



## Plurals of nouns

To form the plural of most nouns we add an **s**  
**une jambe – deux jambes**

Nouns which already end in **s or z**, don't add an ending  
**un bras – deux bras**  
**un nez - deux nez**

Noun ending in **u** often add an **x**  
**un genou – deux genoux**

## Revise your basic verbs

J'ai – *I have*

Je suis – *I am*

Je vais – *I am going/ I go*

Je fais – *I do/make*

Je regarde – *I watch/look at*

Il/elle a - *he /she/it has*

Il/elle est – *he / she/it is*

Il/elle va – *he/she/it is going to/goes*

Il/elle fait – *he/she does/makes*

Il/elle regarde – *he/she watches/ looks at*

Ils/elles ont – *they have*

Ils/elles sont – *they are*

Ils/elles vont – *they are going to / go*

Ils/elles font – *they do / make*

Ils/elles regardent – *they watch/look at*

C'est - *it is*              ce sera – *it will be*

Il y a – *there is /are*    Il y aura – *there will be*

## Year 8 Module 1 Un voyage dans l'espace– Grammaire Foundation

### Revision - Agreement of adjectives

French adjectives agree in number and gender

French adjectives come **after** the noun

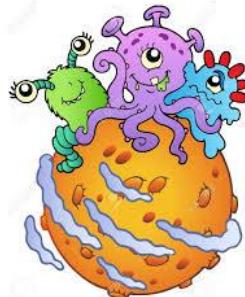
	m.s	f.s	pl
<i>a/some</i>	un	une	des
<i>the</i>	le	la	les
<i>my</i>	mon	ma	mes
<i>your (s)</i>	ton	ta	tes
<i>his/her</i>	son	sa	ses



m.s.	f.s.	m.pl	f.pl
-	<b>e</b>	<b>s</b>	<b>es</b>
vert	verte	verts	vertes
rouge	rouge	rouges	rouges
gris	grise	gris	grises
Other patterns			
paresseux	paress <b>euse</b>	paresseux	paress <b>euses</b>
actif	active	actifs	actives
travailler	travaille <b>euse</b>	travailleur	travaille <b>euses</b>
Colours which don't change ( objects)			
marron	marron	marron	marron
Irregular adjectives			
blanc	blan <b>che</b>	blanc <b>s</b>	blanc <b>hes</b>
gros	gross <b>e</b>	gros	gross <b>es</b>
violet	violett <b>e</b>	violett <b>s</b>	violett <b>es</b>



Revision of the near future tense ...	
I am going to aller + infinitive	
Just as in English, we use the verb aller ( to go) followed by an infinitive ( to ....) to talk about what we are going to do.	
Je <b>vais</b> <i>I am going</i>	visiter <i>to visit</i>
Tu <b>vas</b> <i>You(s) are going</i>	rester <i>to stay</i>
Il / Elle/ On <b>va</b> <i>He/she/we are going</i>	faire <i>to do/make</i>
Nous <b>allons</b> <i>We are going</i>	retourner <i>to return</i>
Vous <b>allez</b> <i>You (pl) are going</i>	voyager <i>to travel</i>
Ils vont / Elles <b>vont</b> <i>They are going</i>	finir <i>to finish</i>
Je <b>vais</b> manger <i>I am going to eat</i>	
Elle <b>va</b> rester <i>She is going to stay</i>	
Ils <b>vont</b> boire <i>They are going to drink</i>	



Asking questions	Question words
There are 3 different ways to ask a question.	You can also add question words.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Turn a statement into a question by <b>making your voice go up</b> at the end of the sentence</li> </ul> <p>Tu aimes le chocolat? <i>Do you like chocolate?</i></p>	Comment ? <i>How / What is .... like ?</i> Où ? <i>Where ?</i> Quand ? <i>When ?</i> À quelle heure ? <i>At what time ?</i> Pourquoi ? <i>Why ?</i> Qui ? <i>Who ?</i> Que ? <i>What ?</i> Qu'est-ce que ? <i>What ?</i> Combien (de) ? <i>How much/ How many ?</i> Quel ? <i>What + noun ?</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Inversion.</b> Swap the subject and object</li> </ul> <p>Aimes-tu le chocolat? <i>Do you like chocolate?</i></p>	The same pattern is used with question words
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Add <b>est-ce que</b> ( literally ...is it that ?)</li> </ul> <p>Est-ce que tu aimes le chocolat? <i>Do you like chocolate?</i></p>	Tu habites où? Où habites-tu? Où est-ce que tu habites?

