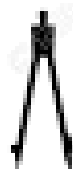




Omitting the (definite article)	
Are used to talk about likes and dislikes. It is always used in front of a noun even though we don't use it in English.	
Le <i>the</i>	J'adore le français <i>I love French</i>
La <i>the</i>	Je déteste la géographie <i>I hate geography</i>
Les <i>the</i>	J'aime les sciences <i>I like science</i>
You don't use the article to talk about subjects you have.	
J'ai maths à neuf heures <i>I have maths at 9 o'clock</i>	
Tu as techno le lundi? <i>Do you have DT on Mondays ?</i>	

Irregular verbs - They		
The ending for "they" with verbs is -ent or -ont, however, there are some irregular verbs to learn.		
regular	regarder <i>to watch</i>	Ils / elles regardent <i>They watch</i>
irregular	faire <i>To do</i>	Ils/elles font <i>They do</i>
	aller <i>To go</i>	Ils/elles vont <i>They do</i>
	avoir <i>To have</i>	Ils/elles ont <i>They do</i>
	être <i>To have</i>	Ils/elles sont <i>They are</i>
	devoir <i>To have to / must</i>	Ils/elles doivent <i>They must</i>
	pouvoir <i>to be able to / can</i>	Ils/elles peuvent <i>They can</i>

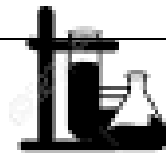
Direct object pronoun	
To say 'him' 'her' 'it' or 'them' Je le déteste – <i>I hate him</i> Je la déteste – <i>I hate her</i> Je les aime – <i>I like them</i>	
me	me /m'
you	te /t'
him/her	le/la/l'
us	nous
you	vous
them	Les
The pronouns le and la are shortened in front of a vowel Je l' adore – <i>I love him/her/it</i>	



Possessive adjectives	
We use son/sa/ses depending on the gender of the noun it comes with, not the person it belongs to. There are no separate words for his/her.	
Son <i>His/her</i>	Son collègue est très grand (un collègue) <i>His/her school is very big</i>
Sa <i>His/her</i>	Sa matière préférée (une matière) <i>His/her favourite subject is</i>
Ses <i>His/her</i>	Ses projets pour l'année prochaine sont ... (des projects) <i>His/her projects for next year are...</i>

Verb box			
	présent	passé	futur
étudier <i>To study</i>	J'étudie <i>I study</i>	J'ai étudié <i>I studied</i>	Je vais étudier <i>I am going to study</i>
porter <i>To wear</i>	Je porte <i>I wear</i>	J'ai porté <i>I wore</i>	Je vais porter <i>I am going to wear</i>
	C'est <i>It is</i>	C'était <i>It was</i>	Ce sera <i>It will be</i>
	Il y a <i>There is</i>	Il y avait <i>There was</i>	Il y aura <i>There will be</i>

You must + infinif	
To talk about what you must do / you are not allowed to do The expressions are always followed by infinitive (-er/-ir/-re)	
Il faut <i>You must/ it is necessary to</i>	Il faut être à l'heure <i>You must be on time</i>
Il est interdit de <i>You must not/ It is forbidden to</i>	Il est interdit de manquer les cours <i>You must not skip lessons</i>



Imperfect Tense <i>I used to</i>		
To describe what things were like in the past or talk about what used to happen. To form the imperfect tense, use the stem of the verb + the correct ending		
je <i>I</i>	-ais	Je chantais dans la douche <i>I used to sing in the shower</i>
tu <i>you</i>	-ais	Tu portais un uniforme <i>You used to wear a uniform</i>
Il/elle/on <i>He/she/we</i>	-ait	Il jouait de la musique <i>He used to play music</i>
Key verbs		
J'étais <i>I was/I used to be</i>		Quand j'étais petite... <i>When I was little</i>
J'avais <i>I had / used to have</i>		J'avais les cheveux longs et bouclés <i>I had long and curly hair</i>
Je faisais <i>I did/used to do</i>		Je faisais de l'équitation le weekend <i>I used to go horse riding on the weekend</i>

comparisons	
In English we can compare things by using more/less.... than or by adding -er (bigger than / harder than / easier than ...) In French we use plus/ moins / aussi que	
plus...que <i>more... than</i>	L'éducation est plus importante que la mode <i>Education is more important than fashion</i>
moins... que <i>less... than</i>	L'anglais est moins intéressant que les sciences <i>English is less interesting than science</i>
aussi... que <i>as... as</i>	L'anglais est aussi difficile que les maths <i>English is as hard as maths</i>