</u>	he hates
elle déteste <u>e</u>	she hates
on déteste <u>e</u>	one hates
nous détest <u>ons</u>	we hate
vous détest <u>ez</u>	you hate
ils détest <u>ent</u>	they hate
ells détest <u>ent</u>	they hate

To use this pattern for other verbs ending in -er, simply:

1. take off the -er;
 2. add the ending you require:
e.g. we watch - [regarder - to watch]
1. regard
 2. nous regardons

*Now complete the pattern for parler,
then write out regarder yourself.*

parler - to talk

je parl_____
tu parl_____
il parl_____
elle parl_____
on parl_____
nous parl_____
vous parl_____
ils parl_____
elles parl_____

Some -er verbs which follow this pattern:

aimer	to like	écouter	to listen	visiter	to visit
adorer	to love	parler	to talk	ranger	to tidy up
détester	to hate	travailler	to work	chanter	to sing
jouer	to play	aider	to help	danser	to dance
regarder	to watch	penser	to think		
habiter	to live	trouver	to find		
demander	to ask				

More about -er verbs

There are some extra bits and pieces you need to try to remember when using these verbs:

ELISION

j'adore	I love
j'aime	I like
j'écoute	I listen

What do you notice about these verbs and can you explain it?

IRREGULAR -ER VERBS

Although the vast majority of verbs ending in -er follow the pattern there are a few which are irregular and have a different pattern which has to be learnt separately. The most common one of these is 'aller' – to go [see p. 29]

SLIGHT CHANGES

There are some verbs which follow the pattern but have other small changes.

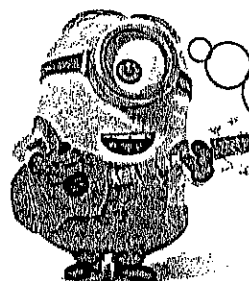
manger - in the nous form, we keep the -e before putting on the -ons ending

préférer – to prefer – the accents change

je préfère nous préférons

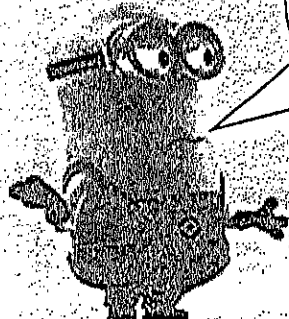
tu préfères vous préférez

il/elle/on préfère ils/elles préfèrent

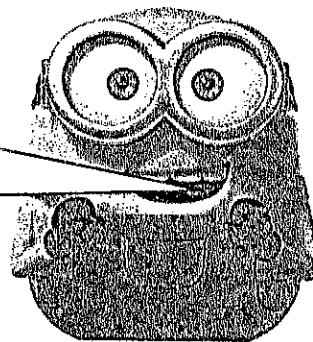


J'adore la
musique et
j'aime ma
guitare,
mais je
préfère les

How do you
say you don't
do something
in French?



You put *ne* in front of the
verb and *pas* after the verb,
and if the verb begins with a
vowel, you use *n'* instead,
just like *j'* instead of *je*!



NEGATIVES

Je **ne** mange **pas** I don't eat

Tu **ne** parles **pas** you don't talk

Il **ne** travaille **pas** he doesn't work

Nous **ne** jouons **pas** we don't play

Vous **ne** chantez **pas** you don't sing

Elles **ne** dansent **pas** they don't dance

BUT.....

Je **n'**aime **pas** I don't like

Elle **n'**habite **pas** she doesn't live

Ils **n'**aident **pas** they don't help

ADDING INFO

et	and
en plus	also
aussi	also
si	if

GIVING EXAMPLES

comme	like
par exemple	for example
c'est-à-dire	that is to say
en bref	in short

TIME / SEQUENCES

quand	when	normalement	normally
après	after	finalement	finally
avant	before	pendant que	while
enfin	at last	tandis que	while
puis	then	parfois	sometimes
ensuite	then	premièrement	firstly
dès que	as soon as	deuxièmement	secondly
d'habitude	usually	[tout] d'abord	first of all
plus tard	later	pour commencer	to start with
bientôt	soon	maintenant	now

INTENTIONS AND REASONS

pour	in order to	parceque	because
afin de	in order to	à cause de	due to
donc	therefore	grace à	thanks to
alors	so	c'est pourquoi	that's why
car	because	par conséquent	consequently
ainsi	thus, so	puisque	since
lorsque	when	lorsque	when

EMPHASIS

surtout	especially	en particulier	In particular
en fait	In fact	particulièrement	particularly
sinon	if not	notamment	in particular
d'ailleurs	what's more	certainement	certainly
en effet	indeed	effectivement	indeed

**C
O
N
N
E
C
T
I
V
E
S****CONTRAST**

mais	but	par contre	on the other hand
ou	or	en revanche	on the other hand
pourtant	however	cependant	however
toutefois	however	au lieu de	instead of
sauf	except	néanmoins	nevertheless
malgré	in spite of	au contraire	on the contrary
alorsque	whereas	d'une part	on the one hand
memesi	even if	d'autre part	on the other hand

OTHER USEFUL WORDS

peut-être	perhaps	heureusement	fortunately
plutôt	rather	malheureusement	unfortunately
presque	almost	vraiment	really
souvent	often	depuis	since
un jour	one day	au début	in the beginning

REFERRING TO THE PAST

hier	yesterday	c'était	It was
déjà	already	il y a deux ans	2 years ago
dans le passé	in the past	récemment	recently
	le weekend dernier		last weekend
	la semaine dernière		last week

REFERRING TO THE FUTURE

demain	tomorrow	ça sera	It will be
après-demain			the day after tomorrow
lelendemain			the next day
samedi prochain			next Saturday
l'année prochaine			next year
à l'avenir / dans le futur			in the future

Gender issues

Many languages, including French, consider all items to be either masculine or feminine. We find this slightly odd, as the English language considers most items to be 'it'. If a noun is feminine, it will be referred to as 'she' in French, and this will also affect lots of words associated with the noun, such as adjectives and possessives, which is why it is important to know whether each noun is masculine or feminine. It is best to learn each noun with an article indicating the gender, or know how to look it up!

If you learn a noun with *un / une* or *le / la*, make sure you know which is masculine and which is feminine!

	masc	fem	plural
the	le	la	les
a	un	une	-

Here are some other words which show the gender of the noun they are linked to:

	Masculine singular	Feminine singular	Masculine plural	Feminine plural
which	quel	quelle	quels	quelles
this	ce	cette	ces	ces
all	tout	toute	tous	toutes

The prepositions *de* and *à* also change.

They have more than one meaning, but the changes are the same no matter which meaning you need. - '*de*' can mean *from*, or *of*, but often *some* [see notes in the box], and *à* can mean *to*, *in* or *at*.

à + le = au à + l' = à + l'
à + la = à + la à + les = aux

Saying 'some' in French

To say 'some' in French, use the word '*de*', but the '*de*' changes depending on what it is linked to.

de + le = du je bois du lait [I drink some milk]
de + la = de la je mange de la confiture [I eat some jam]
de + l' = de l' je bois de l'eau [I drink some water]
de + les = des je mange des céréales [I eat some cereal]

Notes :

1. We don't always say 'some' in English, e.g. I drink milk, but it is always there in French.
2. 'Some' is not needed in either language for all food and drinks.
e.g. je mange un croissant
3. After a quantity or a negative, you simply use *de* or *d'*.
e.g. je mange beaucoup de pain [I eat a lot of bread]
je ne bois pas d'eau [I don't drink water]

Adjectives also change according to gender [see p.15]. If you want to say 'my', or 'your' etc. you also have to consider the gender[see p.22].

Describing people

bleu

petit(e)	small
grand(e)	tall
gros(se)	fat
de taille moyenne	middle sized
énorme	enormous
mince	slim
maigre	thin
les yeux bleus	blue eyes
les yeux marron	brown eyes
les cheveux roux	ginger hair
les cheveux châains	brown hair
les cheveux bruns	brown hair
les cheveux blonds	blond hair
les cheveux longs	long hair
les cheveux courts	short hair
les cheveux frisés	frizzy hair
les cheveux raides	straight hair
les cheveux bouclés	curly hair
les cheveux en brosse	spiky hair

blanc

les cheveux gras	greasy hair
des boutons	spots
une barbe	beard
une moustache	moustache
des tâches de rousseur	freckles
chauve	bald
musclé(e)	muscled
il/elle porte..	he/she wears..
des lunettes	glasses
une montre	a watch
des boucles d'oreilles	earrings

rouge

des rides	wrinkles
un gros nez	a big nose
un long nez	a long nose
une cicatrice	a scar
une bague	a ring
un collier	a necklace
un bracelet	a bracelet

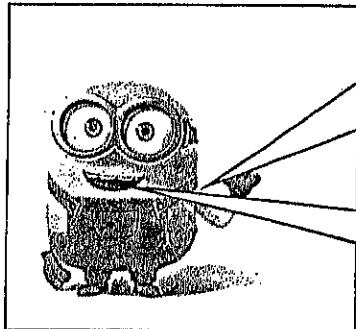
Remember you can also use lots of adjectives to describe someone's personality as well as saying what they look like!

SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT CAREFULLY....

When we make sentences to describe people, the two verbs we use the most are 'avoir' [to have] and 'être' [to be], but which one? Would we say 'he is blue eyes' or 'I have tall' in English? No? Then be careful to choose the right verb in French! If you don't know the patterns, look on p.

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Elle petite. | 7. I am tall. |
| 2. Il les yeux bleus. | 8. We have green eyes. |
| 3. Tu un gros nez ! | 9. They are fat ! |
| 4. Kevin les cheveux. | 10. She is slim. |
| 5. Ils des boutons. | 11. Lucy has freckles. |
| 6. Nous les cheveux longs | 12. Jack & Tom are middle sized |

*Sometimes the French language uses a different verb to the English:
J'ai douze ans but I am twelve years old*



Je suis petit
et chauve et
j'ai des yeux
bruns.

Je porte des
lunettes.

La famille

bleu

un père	a father
une mère	a mother
les parents	parents
un frère	a brother
une sœur	a sister
un oncle	an uncle
une tante	an aunt
un cousin	a cousin (boy)
une cousine	a cousin (girl)
un grand-père	a grandfather
une grand-mère	a grandmother
les grand-parents	grandparents
un fils	a son
une fille	a daughter
un copain	a friend (boy)
une copine	a friend (girl)

Il est fils unique he is an only child
 Elle est fille unique she is an only child

The verb most commonly used with this vocab is 'avoir' to have.

j'ai	I have
tu as	you have
il a	he has
elle a	she has
on a	one has
nous avons	we have
vous avez	you have
ils ont	they have
ells ont	they have

blanc

un beau-père	a stepfather or father in law
une belle-mère	a stepmother or mother in law
un demi-frère	a half-brother
une demi-soeur	a half-sister
les jumeaux	twins (boys or one boy one girl)
les jumelles	twins (girls)
un mari	a husband
une femme	a wife

rouge

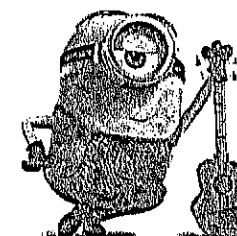
As-tu des frères et des sœurs ?
 Do you have brothers or sisters?
 Oui, j'ai deux frères et trois sœurs
 Yes, I have 2 brothers & 3 sisters

un neveu	a nephew
une nièce	a niece
un orphelin	orphan
un arrière-grand-père	great-grandad
une arrière-grand-mère	great-grandma
un petit-fils	grandson
une petite-fille	granddaughter
les petits-enfants	grandchildren

Expressing possession / saying 'my' etc

To say my, your, his / her etc. we use possessive adjectives. In French they have to agree in number and gender with the item being owned, so 'my father' will be '**mon** père' regardless of whether a male or a female person says it, because 'père' is a masculine word.

	MASC	FEM	PLURAL
MY	mon	ma	mes
YOUR [tu]	ton	ta	tes
HIS / HER / ITS	son	sa	ses
OUR	notre	notre	nos
YOUR [vous]	votre	votre	vos
THEIR	leur	leur	leurs



C'est ma guitare!

Des Animaux [and other creatures]



bleu

un chat	a cat
un cheval	a horse
un chien	a dog
un lapin	a rabbit
un hamster	a hamster
un poisson	a fish
une araignée	a spider
une souris	a mouse
un rat	a rat
un oiseau	a bird
un hibou	an owl
un serpent	a snake
une grenouille	a frog
une tortue	a turtle
une poule	a hen
un canard	a duck

blanc

une vache	a cow
un singe	a monkey
un lion	a lion
un cochon	a pig
un mouton	a sheep
un crabe	a crab
une pieuvre	an octopus
une licorne	a unicorn
un crapaud	a toad
un dragon	a dragon
un dauphin	a dolphin
un âne	a donkey
un coq	a cockerel
un éléphant	an elephant
une aigle	an eagle
un tigre	a tiger

rouge

un kangourou	a kangaroo
un hérisson	a hedgehog
un renard	a fox
un loup-garou	a werewolf
un centaure	a centaur
un troll	a troll
un goblin	a goblin
une fée	a fairy
une sorcière	a witch
un fantôme	a ghost

Can you remember how to put nouns in the plural form?

Here is a quick reminder...

un lapin = a rabbit un nez = a nose

trois lapins = three rabbits cinq nez = five noses

Add an « s » to the body parts to make them plural but if they end in "s" or "x" already leave them as they are. C'est facile!!

If they end in 'u', add an 'x' – un oiseau [1 bird] but

quatre oiseaux [4 birds]

Irregular plural: un oeil (one eye) deux yeux (two eyes)

Le corps / Parts of the body

bleu

une tête	a head
un visage	a face
une bouche	a mouth
un nez	a nose
des yeux (un œil)	eyes (an eye)
des cheveux (m)	hair
des oreilles (f)	ears
des dents	teeth
un corps	a body
un bras	an arm
une main	a hand
des doigts	fingers
une jambe	a leg
un pied	a foot
un genou	a knee
un dos	a back

blanc

une peau	a skin
un cou	a neck
une épaule	a shoulder
une queue	a tail
des crocs	fangs
des poils	hairs / fur
des ailes	wings (fem)
des pattes	feet [animals only]
le bec d'un hibou	the beak of an owl
en forme de	in the shape of
de la taille de ...	the size of ...

rouge

un museau	a muzzle
une gueule	face (slang)
une crinière	a mane
une corne	a horn
une griffe	a claw
trois gueules bavantes	three dribbling faces

What do you notice about the adjectives in this description?

Some adjectives come before the noun they describe:

petit - small grand - tall
gros - fat long - long

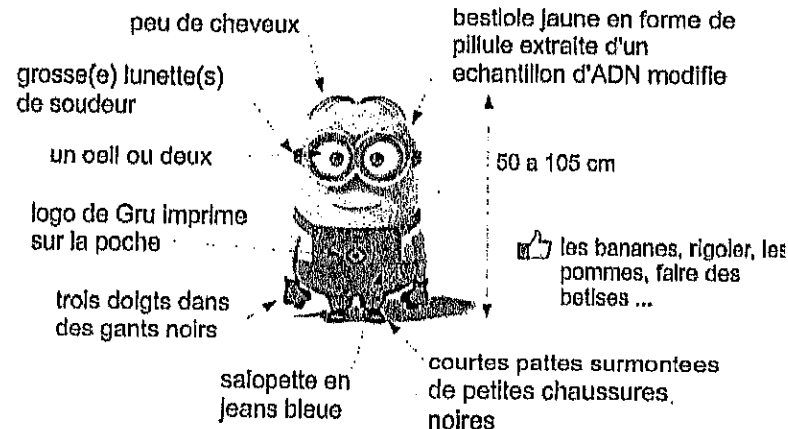
Il a une petite tête chauve de la taille d'une noix de coco avec quatre petits yeux bleus et de grandes dents jaunes. Il a le corps d'un kangourou et la longue queue rouge d'un renard. Il est grand et assez gros et il a trois griffes verts sur chaque patte.

Can you work out the details of this description of a very strange creature? You could even try to draw it!

Ooooh! Un chien à trois têtes !



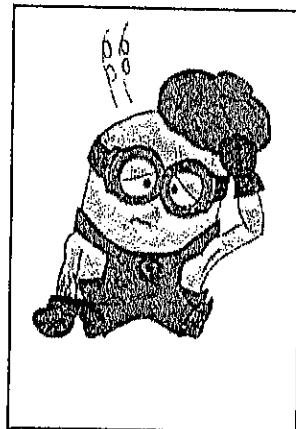
LE MINION



J'ai des bobos partout !

bleu

çava?	How are you?
j'ai mal à la tête	I have a headache
j'ai mal à la jambe	I have a sore leg
j'ai mal à la gorge	I have a sore throat
j'ai mal au nez	I have a sore nose
j'ai mal au bras	I have a sore arm
j'ai mal au dos	I have a sore back
j'ai mal au ventre	I have a tummy ache
j'ai mal au cœur	I feel sick
j'ai mal aux dents	I have a toothache
j'ai mal aux doigts	I have sore fingers
j'ai mal à l'épaule	I have a sore shoulder
j'ai mal à l'oeil	my eye is sore
j'ai de la fièvre	I have a fever
j'ai la grippe	I have flu
je suis malade	I am sick/ ill
je suis fatigué	I am tired
je suis enrhumé	I have a cold
je tousse	I have a cough
j'ai peur	I am scared
j'ai froid	I am cold
j'ai chaud	I am hot
j'ai soif	I am thirsty
j'ai faim	I am hungry



blanc

comment ça va ?	how is it going?
qu'est-ce que tu as?	what have you got ?
il se fait mordre	he gets bitten
il se brûle la main	his hand gets burnt
il est mort	he is dead
il est KO	he is knockout
il a faim	he is hungry
il a soif	he is thirsty

rouge

il panique	he panics
il pleure	he cries
il tombe de cheval	he falls from his horse
il a été piqué par une abeille / guêpe	he has been stung by a bee / wasp
ils'est cassé le bras	he has broken his arm
ils'est tordue la cheville	he has twisted his ankle
ils'est coupé le doigt	he has cut his finger
ils'est brûlé la main	he has burnt his hand

Have you worked it out? There are the four ways of saying that something hurts in French. Can you complete an example and give an explanation about when to use each one?

J'ai mal à la

.....

J'ai mal au

.....

J'ai mal aux

.....

J'ai mal à l'

.....

La Nourriture / Food



bleu



blanc

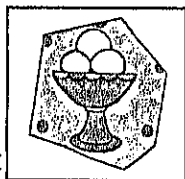


rouge

Mmm...bananes



un sandwich
le fromage
le pain
un gâteau
le chocolat
un oeuf
le beurre
le jambon
le poulet
le potage
un dessert
une glace
une mousse au chocolat
un yaourt
le poisson
le riz
les pâtes
les frites
une pomme
une banane
les pommes de terre
la viande
une tomate
une carotte
les petits pois
les bonbons
une limonade
l'eau minérale
un coca
le lait
un thé
un café
un chocolat chaud

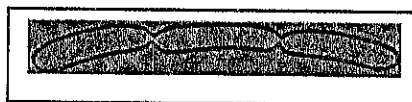


sandwich
cheese
bread
a cake
chocolate
an egg
butter
ham
chicken
soup
dessert
ice-cream
chocolate mousse
a yoghurt
fish
rice
pasta
chips
an apple
a banana
potatoes
meat
a tomato
a carrot
peas
sweets
lemonade
mineral water
coke
milk
tea
coffee
hot chocolate

le vin
la bière
le jus d'orange
le jus de pomme
le pâté
un petit pain
une baguette
les biscuits
les céréales
le miel
les chips
une tarte
une crêpe
les fruits de mer
le ketchup
la confiture
une saucisse grillée



wine
beer
orange juice
applejuice
paté
bread roll
baguette
biscuits
cereal
honey
crisps
pie
pancake
seafood
ketchup
jam
grilled sausage



Encore des fruits

les raisins
une orange
une fraise
une poire
un citron

More fruit

grapes
an orange
a strawberry
a pear
a lemon

la sauce
la confiture d'ailles
les gâteaux à la confiture
la dinde rôtie
le pudding
une côtelette de porc
un petit déjeuner anglais
un beignet
le sel
le poivre
la moutarde
les cuisses de grenouille
les escargots
l' agneau
le boeuf
l'eau minérale gazeuse

sauce
cranberry sauce
swissrolls
roast turkey
pudding
pork chop
English breakfast
doughnut
salt
pepper
mustard
frog's legs
snails
lamb
beef
fizzy water



Encore des légumes

un oignon
les champignons
un chou-fleur
les épinards
un maïs

More vegetables

an onion
mushrooms
a cauliflower
spinach
sweetcorn

Extra: How many more fruits and vegetables can you find in French? Use your dictionary to help, and remember to note un / une in your list!

More food related words

manger*	to eat
boire*	to drink
<i>*these verb patterns are on p.34</i>	
préparer	to prepare
une boisson	a drink
un repas	a meal
le petit déjeuner	breakfast
le déjeuner	lunch
le dîner	evening meal
un goûter	a snack
Bon appetit!	Enjoy your food !

To add a flavour, topping or filling, link the words with the right form of à

une glace <u>au</u> chocolat	a chocolate ice-cream
un sandwich <u>à la</u> confiture	a jam sandwich
le potage <u>à l'</u> oignon	onion soup
une pizza <u>aux</u> champignons	a mushroom pizza

Des Activités

bleu

blanc

rouge

jouer au tennis	to play tennis
jouer au foot	to play football
[au squash / au rugby / au golf / au hockey /	
au badminton / au cricket / au ping-pong / au	
snooker / au handball / mini golf]	
jouer au volley	to play volleyball
jouer au basket	to play basketball
faire de l'équitation	to go horse riding
faire une promenade	to go for a walk
faire des courses/des achats/	to go
du shopping / des magasins	shopping
faire de la natation	to go swimming
faire du vélo / cyclisme	to go cycling
faire les devoirs	to do homework
faire de la lecture	reading
faire de la danse	to dance
faire du ski	to go skiing
faire de l'escalade	to go climbing
faire du judo / karaté	to do judo/karate
aller en ville	to go town
regarder la télé	to watch TV
écouter de la musique	to listen to music
aller au cinéma	to go to the cinema
aller à une boum	to go to a party
lire des livres/BDs	to read books/comics
écrire des lettres	to write letters
collectionner des timbres	to collect stamps

jouer aux cartes	to play cards
jouer aux échecs	to play chess
jouer à l'ordinateur	to play on the computer
jouer avec les copains	to play with friends
jouer de la guitare	to play the guitar
jouer du piano	to play the piano
faire de la voile	to go sailing
faire de la planche à voile	to go windsurfing
faire du canoë / kayak	to go canoeing
faire de l'athlétisme	to do athletics
faire du patinage	to go ice skating
faire des bêtises	to do silly things
aller à la pêche	to go fishing
aller chez les copains	to go to your friends
bavarder	to chat / gossip
sortir	to go out

jouer au baby-foot	table football
jouer au flipper	to play pinball
jouer aux jeux de société	board games
jouer au hockey sur glace	to play ice hockey
faire du tir à l'arc	to do archery
faire du trampoline	trampolining
faire du surf	to go surfing
faire du ski nautique	to go water skiing
faire de la cuisine	to cook
faire de la peinture	to paint
aller au Mc Do	to go to McDonalds
envoyer des textos	to send texts
draguer les filles /	to chat up girls /
les garçons	boys
se reposer	to rest
se détendre	to relax

**Attention aux
petits mots!**
Jouer à + sport
**Jouer de +
instrument**

Encore des activités

To say 'to' correctly,
go to p. 20

Sometimes going somewhere is an activity in itself.

Je vais ...	<i>I am going...</i>	Où est-ce qu'on va?	<i>Where are we going?</i>
		On va...	<i>We are going ...</i>
... au cinéma	<i>to the cinema</i>	...au concert	<i>to a concert</i>
... en ville	<i>to town</i>	...à la fête	<i>to a party</i>
... à la plage	<i>to the beach</i>	...à l'église	<i>to church</i>
... aux magasins	<i>to the shops</i>		
... au restaurant	<i>to a restaurant</i>		
... à la patinoire	<i>to the ice rink</i>		
<i>Do you have any more ideas?</i>			

Look carefully at these phrases, and consider the meaning of the two verbs below.
Do you notice anything odd?

aller au théâtre - to go to the theatre

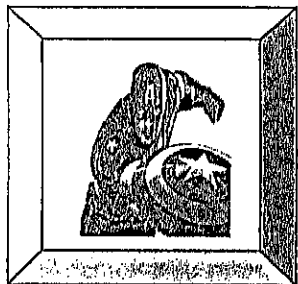
faire du jogging - to go jogging

These are both irregular verbs – 'aller' does NOT follow the –er verb pattern!

	<u>Aller – to go</u>		<u>Faire – to do / make</u>
je vais	<i>I go / I am going</i>	je fais	<i>I do / make</i>
tu vas	<i>you go / you are going</i>	tu fais	<i>you do / make</i>
il va	<i>he goes / he is going</i>	il fait	<i>he does / makes</i>
elle va	<i>she goes / she is going</i>	elle fait	<i>she does / makes</i>
on va	<i>one goes / one is going</i>	on fait	<i>one does / makes</i>
nous allons	<i>we go / we are going</i>	nous faisons	<i>we do / make</i>
vous allez	<i>you go / you are going</i>	vous faites	<i>you do / make</i>
ils vont	<i>they go / they are going</i>	ils font	<i>they do / make</i>
elles vont	<i>they go / they are going</i>	elles font	<i>they do / make</i>

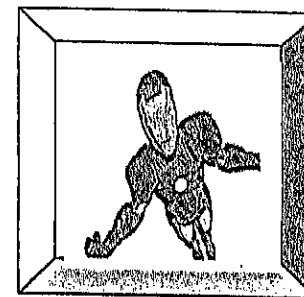
To the French, you don't go swimming, because swimming is an activity you do, so the verb 'faire' meaning to do is used. The verb meaning to go, 'aller', is only used when going to a place, such as 'aller à la piscine' - to go to the swimming pool. But there is always an exception - 'aller à la pêche' means to go fishing - go figure!!

Consider the verbs in these texts.



Capitaine Amérique aime regarder des films modernes mais il déteste jouer aux jeux en ligne.

Iron Man adore inventer des machines mais il n'aime pas faire de la lecture.



Whenever we use 2 verbs together in a sentence, the first one is linked to the person doing it by the ending, e.g. j'aime / like but nous aimons we like, and the second is an infinitive, so will always end in either -er, -re or -ir. Examples: j'aime manger du chocolat ; nous aimons jouer aux échecs.

Verbs used as first verbs include:

aimer – to like	adorer – to love	détester – to hate
vouloir – to want	pouvoir – to be able to	devoir – to have to
	aller – to go [see below]	

Saying what is going to happen - Informal Future Tense

By using part of 'aller' followed by an infinitive, you can easily express the future.

Tomorrow.... I am going to work = je vais travailler

To form: Use the present tense of aller (to go) followed by an infinitive.

Looking at the sentences to the left, can you complete the pattern of the verb 'aller' ? [It is irregular and does NOT behave like other -er verbs!]

aller =	je	_____	nous	_____
	tu	_____	vous	_____
	il	_____	ils	_____
	elle	_____	elles	_____
	on	_____		

Infinitives always end in -er -ir -re

and are the form of the verb given in a dictionary when you look up the meaning.

There are no irregular forms in this tense.

This tense is interchangeable with the future tense.

Je vais visiter le château

I am going to visit the castle

Tu vas manger des gâteaux

You are going to eat cakes

Il va aller à la plage

He is going to go to the beach

Elle va jouer aux échecs

She is going to play chess

On va faire la fête

One is going to celebrate

Nous allons aller au cinéma

We are going to go to the cinema

Vous allez recevoir des cadeaux

You are going to receive presents

Ils vont aller au parc d'attractions

They are going to go to a theme park

Elles vont manger dans un restaurant

They are going to eat in a restaurant



Une Journée Typique / Daily routine

je me lève
tu te laves
il s'habille
elle se coiffe
on se réveille
nous nous reposons
vous vous rappelez
ils se couchent
elles s'amusent

I get up
you get washed
he gets dressed
she does her hair
one wakes up
we relax
you remember
they go to bed
they have fun



Reflexive verbs....

...behave like other verbs in that the ending changes to link to the person doing the verb, and most are -er verbs **BUT** they also need a reflexive pronoun, which comes just before the verb. Can you complete the verb below with both the right reflexive pronoun **and** the correct ending?

se demander – to ask oneself / to wonder

je demand _____	nous demand _____
tu demand _____	vous demand _____
il demand _____	ils demand _____
elle demand _____	elles demand _____
on demand _____	

Extra : why do we sometimes use **s'** instead of **se**?

bleu

s'amuser	to have fun
s'appeler	to be called
se coucher	to go to bed
s'entendre avec	to get on with
s'intéresser à	to be interested in
se laver	to get washed
se lever	to get up
se rappeler	to remember
se reposer	to relax
se rencontrer	to meet
se trouver	to be situated

blanc

se blesser	to hurt yourself
se bronzer	to sunbathe
se débrouiller	to cope
se dépêcher	to hurry up
se disputer	to argue
se doucher	to have a shower
se faire mal	to hurt yourself
s'habiller	to get dressed

rouge

se brosser les dents	to brush your teeth
se moquer de	to make fun of
se réveiller	to wake up



Au Collège / At School

bleu

des devoirs (m)	homework
un prof(esseur)	a teacher
l'allemand	German
l'anglais	English
l'espagnol	Spanish
le français	French
la géo(graphie)	geography
l'histoire	history
l'EPS / le sport	PE
les sciences	sciences
l'informatique	IT
la technologie	ICT
les maths	maths
le dessin	art
les arts dramatiques	drama
un crayon	a pencil
un stylo	a pen
une règle	a ruler
un cahier	an exercise book
un livre	a book
un taille-crayon	a pencilsharpener
une gomme	a rubber
une trousse	a pencil case
une calculatrice	a calculator
un bic	a biro
avoir besoin de	- to need
j'ai besoin d'un stylo	- I need a pen

blanc

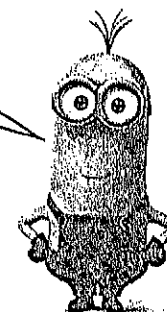
un cours/une leçon	alesson
une salle de classe	classroom
un dictionnaire	dictionary
un examen	test
un sac	a bag
un tableau	blackboard
la biologie	biology
la chimie	chemistry
la physique	physics
la musique	music
de la colle	some glue
un feutre	a felt tip pen
le papier	paper
compliqué	complicated
je suis fort[e] en maths	I'm good at maths
je suis faible en dessin	I'm not good at art
le prof est compréhensif	the teacher is understanding

rouge

un bureau	desk
le grec	Greek
le latin	Latin
une feuille de papier	piece of paper
un stabilo	a highlighter
un crayon de couleur	a coloured pencil

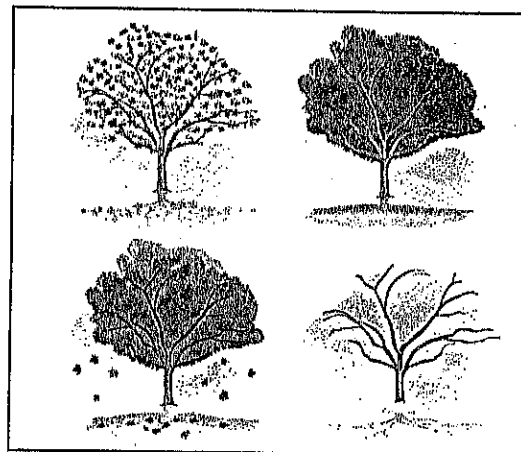
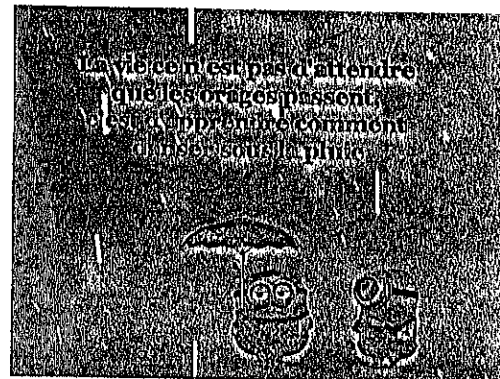
J'aime les maths car c'est utile, et j'adore l'anglais parce que le prof est amusant. Je n'aime pas l'histoire à cause des devoirs, mais grâce à mes copains, je préfère la musique.

Can you identify the four ways of introducing a reason to justify an opinion? For more connectives, see p. 19



Quel temps fait-il ?

Il pleut	it is raining
Il y a des averses	there are showers
Il y a des orages	it is stormy
Il neige	it is snowing
Il gèle	it is freezing
Il fait froid	it is cold
Il y a du brouillard	it is foggy
Il est brumeux	it is misty
Il est couvert	it is overcast
Il est nuageux	it is cloudy
Il fait mauvais	the weather is bad
Il y a du vent	it is windy
Il y a des éclaircies	there are sunny spells
Il fait beau	it is nice weather
Il y a du soleil	it is sunny
Il est ensoleillé	it is sunny
Il fait chaud	it is hot



Les saisons	the seasons
Au printemps	in spring
En été	in summer
En automne	in autumn
En hiver	in winter

How often

toujours	always
trois fois par jour	three times a day
tous les jours	every day
tous les mardis	every Tuesday
chaque..	every..
tous les deux jours	every other day
une fois par semaine	once a week
deux fois par semaine	twice a week
six fois par mois	six times a month
normalement	normally
d'habitude	usually
généralement	generally
souvent	often
quelquefois	sometimes
de temps en temps	from time to time
rarement	rarely
jamais	never
le weekend	at the weekend
le mercredi matin	on Wed morning
le lundi après-midi	on Mon afternoon
le samedi soir	on Sat evening
le dimanche	on Sunday

Present Tense - Bleu

	être to be	avoir to have	aller to go	faire to do / make	se coucher to go to bed	jouer to play	manger to eat	boire to drink
Je (I)	je suis	j'ai	je vais	je fais	je me couche	je joue	je mange	je bois
Tu (You sing. and fam.)	tu es	tu as	tu vas	tu fais	tu te couches	tu joues	tu manges	tu bois
Il (He)	il est	il a	il va	il fait	il se couche	il joue	il mange	il boit
Elle (She)	elle est	elle a	elle va	elle fait	elle se couche	elle joue	elle mange	elle boit
On (One)	on est	on a	on va	on fait	on se couche	on joue	on mange	on boit
Nous (We)	nous sommes	nous avons	nous allons	nous faisons	nous nous couchons	nous jouons	nous mangeons	nous buvons
Vous (You pl. or polite)	vous êtes	vous avez	vous allez	vous faites	vous vous couchez	vous jouez	vous mangez	vous buvez
Ils (They m.)	ils sont	ils ont	ils vont	ils font	ils se couchent	ils jouent	ils mangent	ils boivent
Elles (They f.)	elles sont	elles ont	elles vont	elles font	elles se couchent	elles jouent	elles mangent	elles boivent

Present Tense - Blanc

	vouloir to want	pouvoir to be able to	devoir to have to	finir to finish	vendre to sell
Je (I)	je veux	je peux	je dois	je finis	je vends
Tu (You sing.)	tu veux	tu peux	tu dois	tu finis	tu vends
Il (He)	il veut	il peut	il doit	il finit	il vend
Elle (She)	elle veut	elle peut	elle doit	elle finit	elle vend
On (One)	on veut	on peut	on doit	on finit	on vend
Nous (We)	nous voulons	nous pouvons	nous devons	nous finissons	nous vendons
Vous (You plur.)	vous voulez	vous pouvez	vous devez	vous finissez	vous vendez
Ils (They)	ils veulent	ils peuvent	ils doivent	ils finissent	ils vendent
Elles (They)	elles veulent	elles peuvent	elles doivent	elles finissent	elles vendent

Present Tense - Rouge

	partir to leave	sortir to go out	voir to see	prendre to take	venir to come
Je (I)	je pars	je sors	je vois	je prends	je viens
Tu (You sing.)	tu pars	tu sors	tu vois	tu prends	tu viens
Il (He)	il part	il sort	il voit	il prend	il vient
Elle (She)	elle part	elle sort	elle voit	elle prend	elle vient
On (One)	on part	on sort	on voit	on prend	on vient
Nous (We)	nous partons	nous sortons	nous voyons	nous prenons	nous venons
Vous (You plur.)	vous partez	vous sortez	vous voyez	vous prenez	vous venez
Ils (They)	ils partent	ils sortent	ils voient	ils prennent	ils viennent
Elles (They)	elles partent	elles sortent	elles voient	elles prennent	elles viennent

THE PERFECT TENSE

The perfect tense enables us to refer to things in the past, and in English often ends in -ed, for example:
 Yesterday, I walked to school. or He finished his homework last night.

The perfect tense in French uses an extra word, so that you need a person [je, il, nous etc.], part of avoir or être, plus a past participle. Here is the verb *avoir* - remember that you must use the part of the verb linked to the subject or person:

2	[I]	j'ai	[we]	nous avons
	[you]	tu as	[you]	vous avez
	[he/she/one]	il, elle, on, a	[they]	ils, elles ont

Many past participles are formed following these rules:

- er verbs -regarder - take off the -r, and add an accent over the -e - **regardé**
- ir verbs - finir - take off the -r - **fini**
- re verbs - vendre - take off the -re, and add -u - **vendu**

To create a perfect tense, put these elements together:

I watched television - J'ai regardé la télé He finished his homework - Il a fini ses devoirs

There are some irregular past participles, such as the ones listed below, but they are used in the same way with *avoir*.

4	avoir	eu	(to have)	faire	fait	(to do/make)
	boire	bu	(to drink)	lire	lu	(to read)
	comprendre	compris	(to understand)	mettre	mis	(to put)
	connaître	connu	(to know)	ouvrir	ouvert	(to open)
	courir	couru	(to run)	pouvoir	pu	(to be able)
	croire	cru	(to believe)	prendre	pris	(to take)
	devoir	dû	(to have to)	recevoir	reçu	(to receive)
	dire	dit	(to say)	savoir	su	(to know)
	écrire	écrit	(to write)	voir	vu	(to see)
	être	été	(to be)	vouloir	voulu	(to want)

Examples: J'ai vu le film - I saw the film
 Nous avons compris - we understood

Il a bu du café - he drank coffee
 Elles ont lu le livre - they read the book

THE PERFECT TENSE USING ÊTRE

There is a group of 13 verbs that form the perfect tense using être instead of avoir. Here is a reminder of the verb être:

3	je	suis	nous	sommes
	tu	es	vous	êtes
	il / elle / on	est	ils / elles	sont

The 13 verbs are:

1	Monter	[to climb]	monté
	Rester	[to stay]	resté
	Venir	[to come]	venu*
	Aller	[to go]	allé
	Naître	[to be born]	né*
	Sortir	[to go out]	sorti
	Tomber	[to fall]	tombé
	Retourner	[to return]	retourné
	Arriver	[to arrive]	arrivé
	Mourir	[to die]	mort*
	Partir	[to leave]	parti
	Entrer	[to enter]	entré
	Descendre	[to go down]	descendu

*** Irregular past participles**

Reflexive verbs such as "se coucher" and "s'appeler" also use être to form the perfect tense.

A few verbs, such as "devenir", "revenir", "repartir" and "rentrer" use être in the perfect tense because they are one of the 13 verbs with a prefix.

The final point to remember when forming the perfect tense is that when you use être, the past participle has to agree in the same way that adjectives agree, so you add:

- an -e if the subject is feminine.

- an -s if the subject is plural.

For example:	je	suis	resté (e)
	tu	es	resté.(e)
	il	est	resté
	elle	est	restée
	on	est	resté
	nous	sommes	resté (e) s
	vous	êtes	resté (e)(s)
	ils	sont	restés
	elles	sont	restées

The agreements in brackets show where either -e or -s may need to be added, but the agreements are not automatically necessary.

Remember - no agreements are needed when using avoir!

Perfect Tense Flow Chart

