

Weeks 1 and 2 - Vocabulary

Adjectives:

intelligent	clever
poli	polite
drôle	funny
charmant	charming
gentil	kind
modeste	modest
curieux	curious
branché	trendy
généreux	generous

Numbers 1-15:

1	Un	6	Six	11	Onze
2	Deux	7	Sept	12	Douze
3	Trois	8	Huit	13	Treize
4	Quatre	9	Neuf	14	Quatorze
5	Cinq	10	Dix	15	Quinze

Weeks 3 and 4 - Vocabulary

Adjectives:

red	rouge
orange	orange
yellow	jaune
green	vert(e)
blue	bleu(e)
purple	violet(te)
black	noir(e)
white	blanc(he)
blond	blond(e)
grey	gris(e)
marron	brown

Nouns:

un animal	a pet
un chien	a dog
un chat	a cat
un hamster	a hamster
un poisson	a fish
un cheval	a horse
un cochon d'inde	a guinea pig
un serpent	a snake
un lapin	a rabbit
un oiseau	a bird
une souris	a mouse
une tortue	a tortoise
une araignée	a spider

Weeks 5 and 6 - Vocabulary

Verbs:

aimer – to like

Family members

la mère	mother
le père	father
le frère	brother
la sœur	sister
l'ami / l'amie	friend
le copain / la copine	friend
la famille	family
l'anniversaire	birthday

Hair and eyes

les cheveux	hair
les yeux	eyes

Weeks 1 and 2 - Grammar

The verbs to have and to be 'Avoir' and 'être'

'Avoir' (to have) and 'être' (to be) are very important verbs in French. You will use them all of the time so you need to learn them off by heart:

avoir—to have		être—to be	
J'ai	I have	Je suis	I am
Tu as	You have	Tu es	You are
Il/Elle a	He/she has	Il/Elle est	He/she is
Nous avons	We have	Nous sommes	We are
Vous avez	You have	Vous êtes	You are
Ils/Elles ont	They have	Ils/Elles sont	They are

Weeks 3 and 4 - Grammar

Making adjectives agree with nouns

Adjective endings change in French based on whether the noun they are describing is masculine or feminine, and if it is a plural noun (more than one).

In the dictionary you will always find the masculine singular form of the adjective, e.g. amusant, but if your noun is different you will need different endings:

Masculine singular	Masculine plural	Feminine singular	Feminine plural
-	-s	-e	-es
amusant	amusants	amusante	amusantes

Exceptions:

If the adjective ends in 'e' in the masculine singular form, you do not add an extra 'e' for the feminine form e.g. rouge / jaune

Weeks 5 and 6 - Grammar

Negatives

Forming the negative - ne... pas:

Ne... pas means 'not' and forms a sandwich around the main verb, e.g.:

Je **n'aime pas** le foot (I don't like football)

Je **ne suis pas** sportif (I am not sporty)

When you are talking about something you don't have, you do not need an article (le/la/les/des/un/une) – you just use 'de':

Je **n'ai pas de** chien – I don't have a dog

Je **n'ai pas d'**animal – I don't have a pet/any pets

Week 7- Vocabulary

Nouns:

le cinéma	cinema
la danse	dancing
le foot	football
les jeux vidéo	video games
les livres	books
la musique	music
les maths	maths
la pizza	pizza
le sport	sport
la télé	television

Adjectives:

C'est...	It's...
genial	great
cool	cool
bien	good
ennuyeux	boring
nul	rubbish
essential	essential
important	important

Connectives:

parce que	because
mais	but
aussi	also
cependant	however

Weeks 7- Grammar

Possessive adjectives

All nouns in French are either feminine or masculine. Check in a dictionary if you are not sure. They have different words for 'my', 'your', 'his/her', 'our' and 'their' depending on whether the NOUN that comes after is masculine, feminine, masculine plural* or feminine plural* (*plural = more than 1).

	Masculine singular	Feminine singular	Masculine plural	Feminine plural
My	mon	ma	mes	mes
Your	ton	ta	tes	tes
His/her	son	sa	ses	ses
Our	notre	notre	nos	nos
Your	votre	votre	vos	vos
Their	leur	leur	leurs	leurs