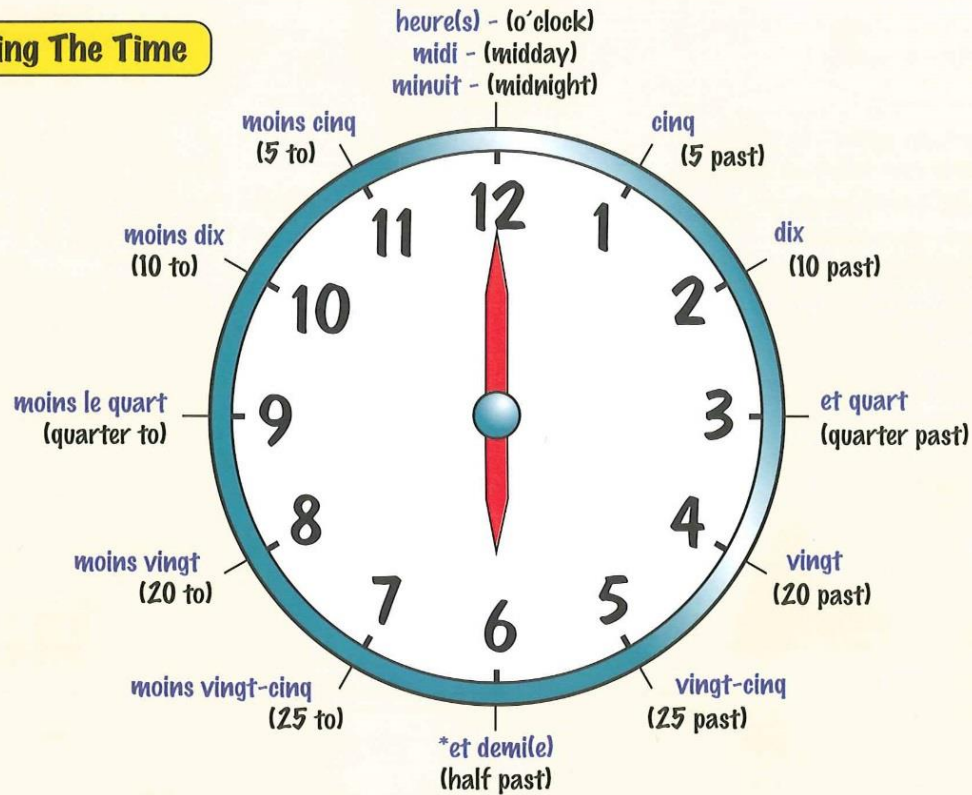




Year 7 Module 2 L'éducation autour du monde – Grammaire Higher

**Telling The Time**



Quelle heure est-il? (What time is it?)

Il est 5 heures (it is 5 o'clock)

à quelle heure ...? (at what time ...?)

Je me lève à huit heures (I get up at 8 o'clock)

\* demi needs an 'e' when you are talking about an hour but not with *midi* or *minuit*  
 e.g. une heure et demie - half past one    midi et demi - half past twelve



**Negatives**

**ne.....pas**

To say not in French we need two words,

**ne.....pas**

**ne.....pas** go around the verb.

**ne** is shortened to **n'** before a vowel.

Je **n'**aime **pas** le dessin.

*I don't like art.*

Il **ne** supporte **pas** l'informatique.

*He can't stand IT.*

Nous **n'**étudions **pas** l'éducation religieuse.

*We don't study RE.*

**Comparatives**

We use a comparative to compare two objects, people or ideas.

In English we say that something is longer, **more** complicated or **less** interesting

In French we use :

**plus ..... que**      *more than*

**moins ..... que**      *less than*

Le français est **plus** intéressant **que** l'anglais

*French is more interesting than English*

L'espagnol est **plus** dur **que** l'anglais

*Spanish is harder than English*

La géographie est **moins** intéressante **que** l'anglais

*French is less interesting than English*

The adjective still has to agree in gender and number.

La danse est **plus** fatigante **que** le théâtre

*French is more interesting than English*

Les maths sont **plus** stressantes **que** l'allemand

*Maths are more stressful than German*

**Exceptions**

**meilleur(e)** - *better*

**pire** - *worse*

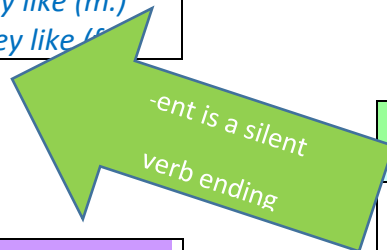
Verbs
Verb endings change according to the person doing the action e.g. he is / we are.
The <b>infinitive</b> of the verb is the basic form of the verb with no changes <b>It starts with to</b> e.g to live, to be
In French the infinitive ends with <b>-er, -re or -ir</b> . In this module we learn about <b>-er</b> and <b>-re</b> verbs



-er verbs	
aimer – to like	
J'aime	I like
Tu aimes	You like
Il aime / Elle aime	He has/ She likes
Nous aimons	We like
Vous aimez	You like
Ils aiment	They like (m.)
Elles aiment	They like (f.)



Superlatives
We use a superlative to compare two or more objects, people or ideas. In English we say that something is <b>the longest, most</b> complicated or <b>least</b> interesting In French we use :
<b>le/la/les plus</b> <i>the most</i> <b>le/ la /les moins</b> <i>the least</i>
Le français est <b>le plus</b> intéressant French is <b>the most</b> interesting L'espagnol est <b>le plus</b> dur Spanish is <b>the hardest</b> La géographie est <b>la moins</b> intéressante French is <b>the least</b> interesting
The adjective and the article have to agree in gender and number. La danse est <b>la plus</b> fatigante <b>que</b> French is <b>the most</b> interesting Les maths sont <b>les plus</b> stressantes <b>que</b> Maths are <b>the most</b> stressful
<b>Exceptions</b> <b>Le/la/les meilleur(e)(s)</b> – <i>the best</i> <b>Le/la/les pire(s)</b> – <i>the worst</i>



-re verbs	
attendre – to wait	
J'attends	I am
Tu attends	You are
Il/ Elle attend	He is / She is
Nous attendons	We are
Vous attendez	You are
Ils attendent	They are (m.)
Elles attendent	They are (f.)

Improving your opinions				
Opinion opener		Qualifier	Adjective	Conjunction
À mon avis	c'est	très	intéressant	mais....
Je dirais que	ce n'est pas	un peu	fatigant	et .....
Je trouve que		assez	utile	car .....
Je pense que	les règles sont	vraiment	actif(-ve)	parce que ....
Il me semble que	les règles ne	trop	ennuyeux	donc .....
Je crois que	sont pas		stricte	si .....
			sévère	quand .....
	le/ la prof est		cool	
	le/la prof n'est		justes	
	pas		injuste	

Check any meanings you don't know on your vocabulary sheet

Start again at the beginning of the box to complete your extended opinion

