

Year 7 Module 1 Qui suis-je – Grammaire



Articles

In French, all nouns have a gender. Each noun is either masculine or feminine.

You will learn patterns later to help you to know which gender a noun is.

Thus means that there are different word for the, a and some, according to the **gender** and **number** of the noun

	Masculine singular (m.s.)	Singular before a vowel	Feminine singular (f.s.)	Plural (pl.)
the	le	l'	la	les
a	un		une	des

Agreement of adjectives

French adjectives agree in number and gender

French adjectives come **after the noun**

	m.s.	f.s.	m.pl	f.pl
add	-	e	s	es
regular adjectives				
	vert	verte e	verts s	vertes es
adjectives which end with e do not add an extra e	rouge	rouge	rouges s	rouges es
adjectives that end with s do not add another s	gris	grise e	gris	grises es
adjectives that end with eux change to euse in feminine	paresseux	paress euse	paresseux	paress euses
adjectives that end with if change to ive in feminine	actif	active e	actifs s	actives es
adjectives that end with eur change to euse in feminine	travailler	travail l euse	travailleur	travail l euses
adjectives that are also nouns do not change	marron	marron	marron	marron
irregular adjectives				
white	blanc	blanch e	blancs s	blanches es
fat	gros	gross e	gros	gross e s
purple	violet	violet t e	violet s	violet t es

Useful Definitions

word	definition	example
noun	an object, person, place or idea	table, teacher, Aisha, supermarket, Birmingham, success
article	a word like a or the which refers to a noun	the, a, some
verb	a doing word, refers to an action or a state	to drink, singing, left, is, had, thinks
gender	all nouns in French are masculine or feminine	le cahier – masculine la table – feminine
number	one object is singular 2+ objects are plural (i.e. more than one)	singular – a table plural – some, three tables
adjective	describes a noun or pronoun	A happy girl A green pen
pronoun	replaces a noun	Sophie is happy. She is happy
vowel	a, e, i, o, u In French h is a silent letter and so, if the second letter of the word is a vowel, the words acts as if it start with a vowel	l'histoire l'homme
agreement	French adjectives agree in number and gender	Ma trousse est noire Mes parents sont gentils
regular	follows the normal pattern and rules	
irregular	does not follow the normal pattern and rules	

My

Masculine singular + Feminine singular before a vowel	Feminine singular	Plural
mon	ma	mes
<p>mon père – <i>my father (m.s.)</i></p> <p>ma mère (f.s) – <i>my mum</i></p> <p>mon hutte (f.s. but starts with a vowel) – <i>my hut</i></p> <p>mes stylos – <i>my pens</i></p>		

Verbs

Verb endings change according to the person doing the action e.g. he is / we are.

Avoir

To have

J'ai	<i>I have</i>
Tu as	<i>You have</i>
Il a / Elle a	<i>He has/ She has</i>
Nous avons	<i>We have</i>
Vous avez	<i>You have</i>
Ils ont	<i>They have (m.)</i>
Elles ont	<i>They have (f.)</i>

Être

To be

Je suis	<i>I am</i>
Tu es	<i>You are</i>
Il est / Elle est	<i>He is / She is</i>
Nous sommes	<i>We are</i>
Vous êtes	<i>You are</i>
Ils sont	<i>They are (m.)</i>
Elles sont	<i>They are (f.)</i>

Pronouns

Je (shortened to J' before a vowel)	<i>I</i>
Tu	<i>You (singular – refers to one person who is a friend)</i>
Il	<i>He</i>
Elle	<i>She</i>
Nous	<i>We</i>
Vous	<i>You (plural – refers to a group of people or one person who you don't know ell/ need to show respect to)</i>
Ils	<i>They (masc)</i>
Elles	<i>They (fem)</i>

L'alphabet

A ah H ash O oh V vay
 B bay I ee P pay W doubla vay
 C say J gee Q coo X icks
 D day K ka R airrr Y ee grek
 E euh L ell S ess Z zed
 F eff M em T tay
 G jay N en U oooh



In

What word do we use for in?

Inside – when we mean inside we use **dans**

Dans ma trousse – *in(side) my pencil case*

In a town – we use **à**

À Paris – *in Paris*

In a country – we use **en** for feminine countries
au for masculine countries
aux for plural countries

J'habite **en** France – *I live in France*

Il habite **au** Canada – *He lives in Canada*

Tu habites **aux** Etats-Unis – *You live in the United States*

Days and dates in French

French days of the week and months **start with a lowercase (small) letter**, unless it is the first word in a sentence.

J'adore le **samedi** – *I love Saturdays*

Je déteste le mois d'**octobre** – *I hate the month of October*

To say **on Monday** which don't use an article in French.

Lundi, c'est mon anniversaire – *On Monday, it is my birthday*

We use ordinal numbers for the date in French

le **deux** mai – *the second of May*

le **vingt** février – *the 20th February*

except for the first of the month

lundi **premier** avril – *Monday, 1st of April*