

Year 8 French

Knowledge Booklet

Term 1

Mon collège

Nom:

Classe:



Les jours de la semaine	Days of the week
lundi	<i>Monday</i>
mardi	<i>Tuesday</i>
mercredi	<i>Wednesday</i>
jeudi	<i>Thursday</i>
vendredi	<i>Friday</i>
samedi	<i>Saturday</i>
dimanche	<i>Sunday</i>

Les mois de l'année	Months of the year
janvier	<i>January</i>
février	<i>February</i>
mars	<i>March</i>
avril	<i>April</i>
mai	<i>May</i>
juin	<i>June</i>
juillet	<i>July</i>
août	<i>August</i>
septembre	<i>September</i>
octobre	<i>October</i>
novembre	<i>November</i>
décembre	<i>December</i>

Les chiffres
Un
deux
trois
quatre
cinq
six
sept
huit
neuf
dix
onze
douze
treize
quatorze
quinze
seize
dix-sept
dix-huit
dix-neuf
vingt
vingt-et-un
vingt deux
vingt trois
vingt quatre
vingt cinq
vingt six
vingt sept
vingt huit
vingt neuf
trente
trente-et-un

La météo	The weather
Il fait du soleil	<i>it's sunny</i>
Il fait du vent	<i>it's windy</i>
Il fait froid	<i>it's cold</i>
Il fait chaud	<i>it's hot</i>
Il y a des nuages	<i>it's cloudy</i>
Il fait beau	<i>it's nice</i>
Il pleut	<i>it's raining</i>
Il neige	<i>it's snowing</i>
Il y a un orage	<i>it's stormy</i>

	a/an	the	Some (sing/plural)	The (plural)
M	un	le	du/des	les
F	une	la	de la/ des	les

Before a vowel the le/la have an apostrophe
e.g. l'enfant/l'amie and before a negative a
de/d' e.g. il n'y a pas de pain/d'animaux.

A Opinions			B Connectives		
1	I like	J'aime	1	and	et
2	I dislike	Je n'aime pas	2	but	mais
3	I hate	Je déteste	3	also	aussi
4	I prefer	Je préfère	4	because	car
5	it is	c'est	5	however	pourtant/cependant
6	it was	c'était	6	even if	même si
7	it will be	ce sera	7	therefore	donc
8	I would like	j'aimerais/je voudrais	8	that said	cela dit
9	I think that	je pense que	9	before/after	avant/après
1	there is	il y a	10	nevertheless	néanmoins
C Verbs			D Present Tense		
1	to be	être	1	I am	je suis
2	to eat	manger	2	I have	j'ai
3	to have	avoir	3	I find it	je le trouve
4	to buy	acheter	4	I go	je vais
5	to make/do	faire	5	I do/make	je fais
6	to go	aller	6	I live	j'habite
7	to go out	sortir	7	I watch	je regarde
8	to work	travailler	8	I wear	je porte
9	to watch	regarder	9	I can	je peux
1	to play	jouer	10	I want	je veux
E Future			F Past Tense		
1	I'm going to go	je vais aller	1	I was	j'étais
2	I'm going to eat	je vais manger	2	I ate	j'ai mangé
3	I'm going to buy	je vais acheter	3	I went	je suis allé(e)
4	I'm going to do/make	je vais faire	4	I saw	j'ai vu
5	I'm going to work	je vais travailler	5	I did	j'ai fait
6	I'm going to play	je vais jouer	6	I watched	j'ai regardé
7	I will go	j'irai	7	I bought	j'ai acheté
8	I will watch	je regarderai	8	I listened	j'ai écouté
9	I will eat	je mangerai	9		
1	I will find	je trouverai	10		
G Advanced structures			H Negatives		
1	When I'm older	quand je serai plus âgé	1	I am not	je ne suis pas
2	I have to say that	il faut que je dise que	2	I don't have	je n'ai pas
3	When I was younger	quand j'étais plus jeune	3	I don't want	je ne veux pas
4	If it were possible, I would like	Si c'était possible, je voudrais	4	I can't	je ne peux pas
5	so that I can	afin que je puisse	5	there isn't/aren't	il n'y a pas de
6	it is necessary to	il faut	6		
7	if one speaks of	si on parle de	7		
8			8		
9			9 ³		
1			10		

I	Time phrases		J	Intensifiers	
1	tomorrow	demain	1	very	très
2	in the future	à l'avenir/dans le futur	2	quite	assez
3	sometimes	quelquefois	3	really	vraiment
4	everyday	tous les jours	4	too	trop de
5	last/next year	l'année dernière/prochaine	5	unfortunately	malheureusement
6	yesterday	hier	6	quite	assez
7	on Mondays	le lundi	7		
8	usually	d'habitude	8		
9	often	souvent	9		
1	normally	normalement	10		
K	Numbers		L	Question words	
1	30	trente	1	How ?	Comment...?
2	1000	mille	2	When ?	Quand...?
3	40	quarante	3	Why ?	Pourquoi...?
4	10	dix	4	Who ?	Qui?
5	50	cinquante	5	Where is ?	Où est...?
6	90	quatre-vingt-dix	6	How much... ?	Combien.... ?
7	100	cent	7		
8	60	soixante	8		
9	80	quatre-vingt	9		
1	70	soixante-dix	10		
M	Weather		N	Opinions	
1	it is cold	il fait froid	1	I think that	je pense que
2	it is hot	il fait chaud	2	in my opinion	à mon avis
3	it is sunny	il y a du soleil	3	I believe that	je crois que
4	it is windy	il fait du vent	4		
5	it is nice weather	il fait beau	5		
6	it is bad weather	il fait mauvais	6		
7	it is cloudy	il y a des nuages	7		
8	it is raining	il pleut	8		
9	it is stormy	il y a un orage	9		
1	it is snowy	il neige	10		
O	Adjectives		P	Adjectives	
1	annoying	pénible	1	calm	tranquille
2	pretty	joli	2	stressful	stressant
3	tall	grand	3	relaxing	relaxant
4	short	petit	4	great	formidable
5	fun	amusant (e/s) / drôle (s)	5	incredible	incroyable
6	interesting	intéressant (e)	6	cool	chouette
7	boring	ennuyeux(-euse)/barbant (e)	7		
8	exciting	passionnant	8		
9	nice	sympa	9		
1	difficult	difficile	1		
0			0		

Big Questions:

GQ1: Décris ton collègue	<i>Describe your school</i>
GQ2: Que penses-tu du collège?	<i>What do you think about school?</i>
GQ3: Quels sont tes projets à l'avenir?	<i>What are yours plan in the future?</i>

Grammar focus:

To be able to tell the time in French	
To give a variety of opinions about people and school subjects, including superlatives using 'ce que j'aime le plus, c'est...'	
To use 'quand j'étais plus jeune, and 'quand je suis plus âgé(e)' to describe past opinions and future ambitions	

CUDDLE THE TEXT

Count the letters

Underline the double vowels

Double underline the double letters

Dot the silent letters

Liaison

Exaggerate the accent

End Points:

Reading and listening	Retain knowledge of a selection of vocabulary wide enough to gain meaning from an extended text either written or spoken about school as well as future aspirations .	
	Possess knowledge of French linguistic structures and syntax to be able to understand full extended sentences both written and spoken about school and future aspirations including a variety of opinions in present and future tenses .	
Writing and Speaking	Acquire knowledge and understanding of opinion phrases in French in order to be able to express opinions about school subjects .	
	Have knowledge of superlatives to be able to write a justified opinion on school life in French.	
	Have knowledge of past tense verbs to be able to give an opinion about school in the past in French.	
	Have knowledge of numbers to be able to tell the time in French.	
	Gain knowledge of French linguistic structures and syntax in order to write an extended text about school including their opinions , and future wishes and ambitions .	
	Be able to confidently pronounce a short text about school independently without support to a level that a native speaker would understand .	
Phonics	Be aware of common phonemes in French to be able to read without support in a comprehensible manner for a native speaker	
	Be able to recognise common phonemes upon hearing them and convey them in a written form to complete dictation tasks successfully.	

Key text

1	Good-day, I am Laurence and I am of Haiti.	Bonjour, je m'appelle Laurence et je suis d'Haïti.
2	I go to a school mixed and public.	Je vais a un collège mixte et publique
3	All the days	Tous les jours
4	I arrive around seven hours and half	j'arrive vers sept heures et demie
5	it's a nightmare!	c'est un cauchemar!
6	In my school, there are two thousands students.	Dans mon collège, il y a deux milles étudiants.
7	There are three canteens and a gym.	Il y a trois cafétérias et un gymnase.
8	My subject favourite it's the'history	Ma matière préférée c'est l'histoire
9	because it's fascinating.	car c'est fascinante.
10	My teacher of English is kind.	Mon professeur d'anglais est sympa.
11	That which I like the most is	Ce que j'aime le plus c'est
12	the sport.	le sport.
13	When I was more young,	Quand j'étais plus jeune,
14	I used to hate the lessons.	je détestais les cours
15	When I will be more old,	Quand je serai plus âgé,
16	I'm going to study at the university	je vais étudier à l'université.
17	I would like to improve my grades.	Je voudrais améliorer mes notes.

Key text with missing vowels

1	Good-day, I am Laurence and I am of Haiti.	B*nj**r, j* m'*pp*ll* L**r*nc* *t j* s**s d'H*it*.
2	I go to a school mixed and public	J* v**s * *n c*llèg* m*xt* *t p*bl*q**
3	All the days	T**s l*s j**rs
4	I arrive around seven hours and half	j'*rr*v* v*rs s*pt h**r*s *t d*m**
5	it's a nightmare!	c'*st *n c**ch*m*r!
6	In my school, there are two thousands students.	D*ns m*n c*ll*g*, *l y * d**x m*ll*s *t*d**nts.
7	There are three canteens and a gym.	*l y * tr**s c*f*t*r**s *t *n gymn*s*.
8	My subject favourite it's the history	M* m*t**r* pr*f*r** c'*st l'h*st**r*
9	because it's fascinating.	c*r c'*st f*sc*n*nt*.
10	My teacher of English is kind.	M*n pr*f*ss**r d'*ngl**s *st symp*.
11	That which I like the most it's	C* q** j**m* l* pl*s c'*st
12	the sport.	l* sp*rt.
13	When I was more young,	Q**nd j'*t**s pl*s j**n*,
14	I used to hate the lessons.	j* d*t*st**s l*s c**rs
15	When I will be more old,	Q**nd j* s*r** pl*s *g*,
16	I'm going to study at the university	j* v**s *t*d**r * l'*n*v*rs*tt*.
17	I would like to improve my grades.	J* v**dr**s *m*l**r* m*s n*t*s.

Key text with code

1	Good-day, I am Laurence and I am of Haiti.	B, j m'a L e j s d'H
2	I go to a school mixed and public	J v a u c m e p
3	All the days	T l j
4	I arrive around seven hours and half	J'a v s h e d
5	it's a nightmare!	c'e u c!
6	In my school, there are two thousands students.	D m c, i y a d m é.
7	There are three canteens and a gym.	l y a t c e u g.
8	My subject favourite it's the'history	M m p c'e l'h
9	because it's fascinating.	c c f.
10	My teacher of English is kind.	M p d'a e s.
11	That which I like the most it's	C q j'a l p c'est
12	the sport.	l s
13	When I was more young,	Q j'é p j
14	I used to hate the lessons.	j d l c
15	When I will be more old,	Q j s p a
16	I'm going to study at the university	j v é a l'u
17	I would like to improve my grades.	J v a m n.

Top 10's 1-2

1	English	French	Copy
	1. what I like the most it's	ce que j'aime le plus c'est	
	2. what I like the least it's	ce que j'aime le moins c'est	
	3. what I prefer it's	ce que je préfère c'est	
	4. what I hate it's	ce que je déteste c'est	
	5. my subject favourite it's	ma matière préférée c'est	
	6. my teacher of English is	mon prof d'anglais est	
	7. my teacher of history is	ma prof d'histoire est	
	8. I love	j'adore	
	9. I think that	je pense que	
	10. I go	je vais	

2	English	French	Copy 1	Copy 2
	1. the lessons	les cours		
	2. the students	les élèves		
	3. the pitch	le terrain		
	4. languages	les langues		
	5. the rules	les règles		
	6. success	le succès		
	7. subjects	les matières		
	8. sport	le sport		
	9. the swimming pool	la piscine		
	10. the lessons	les leçons		

Top 10's 3-6

3	English	French	Copy 1	Copy 2
	1. strong	fort		
	2. weak	faible		
	3. hard-working	travailleur/travailleuse		
	4. strict	strict		
	5. exciting	passionant		
	6. difficult	difficile		
	7. easy	facile		
	8. boring	ennuyeux		
	9. tiring	fatigant		
	10. a nightmare	un cauchemar		

4	English	French	Copy 1	Copy 2
	1. to improve	améliorer		
	2. to go	aller		
	3. to study	étudier		
	4. to continue with	continuer avec		
	5. to participate in	participer à		
	6. to play	jouer		
	7. to listen	écouter		
	8. to inspire	inspirer		
	9. to wear	porter		
	10. to understand	comprendre		

Wider Reading 1: Fact file on Haiti

Haiti



Geography

Haiti is 800 miles southeast of Miami, between the Caribbean and the Atlantic.

Population: 7.8 million.

Religion

80% Roman Catholic; 10% various Protestant churches. Vodou is widely practiced. Most Haitians who practice Vodou consider themselves to be Roman Catholic as well. Vodou is a religion of African origins which revolves around family spirits and ancestors.

Culture

95% of Haitians are of African descent, the rest mostly of mixed African-Caucasian ancestry.

Haiti is the world's oldest black republic, established in 1804 after a revolt led by slave leader Toussaint L'Ouverture.

8 out of 10 Haitians in the countryside live on less than \$150 a year – the average American lives on 200 times that amount.

Language

Kreyol (Haitian Creole). Less than 20% of the population speaks French, the official language and the legacy of colonial times. Economy

Haiti is the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere, and one of the poorest countries in the world. One percent of the population controls 40% of the wealth.

History

The US invaded and occupied Haiti from 1915 to 1934.

Throughout the 20th century Haiti suffered through a string of dictatorships, the most brutal being led by the Duvalier family. François Duvalier was elected President in 1957. Known as 'Papa Doc', he terrorized the country through his private militia, the fearsome tontons macoutes (Kreyol for "uncle boogeyman"). His son Jean-Claude, or 'Baby Doc', viciously followed in his father's footsteps. With US support, the Duvalier regime lasted until 1986, when Baby Doc was overthrown by a groundswell of popular protest and fled the country.

In 1990, former Catholic priest Jean Bertrand Aristide was elected President by a 67% majority in Haiti's first democratic elections. An army coup forced him to leave the country in September 1991. A disastrous spell of political and criminal violence descended upon Haiti.

Aristide was returned to power in 1994, but Haiti has continued to be mired in political turmoil and economic decay.

Wider Reading 2: Fact file on Haiti

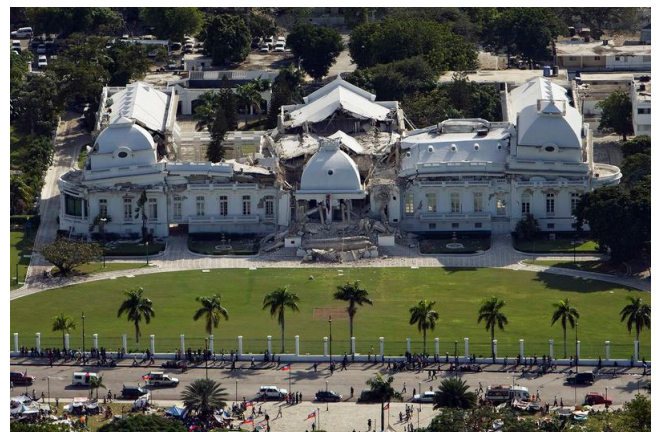
2010 Haiti Earthquake

The **2010 Haiti earthquake** was a very strong [earthquake](#) that hit [Haiti](#) on January 12, 2010. On the scientific scale that measures the magnitude (or strength) of an earthquake, the quake scored a magnitude of 7.0 M_w . The center of the earthquake was near [Léogâne](#), very close to [Port-au-Prince](#), the capital and largest city of Haiti. It was only about 25 kilometres (16 mi) west. The earthquake hit in the afternoon, at 16:53:10 local time (21:53:10 [UTC](#)). Haiti already was the poorest country in the [western hemisphere](#), and was not able to take care of all the people that needed help.

About three million people were affected by the earthquake, many homes were destroyed. Three days after the earthquake, the Haitian Interior Minister said that up to 200,000 had died because of the quake and its effects. This was many more deaths than officials originally thought. At first, the Red Cross had guessed a much smaller death toll of 45,000–50,000.

The earthquake caused major damage to Port-au-Prince. Most major landmarks were badly damaged or destroyed. The Presidential Palace, the National Assembly building, the Port-au-Prince Cathedral, and the city's main jails were all destroyed. The president at the time, [René Prével](#), survived.

Most [hospitals](#) in the area were destroyed, which made things much worse. The headquarters of the United Nations Stabilization Mission in Haiti (MINUSTAH) in Port-au-Prince collapsed. The Mission's Chief (Hédi Annabi), his deputy, and the acting police commissioner were killed in the quake. Elisabeth Byrs of the [United Nations](#) (UN) called the earthquake the worst disaster the United Nations had ever had. This was not just because of the property damage and deaths from the earthquake. The roads, phone lines and government buildings of the UN in Haiti and the Haitian government were also destroyed, so trying to just get organized and get help to the people was a real problem. So many people died in such a short time, that they used dump trucks to haul the dead bodies to mass graves.



Wider Reading 3: a song—The French National Anthem

La Marseillaise is the French national anthem, and it has a long history that speaks to the history of France itself. In both French and English, the song is a powerful and patriotic anthem known throughout the world.

If you are [studying the French language](#), learning the words to *La Marseillaise* is definitely recommended.

La Marseillaise has a very [revolutionary](#) tone. Rouget de Lisle himself supported the monarchy, but the spirit of the song was quickly picked up by revolutionaries. The controversy did not stop in the 18th century but has lasted over the years, and the lyrics remain the subject of debate today.

[Napoleon](#) banned *La Marseillaise* under the Empire (1804-1815). It was also banned in 1815 by [King Louis XVIII](#).

- *La Marseillaise* was reinstated in 1830.
- The song was again banned during the rule of Napoleon III (1852-1870).
- *La Marseillaise* was once again reinstated in 1879.
- In 1887, an "official version" was adopted by France's Ministry of War.
- After the [liberation of France during World War II](#), the Ministry of Education encouraged school children to sing *La Marseillaise* to "celebrate our liberation and our martyrs."
- *La Marseillaise* was declared the official national anthem in Article 2 of the 1946 and 1958 constitutions.

FRENCH	ENGLISH TRANSLATION
<p><i>Verse 1:</i> Allons enfants de la patrie, Le jour de gloire est arrivé ! Contre nous de la tyrannie L'étendard sanglant est levé ! (bis) Entendez-vous dans les campagnes, Mugir ces féroces soldats ? Ils viennent jusque dans nos bras Égorger nos fils, nos compagnes !</p>	<p><i>Verse 1:</i> Let's go children of the fatherland, The day of glory has arrived! Against us tyranny's Bloody flag is raised! (repeat) In the countryside, do you hear The roaring of these fierce soldiers? They come right to our arms To slit the throats of our sons, our friends!</p>
<p><i>Refrain:</i> Aux armes, citoyens ! Formez vos bataillons ! Marchons ! Marchons ! Qu'un sang impur Abreuve nos sillons !</p>	<p><i>Refrain:</i> Grab your weapons, citizens! Form your battalions! Let us march! Let us march! May impure blood Water our fields!</p>
<p><i>Verse 2:</i> Que veut cette horde d'esclaves, De traîtres, de rois conjurés ? Pour qui ces ignobles entraves, Ces fers dès longtemps préparés ? (bis) Français ! pour nous, ah ! quel outrage ! Quels transports il doit exciter ! C'est nous qu'on ose méditer De rendre à l'antique esclavage !</p>	<p><i>Verse 2:</i> This horde of slaves, traitors, plotting kings, What do they want? For whom these vile shackles, These long-prepared irons? (repeat) Frenchmen, for us, oh! what an insult! What emotions that must excite! It is us that they dare to consider Returning to ancient slavery!</p>



French home learning tools

Quizlet

Lyricstraining: <https://lyricstraining.com/fr/>

Fill in the words in popular french music songs.

Seneca learning for free

<https://www.senecalearning.com/>

Extra TV show : Sam goes to Paris and learns french

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eanqp4fxh-s>

BBC Bitesize French.



Duolingo

Memrise

Netflix