**1st Year- Révision- Unité 4**

1. La famille- The Family

un père= a father une mère= a mother

un frère= a brother une soeur= a sister

un grand-père= a grand-father une grand-mère= a grand-mother

* Dans ma famille, il y a cinq personnes= In my family, there is five people
* J’ai un frère= I have one brother
* J’ai une soeur= I have one sister
* J’ai un frère et une soeur= I have one brother and one sister
* J’ai deux soeurs= I have two sisters
* J’ai trois frères= I have three brothers
* Je n’ai pas de soeurs= I have no sisters
* Je n’ai pas de frères= I have no brothers
* Je suis fils/ fille unique= I am an only child (m/f)
* Il s’appelle \_\_\_\_\_\_= He is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Elle s’appelle \_\_\_\_\_\_= She is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Ils s’appellent \_\_\_\_= They (boys) are called \_\_\_\_/ they (boys & girls) are called \_\_\_\_
* Elles s’appellent \_\_\_\_\_\_= They (girls) are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Il a dix ans= He is ten years old
* Elle a sept ans= She is seven years old

Example: Dans ma famille, il y a six personnes. J’ai trois soeurs. Elles s’appellent Marie, Barbara et Sophie. Je n’ai pas de frères. (In my family, there are six people. I have three sisters. They are called Marie, Barbara and Sophie. I don’t have any brothers.)

1. Les adjectifs possessifs- Possessive Adjectives

In French, there are three ways to say ‘my’, ‘your’, ‘his/her’.

Remember it always depends on the gender of **what is owned** and whether it is singular or plural. The gender of the owner **does not** matter!!

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Masculine | Feminine | Plural |
| My | mon | ma | mes |
| Your | ton | ta | tes |
| His/ Her | son | sa | ses |

Example:

* My mother= ma mère
* His brother= son frère
* Her brother= son frère
* Her sisters= ses soeurs

1. ‘avoir’- to have

The verb ‘avoir’ is an irregular verb and therefore must be learnt by heart:

J’ai (I have) nous avons (we have)

Tu as (you have) vous avez (you- plural have)

Il a (he has) ils ont (they-boys have)

Elle a (she has) elles ont (they- girls have)

1. Poser des questions- Asking questions

We already learnt that if you put ‘est-ce que’ before a statement, it turns it into a question:

Example:

* Tu déteste les maths (you hate maths)
* **Est-ce que** tu déteste les maths (**do** you hate maths**?**)

You can also use questions words:

* Combien (how many):

Il y a combien de personnes dans ta famille? =How many people are there in your family?

* Où (where):

Tu habites où? =where do you live?

* Quel (what):

Tu as quel âge? =what age are you?

1. La Famille 2- The family 2

* Le mari= the husband La femme= the wife
* Le fils= the son La fille= the daughter
* Le petit-fils= the grand-son La petite-fille= the grand-daughter
* Le neveu= the nephew La nièce= the niece
* L’oncle= the uncle La tante= the aunt
* Le cousin= the cousin (masculine) La cousine= the cousin (feminine)
* Le beau-père= the step-father La belle- mère= the step-mother
* Le demi-frère= the half-brother La demi- soeur= the half-sister

1. Les nombres 30-59 -The numbers 30-59

* Trente= 30 trente-six= 36
* Trente et un= 31 trente-sept= 37
* Trente-deux= 32 trente-huit= 38
* Trente-trois= 33 trente-neuf= 39
* Trente-quatre= 34 quarante= 40
* Trente-cinq= 35 cinquante=50

1. Quelle heure est-il? – What time is it?

In unit 3, we learnt how to tell the time on the hour. Now it is time to learn more phrases!

* A quarter past three= trois heures **et quart**
* Half past three= trois heures **et demie**
* A quarter to four= quatre heures **moins le quart** (\*four hours less the quarter)

1. Les verbes pronominaux- Reflexive Verbs

* Reflexive verbs use an extra pronoun, called the reflexive pronoun. This pronoun refers back to the person or thing doing the action.

e.g. je **m’**appelle Robert= I call **myself** Robert.

* Look at the verb ‘se laver’- ‘to wash oneself’ in the present tense below. The reflexive pronouns are in bold:

Je **me** lave (I wash myself) nous **nous** lavons (we wash ourselves)

Tu **te** laves (you wash yourself) vous **vous** lavez (you-plural wash yourselves)

Il **se** lave (he washes himself) ils **se** lavent (they-boys wash themselves)

Elle **se** lave (she washes herself) elles **se** lavent (they-girls wash themselves)

* Reflexive verbs still follow the same rules as regular verbs

(e.g. The verb endings for reflexive ‘ER’ verbs are still ‘e, es, e, e, ons, ez, ent, ent’

* Note: when the verb starts with a vowel or a ‘h’:

**me** needs to sorten to **m’**

**te** needs to shorten to **t’**

**se** needs to shorten to **s’**

Example: je m’appelle …(I call myself …), tu t’amuse (you are enjoying yourself)

il s’habille (he dresses himself)

1. Les mois de l’année- The months of the year

* January= janvier July= juillet
* February= février August= août
* March= mars September= septembre
* April= avril October= octobre
* May= mai November= novembre
* June= juin December= décembre
* C’est quand ton anniversaire? (When is your birthday?)
* Mon anniversaire est le vingt janvier (My birthday is the 20th January)
* Note: Mon anniversaire est le **premier** janvier (My birthday is the **1st** January)

1. ‘IR’ verbs

In unit 3, we learnt how to make the present tense of ‘ER’ verbs. We are now going to learn how to use ‘IR’ verbs. Look at how ‘finir’ (to finish) is formed below:

1. Make the stem, by knocking the ‘ir’ off your verb.
2. Add the ending for each person as follows:

Finir (to finish)

Je fin**is** (I finish) nous fin**issons** (we finish)

Tu fin**is** (you finish) vous fin**issez** (you- plural finish)

Il fin**it** (he finishes) ils fin**issent** (they- boys finish)

Elle fin**it** (she finishes) elles fin**issent** (they-girls finish)