



French

Y7 Spring 2: Au Collège



When talking about teachers in French we have to say my teacher of e.g mon prof de Français



L'emploi du temps • The timetable

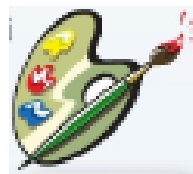
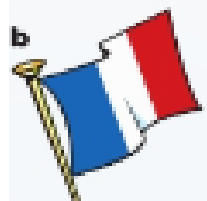
le lundi	on Mondays
le mardi	on Tuesdays
le mercredi	on Wednesdays
le jeudi	on Thursdays
le vendredi	on Fridays
À [neuf heures]	At [nine o'clock]
j'ai [sciences].	I've got [science].
le matin	(in) the morning
l'après-midi	(in) the afternoon
le mercredi après-midi	on Wednesday afternoon
la récréation/la récré	breaktime
le déjeuner	lunch

En France

Lunch is an important meal in France. In the school canteen, most pupils have a starter (*une entrée*) and a main course (*un plat*), followed by cheese or yoghurt and then a dessert (*un dessert*).
French people normally wish each other *Bon appétit!* (Enjoy your meal!) when they are about to eat.

La journée scolaire • The school day

On a cours (le lundi).	We have lessons (on Mondays).
On n'a pas cours ...	We don't have lessons ...
On commence les cours à ...	We start lessons at ...
On a quatre cours le matin.	We have four lessons in the morning.
On étudie neuf matières.	We study nine subjects.
À la récré, on bavarde et on rigole.	At break, we chat and have a laugh.
On mange à la cantine.	We eat in the canteen.
On finit les cours à ...	We finish lessons at ...
On est fatigués.	We are tired.



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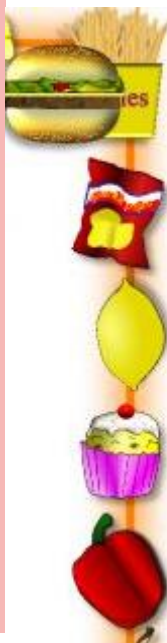
The partitive article (*du, de la, de l'* or *des*) means 'some'. You often have to use it in French where you could miss it out in English.

Je mange du poulet avec des frites. – I'm eating (some) chicken and (some) chips.

singular			plural
masculine	feminine	before vowel sound	
du	de la	de l'	des
fromage	pizza	eau	frites

Qu'est-ce que • What do you eat?/ tu manges? What are you eating?

Je mange ...	I eat/I'm eating ...
du fromage	cheese
du poisson	fish
du poulet	chicken
du steak haché	beefburger
du yaourt	yoghurt
de la pizza	pizza
de la purée de pommes de terre	mashed potatoes
de la glace à la fraise	strawberry ice-cream
de la mousse au chocolat	chocolate mousse
de la tarte au citron	lemon tart
des crudités	chopped, raw vegetables
des frites	chips
des haricots verts	green beans
Bon appétit!	Enjoy your meal!



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on is the most commonly used word for 'we' in French. It has the same verb form as *il/elle*. With regular *-er* verbs, the verb ends in *e*.

	-er verbs (e.g. bavarder - to chat)	avoir (to have)	être (to be)
<i>il/elle/on</i>	bavarde	a	est

À la récré, on bavarde. At breaktime, we chat.
On a cours. We have lessons.
On est fatigués. We are tired.

Les mots essentiels • High-frequency words

à	at
et	and
aussi	also
mais	but
très	very
trop	too
assez	quite
un peu	a bit
pourquoi?	why?
parce que	because
beaucoup (de)	a lot (of)
tous les jours	every day
aujourd'hui	today
pardon	excuse me
merci	thank you
est-ce que (tu) ... ?	do (you) ... ?
qu'est-ce que (tu) ... ?	what do (you) ... ?
avec	with