



un chat  
a cat



un chien  
a dog



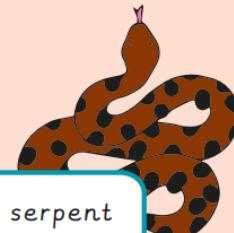
un loup  
a wolf



un ver  
a worm



un singe  
a monkey



un serpent  
a snake



un lion  
a lion



un poisson  
a fish



un lapin  
a rabbit



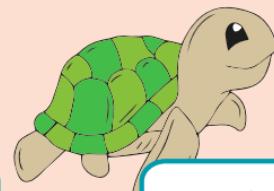
un oiseau  
a bird



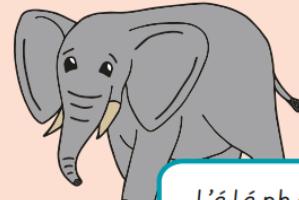
une baleine  
a whale



une grenouille  
a frog



une tortue  
a turtle



l'éléphant  
the elephant



la chenille  
the caterpillar



la feuille  
the leaf

# French: Year 3 - Circle of life

## Sentence structure and phrases



**Le, la, l', les** - all mean "the". Which one you use depends on whether it defines a masculine or feminine noun, and also if it is singular or plural.

There is also a correspondence between the definite article (the) and indefinite article (a).

le chat

un chat

the cat

a cat

la tortue

une tortue

the turtle

a turtle

If the noun starts with a vowel **L'** is used for both masculine and feminine:

l'éléphant

the elephant

If the noun is plural then it becomes **les** for both masculine and feminine

les serpents

the snakes

Qui habite dans ... / who lives in ...

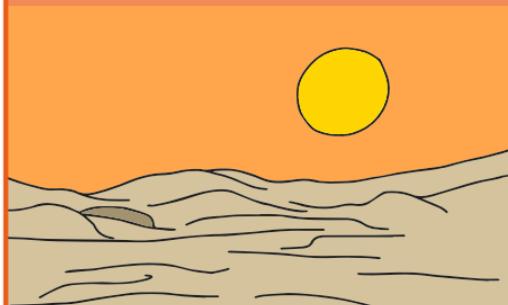
la forêt - the forest



la savane - the savanna



le désert - the desert



la jungle - the jungle



Un singe habite dans un jungle / A monkey lives in a jungle

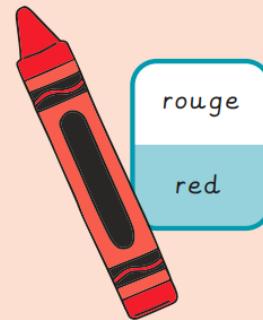
Changing a sentence into the negative form:  
Place **ne ... pas** around the verb

La tortue **ne mange pas**  
la pizza

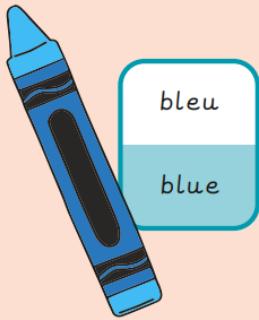
The tortoise does  
not eat the pizza

## Year 3 - French adjectives of colour, size and shape

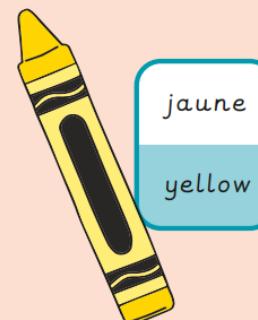
### Vocabulary and pictures



rouge  
red



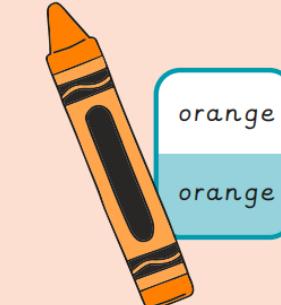
bleu  
blue



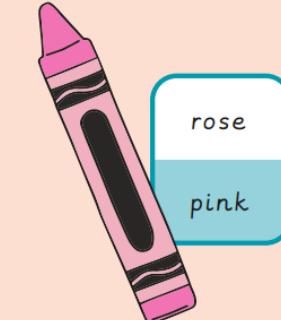
jaune  
yellow



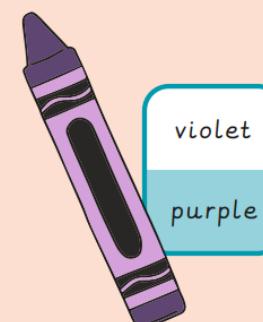
vert  
green



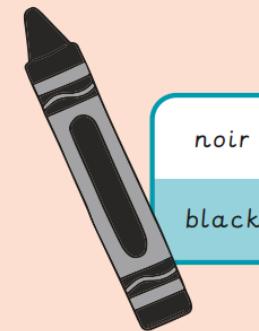
orange  
orange



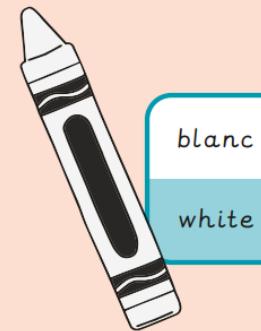
rose  
pink



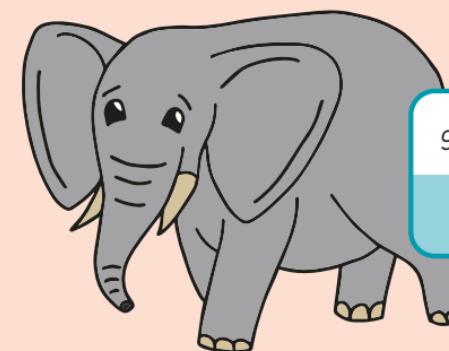
violet  
purple



noir  
black



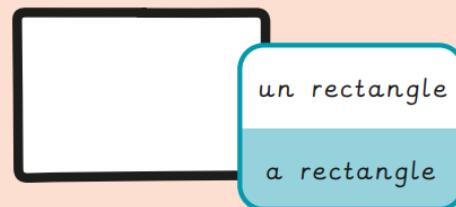
blanc  
white



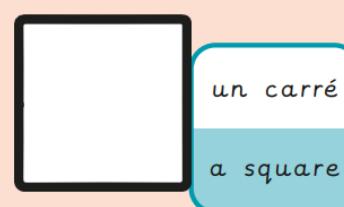
grand  
big



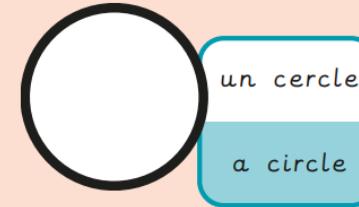
petit  
small



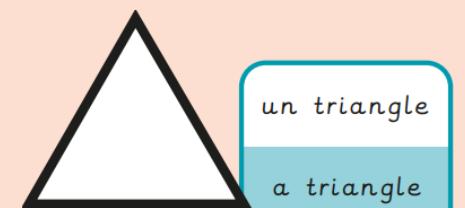
un rectangle  
a rectangle



un carré  
a square



un cercle  
a circle



un triangle  
a triangle

## Year 3 - French adjectives of colour, size and shape

### Sentence structure and phrases

In French, adjectives of colour come after the noun

Shape + Colour



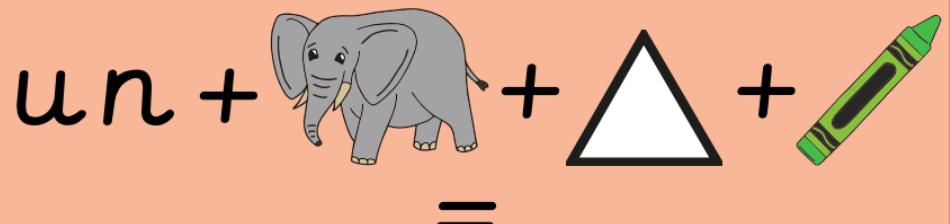
Adjectives of size comes before the noun as in English.

Size + Shape + Colour



Word order to describe a noun

un + SIZE + shape + colour



un grand triangle vert.  
a big green triangle

An adjective is a word that describes a noun.

c'est	It is	merci	Thank you
je voudrais	I would like	s'il vous plaît	Please
qu'est ce que c'est ?	What is it?	c'est de quelle couleur ?	What colour is it?

Qu'est ce que c'est ?

C'est un grand triangle

C'est de quelle couleur ?

What is it?

It is a big triangle

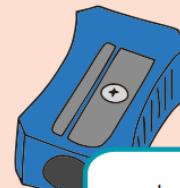
What colour is it?

C'est un grand triangle vert

It is a big green triangle



un crayon  
a pencil



un taille-crayon  
a pencil sharpener



un sac  
a bag



un cahier  
an exercise book



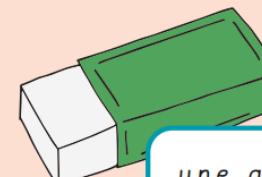
un stylo  
a pen



une trousse  
a pencil case



une règle  
a ruler



une gomme  
a rubber



des ciseaux  
a pair of scissors



Écoutez  
Listen!



Regardez  
Look!



Parlez  
Speak!



Asseyez-vous  
Sit down!



Levez-vous  
Stand up!

## French Year 3: In a French classroom

### Sentence structure and phrases

In French, nouns are either masculine or feminine.

**un** is used for masculine singular nouns.

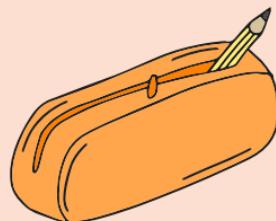
**un crayon** = masculine



a pencil

**une** is used for feminine singular nouns.

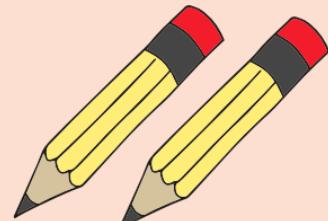
**une trousse** = feminine



a pencil case

When the noun is plural (more than one), we normally add an **s** like in English.

**deux crayons**



two pencils

### Avoir : To have

**J'ai**

I have

**Tu as**

You have

To change the phrase into a negative we add **ne ... pas** around the verb

**Je n'ai pas de**

I don't have a

### Connectives

<b>et</b>	and
-----------	-----

<b>mais</b>	but
-------------	-----

### Other phrases

<b>dans mon sac</b>	in my bag
---------------------	-----------

Non,  
je n'ai pas  
de stylo

Tu as  
un stylo?

Oui, j'ai  
un stylo

Do you have  
a pen?

Yes, I have  
a pen

No, I don't  
have a pen

Dans mon sac, j'ai  
un crayon

In my bag, I have  
a pencil

Je n'ai pas de  
crayon, mais j'ai  
une gomme

I haven't got a  
pencil, but I have got  
a rubber



Vocabulary and pictures



<b>bonjour</b> Good morning / hello	<b>bonsoir</b> Good evening	<b>bonne nuit</b> Good night	<b>salut</b> Hi / and also bye (informal)	<b>au revoir</b> Goodbye	
<b>comment tu t'appelles ?</b> What is your name? / What are you called?	<b>je m'appelle</b> My name is	<b>comment ça va ?</b> How are you?	<b>ça va bien / très bien</b> I am well / very well	<b>comme ci, comme ça</b> I'm OK / so, so	<b>ça va mal / très mal</b> I am unwell / very unwell.
	<b>oui</b> Yes		<b>non</b> No		

Different types of greetings are used depending on the time of day.



Hello, what is your name?



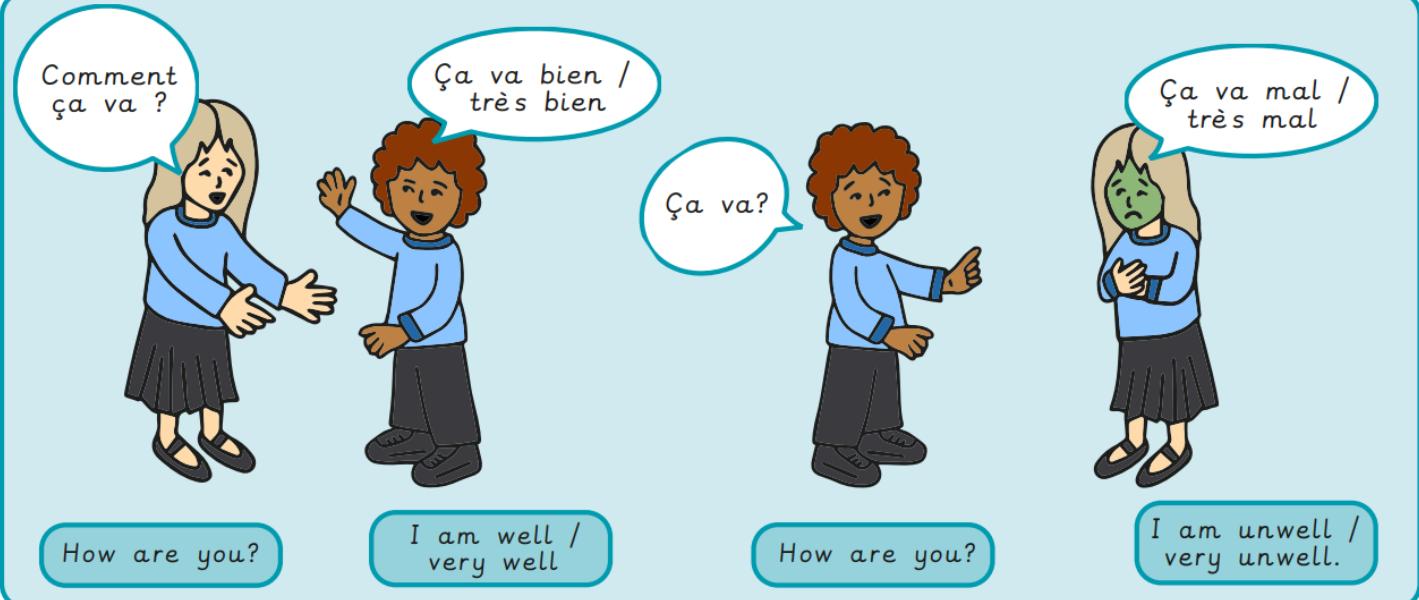
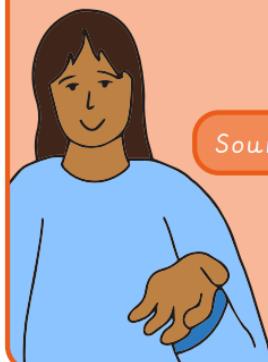
Goodbye Marie



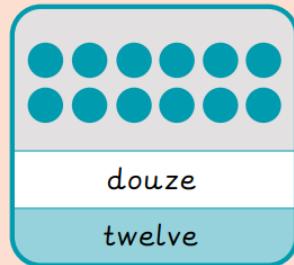
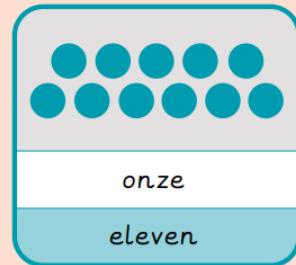
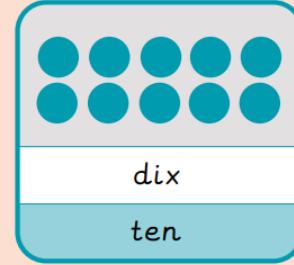
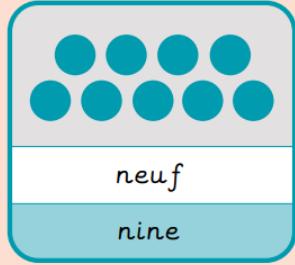
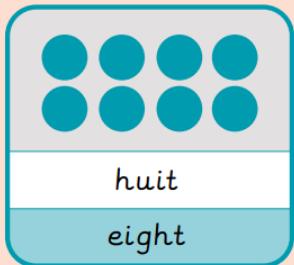
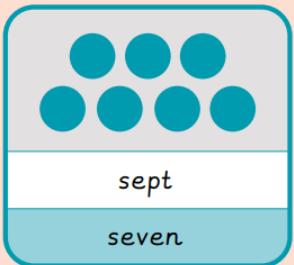
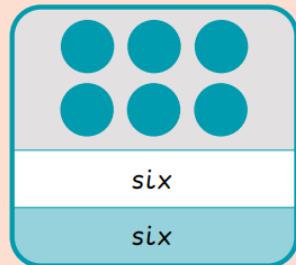
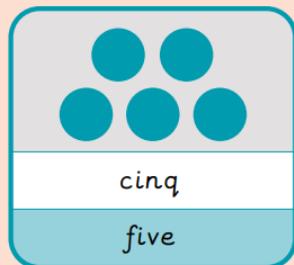
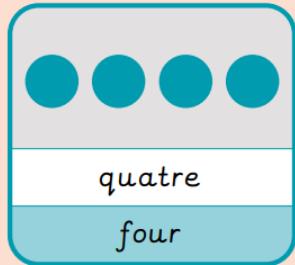
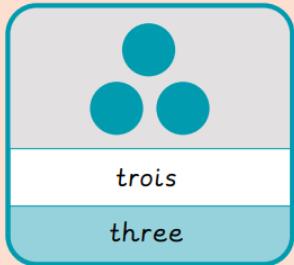
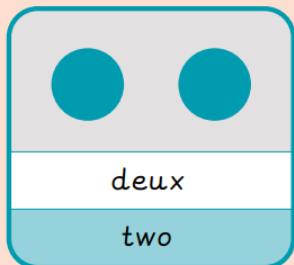
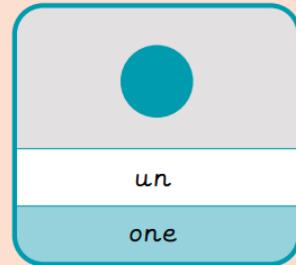
Goodnight

### What does the ç cedilla accent do?

The cedilla accent ç makes the c soft (s) before an 'a', 'o' and 'u', in this case 'ça va?'



Vocabulary and pictures



$$2+2$$

deux plus  
deux

Plus  
add

$$3-2$$

trois moins  
deux

moins  
minus /  
Take away



## Sentence structure and phrases



Phrases	
Font	makes>equals
C'est	It is
Tu as quel âge ?	How old are you?
J'ai sept ans	I am 7 years old

Game phrases			
À moi !	My turn!	Manqué !	Missed!
À toi !	Your turn!	Gagné !	Won!

Pronunciation		
Some end letters are <b>silent</b> in French		
Un	one	(uh)
Deux	two	(duh)
Trois	three	(twa)



**Plus** - add - is used when adding two or more numbers together this time the "s" is pronounced. Also means 'more'

trois plus deux font cinq

three add two makes>equals five

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \bullet\bullet\bullet & + & \bullet\bullet \\ & & = \\ & & \bullet\bullet\bullet\bullet \end{array}$$

**Moins** - minus / take away - is used when subtracting two or more numbers. Also means 'less'.

neuf moins trois font six

nine minus three makes>equals six

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \bullet\bullet\bullet\bullet\bullet & - & \bullet\bullet\bullet \\ & & = \\ & & \bullet\bullet\bullet\bullet \end{array}$$

Il y a combien de triangles?	How many triangles are there?
Il y a trois triangles	There are three triangles

French Year 3: Transport  
Vocabulary and pictures



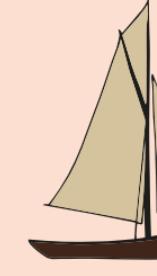
un autobus  
a bus



un avion  
a plane



un ballon  
a balloon



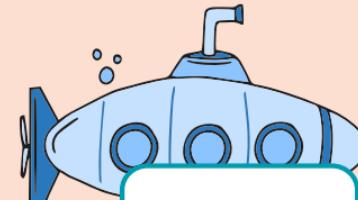
un bateau  
a boat



un ferry  
a ferry



un hélicoptère  
a helicopter



un sous-marin  
a submarine



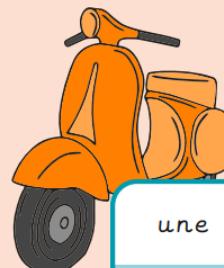
un train  
a train



un vélo  
a bicycle



une voiture  
a car



une moto  
a motorbike



à pied  
on foot

# French Year 3: Transport

## Sentence structure and phrases



Aller : To go	
Je vais	I go
Tu vas	You go
Other phrases	
Bon voyage!	Have a good trip!
Il y a combien de vélos ?	How many bicycles are there?
Il y a deux vélos	There are two bicycles

"en" + mode of transport - when you get into it

en train

by train

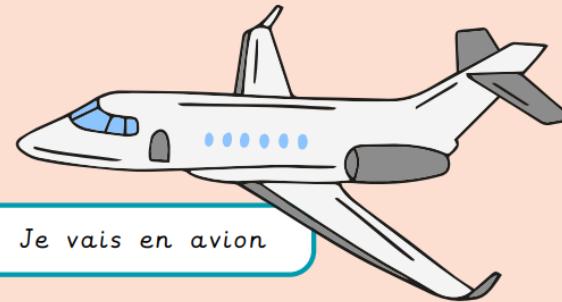


à + mode of transport when you do not get into it



à pied

on foot

Tu vas où? - Where are you going?	Tu y vas comment? - How will you get there?
In French, à + specific place, city or a town.	
	
Je vais à Paris	Je vais en avion
I am going to Paris	I am going by plane
Je vais à Bruxelles en autobus - I am going to Brussels by bus	

Je vais à Paris  
I am going to Paris

Tu y vas comment?  
How will you get there?

Je vais en avion  
I am going by plane

Cognates:

A cognate is a word that is exactly the same in both French and English. A near cognate is very similar!

Being a good "language detective" and spotting cognates can help us work out the meaning of French words.