



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

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

Articles and Possessive Adjectives

	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



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*

Revision - Agreement of adjectives

French adjectives agree in number and gender
French adjectives come **after the noun**

m.s.	f.s.	m.pl	f.pl
-	e	s	es
vert	verte e	verts s	vertes es
rouge	rouge	rouges s	rouges es
gris	grise e	gris	grises es
Other patterns			
paresseux	paresse use	paresseux	paresse uses
actif	active e	actifs s	actives es
travailler	travaille use	travailleur	travaille uses
Colours which don't change (objects)			
marron	marron	marron	marron
Irregular adjectives			
blanc	blanche e	blancs s	blanches es
gros	grosse e	gros	grosses es
violet	violet te	violet s	violet tes



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 vais <i>I am going</i>	visiter <i>to visit</i>
Tu vas <i>You(s) are going</i>	rester <i>to stay</i>
Il / Elle/ On va <i>He/ she /we are going</i>	faire <i>to do/make</i>
Nous allons <i>We are going</i>	retourner <i>to return</i>
Vous allez <i>You (pl) are going</i>	voyager <i>to travel</i>
Ils vont / Elles vont <i>They are going</i>	finir <i>to finish</i>
Je vais manger <i>I am going to eat</i> Elle va rester <i>She is going to stay</i> Ils vont boire <i>They are going to drink</i>	



Asking questions

There are 3 different ways to ask a question.

- Turn a statement into a question by **making your voice go up** at the end of the sentence

Tu aimes le chocolat?
Do you like chocolate?

- **Inversion.** Swap the subject and object
Aimes-tu le chocolat?
Do you like chocolate?

- Add **est-ce que** (literally ...is it that ?)
Est-ce que tu aimes le chocolat?
Do you like chocolate?

Question words

You can also add question words.

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>

The same pattern is used with question words

Tu habites où?
Où habites-tu?
Où est-ce que tu habites?

