



Year 7 French

3.1

## Verbs like prendre (apprendre, comprendre) and the verb dire

These verbs end in –RE instead of –ER. The endings are different:

<b>prendre</b> to take, taking	<b>dire</b> to say, saying
je prends	je dis
tu prends	tu dis
il prend	il dit
elle prend	elle dit

*apprendre* and *comprendre* have the same endings as *prendre*:

These verb forms all sound the same! The **–s** and **–t** are **silent final consonants (SFC)**

## Intonation questions (revision)

Change a statement into a question by raising your voice at the end:

**Statement**



Tu comprends. *You understand.*

**Question**



Tu comprends ? *Do you understand?*

## Subject-verb inversion questions

To ask a question, swap the **subject** and the **verb** around:

**Question**



Comprends-tu ? *Do you understand?*

Swapping round the subject and verb is called **inversion**. We add a **hyphen** between them.

There are **no question words** for 'do' and 'are' in French! **Inversion** tells us these are questions.



## Using the verb dire

In English, we can't use the verb 'say' on its own in a sentence. You have to say **something**.

In French, the verb **dire** works in the same way:

Elle dit la phrase. She says the sentence.

Elle dit la vérité. She tells the truth.

We call these words the **object**: they 'receive' the action of the verb.

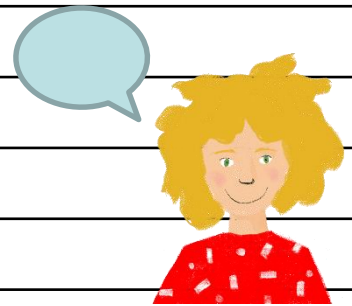
Verbs that need an object are called **transitive** (vt). Verbs that don't need an object are called **intransitive** (vi).

Il parle. He is speaking.

## Asking and answering questions

## Vocabulaire

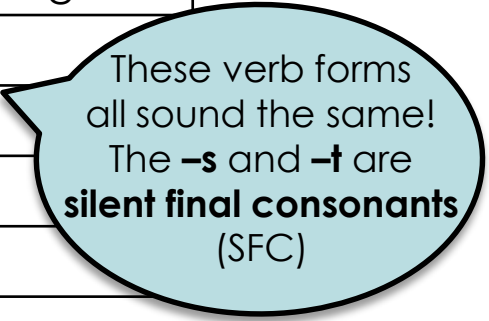
vb	apprendre	to learn, learning
vb	comprendre	to understand, understanding
vb	dire	to say, saying
vb	je dis	I say, I am saying
vb	tu dis	you say, you are saying
vb	il dit	he says, he is saying
vb	elle dit	she says, she is saying
vb	prendre	to take, taking
vb	je prends	I take, I am taking
vb	tu prends	you take, you are taking
vb	il prend	he takes, he is taking
vb	elle prend	she takes, she is taking
nf	l'erreur (f)	mistake
nf	la vérité	truth
adj	facile	easy



Revisit  
vocab  
2.2.3 &  
2.1.2

## Verbs like sortir and verbs like venir

These verbs end in -IR instead of -ER. The endings are different:

<b>sortir</b> to go out, going out	<b>venir</b> to come out, coming out	<b>venir</b> - note the stem change from 'e' to 'ie'.  These verb forms all sound the same! The <b>-s</b> and <b>-t</b> are <b>silent final consonants (SFC)</b>
je sors	je <u>viens</u>	
tu sors	tu <u>viens</u>	
il sort	il <u>vient</u>	
elle sort	elle <u>vient</u>	

This **-s, -s, -t, -t** pattern of endings is common in French verbs like sortir and venir! You have seen this before with dire.

## Subject-verb inversion questions with 'il' and 'elle'

Il **dit** la vérité. *He's telling the truth.* Don't pronounce the 't' → SFC

**Dit**-il la vérité ? *Is he telling the truth?* Pronounce the 't' here!

Prépare-**t**-il le déjeuner ? *Is he preparing lunch?* When verbs end in a vowel, add a 't' between two hyphens!

A-**t**-elle une voiture ? *Does she have a car?*

## Subject-verb inversion questions with two verbs

If the sentence has **two verbs**, swap the **subject** and the **first verb**:

Tu aimes sortir. *You like going out.*

**Aimes-tu** sortir ? *Do you like going out?*

The subject goes before the verb.

# Saying 'of' and 'from' in French

**Remember!** To say 'of' in French, we use the preposition **de**:

Je travaille à l'université **de** Paris. *I work at the University **of** Paris.*

This preposition can also mean '**from**':

Je viens **de** Paris. *I come **from** Paris.*

## Asking questions about others

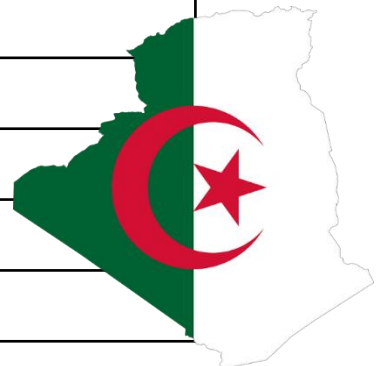
## Vocabulaire

vb	sortir	to go out, going out
vb	je sors	I go out, I am going out
vb	tu sors	you go out, you are going out
vb	il sort	he goes out, he is going out
vb	elle sort	she goes out, she is going out
vb	venir	to come, coming
vb	je viens	I come, I am coming
vb	tu viens	you come, you are coming
vb	il vient	he comes, he is coming
vb	elle vient	she comes, she is coming
vb	devenir	to become, becoming
vb	revenir	to come back, coming back
nm	l'Algérie (f)	Algeria
adj	algérien	Algerian (m)
adj	algérienne	Algerian (f)
adj	important(e)	important (m/f)
prep	de	of, from
	Alger	Algiers



Revisit  
vocab 2.2.4  
& 2.1.3

*revenir*  
and *devenir*  
have the same  
endings as  
*venir*.



## Question words with subject-verb inversion

Remember, to form a question, we can swap the pronoun and the verb:

Comprends-tu ? *Do you understand?*

These questions are asking for a **yes/no** answer.

As-tu la réponse ? *Do you have the answer?*

We can also add a **question word** at the beginning of the question:

**Que** comprends-tu ? *What do you understand?*

**Combien** de réponses as-tu ? *How many answers do you have?*

These questions are asking for **information**.

When we do this, we also need the pronoun-verb swap!

Remember, we can also use the **question word at the end of the sentence** with raised intonation:

Tu vas en vacances **quand** ? *When are you going on holiday?*

**Quand** vas-tu en vacances ? *When are you going on holiday?*

The meanings are the same in English.

## Saying 'what' in French

We have seen that the words **quoi** and **que** both mean 'what'. We use **quoi** when making a question with raised intonation:

Tu fais **quoi** ce weekend ? *What are you doing this weekend?*

We use **que** when making a question with inversion:

**Que** fais-tu ce weekend ? *What are you doing this weekend?*

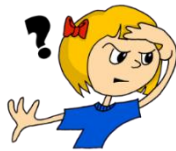
<i>pron</i>	que ?	that, what?
<i>nf</i>	la langue	language
<i>nmpl</i>	les maths (mpl)	maths
<i>nf</i>	la matière	subject
<i>nf</i>	la musique	music
<i>nf</i>	la science	science
<i>nm</i>	le nom	full name
<i>adj</i>	quel ?	which? (m)
<i>adj</i>	quelle ?	which? (f)
<i>adv</i>	combien ?	how much? / how many?
<i>adv</i>	pourquoi ?	why?
<i>conj</i>	parce que	because



Revisit vocab  
2.2.5 & 2.1.4

## Question words

**où ?** – where?



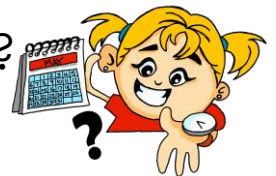
**comment ?** – how?



**quoi ? que ?** – what?



**quand ?** – when?



**qui ?** - who?



**pourquoi ?** - why?



**quel ? quelle ?** – which?



**combien (de) ?** – how much?  
how many?



## Negation - ne...pas



I speak.  
Je parle.

I **do not** speak.  
Je **ne** parle **pas**.

**In English:** Add 'do not' **before** the verb.

**In French:** Add 'ne' **before** and 'pas' **after** the verb.

In front of a vowel, **ne** → **n'**  
Similar to **je** → **j'**, or **le** → **l'**  
Ce **n'**est **pas** facile.  
Elle **n'**a **pas** la réponse.

## Verbs (singular) like sortir: dormir

<b>dormir</b> - to sleep, sleeping	
je dors	il dort
tu dors	elle dort

This **-s, -s, -t, -t** pattern of endings is common in French verbs like *dire, venir* and *sortir*.

## Talking about what isn't happening

## Vocabulaire

vb	dormir	to sleep, sleeping
vb	je dors	I sleep, I am sleeping
vb	tu dors	you sleep, you are sleeping
vb	il dort	he sleeps, he is sleeping
vb	elle dort	she sleeps, she is sleeping
nf	l'équipe (f)	team
nm	le bureau (m)	desk
adv	parfois	occasionally
prep	sous	under
prep	sur	on



Revisit  
vocab 3.1.1  
& 2.2.1



## Negation - before a noun

We know that we can talk about **things that aren't happening** by adding **ne...pas** around a verb.

Sometimes, we want to talk about **things there aren't**. To do this, we use **ne...pas** followed by the article **de**.

J'ai un train.      Je **n'**ai **pas de** train.

J'ai des trains.      Je **n'**ai **pas de** train.

Plural noun becomes singular.

Add **ne...pas** as normal.  
Change 'un' for 'de'.

Plural noun?  
Change 'des' for 'de'

## Negation of 'il y a'

This is also the case with 'il y a'. **Ne...pas** surrounds the 'y a' part:

Il y a un train.

There is a train.

Il y a des trains.

There are some trains.



Il **n'**y a **pas de** train.

There is no train

There are no trains.



## Talking about what isn't there

## Vocabulaire

<i>nm</i>	le café	café
<i>nm</i>	le cinéma	cinema
<i>nf</i>	la plage	beach
<i>nf</i>	la rue	street
<i>prep</i>	derrière	behind
<i>prep</i>	devant	in front of
<i>prep</i>	entre	between



Revisit vocab  
3.1.2 & 2.2.2

## Adjectives that go before the noun

As you know, many adjectives go after the noun, in French:

une maison <b>moderne</b>	a <b>modern</b> house
une voiture <b>rapide</b>	a <b>fast</b> car

However some adjectives come before the noun. These adjectives refer to **SIZE** or **GOODNESS**:

une <b>belle</b> maison	a <b>beautiful</b> house
une <b>vieille</b> église	an <b>old</b> church
un <b>bon</b> pont	a <b>good</b> bridge
un <b>petit</b> bâtiment	a <b>small</b> building

**B** beauty  
**A** age  
**G** goodness  
**S** size



**Remember!** Before or after the noun, adjectives still need to match the noun they describe: *une **nouvelle** voiture, un **nouveau** vélo.*

## Describing more things and people

## Vocabulaire

<i>nm</i>	le bâtiment	building
<i>nf</i>	l'église (f)	church
<i>nm</i>	le pont	bridge
<i>nm</i>	le jardin	garden
<i>adj</i>	belle	beautiful (f)
<i>adj</i>	bonne	good (f)
<i>adj</i>	haut(e)	high (m/f)
<i>adj</i>	nouveau	new (m)
<i>adj</i>	nouvelle	new (f)
<i>adj</i>	vieille	old (f)
<i>adj</i>	vieux	old (m)



Revisit vocab  
3.1.3 & 2.2.3

**T3.2 semaine  
1 & 2:  
Revision and  
assessment**