

Year 7 French Booklet

In this booklet, there are three units of work.

Each unit is split into two lessons. You should complete one lesson per week, either in school or at home.

After each unit, there is a quiz which you must complete online. This quiz will test the previous two weeks' work

| | | |
|---------------|---------------|--|
| Week 1 | Unit 1 | Lesson 1: Bonjour, ça va? |
| Week 2 | | Lesson 2: Qu'est-ce que tu aimes? |
| Week 3 | Unit 2 | Lesson 3: Qu'est-ce que tu as dans ton kit de survie? |
| Week 4 | | Lesson 4: Comment te vois-tu? |
| Week 5 | Unit 3 | Lesson 5: Et les autres, comment sont-ils? |
| Week 6 | | Lesson 6: Il est hypercool |

Guidance:

Remember to protect yourself when accessing online websites.

You can get support with: www.wordreference.com (online dictionary)

You will have different stages of lessons reviewing vocabulary and practicing this vocabulary. You will be able to practise in various ways:

- Practise pronunciation- online <https://ttsmp3.com/text-to-speech/French/> (type the word down and click "read", the computer will read it to you. Can be done from a smart phone.
- Learn and test yourself (look-write-check)
- Online tasks- only if you have access (via computer or mobile)
- Reading tasks (answers will be provided later so that you can check your answers)
- Guided writing tasks (answers will not be provided)

Year 7 French Autumn Term 1 - K.O: Salut c'est moi !

| | | | | | |
|----|--|----------|----------|-----------------------------|---|
| | A-Bonjour, ça va? | | | | <i>Hello, How are you?</i> |
| 1 | bonjour | | | | <i>hello</i> |
| 2 | ça va ? | | | | <i>how are you ?</i> |
| 3 | ça va | | | | <i>I am fine</i> |
| 4 | bien | | | | <i>good / well</i> |
| 5 | mal | | | | <i>bad</i> |
| 6 | et toi? | | | | <i>and you?</i> |
| 7 | comment tu t'appelles? | | | | <i>What's your name?</i> |
| 8 | je m'appelle... | | | | <i>my name is...</i> |
| 9 | au revoir | | | | <i>goodbye</i> |
| 10 | pas mal | | | | <i>not bad</i> |
| 11 | super bien | | | | <i>really well</i> |
| | B- Quel âge as-tu ? | | | | <i>How old are you ?</i> |
| 1 | un | 10 | dix | 19 | dix-neuf |
| 2 | deux | 11 | onze | 20 | vingt |
| 3 | trois | 12 | douze | 21 | vingt-et-un |
| 4 | quatre | 13 | treize | 22 | vingt-deux |
| 5 | cinq | 14 | quatorze | 23 | vingt-trois |
| 6 | six | 15 | quinze | .. | |
| 7 | sept | 16 | seize | 30 | trente |
| 8 | huit | 17 | dix-sept | 31 | trente-et-un |
| 9 | neuf | 18 | dix-huit | | |
| 32 | j'ai ... ans | | | <i>I am ... (years old)</i> | |
| | C- Quelle est la date de ton anniversaire ? | | | | <i>What is the date of your birthday?</i> |
| 1 | Mon anniversaire est le (jour + mois) | | | | <i>My birthday is the (day + month)</i> |
| 2 | janvier | January | 8 | juillet | July |
| 3 | février | February | 9 | août | August |
| 4 | mars | March | 10 | septembre | September |
| 5 | avril | April | 11 | octobre | October |
| 6 | mai | May | 12 | novembre | November |
| 7 | juin | June | 13 | décembre | December |
| | D - Qu'est-ce que tu aimes ? | | | | <i>What do you like ?</i> |

| | | |
|----|---|---|
| 1 | je n'aime pas | <i>I do not like</i> |
| 2 | c'est | <i>it is</i> |
| 3 | ce n'est pas | <i>it is not</i> |
| 4 | parce que / car | <i>because</i> |
| 5 | les animaux | <i>the animals</i> |
| 6 | les chats | <i>the cats</i> |
| 7 | les chiens | <i>the dogs</i> |
| 8 | le cinéma | <i>the cinema</i> |
| 9 | les gâteaux | <i>the cakes</i> |
| 10 | les livres | <i>the books</i> |
| 11 | le sport | <i>the sport</i> |
| 12 | la télé | <i>the telly</i> |
| 13 | génial | <i>great</i> |
| 14 | cool | <i>cool</i> |
| 15 | bien | <i>good</i> |
| 16 | Important | <i>important</i> |
| 17 | ennuyeux | <i>boring</i> |
| 18 | essentiel(le) | <i>essential</i> |
| 19 | la danse | <i>dance</i> |
| 20 | le tennis | <i>tennis</i> |
| 21 | les consoles de jeux | <i>The game consoles</i> |
| 22 | les voyages | <i>travels</i> |
| 23 | le foot | <i>the football</i> |
| 24 | le rugby | <i>the rugby</i> |
| | E – Le langage de la classe | <i>Classroom language</i> |
| 1 | asseyez-vous | <i>Sit down</i> |
| 2 | fermez la porte | <i>Close the door</i> |
| 3 | écrivez en silence | <i>write in silence</i> |
| 4 | lisez | <i>read</i> |
| 5 | écoutez | <i>listen</i> |
| 6 | parlez | <i>talk</i> |
| 7 | sortez les affaires | |
| 8 | ranger les affaires | <i>pack up</i> |
| 9 | stylo rouge | <i>red pen</i> |
| 10 | traduisez | <i>translate</i> |
| | F - Qu'est-ce que tu as dans ton kit de survie ? | <i>What do you have in your survival kit?</i> |

| | | |
|----|--|--------------------------------------|
| 2 | je n'ai pas de | <i>I do not have any</i> |
| 3 | un stylo | <i>a pen</i> |
| 4 | un crayon | <i>a pencil</i> |
| 5 | une règle | <i>a ruler</i> |
| 6 | une trousse | <i>a pencil case</i> |
| 7 | un bâton de colle | <i>a glue stick</i> |
| 8 | un sac | <i>a bag</i> |
| 9 | des chips | <i>crisps</i> |
| 10 | des lunettes de soleil | <i>sunglasses</i> |
| | G – Comment tu te vois ? | <i>How do you see yourself?</i> |
| 1 | je ne suis pas | <i>I am not</i> |
| 2 | je m'appelle | <i>my name is</i> |
| 3 | beau / belle | <i>Beautiful (m/f)</i> |
| 4 | cool | <i>cool</i> |
| 5 | curieux / curieuse | <i>curious (m/f)</i> |
| 6 | grand(e) | <i>tall</i> |
| 7 | petite(e) | <i>small</i> |
| 8 | impatiente(e) | <i>impatient</i> |
| 9 | Intelligent(e) | <i>intelligent</i> |
| 10 | modeste | <i>modest</i> |
| 11 | charmant(e) | <i>charming</i> |
| 12 | poli(e) | <i>polite</i> |
| 13 | branché(e) | <i>fashionable</i> |
| | H – Et les autres, comment sont-ils ? | <i>And the others, how are they?</i> |
| 1 | mon ami(e) a... | <i>my friend has..</i> |
| 2 | il/elle s'appelle | <i>His/her name is</i> |
| 3 | les yeux | <i>the eyes</i> |
| 4 | les cheveux | <i>the hair</i> |
| 5 | bleus | <i>blue (plural)</i> |
| 6 | verts | <i>green (plural)</i> |
| 7 | gris | <i>grey</i> |
| 8 | marron | <i>brown</i> |
| 9 | noirs | <i>black (plural)</i> |
| 10 | bruns | <i>brown (hair) (plural)</i> |
| 11 | roux | <i>ginger</i> |
| 12 | blonds | <i>blond (plural)</i> |
| 13 | longs | <i>long (plural)</i> |

Year 7 French Autumn Term 1 - K.O: Salut c'est moi !

| | | |
|----|--------------------|--------------------------|
| 14 | courts | <i>short (plural)</i> |
| 15 | frisés | <i>curly (plural)</i> |
| 16 | raides | <i>straight (plural)</i> |
| 17 | il / elle joue | <i>he / she plays</i> |
| 18 | il / elle chante | <i>he / she sings</i> |
| 19 | de la batterie | <i>drums</i> |
| 20 | de la guitare | <i>guitar</i> |
| 21 | beaucoup de talent | <i>a lot of talent</i> |

GRAMMAR CORNER

| | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| I – Aimer (present tense) | To like |
| J'aime | <i>I like</i> |
| Tu aimes | <i>You like</i> |
| Il/elle/on aime | <i>He/She/One likes</i> |
| Nous aimons | <i>We like</i> |
| Vous aimez | <i>You (lot) like</i> |
| Ils/Elles aiment | <i>They like</i> |

*Irregular verbs

| | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| J – être (present tense) | To be |
| Je suis | <i>I am</i> |
| Tu es | <i>You are</i> |
| Il/elle/on est | <i>He/She/One is</i> |
| Nous sommes | <i>We are</i> |
| Vous êtes | <i>You (lot) are</i> |
| Ils/Elles sont | <i>They are</i> |

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| G- Avoir (present tense) | To have |
| J'ai | <i>I have</i> |
| Tu as | <i>You have</i> |
| Il/elle/on a | <i>He/She/One has</i> |
| Nous avons | <i>We have</i> |
| Vous avez | <i>You (lot) have</i> |
| Ils/Elles ont | <i>They have</i> |

UNIT1- Lesson One : Bonjour, ça va?

Learning objective: To greet someone in French and introduce yourself

Do now: what do these cognates mean? **Translate into English**

1. Un éléphant - _____
2. Une télévision - _____
3. Un film - _____
4. Une pizza - _____
5. Un élastique - _____
6. Le badminton - _____
7. Le chocolat - _____
8. La géographie - _____

Genius task:

What is the difference between “un” and “une”? What is the difference between “le” and “la”?

Reading Comprehension

Bonjour! Je m'appelle Léonie. Comment t'appelles-tu ?

J'habite à Paris avec mes parents. J'adore la musique parce que c'est super !

Ça va ? Moi, ça va très bien merci !

J'adore parler le français. Aussi, j'adore le sport et les maths.

Au revoir !

Key activities

Find the following phrases in the text:

- | | | |
|-----------------------|---|-------|
| 1. My name is | = | _____ |
| 2. with my parents | = | _____ |
| 3. because it's super | = | _____ |
| 4. How are you? | = | _____ |
| 5. I love sport | = | _____ |

Answer these questions in English:

6. What is her name? _____
7. What does she love? _____
8. Where does she live? _____
9. What is the last thing she says? _____

Key Grammar:

In French, you use the expression 'Comment ça va?' to ask people 'How are you?'. There are a few different options you can use to reply to this question:



1) Yes, I'm great, thanks!

2) Yes, I'm fine, thanks!

3) Not bad, thanks!

4) I'm not good!

Key activities/ comprehension questions/ tasks**Copy this vocabulary into your notes:**

Bonjour = hello

Salut = hi

Comment tu t'appelles ? = what are you called ?

Je m'appelle.. = I am called...

Comment ça va? = How are you ?

Ça va très bien = I'm great

Ça va = I'm fine

Ça ne va pas = I'm not good

Et toi ? = and you?

Au revoir = goodbye

À plus = see you later!

Extended writing task: (25 mins)

Create a dialogue between two people meeting and greeting each other. Put the French in speech bubbles. Use the example below to help you start and your Knowledge Organiser part A.



Your extended writing task:

UNIT1- Lesson Two : Qu'est-ce que tu aimes ?

Learning objective: To give your opinion about the things you like and dislike.

Do now: Fill in the gaps using the words and expressions in the box.

1. Bonjour. _____ Sophie. 5. Ça va ? Oui, _____
 2. _____ je m'appelle Adam
 3. Comment _____ ?
 4. Je m'appelle _____.

| | |
|-------|----------------------------|
| Peter | Ca va bien merci |
| Salut | Je m'appelle t'appelles-tu |

Key Grammar / Vocabulary

The golden opinion rule!

In English we just say "I love cheese"

~

In French we need to use the word 'the' with our opinions:

"J'adore **le** fromage" (I love **the** cheese!)

Key Vocabulary

Le rugby = rugby
 Le tennis = tennis
 Le skate = skate-boarding
 Le judo = judo
 La danse = dance
 La musique = music
 La gymnastique = gymnastics
 Le vélo = cycling
 Les jeux vidéo = video games
 Le foot = football



Reading Comprehension

| | | | |
|--|---|--|---|
|  <p><i>J'aime la poésie et aussi les livres, mais je n'aime pas la télé. C'est nul.</i></p> |  <p><i>J'aime le skate et aussi le reggae, c'est cool! Mais je n'aime pas les araignées.</i></p> |  <p><i>J'aime les gâteaux et aussi la capoeira, mais je n'aime pas le théâtre. C'est ennuyeux.</i></p> |  <p><i>J'aime les animaux et la musique, mais je n'aime pas le sport. C'est nul.</i></p> |
|--|---|--|---|

Key activities/ comprehension questions/ tasks

Who ...

- 1** doesn't like TV?
- 2** likes cakes?
- 3** doesn't like spiders?
- 4** doesn't like sport?
- 5** likes reggae?

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

Key Grammar:

When giving our opinion in French, as you have just learnt, we use an opinion phrase + a noun (the thing you like/dislike).

E.g. j'adore le foot = I love football.

We can also give a reason why we like/dislike something using the expression **parce que c'est** + adjective
parce que c'est = because it's

E.g. j'adore le foot parce que c'est excellent = I love football because it's excellent.

| | | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|-------------------|----------|
| <i>c'est</i> | <i>it's</i> | <i>nul</i> | rubbish |
| <i>super</i> | <i>great</i> | <i>ennuyeux</i> | boring |
| <i>intéressant</i> | <i>interesting</i> | <i>je préfère</i> | I prefer |

Key activity:

Translate the following sentences into French:

1. I love music = J'adore la musique.
2. I don't like football.
3. I like tennis.
4. I hate rugby! I love dance.
5. I love video games!
6. I don't like dance. I like video-games
7. I like skate boarding.
8. I love judo! I don't like music.

Extended writing task: (25 mins)

Prepare a presentation about what you like and don't like in French. Use the Knowledge Organiser part D as well as the checklist to help you.
How many of these things can you include?

| | |
|---|---|
| Say what you love and like | ✓ |
| Say what you dislike and hate | |
| Say what you prefer using <i>je préfère</i> | |
| Give two reasons using <i>c'est</i> ... | |
| Include <i>et</i> (and) and <i>mais</i> (but) | |

Your extended writing task:

End of Unit 1 Quiz

- 1) Which of these mean “How are you?”
 - a) Ça va?
 - b) Ça va très bien, merci
 - c) Comment t’appelles-tu?
- 2) What does “Pas mal, merci” mean?
 - a) I’m very well, thank you
 - b) Not bad, thank you
 - c) I’m not well, thank you
- 3) Complete the sentence: “Je Bob”
 - a) mappelle
 - b) m’apele
 - c) m’appelle
- 4) What does “à plus” mean?
 - a) Bye
 - b) See you later
 - c) Hello
- 5) What is “I like” in English?
 - a) J’adore
 - b) Je m’appelle Bob
 - c) J’aime
- 6) What does: “J’aime le foot, c’est super!”
 - a) I hate football, it’s great!
 - b) I like football, it’s great!
 - c) I love football, it’s boring!
- 7) Complete the sentence: “J’adore les araignées, intéressant.”
 - a) Je m’appelle
 - b) J’aime
 - c) c’est
- 8) Which of these mean: “it’s boring”
 - a) c’est ennuyeux
 - b) c’est super
 - c) c’est nul
- 9) How do you say: “I love video games”
 - a) J’aime les vidéos
 - b) J’adore les vidéos
 - c) J’adore les jeux vidéos
- 10) Translate into English: “Je déteste les gâteaux!”
 - a) I hate cakes!
 - b) I love cakes!
 - c) I like cakes!



Unit One – Cultural Extension Task

Facts about France- part one

1. The official name of France is **la République française** (The French Republic) and its motto is **Liberté. Égalité. Fraternité**. It means 'Liberty. Equality. Brotherhood.'



La devise de la République française.

The motto of the French Republic.

The capital city of France is Paris. The motto of Paris is:- “**Il est battu par les flots mais ne sombre pas.**” It means:- It is beaten by the waves but does not flounder.

The motto of Paris (**la devise de Paris**) is written in Latin on the city's coat of arms:- **Fluctuat nec mergitur**.



The French word for 'the coat of arms' is **le blason**.



2. The head of the French Republic is elected by the people. He is called **le président de la République française**. His official residence is at **le Palais de l'Élysée** and the address is:- **55, rue du Faubourg-Saint-Honoré, Paris**.

The current president is called **Emmanuel Macron** and he is the youngest French president ever: - just 39 years old when he was elected on 7 May 2017.

3. The emblem of The French Republic is in gold and consists of the letters R and F entwined in the centre. The emblem can be seen on the front cover of **le passeport français**.

4. The name 'France' means 'Land of the Franks.' The Franks were a Germanic tribe who lived in Northern Europe after the fall of the Roman Empire.



5. Apart from France, French is the official language of the following countries - Benin, Burkina Faso, Central African Republic, Congo, French Caledonia, French Guiana, French Polynesia, Gabon, Guadaloupe, Guinea, Ivory Coast, Luxembourg, Mali, Martinique, Monaco, Niger, Senegal, Togo, the Canadian province of Quebec and the Swiss districts of Vaud, Neuchatel, Geneva and Jura.

French is one of the official languages in the following countries - Belgium, Burundi, Cameroon, Canada, Chad, Channel Islands (Guernsey and Jersey), Comoros, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Haiti, Madagascar, Rwanda, Seychelles and Vanuatu.

French is widely spoken in the following countries - Algeria, Andorra, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Dominica, Egypt, Grenada, Guinea-Bissau, Lebanon, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Syria, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, United States (Louisiana, New England) and Vietnam.



6. A person who speaks French as their first language is called **un Francophone**. The French language is called **la langue française**. The people of France are called **les Français**.

7. The flag of France is **bleu, blanc, rouge**. It is known as **le drapeau tricolore** (or the tricolour flag). It has existed since 1794. The three colours are represented in equal proportions. According to the French government's website, the colours are a joining together of: blue and red - these colours traditionally represent Paris, and white - this colour traditionally represents royalty.



8. The French national anthem is called **la Marseillaise**. It was composed by Claude Joseph Rouget de Lisle in 1792. It is called la Marseillaise because it was first sung by soldiers from the city of Marseille as they marched into Paris.

9. Here are some important emblems of France:

- a. **Le coq** (the rooster) is used on the sportswear of national French teams. It is a courageous animal, willing to strive to win victory.
- b. The lily (**la fleur de lys**) and the iris (**l'iris**) are two flowers used as emblems for France.
- c. The French symbol of freedom and of the Republic is the figure known as **Marianne**. It is seen on coins, stamps and paintings. Marianne wears a 'cap of liberty' - **un bonnet phrygien**.

Cocorico!



10. The country of France is the largest territory in the European Union and it is divided into areas called **régions**. The *régions* are further divided into smaller areas called **départements**.

There are thirteen *régions*. They are -

1. **Grand Est** 2. **Nouvelle-Aquitaine** 3. **Auvergne-Rhône-Alpes**
4. **Bretagne** 5. **Bourgogne-Franche-Comté** 6. **Centre-Val de Loire**
7. **Corse** 8. **Occitanie** 9. **Normandie** 10. **Hauts-de-France**
11. **Île-de-France** 12. **Pays de la Loire** 13. **Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur**.



IN ADDITION -There are five overseas *régions*. They are: **Martinique, Réunion, Guadeloupe, French Guiana** and **Mayotte**. Each one is also classed as *un département*. Each overseas territory is known as a: **département et région d'outre-mer** or abbreviated to **DROM**.

The current arrangement of *régions* (as seen above) is quite new. Until the end of 2015, France was divided into twenty-two *régions* (+ five overseas territories). The government decided to merge areas, creating fewer but larger *régions*. This new arrangement took place on 1 January 2016.

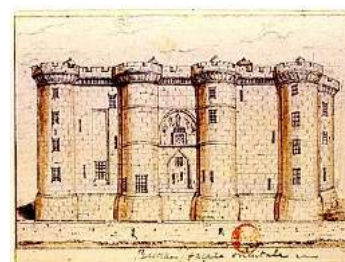
Paris belongs to the *région* called Île-de-France.

There are ninety-six *départements* in France. Each one has a name and an associated number which is used in post codes and car number plates. The number 75 belongs to the *département* of Paris.

An interesting fact: there is a French town with a tiny name! In fact, its name contains just one letter: **Y**. The town of **Y** is situated in the *région* of Hauts-de-France and in the *département* of Somme. The residents of **Y** are called **les Ypsiloniens**.

11. One of the most important dates in France is **le 14 juillet** - 14 July. This is known as Bastille Day and it is a national holiday. In France it is called **la Fête Nationale**. It is a celebration of the storming of the prison in Paris called **Bastille Saint-Antoine** on 14 July 1789. The storming of the Bastille is called **la prise de la Bastille** in French.

On that day, unhappy protesters invaded the prison, released the prisoners and seized the weapons stored inside. This was the beginning of the French Revolution. The ordinary people hated the Bastille because they believed that many individuals had been imprisoned there without a fair trial. In their opinion, the Bastille was the symbol of an unfair society ruled by uncaring, wealthy people.



Nowadays, on 14 July, there is a big parade in Paris, the French flag flies from l'Arc de Triomphe and there are celebrations and fireworks all over France.



12. The French Revolution- la Révolution française - began in 1789 and lasted for ten years. It happened because the people of France were not treated equally. At the time, there were three classes in French society known as **les trois ordres**:

1. Le premier ordre.

The clergy belonged to this class. Their purpose was to pray for everyone.

2. Le deuxième ordre.

Royalty and nobility belonged to this class. Their purpose was to defend and protect the country (and the church) in battles and decision-making and to rule over the peasants and labourers on their land. They did not pay taxes, so they were rich.

3. Le troisième ordre, also known as le Tiers-État.

Most people belonged to this class - in fact around 80% of the population. These were the commoners, the labourers and the peasants. The people of the third class had to work hard, pay taxes, suffer from food shortages and they had to obey the other two classes. Their opinions didn't count. If you were born into this class it was almost impossible ever to move out of it. You were there for life!

The people of the third class decided that things had to change! So, they protested. They began by storming the Bastille prison. The king and queen and their friends, family and supporters were arrested. They were no longer allowed to be in charge of running the country. This brought an end to **l'Ancien Régime** - the old society of three unequal classes.

Eventually, many people, including the king and queen, were executed.

The importance of having an equal society is why the word **égalité** - equality - is part of the motto of France.

13. During the French Revolution, the King of France was Louis XVI and his wife was Marie-Antoinette (she was Austrian). Marie-Antoinette was only fourteen years of age when she married Louis. In the portrait below, painted by Martin Van Meytins, she is just twelve years old!



14. The guillotine was invented during the French Revolution with the collaboration of a surgeon, **Dr. Guillotin**, after whom it was named. At the time of the French Revolution, *une guillotine* was erected in **la Place de la Concorde**.

La Place de la Concorde is the largest public square in Paris. However, at the time of the revolution it was named **la Place de la Révolution**. Before this, its name was **la Place Louis XV**. It was given its current name - *la Place de la Concorde* - in October 1795.

15. The patron saint of France and of Paris is **Saint Denis**, also known as **Denis de Paris**. He was the first bishop of Paris in the third century and his feast day is 9 October. In images and statues, he is portrayed carrying his head.

The martyrdom of Saint Denis took place on a hill top in the year 250 AD. Consequently, the area of that hill in Paris is called **Montmartre** (meaning - martyr mount).

The shrine of Saint Denis is in the Basilica of Saint-Denis, Paris. The cathedral was built on the saint's resting place. The French name of this cathedral is **la Basilique Cathédrale de Saint-Denis**. It is the official burial site of the kings and queens of France and it is filled with their magnificent, sculptured tombs.



16. Le Musée du Louvre in Paris is the most visited museum and art gallery in the world. It was first built in 1190 as a castle to defend Paris against enemy attacks. The construction of the existing Louvre began in 1535 after demolition of the old castle.

In 1989, an enormous glass pyramid called **la Pyramide du Louvre** was completed as part of a new entrance to the building and in commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the beginning of the French Revolution in 1789. It was the first major construction to be made from laminated glass.

16a. If you visit the Louvre Museum by travelling on the Paris underground - **le Métro de Paris** - then you should stop at the station called **Palais Royal - Musée du Louvre**.

An entrance to the underground station at the Louvre has a beautiful aluminium canopy with coloured glass beads. The structure stands in **la place Colette** and is known as **le Kiosque des Noctambules** - the Gazebo of the Night Owls.

It has two parts: one side represents day and the other represents night. It is a work of art, created by **Jean-Michel Othoniel** in 2000. (Image below)



The opening in the ground that leads to an underground station is called **une bouche de métro** - an underground station 'mouth'.

17. Some of the most famous and valuable works of art are exhibited in **le Musée du Louvre**. The Mona Lisa by Leonardo da Vinci is kept there. It is owned by the French government and it is priceless although some people have estimated its value at around 700 million dollars. It was acquired by King Francis I in 1519. In French, the Mona Lisa is called **La Joconde**.



Exciting news! There will be an exhibition, beginning in autumn 2019 at le Musée du Louvre, dedicated to the work of Leonardo da Vinci. The exhibition will commemorate the 500th anniversary of the artist's death in 1519.

Leonardo died in France and his resting place is in **la chapelle Saint-Hubert** - within the grounds of **le Château d'Amboise**.

18. The Eiffel Tower - **la Tour Eiffel** - was designed by architect Stephen Sauvestre and built by the construction company of **Gustave Eiffel** between 1887 and 1889. It is an iron tower standing 324 metres high on a park called **le Champ-de-Mars** beside the **River Seine** in Paris.



Until 1930, it was the tallest building in the world. Today, it is the tallest building in Paris. Its address is:

5, avenue Anatole-France, Paris. The post code is 75007.

The tower was originally built as a 'temporary gateway' to **L'Exposition Universelle de 1889**: - a world fair (Expo) which was hosted by Paris to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the start of the French Revolution.

A competition had been held to find the best design for the special event and it was *la Tour Eiffel* that won!

The tower had permission to remain standing for no longer than twenty years, so it was designed to be easily dismantled. Below is an image of the Eiffel Tower standing as the gateway to the 1889 fair.

At first, many people considered it to be an ugly construction and complained that it ruined Paris. A large group of artists and writers wrote an open letter to the organiser of the fair to protest against it. The letter was entitled **Les Artistes Contre La Tour Eiffel** - Artists Against The Eiffel Tower.

They really hated it!

When it was discovered that the tower made an excellent radio antenna, the city of Paris decided to keep it! It is still used for radio transmission and has an aerial mast at the very top.

The re-painting of la Tour Eiffel begins around every seven years. It is painted in three different shades of brown.

The darkest shade is at the lowest part and the lightest shade at the top. The colour of paint applied is known as **le brun Tour Eiffel** and it is similar to bronze.

19. Corsica is a large French island in the Mediterranean Sea - **la Mer Méditerranée**. Its French name is **la Corse**. It is a French *région* consisting of two *départements*: la Corse-du-Sud and la Haute-Corse.

Corsica has a nickname - **Île de Beauté** - meaning *Island of Beauty*.

The flag of Corsica - **le drapeau de la Corse** - is very interesting. It is black and white and shows the head of a Moor - **la tête de Maure** - wearing a white bandana.

The patron saint of Corsica is **Sainte Julie**, also known as **Julie de Corse**, and her feast day is 8 April.

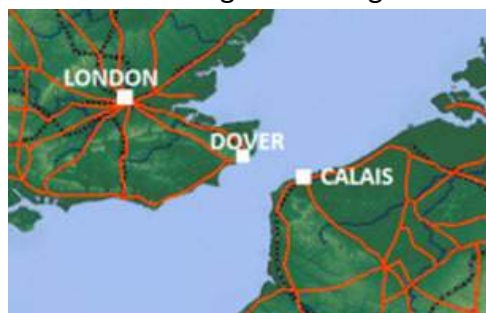


is

20. The sea called the English Channel, separating France and England, is named **la Manche** in French. This name actually means 'the sleeve' because the shape of the channel is rather like an arm wearing a sleeve.

The town of **Calais** is the main French port of the English Channel. It belongs to the région called **Hauts-de-France** and it is twinned with the English town of Dover (**Douvres** in French).

Calais is positioned at the narrowest part of the English Channel, with a distance of just 21 miles / 34 km between the French and English coasts. It is even possible to see the white cliffs of Dover - **les falaises blanches de Douvres** - from Calais on a clear day.



The Channel Tunnel is called **le tunnel sous la Manche**.

Bon voyage!

Investigation: I hope you have learnt a lot about French culture. 😊

Write all the answers in French. (just copy them from the research above)

1. What is the official name of the country of France? _____
2. Write three words that are the motto of France. _____
3. Name some of the symbols of France. _____
4. What is the name of the national anthem of France? _____

5. Write the name of the flag of France. _____
6. Which emblem is used on the sportswear of national French teams? _____
7. Write the name and date of an important French holiday. _____
8. Which historic event commenced in the year 1789? _____
9. Who is the patron saint of France and Paris? _____
10. Write the motto of Paris. _____
11. Which structure was completed in 1889? _____
12. Which sea separates France and England? _____
13. Name a famous museum in Paris. _____
14. Which famous painting of a woman by Leonardo da Vinci hangs in a museum of Paris?

15. Write the name of the Paris underground network of trains. _____
16. On which ground does the Eiffel Tower stand? _____
17. Which French town has a one-letter name? _____
18. Who is the current president of France? In which building does he officially reside and what is the address? _____
19. Write the address of the Eiffel Tower. _____
20. Write the nickname of the French island of Corsica. _____



UNIT2- Lesson Three : Qu'est-ce que tu as dans ton kit de survie ?

Learning objective: To express what classroom items you have

Do now: Translate into English/French

1- J'aime le foot, c'est super!

.....

2- Je déteste la gymnastique, c'est difficile

.....

3- I love cakes!

.....

Key Grammar / Vocabulary

J'ai – I have

je n'ai pas de- I don't have any



**(un) bâton
de colle**



**(un) stylo
noir**



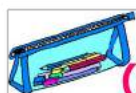
(un) crayon



(un) sac



(une) règle



(une) trousse



**(des)
lunettes
de soleil**



(des) chips



**(une)
bouteille
d'eau**

Ex:

J'ai une trousse- *I have a pencil-case*

Je n'ai pas de chips – *I don't have any chips*

Reading Comprehension

Mon kit de survie

Dans mon sac, j'ai une trousse. J'ai des crayons, des crayons de couleur. J'ai une gomme et un bâton de colle. J'ai aussi un portable. Pour moi, un portable c'est essentiel. J'ai une gourde* et un sandwich mais je n'ai pas de chocolat.

Zahra

*une gourde= une bouteille d'eau

Comprehension questions:

1) Make a list in English of Zahra's survival kit. You can also draw it

2) what do you think these mean?

- "Dans mon sac"=

- "et" =

- "mais" =

UNIT2- Lesson Four : Comment te vois-tu?

Learning objective: To describe your personality using 'je suis' + an adjective

Do now: underline the masculine nouns (Remember that masculine noun will have "un" before the noun)

Dans mon sac, j'ai une trousse. J'ai un crayon, un crayon de couleur. J'ai une gomme et un bâton de colle. J'ai aussi un portable. Pour moi, un portable c'est essentiel. J'ai une gourde* et un sandwich.

*you should find 6 masculine nouns (one of them is repeated)

Key Grammar / Vocabulary

To describe someone's personality, we use the following verbs (doing words):

Je **suis** = I **am**

Je ne **suis** pas = I **am** not

Mon père / ma mère / mon frère / ma soeur **est** = my dad / mum / brother / sister **is**

Mon père / ma mère / mon frère / ma soeur **n'est** pas = my dad / mum / brother / sister **is** not

| | G – Comment tu te vois ? | How do you see yourself? |
|----|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 | je ne suis pas | <i>I am not</i> |
| 2 | je m'appelle | <i>my name is</i> |
| 3 | beau / belle | <i>Beautiful (m/f)</i> |
| 4 | cool | <i>cool</i> |
| 5 | curieux / curieuse | <i>curious (m/f)</i> |
| 6 | grand(e) | <i>tall</i> |
| 7 | petite(e) | <i>small</i> |
| 8 | impatiente(e) | <i>impatient</i> |
| 9 | Intelligent(e) | <i>intelligent</i> |
| 10 | modeste | <i>modest</i> |
| 11 | charmant(e) | <i>charming</i> |
| 12 | poli(e) | <i>polite</i> |
| 13 | branché(e) | <i>fashionable</i> |

Reading Comprehension

Read this letter you have received from your French penpal, Pierre.

Salut! Je m'appelle Pierre. Comment t'appelles-tu? J'aime la musique et la danse. Je n'aime pas le rugby! Je suis intelligent et poli. Je suis modeste mais timide. Mon frère Kévin est cool mais il est aussi impatient. Ma soeur Mallaurie est intelligente mais elle n'est pas modeste! A plus!

Key activities/ comprehension questions/ tasks

- 1) What does Pierre like (1 detail)
- 2) What doesn't Pierre like? (1 detail)
- 2) What is Pierre like? (1 detail)
- 3) What is Kévin like? (1 detail)
- 4) What is Mallaurie NOT like? (1 detail)

End of Unit 2 Quiz

- 1) What does 'j'ai un crayon' mean?
 - a) A pen
 - b) A pencil
 - c) A pencil case
- 2) Translate into French: 'I have a bottle of water'
 - a) J'ai une bouteille d'eau
 - b) J'ai un sandwich
 - c) J'aime une bouteille d'eau
- 3) Which of these sentences is correct?
 - a) J'ai des sac
 - b) J'ai une sac
 - c) J'ai un sac
- 4) Which of these sentences is correct?
 - a) Je n'ai pas un stylo
 - b) Je n'ai pas de stylo
 - c) Je n'ai pas stylo
- 5) Translate into English: 'J'ai des lunettes de soleil mais je n'ai pas de chips'
 - a) I have (some) crisps but I haven't got glasses
 - b) I have (some) glasses and crisps
 - c) I have (some) sunglasses but I haven't got any crisps
- 6) Translate into English: 'Je suis branchée et généreuse'
 - a) I am trendy and generous
 - b) I am cool and generous
 - c) I am modest and curious
- 7) Translate into French: 'I am curious and polite' (I am a boy)
 - a) Je suis curieuse et poli
 - b) Je suis curieux et polie
 - c) Je suis curieux et poli
- 8) Translate into English: 'Mon frère est charmant mais il est aussi timide'
 - a) My brother is charming but he is also shy
 - b) My brother is charming and he is also shy
 - c) My sister is charming but she is also shy
- 9) Which of these adjectives is NOT feminine?
 - a) gentille
 - b) charmant
 - c) branchée
- 10) Which of these adjectives can be masculine or feminine?
 - a) curieux
 - b) poli
 - c) timide



Unit Two – Cultural Extension Task

Facts about France- part two

21. L'Arc de Triomphe is a very large monument in Paris to honour soldiers who have fought and died for France. It was designed by Jean Chalgrin in 1806 but its construction took a very long time and it was completed in 1836



It is an arch standing just over 50 metres high and 45 metres wide. It stands in the centre of a huge roundabout where there is always a lot of traffic circling around. This famous roundabout is known as the 'star' because it has twelve roads running out from the centre, making it look like a 12-pointed star. In fact, the full name of the monument is l'Arc de Triomphe de l'Étoile meaning: the triumphal arch of the star. The place where it stands is called la Place de l'Étoile.

Beneath the arch lies la Tombe du Soldat Inconnu - The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier from the First World War. In 1923, an 'eternal flame' - une flamme éternelle - was lit here in memory of all French soldiers lost in war. It has remained lit ever since.



22. In 1624, King Louis XIII built a hunting lodge in the village of Versailles, outside Paris. This building was enlarged by the next king - Louis XIV - who turned it into the magnificent palace we see today. In French, this palace is called le Château de Versailles. The gardens of the palace are amongst the most famous and beautiful gardens in the world with lovely fountains (les fontaines) and ponds (les bassins).





on the left is a photo of the famous Hall of Mirrors - la Galerie des Glaces - created by King Louis XIV in the 17th century at le Château de Versailles. At that time, mirrors were one of the most expensive items you could buy. Louis XIV is probably the most famous king of French history. His nickname was le Roi-Soleil, meaning 'the Sun King'. He was King of France from 1643 to 1715.



The reign of Louis XIV is associated with brilliance and magnificence, like a shining star. This magnificence can be seen in the décor of le Château de Versailles and in the king's image as seen in his portraits.

His personal motto was "Au-dessus du reste des hommes," meaning, 'Above all other men.'

His emblem was the sun - le soleil.

23. In France, many people celebrate their 'name day' or jour de fête. Every day of the year is a Christian feast day when a particular saint is remembered, for example: 24 June - St. John the Baptist, 3 July - St. Thomas, etc....

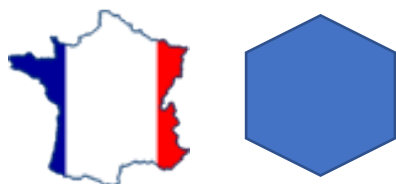
If you have the same name as a Christian saint (or a name that has something to do with a saint) then you will have a special time on that feast day! People will wish you - Bonne fête!

24. There are some well-known nicknames in French, for example:

In the 1700s, the word les rosbifs (meaning - the roast beefs) originated as a nickname for English people because roasting was the traditional, English style for cooking meat!

Paris has been given the nickname la Ville Lumière (the City of Light). It is believed to have been given this name by visitors who were so impressed by the street-lighting in Paris during the reign of Louis XIV in the seventeenth century. The king organised candle-lit lanterns in the streets to help combat crime.

L'Hexagone - the Hexagon is a nickname given to France because of its shape.



25. In France, it is normal to eat snails (les escargots), frogs' legs (les cuisses de grenouilles) and horsemeat (la viande de cheval).

French cookery is called la cuisine française but the word la cuisine can also mean 'the kitchen'.

A Story About The Word 'Restaurant'

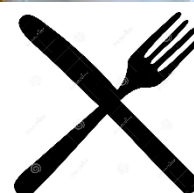
The word restaurant is used all over the world but its origin is French. It means 'restoring'. In the 18th century there was a man who sold soup in Paris. His name was Monsieur Boulanger and he called his soup 'bouillon restaurant' meaning - soup / broth that will restore you.

Above the door to his shop, he had an amusing sign that was written in Latin. It was this:

Venite ad me omnes qui stomacho laboratis et ego vos restaurabo. -

Come to me all who suffer from the stomach (are hungry) and I will restore you.

The hungry people of Paris loved visiting his premises in order to be 'restored' and 'renewed.' Eventually, this style of catering developed with more premises opening and selling an even greater variety of restorative, ready-made food. The idea of visiting premises to eat and be restored spread to other countries with the name restaurant being used. In Spain - restaurante, in Italy - ristorante.



26. Before eating a meal, it is polite and correct to say -Bon appétit! This means 'I hope you have a good appetite so that you enjoy your meal.' When you drink a toast in French you say Santé! which means 'health.'

27. The word Salut means both 'hello' and 'goodbye.' It is an informal way of speaking so should only be used with friends. The word Allô means 'Hello' when speaking by phone. It is the first word spoken in a telephone call.

28. The most popular French bread is la baguette (little stick). It is a loaf 5 or 6 cm. wide and up to a metre in length. If it is a thinner version, it is called une ficelle (a string) and if it is wider it is called une flûte. Bread rolls are called petits pains (little breads). The shape of la baguette makes it very easy to carry under your arm!



In addition to describing a loaf of bread, the word 'baguette' is used in different ways:

La baguette magique is 'the magic wand'!

Les baguettes can mean 'chopsticks.'

La baguette is the baton used by the conductor of an orchestra.

Les baguettes can also mean 'drumsticks.'

29. The word for breakfast is le petit déjeuner (the little lunch). In France you dunk your croissant into a milky drink at breakfast-time. The word 'croissant' actually means 'crescent' because the pastry is a crescent shape. The shape is very good for dunking!



Although croissants are associated with France, they actually started in Austria!



There are various versions of the story but one version is as follows:

Centuries ago, there was a battle between Austrian and Turkish soldiers. At the time, the Emperor of Austria employed a French chef. After the battle, the Emperor asked the chef to prepare something that would commemorate the battle. The chef decided to create a crescent-shaped pastry, representing the Turkish emblem: le croissant.

When the chef returned home to France, he continued to bake the crescent-shaped pastry. As a result, it became very popular in France. This type of pastry is referred to as la viennoiserie, meaning: - pastry in the style of Vienna, the capital city of Austria.

30. Officially, it is said that - Il existe un fromage différent pour chaque jour de l'année. This means that in France there exists a different cheese for each day of the year - 365. However, it is believed that there are many more than this!



French cheese is grouped into eight categories known as 'families' - les huit familles de fromages. They are also known as les grandes familles. The eight categories are:

- 1. fresh cheese - le fromage frais**
- 2. soft cheese - le fromage à pâte molle with natural rind such as Brie and Camembert**
- 3. soft cheese with washed rind**
- 4. hard cheese - le fromage à pâte pressée**
- 5. hard cheese that is cooked such as Emmental, Beaufort and Gruyère**
- 6. goat's cheese - le fromage de chèvre**
- 7. blue cheese - le fromage à pâte persillée**
- 8. processed cheese - le fromage fondu such as Boursin**

31. France has won the Football World Cup twice - in 1998 and 2018. The French football team is nicknamed les Bleus (the Blues). The French word for 'football' has been 'borrowed' from the English language - le football. If you like, you can just say 'le foot.'

To cheer for the French team, you can shout - Allez les Bleus!



32. France produces many cars. The main makes are Renault, Peugeot and Citroën. Others are: Venturi (they make sporty, electric cars) and Bugatti.

Bugatti cars are among the most expensive in the world. The latest model, called Bugatti Divo, costs around five million pounds / euros! Only forty of these cars will be manufactured. It is named in honour of a great French racing driver called Albert Divo who lived from 1895 till 1966.



33. In the south of France, close to the Pyrenees Mountains, there is a little town called Lourdes. Millions of pilgrims from all over the world visit this place every year. Inside a cave by the town, there is a very special spring of water, discovered by a young girl called Marie-Bernarde Soubirous in 1858. The cave is called la Grotte de Massabielle.

It is believed that the water is very special and that it has miraculous healing powers. It is said that many sick people have been cured by touching the water. Every day, sick people visit this place in the hope that the water will cure them.

The young girl who discovered the spring was canonised in 1933 and is now called Sainte Bernadette de Lourdes.



34. Jeanne d'Arc (Joan of Arc) is a national heroine of France. She was born in Domrémy, Northern France, in 1412. During this period, the English had invaded Northern France.

Joan said that God, saints and angels spoke to her in visions and told her to lead the French soldiers in their battle against the English. She visited the future French King, Charles VII, and he believed her.

Joan dressed as a soldier and led the French army into battle over a period of two years.

She was captured at the age of nineteen years.

On 30 May 1431, she was executed by the English in the city of Rouen, Normandy. She was made a saint in 1920. She is also known as The Maid of Orléans or La Pucelle in French. La Pucelle means 'maiden.'

35. Some famous French painters are -

16th Century: François Clouet and Jean Clouet.

17th Century: Nicolas Poussin.

18th Century: Antoine Watteau.

19th Century: Eugène Delacroix, Pierre-Auguste Renoir, Henri Matisse, Paul Cézanne, Claude Monet, Henri-Marie Toulouse-Lautrec.

20th Century: Jacques Villon.

36. Mary Stewart (also known as Mary, Queen of Scots) was half French. Her mother was Marie de Guise. In French she is called Marie Stuart, the surname being spelled in the French way. The House of Stewart is la Maison Stuart.

Mary was sent to France at the age of five and married the future King Francis II in la Cathédrale Notre-Dame de Paris in 1558. She became Queen Consort of France in 1559 when she was seventeen years old. Mary loved France and the French language.

Here is a portrait of Mary with her French husband. Portrait by François Clouet, 1558.



37. The French King Francis I was the grandfather of Mary, Queen of Scots' husband. He was nicknamed 'Le Roi Grand Nez' (King Big Nose) because he had such a large nose! His real name and title in French was François I, Roi de France.

King Francis loved art and he greatly admired Leonardo da Vinci. He acquired the famous painting Mona Lisa and hung it and other works of art in his bathroom at Fontainebleau Palace - le Château de Fontainebleau.

This bathing area was a suite of rooms called l'appartement des bains.



38. There is a story that the origin of the word 'marmalade' comes from the French words 'Marie est malade' (Mary is ill). Whenever Mary, Queen of Scots was unwell, she liked to eat fruit jam to make her feel better.

Some more interesting facts about words:

- a. The emergency word 'mayday' comes from the French **m'aider** - meaning: to help me.
- b. The exclamation 'Atishoo!' to represent the sound of someone sneezing comes from the French words: **À tes souhaits!** - literally meaning - 'To your wishes!' **À tes souhaits!** is used in France after someone sneezes and is the equivalent of the English 'Bless you!'

39. In French history, the heir to the French throne was called le Dauphin - which also means 'the dolphin.' The feminine version is la Dauphine. The title comes from an area in south-east France.

In the 12th century, the ruler of the south-eastern area, called **Guigues IV (the Count of Albon)**, had a dolphin on his coat of arms and so he was nicknamed *le Dauphin*. The area became known as **Dauphiné**. The nickname / title of *le Dauphin* was also given to the Count's successors and eventually to the heirs to the throne of France.



40. Denim is a fabric that came originally from the French town of Nîmes.

de Nîmes = of/from Nîmes.

The full name of the fabric was **la serge de Nîmes**. Nowadays, the word denim in French is **la toile de jean** or **le denim**.

Investigation: I hope you have learnt a lot about French culture. 😊

Write all the answers in French. (just copy them from the research above)

1. What is the full name of the arched monument that stands in Paris?

2. Which tomb and which flame are situated beneath the arched monument?

3. Which grand palace began as a simple hunting lodge? _____
4. Name the famous Hall of Mirrors located inside the grand palace. _____

5. Write a nickname for France. _____
6. Write the nickname for the football team of France. _____
7. Write a saying about French cheese. _____
8. Write a nickname for Paris. _____
9. In which cave is there a famous spring of water? _____
10. Name some forms of French bread. _____
11. Le croissant belongs to which type of pastry-making? _____
12. Which French word can mean both 'hello' and 'goodbye'? _____
13. What could you say when someone sneezes? _____
14. What could you say on the following occasions? - _____
 - a. before eating a meal - _____
 - b. on somebody's 'name day' - _____
15. Name the man who began the idea of eating at a restaurant. _____
16. What could you say on the following occasions? - _____
 - a. when answering a phone call - _____
 - b. when cheering for the French football team - _____
17. Write the nickname of King Louis XIV. _____
18. Write the motto of King Louis XIV. _____
19. Name some French car manufacturers. _____
20. Find and write the following names in French:
Joan of Arc - _____
Mary Queen of Scots - _____



UNIT3- Lesson Five : Et les autres, comment sont-ils?

Learning objective: To describe yourself and others physically

Do now: Translate the following expressions into English

1. J'adore 4. Je n'aime pas 7. Le chocolat
 2. J'aime 5. Le tennis 8. La danse
 3. Je déteste 6. Les jeux vidéos 9. La musique

Key Grammar / Vocabulary

| | H – Et les autres, comment sont-ils ? | And the others, how are they? |
|----|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | mon ami(e) a... | my friend has.. |
| 2 | il/elle s'appelle | His/her name is |
| 3 | les yeux | the eyes |
| 4 | les cheveux | the hair |
| 5 | bleus | blue (plural) |
| 6 | verts | green (plural) |
| 7 | gris | grey |
| 8 | marron | brown |
| 9 | noirs | black (plural) |
| 10 | bruns | brown (hair) (plural) |
| 11 | roux | ginger |
| 12 | blonds | blond (plural) |
| 13 | longs | long (plural) |
| 14 | courts | short (plural) |
| 15 | frisés | curly (plural) |
| 16 | raides | straight (plural) |

Je suis – I am

Je ne suis pas – I'm not

Il est – he is / Il n'est pas – he isn't

Elle est – she is / Elle n'est pas – she isn't

Reading Comprehension



J'ai les cheveux mi-longs et raides et je porte des lunettes.



J'ai les cheveux blancs et courts et les yeux marron.



J'ai les cheveux longs et frisés et je porte des lunettes.



J'ai les cheveux longs et blonds et les yeux marron.



J'ai les cheveux mi-longs et bruns et je ne porte pas de lunettes.

Key activities/ comprehension questions/ tasks

1. Match the descriptions with the pictures

Extention:

find the French for:

- medium-length (hair) -
- I don't wear -

Key Grammar:

To describe your height, we use the following describing words:

- grand = tall, big
- de taille moyenne = medium/average height
- petit = short, little
- très = very
- assez = quite

We use the words with verb 'to be':

| Être | To be |
|-------------|----------------------------|
| Je suis | I am |
| Tu es | You are (singular) |
| Il est | He is |
| Elle est | She is |
| Nous sommes | We are |
| Vous êtes | You are (plural or formal) |
| Ils sont | They are (masculine) |
| Elles sont | They are (feminine) |

Attention!

The words 'grand' and 'petit' are adjectives, which means they must follow the golden rule when used in a sentence to describe someone.

'De taille moyenne' does not change because it literally means 'of medium size'

e.g. Je suis de taille moyenne = he is medium height

Golden Rule: Adjectival Agreement

For masculine singular, the adjective doesn't change.

For masculine plural, add an extra **-s**.

For feminine singular, add an extra **-e**.

For feminine plural, add an extra **-es**.

Key activities/ comprehension questions:**A Who is who? Choose the correct picture and write the letter in the space provided.****(Level 2)**

A **B** **C** **D** **E** **F** **G** **H**

Example: Il est petit et il a les cheveux noirs, courts et raides.

F

1 Elle est grande, elle a les cheveux longs, blonds et raides.

2 Il est grand, il a les cheveux courts, noirs et frisés.

3 Elle est petite et elle a les cheveux courts, noirs et frisés.

4 Il est de taille moyenne et il a les cheveux courts et blonds.

5 Il est grand et il a les cheveux mi-longs, noirs et frisés.

6 Elle est de taille moyenne et elle a les cheveux mi-longs et bruns.

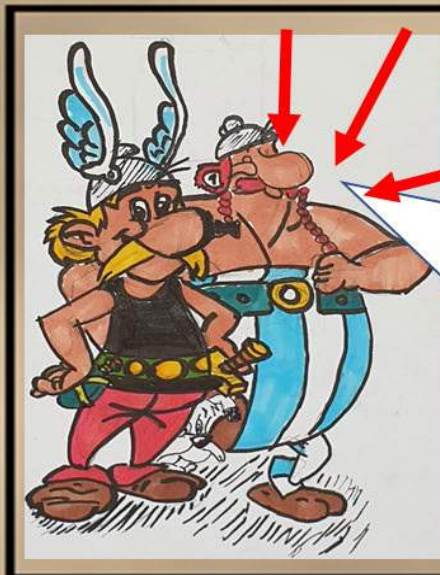
Extension:
Translate
each
sentence
into English!

Extended writing task: (25 mins)

Create a "WANTED" poster. You can choose a famous person or yourself. If you cannot print a picture, use your artist talent and draw the person.

See example below:

AVIS DE RECHERCHE



Je ne suis pas
gros! Non,
Monsieur! Juste
un peu enveloppé!

NOM: Il /Elle s'appelle Obélix

DESCRIPTION: Il est assez grand mais gros. Il a les yeux bleus et les cheveux roux et mi-longs. Il porte une moustache. Il a aussi un gros nez et il porte un casque de Viking.

SON CRIME: il mange beaucoup de sangliers (he eats a lot of boars or wild pigs)

RECOMPENSE: €1 000 000

AVIS DE RECHERCHE



NOM: Il /Elle s'appelle.....

DESCRIPTION:

.....

.....

.....

.....

SON CRIME:

RECOMPENSE: €1 000 000

UNIT3- Lesson Six : Il est hyper cool

Learning objective: To be able to describe your family members' personality.

Do now: Translate these sentences into English.

- | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. J'ai les yeux bleus | 4. Je suis curieux. |
| 2. Tu as les yeux verts | 5. Tu es drôle |
| 3. J'ai les cheveux courts | 6. Il est sympa. |

Challenge: How many adjectives to describe hair colour and style can you remember?

Key Grammar / Vocabulary

Les musiciens • Musicians

| | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Il/Elle joue ... | He/She plays ... |
| de la batterie | the drums |
| de la guitare | the guitar |
| Il/Elle chante. | He/she sings. |
| Il/Elle a beaucoup de talent. | He/She has a lot of talent. |

Reading Comprehension

LES GROUPE FRANÇAIS

LES GROUPE LES PROFILS LE SHOP

BB BRUNES

Qui joue dans les BB Brunnes?



- Il s'appelle Adrien. Il chante et il joue de la guitare. Il aime le rock 'n' roll. Il est cool.
- Il s'appelle Karim. Il joue de la batterie. Il a les cheveux bruns. Il est beau.
- Il s'appelle Félix. Il joue de la guitare. Il aime le punk-rock. Il a beaucoup de talent.

Key activities/ comprehension questions/ tasks

Read the page. Is it Adrien, Karim or Félix?

Ex : Il chante- ...Adrien.....

- 1) Il joue de la batterie -
- 2) Il aime le punk-rock -
- 3) Il est cool -
- 4) Il est beau -
- 5) Il a les cheveux bruns -

- 6) Il aime le rock n' roll -
 7) Il a beaucoup de talent -

Key Grammar:

We have previously learnt that adjectives agree with the noun that they describe. This rule applies when adjectives describe people, because they are grammatically nouns too!

- Masculine singular = one boy / man
- Feminine singular = one girl / woman
- Masculine plural = EITHER a group of boys/men OR a mixed group (boys/girls/men/women)
- Feminine plural = ONLY a group of girls/women



Je suis branché



Je suis branchée



Nous sommes branchés



Nous sommes branchées



Golden Rule:

For masculine singular, the adjective doesn't change.

For masculine plural, add an extra **-s**.

For feminine singular, add an extra **-e**.

For feminine plural, add an extra **-es**.

See below for a list of commonly used personality adjectives that we have learnt before in all masculine, feminine, singular and plural forms. Note that the **golden rule** is a general rule – there are some 'irregular' adjectives which don't follow this pattern exactly. We must simply learn them off by heart, since they are exceptions to the rule. These are in *italics* below to make them easier to spot.

| Masculine singular | Feminine singular | Masculine plural | Feminine plural | Meaning |
|--------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| branché | branchée | branchés | branchées | trendy |
| intelligent | intelligente | intelligents | intelligentes | intelligent, clever |
| gentil | gentille | gentils | gentilles | kind |
| poli | polie | polis | polies | polite |
| petit | petite | petits | petites | small, little |
| grand | grande | grands | grandes | tall, big |
| <i>curieux</i> | <i>curieuse</i> | <i>curieux</i> | <i>curieuses</i> | <i>curious</i> |
| <i>généreux</i> | <i>généreuse</i> | <i>généreux</i> | <i>généreuses</i> | <i>generous</i> |
| <i>modeste</i> | <i>modeste</i> | <i>modestes</i> | <i>modestes</i> | <i>modest</i> |
| <i>drôle</i> | <i>drôle</i> | <i>drôles</i> | <i>drôles</i> | <i>funny</i> |

Key activities/ comprehension questions/ tasks

Choose the correct adjective to describe the faces

1 Il a le visage *vert/verte*. Il a les yeux *rouge/rouges* et les cheveux *courts/courte, jaune/jaunes* et *frisés/frisée*.



Elle a le visage *jaune/jaunes*. Elle a les yeux *bleus/bleues*. Elle a les cheveux *verts/verte*.



Il a le visage *bleue/bleu*. Il a les cheveux *mi-long/mi-longs, noir/noirs* et *frisés/frisées*. Il a les yeux *vert/verts*.



Extended writing task: (25 mins)

Décris un membre de ta famille. = Describe a member of your family.

Success Criteria:

- ✓ Include greetings and name

Double check:

- Word order
- Adjectival agreement

Challenge: Add connectives (and, also...) and intensifiers (very, too, quite, a bit)

- ✓ Include the name of your family member
- ✓ Include their height
- ✓ Their personality
- ✓ Include your opinion about them

Your extended writing task:

End of Unit 3 Quiz

- 1- Select the correct spelling for the word “thin”:
 - a) minse
 - b) mice
 - c) mince

- 2- Translate into French: “I am very tall” (girl)
 - a) Je suis grande
 - b) Je suis très grande
 - c) Je suis très grand

- 3- Il est moche means:
 - a) He is ugly
 - b) He is very ugly
 - c) He is too ugly

- 4- What is the meaning of “Il joue de la batterie”?
 - a) He plays battery
 - b) She plays drums
 - c) He plays drums

- 5- Translate into English: “Elle a du talent”
 - a) She has a lot of talent
 - b) She has talent
 - c) She has no talent

- 6- Which of these statements is grammatically correct?
- a) Elle a le cheveu long
 - b) Elle a les longs cheveux
 - c) Elle a les cheveux longs
- 7- Which of these adjectives is feminine?
- a) gentil
 - b) polie
 - c) branché
- 8- Which of these adjectives is masculine?
- a) généreuse
 - b) intelligente
 - c) modeste
- 9- Translate into French: "I am a generous person."
- a) Je suis généreux
 - b) Je suis une personne généreuse
 - c) Je suis une personne généreux
- 10- Translate into English: "J'ai les yeux marrons."
- a) I have brown eyes
 - b) I have eyes brown
 - c) I have maroon eyes



Unit Three – Cultural Extension Task

Facts about France- part three

41. Le Moulin Rouge (meaning- The Red Mill) is a very famous cabaret club in Paris. It is situated **in the Montmartre area of Paris on a road called** le boulevard de Clichy. It was opened in 1889 - the same year as the opening of the Eiffel Tower! It is recognised by an imitation, red windmill on its roof.



42. Le cancan is a very energetic and acrobatic dance that first appeared in Parisian ballrooms in the 1830s. It is performed by dancers dressed in frilly skirts who have to kick their legs high, perform cartwheels and the splits. They squeal and screech whilst they dance.

The word cancan means 'scandalous gossip'. In fact, the dance has always been considered most 'scandalous' because the dancers lift their petticoats and show their legs. The original name for the dance was le chahut - meaning: the uproar / the racket.



Painting above by Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec: La Troupe de Mlle. Eglantine, 1896.

43. *The two most famous cancan dancers were Jane Avril and La Goulue. They were regular performers at Le Moulin Rouge.*



On the is a photo of La Goulue. Her real name was Louise Weber and she lived from 1866 to 1929.

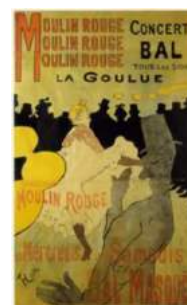
Below (right) is a photo of Jane Avril. Her real name was Jeanne Louise Beaudon and she lived from 1868 till 1943.



The most famous piece of music that is used to accompany the dancing of the cancan was composed by Jacques Offenbach in 1858.

It is called le Galop Infernal and it is from his operetta Orphée aux Enfers - Orpheus in the Underworld.

44. The famous artist Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec painted the two famous dancers. In fact, he painted many pictures of life at Le Moulin Rouge. His paintings are printed as posters that everyone recognises!



45. A very famous singer from Paris was Edith Piaf. She was very small and usually performed wearing a black dress. It was said that she looked like a little sparrow, so she was given the nickname *la Môme Piaf* which means 'little sparrow' in Parisian slang.

Her real name was Edith Gassion and she was born in 1915. She died in 1963. She sang in Parisian nightclubs, including Le Moulin Rouge. [Go to the Vintage French Music Zone.](#)

46. *Le Tour de France* is the most famous cycling race in the world. It is held every year over a three-week period and began in 1903. At first, the race was planned to last for five weeks, but this was considered too demanding for the cyclists.

The race takes place in stages and is for teams. Every day, a member of each team rides for a stage. The speed and performance of each cyclist's stage is recorded. At the end of the three-week period, all of the individual results are calculated to decide which team is the winner. The stages take place in France and neighbouring countries.

47. *Le Tournoi de Roland-Garros* is a famous French tennis championship known as *The French Open*. It takes place each year on a clay court - *un court sur terre battue* - in the stadium called *le Stade de Roland-Garros*. The current champion is Spanish player Rafael Nadal who has won this tournament twelve times!

The stadium and tournament are named in honour of the great French pilot called Roland Garros who was killed in combat during the First World War in 1918. He also has an airport named after him on the French island of La Réunion! It is called *l'Aéroport de La Réunion Roland-Garros*.



48. *Le Réveillon de Noël* is Christmas Eve dinner. On the night of 24 December, French families eat a big, special meal to celebrate the very beginning of Christmas Day.

The Christmas stocking is called the Christmas shoe in French - *le soulier de Noël*. French children place their shoes by the fireplace in readiness for *le Père Noël* (Father Christmas).

The French way to say Christmas tree is actually the Christmas fir tree - *le sapin de Noël*.

Many French children (especially in north-east France) also celebrate the arrival of Saint Nicholas on 6 December. The saint leaves gifts for children on the morning of 6 December but he is accompanied by a scary companion who carries a whip. He is called *le Père Fouettard*. There are street processions where both Saint Nicolas and *le Père Fouettard* participate.



Saint Nicolas and his scary companion



On 6 January, a special cake is eaten. It is called *la galette des Rois* (the Kings' Cake) and it is to celebrate the arrival of the Three Kings (*les Rois Mages*) at the stable in Bethlehem after they followed the star to find the Baby Jesus (*l'Enfant Jésus*). This occasion is called *l'Épiphanie*. Inside the cake, a trinket (*une fève*) is hidden. On the 6 January parties take place in France and the cake is served. The lucky person who receives the trinket becomes the 'king' or 'queen' of the party.



50. Every May, there is a famous film festival in the southern seaside city of Cannes. It is called *le Festival de Cannes* and it began in 1946. Lots of films are watched by panels of judges who decide which films and which actors should receive an award. The most prestigious award is *la Palme d'Or* (Golden Palm) for the best film.

Some famous French actors are - Brigitte Bardot, Sarah Bernhardt, Marcel Marceau, Jeanne Moreau, Catherine Deneuve, Michel Piccoli, Jacques Tati, Gerard Depardieu and Jean-Louis Trintignant.

The city of Cannes is situated in the région called Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur. It is the twin city - *la ville jumelle* - of the London borough of Kensington and Chelsea! It has been so since 1970.



FESTIVAL DE CANNES



51. The most famous mountain in France is Mont Blanc, meaning White Mountain. It is also known as La Dame Blanche, meaning 'The White Lady.'

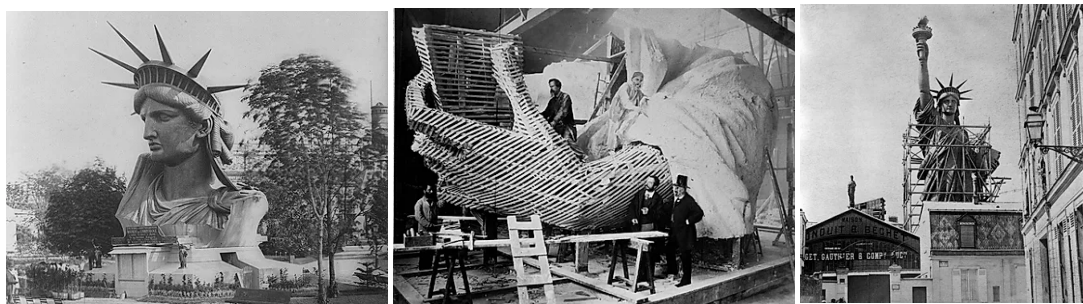
It has a summit over 4,800 metres high and is the highest mountain of the Alps and of Western Europe.

The mountain stands between Italy and France and its summit officially marks the border between the two countries. Inside the mountain there is a tunnel running between France and Italy. The tunnel is very busy with traffic. It is 11.6 km long

and was opened in 1965.

52. The Statue of Liberty - la Statue de la Liberté - was a gift from France to America in 1886 as a sign of friendship between the two nations. It was constructed in separate pieces in Paris. The internal part of the statue was designed by Alexandre Gustave Eiffel - the designer of the Eiffel Tower! Frédéric Auguste Bartholdi was the sculptor.

Below are some amazing old photos showing parts of the statue under construction in Paris.



53. In the south of France, there is a town called Grasse and it is very famous for growing flowers. Every year there are two important flower festivals there - la Fête du Jasmin and l'Exporose - The International Rose Festival.

Until the sixteenth century, Grasse was a manufacturer of leather gloves but when a fashion for 'perfumed gloves' began in the 1600s, the town began to produce perfume too. The flowers that grow abundantly in the area were put to good use and the town became the most important perfume-producer in the world. Nowadays, the flowers of Grasse are grown for some of the famous perfume companies.

Grasse is considered the world's capital city of perfume - la capitale mondiale du parfum.

54. In Avignon, a town in the south of France, there are the ruins of a very famous bridge.

The bridge is known as **le Pont d'Avignon** or le Pont Saint-Bénézet. It was built across the River Rhône between the years 1177 and 1185. Originally, it was a very long bridge standing on many arches.

It was about 900 metres in length. Eventually, the construction fell into a very poor condition and now only four arches remain.



The story of the bridge:-

A shepherd boy called Bénézet saw angels who told him to build a bridge across the dangerous river where many people had drowned. Nobody believed him until he lifted a very large and heavy stone all by himself and declared that it was the first stone of the bridge that he was going to build. The local people were very impressed and decided to help with the construction. They believed that the boy's strength had come from God.



The shepherd-boy is now known as Saint Bénézet and many Christian pilgrims visit his bridge.

Bénézet died from exhaustion, at the age of 18 years. He did not live to see the completed work.

Saint Bénézet's feast day is 14 April. He is the patron saint of architects and is often seen in images as a shepherd boy carrying a heavy stone.

Bénézet's tomb is in the Church of Saint-Didier, Avignon.

*There is a famous French song about people dancing on the bridge. It is called **Sur le pont d'Avignon**.*

55. The tallest bridge in the world is situated in the *région* called **Occitanie** in the south of France. It is called **le Viaduc de Millau** and it was opened in December, 2004. It crosses over the valley of the river **Tarn** and it belongs to the motorway called Autoroute A75. It has four lanes.



At one part, it is 343 metres tall (1,125 ft.) and slightly higher than the Eiffel Tower!
It was designed by the French engineer **Michel Virlogeux** and the British architect **Norman Foster**.



56. Underneath Paris, there is a very famous and vast network of secret tunnels and passageways called **les carrières souterraines de Paris**.

There are plaques on the walls indicating the roads directly above.

The only part where the public is permitted to visit is called **les Catacombes de Paris**. Otherwise, it is forbidden to enter the tunnels because they are considered too dangerous.

There are some adventurous people who go exploring the tunnels in secret. The name for these secret explorers is **les Cataphiles**.
The underground tunnels were originally used as mines and quarries because, for centuries, the Paris ground was mined for its stone.
The earliest known Paris mines are mentioned in a piece of text from the year 1292!



There is a special group of inspectors who check the safety of the underground tunnels and spaces, so that the buildings on the streets above will not collapse. This group of inspectors was formed in 1777 and their work is still very important today! They are officially called **l'Inspection Générale des Carrières**.

Photo of a secret tunnel by Jérôme Bon



57. A very famous structure is **le Pont du Gard** in the **Occitanie** region of Southern France. It is a small part of a very long aqueduct (about 50km long) that crosses the river called **le Gard** (or **le Gardon**). It looks like a three-tiered bridge crossing the river.

It was built by the ancient Romans around two thousand years ago. Its purpose was to transport water along a 50 km journey from the area of springs called **la Fontaine d'Eure** to the Roman town of **Nîmes** where the water was deposited in a well called the **castellum**.

Nowadays, the springs of **la Fontaine d'Eure** provide water for the nearby town of **Uzès**. An interesting fact: the town of **Uzès** is not only famous for being situated beside **la Fontaine d'Eure**. It is also famous for cultivating liquorice and has a Haribo museum of sweets called **le Musée du Bonbon**.

58. Some of the most well-known French newspapers are: **Le Monde** (The World), **Le Figaro**, **Paris-Match**, **Le Parisien**, **Libération**.

A national, daily sports newspaper is **L'Équipe** (The Team).

France-Soir is a well-known newspaper that is now available only online.

le journal = the newspaper

59. The national network of the French railway is called **SNCF**. This stands for **Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Français**. In French, 'the railway' is **le chemin de fer** and it literally means *the road of iron*.



Un **TGV** is a high-speed train. The letters stand for **train à grande vitesse**.

One of the busiest train stations in the world is known as **la gare du Nord** (meaning- the station of the North). It is situated in **la rue de Maubeuge, Paris** and its official name is **la gare de Paris-Nord**.

It opened in 1846.



60. The largest airport in France is situated to the north-east of Paris. It is called **Aéroport de Paris- Charles-de-Gaulle**. In English it is known as *Charles de Gaulle Airport*. It is the second busiest international airport of Europe. (Heathrow, London is the busiest).

The airport is named after a past president of the French Republic - **Charles de Gaulle** - who was president of France for over ten years from 1959 to 1969.



Charles de Gaulle

The national airline of France is called **Air France**.

Investigation: I hope you have learnt a lot about French culture. 😊

Write all the answers in French. (just copy them from the research above)

1. Name a famous cabaret club in Paris. _____
2. Name a French dance that originated in Parisian nightclubs. _____
3. What was the nickname of singer Édith Piaf? _____
4. Name an artist who painted scenes in Parisian nightclubs. _____
5. Name a French cycling race. _____
6. What is the name given to the meal eaten late on Christmas Eve? _____
7. What is the nickname of the mountain Mont Blanc? _____
8. Name the cake eaten traditionally on 6 January. _____
9. Name a French tennis championship. _____
10. What does SNCF stand for? _____
11. What does TGV stand for? _____
12. Name a French film festival. _____
13. Which saint is celebrated on 6 December in many areas of northern France? _____

- What is the name of his scary companion? _____
14. Which airport is named after a past president of France? _____
15. Which name is given to the secret underground explorers of Paris? _____

- What is the name of the network of secret tunnels beneath Paris? _____
16. Which famous monument in America was a gift from France? _____
17. Which saint is associated with the Bridge of Avignon? _____
18. Name the tallest bridge in the world. _____
19. Name a train station in Paris. _____

20. Name an ancient Roman aqueduct in France. _____

21. Which is the largest airport in France? _____

22. Write the following words in French:

the twin town - _____

the newspaper – _____

the railway - _____

