

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*



Vocabulary

Voici - here is
Le frère - brother
La sœur -sister
Je suis fille unique
 I am an only child
 (girl)
Je suis fil unique
 I am an only child
 (boy)



il / elle adore – loves
 il / elle aime - like



Key verbs

Elle / il s'appelle – She/he is called
 Elle a /il a ___ ans – She /he is ___ years old

Key Phrases

c'est – It is
il y a – there is / are
j'ai – I have
et – and
mais – but
aussi – also
Mon / Ma / Mes - My
Ton / Ta / Tes - your



Elle / il a les cheveux - hair
 Elle / il a les yeux - eyes



Les parents



Le père



La mère



Les enfants



La grand-mère



La famille



Le frère



Le grand-père



Les grands-parents



Le bébé



La soeur

Son anniversaire c'est- birthday



Sticky Knowledge:

- Name siblings and family members with the correct article.
- Name family members
- Use **Dans ma famille** to say who is in your family
- Use **il y a** to say who is in a family.