

Le français

Studio 1, Module 1, C'est Perso



By the end of this unit, I will be able to...

- ✓ Recognise and understand cognates
- ✓ Express my likes and dislikes
- ✓ Talk about the items I have in my survival kit
- ✓ Ask about other people's survival kits
- ✓ Describe myself
- ✓ Describe other people
- ✓ Describe my favourite celebrity

**Le français, French is easy!
c'est facile!**

le cinéma	cinema
le foot	football
le racisme	racism
le rap	rap (music)
le reggae	reggae (music)
le roller	roller-skating
le rugby	rugby
le skate	skateboarding
le sport	sport
le tennis	tennis
le theatre	theatre/drama
la danse	dancing
la musique	music
la poésie	poetry
la télé	TV
la violence	violence
l'injustice	injustice
les animaux	animals
les araignées	spiders
les chats	cats
les chiens	dogs
les consoles	
de jeux	games consoles
les gâteaux	cakes
les insectes	insects
les jeux	
video	video games
les livres	books
les maths	maths
les pizzas	pizzas
les reptiles	reptiles
les voyages	journeys

Ce que je pense What I think

j'aime	I like
je n'aime pas	I don't like
Tu aimes...?	Do you like...?
il/elle aime	he/she likes
Oui, j'aime ça.	Yes, I like that.
Non, je n'aime pas ça.	No, I don't like that.
Tu es d'accord?	Do you agree?
Je suis d'accord.	I agree.
Je ne suis pas d'accord.	I don't agree
C'est...	It's...
genial	great
cool	cool
bien	good
ennuyeux	boring
nul	rubbish
essentiel	essential
important	important
Ce n'est pas bien.	It's not good.

Qu'est-ce que tu as dans ton kit de survie?

What do you have in your survival kit?

Dans mon kit de survie...	In my survival kit...
j'ai	I have
je n'ai pas de	I don't have
tu as	you have
il/elle a	he/she has
un appareil photo	a camera
un baton de colle	a glue stick
un magazine	a magazine

un miroir	a mirror
un portable	a mobile phone
un portemonnaie	a purse
un paquet de mouchoirs	a packet of tissues
un sac	a bag
une clé USB	a memory stick
une gourde	a water bottle
une trousse	a pencil case

des chips	crisps
des clés	keys
des kleenex	tissues
des lunettes de soleil	sunglasses
des surligneurs fluo	highlighter pens

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Moi et les autres - Me and other people

je suis	I am
je ne suis pas	I am not
tu es	you are
il/elle s'appelle	he/she is called
il/elle est	he/she is
bavard(e)	chatty
beau/belle	good-looking
branché(e)	trendy
charmant(e)	charming
cool	cool
curieux/curieuse	curious
de taille moyenne	(of) average height
drôle	funny
généreux/généreuse	generous
gentil(le)	nice
grand(e)	tall
impatient(e)	impatient
intelligent(e)	intelligent
modeste	modest
petit(e)	small
poli(e)	polite

Les yeux et les cheveux

j'ai...
tu as...
il/elle a...
mon ami(e) a...

Hair and eyes

I have...
you have...
he/she has...
my friend has...

les yeux bleus blue eyes
les yeux verts green eyes
les yeux gris grey eyes
les yeux marron brown eyes

les cheveux longs long hair
les cheveux courts short hair
les cheveux mi-longs medium-length hair

frisés/raides curly/straight
blonds/bruns blond/brown
noirs/roux black red

High frequency words

et	and
aussi	also
mais	but
très	very
assez	quite
toujours	always
Qu'est-ce que...?	What...?
Qui...?	Who...?

Les musiciens

Il/elle joue...
de la batterie
de la guitare
Il/Elle chante.
Il/Elle a beaucoup de talent.

Musicians

He/she plays...
the drums
the guitar
He/She sings.
He/She has a lot of talent.

Vocabulaire supplémentaire - you can add new words here!

Grammaire(1)



Most French verbs end in **-er** in the dictionary, e.g. **aimer** (to like). This is called the **infinitive**. To form the present tense, you take off the **-er** and add the correct ending like this:

j'aime	I like	nous aimons	we like
tu aimes	you like	vous aimez	you like (plural/polite)
il/elle aime	he/she likes	ils/elles aiment	they like (masc./fem.)

To make a verb negative, you put **ne/n'...pas** around the verb.

je n'aime pas	I don't like	il n'aime pas	he doesn't like
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See also:
Studio 1,
page 22 for
more
information.

1. Complete these sentences with the correct part of aimer.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. J'_____ le cinéma. | 2. Elle _____ les animaux. |
| 3. Tu _____ le foot? | 4. Il n'_____ pas la violence. |

2. Using the vocabulary section (pp.3-4) to help you, translate these sentences into English.

E.g. J'aime la danse. I like dancing.

- Il aime les gateaux. _____
- Tu aimes les reptiles? _____
- Elle aime les chats et les chiens. _____
- Je n'aime pas le foot mais j'aime le rugby. _____

Two irregular (**but extremely important**) verbs are **avoir** and **être**. These verbs do not follow a regular pattern. You just have to learn them!

avoir - to have

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

être - to be

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

3. Fill in the gaps in these sentences by choosing the correct form of avoir or être and translate into English. E.g. Il est généreux. He is generous.

- Dans mon kit de survie, j'_____ des chips. _____
- Elle _____ un crayon rouge. _____
- Il _____ intelligent. _____
- Tu _____ sportive. _____
- Je ne _____ pas très branché. _____

Grammaire(2)



Adjectives are words that describe nouns. In French, their endings often change to agree in gender and number with the noun they are describing.

Regular adjectives add **-e** in the feminine form and **-s** or **-es** in the plural form:

masc. (s)	fem. (s)	masc. (pl)	fem. (pl)
petit	petite	petits	petites
intelligent	intelligente	intelligents	intelligentes

Other adjectives change in a different way:

masc. (s)	fem. (s)	masc. (pl)	fem. (pl)
curieux	curieuse	curieux	curieuses
essentiel	essentielle	essentiels	essentielles

There are also a few adjectives which are completely irregular:

masc. (s)	fem. (s)	masc. (pl)	fem. (pl)
beau	belle	beaux	belles

Circle the correct form of the adjective to agree in gender and number with the person/thing (noun) it is describing. (f = feminine, m = masculine)

- (a) il est ... intelligente / intelligentes / intelligent / intelligents
- (b) elle est... bavard / bavardes/ bavards/ bavarde
- (c) j'ai les cheveux (m)... courte / court / courts / courtes
- (d) tu as les yeux (m)... bleus / bleu / bleues / bleue
- (e) je suis (f)... impatient / impatients / impatiente / impatientes
- (f) je suis (m)... charmantes / charmant / charmante / charmants

Possessive adjectives

The words for **my/your/his** and **her** are different depending upon the gender and number of the noun.

	masculine	feminine	plural
my	mon frère (brother)	ma sœur (sister)	mes parents (parents)
your	ton frère (brother)	ta sœur (sister)	tes parents (parents)
his/her	son frère (brother)	sa sœur (sister)	ses parents (parents)

Translate the following sentences

1. Mon frère a neuf ans. _____
2. Ta sœur est très bavarde. _____
3. Son frère a les cheveux courts . _____
4. Sa sœur a les yeux bleus. _____

Exercices



1. Cognates

Marc et H el ene sont au restaurant. Marc d esire un hamburger et H el ene d esire une salade et un steak pour le d ıner. Marc est le cousin d'H el ene. Ils ont la m eme grand-m ere. Leur grand-m ere est tr es riche. Elle est docteur. Marc est professeur et H el ene est actrice. Apr es le d ıner, Marc et H el ene vont au cin ema pour voir un nouveau film.

- (a) Read through the passage above out loud. Then read it through again in your head.
- (b) Underline all the words that sound or look like English words. There are several cognates in this paragraph (words which look/sound the same or similar in English as in French and mean the same thing).
- (c) Using the words that you have underlined, try to work out what the paragraph is about. Jot down your ideas in the box below.

- (d) Discuss your ideas with your partner and see if you have come to the same conclusions.
- (e) Have a look through the vocab section of this booklet (pp.3-4) and make a list of the cognates you find in the box below.

To get better at this, I need to _____

2. Regular -er verbs.

Complete activities 1 + 2 in the grammar section (p.5) before attempting the activities below.

Having already learned how to form the present tense of the verb **aimer** (see grammar section on p.5), you will now be able to use lots of other regular **-er** verbs which follow the same pattern.

For example : **chanter** - to sing

je chante	I sing
tu chantes	You sing
il/elle chante	he/she sings

Following the same pattern, complete the gaps in the table below:

	danser - to dance	habiter - to live	jouer - to play	parler - to speak
je/j'	danse			
tu		habites		
il/elle				parle

Now rewrite the sentences below with the correct part of the verb in brackets

E.g. Je (jouer) sur ma PlayStation 3. Je joue sur ma Playstation 3.

1. Tu (habiter) à Aberdeen? _____
2. Il (jouer) de la guitare. _____
3. Elle (parler) français. _____
4. Je (aimer) les araignées _____
5. Tu (danser) bien? _____







****Bonus** - Can you translate the sentences into English?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

To get better at this, I need to _____

3. Mon kit de survie

Write the correct word in the box underneath the picture. All of the words are in the box below.

		
1.	2.	3.
		
4.	5.	6.

un portemonnaie une trousse	une gourde des clés	des lunettes de soleil un appareil photo
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4. Qu'est-ce que tu as dans ton kit de survie ?

Make sure you have completed activity 3 in the grammar section (p.5) before doing this.

Complète les dialogues. Use the vocab on p.4 to help you.

- (a) Q_'e_t-ce q_e t_ a_ dans ton kit de survie?
 Dans mon kit de survie, j'ai des sur_i_neurs f_uo et un_ go_rd_.
- (b) Qu'es_-ce _ue _u _s d_ns ton kit d_ sur_ie?
 Dan_ mo_ ki_ de su_vi_, _'ai un a_pare_l photo et u_ p_rt_bl_.
- (c) Qu'_s_ _ue _u _s d_ns t_n k__ _e s_r_v_e?
 Da__ mon k__ d_ _urv__, j'___ d_s c_ip_ et u_ m_r_i_.

To get better at this, I need to _____

5. Making negative statements.

Using *ne/n'...pas*, change the statements below from positive (+) to negative (-).

E.g. (+) Il aime les spaghettis → (-) Il n'aime pas les spaghettis

(+) He likes spaghetti → (-) He doesn't like spaghetti

1. (+) Je joue au tennis. (-) _____
2. (+) Elle chante tous les jours. (-) _____
3. (+) Il aime les consoles de jeux. (-) _____
4. (+) Tu habites à Glasgow ? (-) _____
5. (+) Je parle anglais. (-) _____
6. (+) J'aime danser. (-) _____

To get better at this, I need to _____

6. Describing personality

(a) Match up the French and English adjectives by writing the corresponding letter in the box next to the number. The first one has been done for you.

1	f	généreux/généreuse	a	nice
2		intelligent(e)	b	funny
3		gentil(le)	c	modest
4		charmant(e)	d	lazy
5		poli(e)	e	chatty
6		impatient(e)	f	generous
7		bavard(e)	g	impatient
8		modeste	h	trendy
9		curieux/curieuse	i	polite
10		branché(e)	j	intelligent
11		drôle	k	charming
12		paresseux/paresseuse	l	curious

(b) Now write 5 sentences in French to describe your personality.

e.g. Je suis drôle.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

7. Using connectives + intensifiers

Below is Nicolas' description of himself. Fill in the blanks with one of the words from the box. (There may be more than one correct answer !)

et (and)

aussi (also)

mais (but)

très (very)

assez (quite)

Bonjour ! Je m'appelle Nicolas _____ j'ai douze ans. Je suis _____ bavard _____
_____ un peu timide. J'ai les yeux bleus _____ les cheveux blonds _____ courts.
Je suis _____ grand. Je suis _____ intelligent _____ je ne suis pas
_____ branché. Je suis _____ gentil _____ _____ généreux.

Now translate his completed personal description into English :

To get better at this, I need to _____

(b) Separate the words and write out the sentences on the lines below. Then write an M or an F in the box to show whether the person is male or female. E.g. Jesuisassezintelligent. = Je suis assez intelligent.

1. Tuestrèsbranchée = _____

2. Ilestassezmodeste = _____

3. Jesuistrèsbavarde = _____

4. Elleestassezdrôle = _____

5. Tun'espastrèspoli = _____

To get better at this, I need to _____

8. Ma vedette préférée. My favourite celebrity.

Design a poster describing your favourite celebrity.

On A4 paper, either draw or print out a picture of them and write a description underneath.

Include the following information :

What they are called

Their nationality

Where they live

What age they are and when their birthday is.

What they look like (Eyes/Hair/Height)



Their personality (At least 2 things)

What do they do ? (sing/play guitar etc)

At least 2 things they like and 1 thing they don't like

At least 2 things they have in their survival kit and 1 thing they don't have.

Here is my example :

<u>Ma vedette préférée</u>	
	
<p>Il s'appelle Sergei et il est russe. Il habite à Londres en Angleterre. Son anniversaire, c'est le vingt-trois septembre et il a vingt-neuf ans. Il a les yeux marron et les cheveux blancs. Il est très petit mais il a les grandes oreilles. Il est assez intelligent et très curieux mais il est un peu bavard. Il a beaucoup de talent parce qu'il joue de la batterie. Dans son kit de survie il a des fourmis et des lunettes de soleil mais il n'a pas de portemonnaie. Il aime les pizzas et les chips mais il n'aime pas les hamburgers.</p>	
Londres - London les oreilles - ears un peu - a bit	parce que - because la batterie - the drums des fourmis - ants

Success Criteria

- ✓ I have included all information.
- ✓ I have used the correct verb forms
- ✓ My adjectives agree with the nouns in gender and number
- ✓ My spelling is correct.
- ✓ I have used intensifiers
- ✓ I have used connectives