



Sticky Knowledge:

- Name continents with the correct article using *il y a*.
- Name countries using the correct article and using *il y a*.
- Use the **present tense** to say where you like/love to go on holiday *J'aime, j'adore*.
- Use the present tense and the infinitive (**aller**) to say where you like to go on holiday).
- Select the correct preposition for each country (French rule only *en, au, aux*).
- Use a subordination to say why you like / dislike going somewhere *car*.
- Use it is *c'est* and a simple adjective to give a justification about where you like to go.



Continents

Key Phrases

C'est – It is

Car - because

Il y a – there is / are

J'ai – I have

Et – and

Mais – but

Aussi – also

Dans – In

Verbs

J'aime aller – I like to go

J'aime aller + en (with la countries)

J'aime aller + au (with le countries)

J'aime aller + aux (with les countries)

Adjectives

Intéressant (e)

Fantastique

Chouette

Extraordinaire

Magnifique

Incroyable

Chaud

Beau / belle (m version / f version)



Opinions

J'aime – I like

Je n'aime pas – I don't like

J'adore – I love

Je déteste – I hate

Je préfère – I prefer

Tu aimes ? – Do you like?



Countries

La France

L'Italie

L'Égypte

La Chine

Le Népal

Le Kenya

L'Australie

Le Madagascar

Le Brésil

Le Canada

L'Angleterre

Les États-Unis

Glossary:

- Article - the word that goes in front of a noun, the word "the" (le, la, l', les)
- Gender - all nouns have a gender—they are either masculine or feminine.
- Singular - a single noun, one thing / person / place.
- Plural - more than one noun / person / place
- Subject - subject pronouns replace the specific names of people or things I, he, she (Je, il, elle)
- Verb - indicates an action (to walk, to run, to go)
- Conditional tense – to say what you would like.
- Noun - a word that represents a person, place, or thing.
- Adjective - a word that describes a noun (shape, colour, size, nationality, etc.) In French adjectives follow the noun they describe e.g. un stylo bleu
- Adjectival agreement – the adjective has to agree with the noun it is describing according to gender / plurality e.g. un stylo bleu / une gomme bleue
- Subordination – use the word because to join a sentence.