



**Exmouth Community College**

**Year 7 French**



## **Knowledge Organiser 2: Familles et copains**

### Outcomes

By the end of this section all of you should be able to produce and understand the following language:

- Talking about your family and pets
- More practice of the verb avoir
- Using the possessive adjective (mon, ma, mes)
- Plurals
- Describing yourself and others
- Understanding singular and plural adjective agreements



## French – Year 7 Famille et copains Knowledge Organiser Contents page

Page number(s)	Subject	Expo 1 page number(s)
Page 3	<b>How to use your Knowledge Organiser</b>	
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In Class	
<b>Quiz your neighbour</b>	Your teacher will tell you which section to focus on. Test each other.
<b>Low stakes quiz</b>	Sometimes your teacher will prepare a quick quiz for you at the start of the lesson.
<b>Key Words</b>	As you come across key words in lessons, tick them off. Record them in your book.
<b>Key words in context</b>	Sometimes your teacher will ask you to practice writing sentences using key words/vocabulary/grammar.
<b>Meanings/Spelling test</b>	Sometimes your teacher will give you a meaning/spelling test on the key words/vocabulary/grammar.
<b>References</b>	If you get stuck, check whether the information you need is here.
<b>Extended writing</b>	Incorporate the information you have learnt into long pieces of writing to show more specialist in depth knowledge.
<b>Knowledge test</b>	Once a term, your teacher will give you a test to see how well you have learnt the information. These marks will help your teacher decide how you are progressing against your KS3 target colour.

At home	
<b>30 minutes per week</b>	Your teacher will tell you which section to learn each week.
<b>Quiz Yourself</b>	Sometimes your teacher will prepare a quick quiz for you at the start of the lesson.
<b>Create flashcards</b>	Turn the information into flashcards (French – English). You could also include pictures.
<b>Quizlet</b>	Use Quizlet to help you learn the vocabulary.
<b>Application</b>	Once you have learnt the information on the Knowledge Organiser, your teacher will test you in the next lesson. This could be in the form of a test/quiz etc.. You can also apply your knowledge to improve your classwork/homework, especially longer pieces of writing, by adding more specialist knowledge.
<b>Revise</b>	Use your flashcards/quizlet/exercise book & booklets/Knowledge Organiser etc... to revise regularly as you will be tested on your progress in lessons (weekly/once a term).



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French – Year 7 Spring Term

Ma famille et mes  
copains



To make a verb negative we use **ne ... pas**. It forms a sandwich round the verb. If the verb begins with a vowel, use **n' ... pas**.

Je suis (I am) Je ne suis pas (I am not)  
J'ai (I have) Je n'ai pas (I don't have)

	masc sing	fem sing	plural
My	mon	ma	mes
Your	ton	ta	tes
His/her	son	sa	ses

J'ai	I have
tu as	you have

La famille

mon grand-père	my grandfather
ma grand-mère	my grandmother
mes grands-parents	my grandparents
mon père	my father
ma mère	my mother
mes parents	my parents, relatives
mon frère	my brother
ma sœur	my sister
les jumeaux	the twins
mon oncle	my uncle
ma tante	my aunty
mon cousin	my cousin (m)
ma cousine	my cousin (f)
mon demi-frère	my stepbrother, halfbrother
ma demi-sœur	my stepsister, half sister
mon beau-père	my stepfather
ma belle-mère	my stepmother
je suis fils unique	I am an only child (m)
je suis fille unique	I am an only child (f)
je n'ai pas de frères et de sœurs	I don't have any brothers/sisters

vocabulaire additionnel

voici	here is, here are
voilà	that is, those are
mon ami	my friend (m)
mon copain	my friend (m)
mon amie	my friend (f)
ma copine	my friend (f)
un frère qui s'appelle	a brother (who is) called
deux sœurs qui s'appellent	two sisters (who are) called

Tu as des frères et des sœurs?



J'ai un frère  
mais je n'ai  
pas de sœurs

**Qui** means *who* or *which*. In English we can often leave out *who* or *which*, but **qui** can never be left out in French.



## Les animaux



Tu as un animal?

je n'ai pas d'animal, mais j'ai un ours en peluche!



	avoir– to have	
<b>J'</b>	ai	I have
<b>tu</b>	as	You have
<b>il/elle</b>	a	He/She has
<b>nous</b>	avons	We have
<b>vous</b>	avez	You have
<b>ils/elles</b>	ont	They have

## Mes animaux– my pets

Je voudrais avoir	I would like to have
J'avais	I used to have
un animal (des animaux)	an animal/pet (animals/pets)
une araignée	a spider
un chat	a cat
un cheval (des chevaux)	a horse (some horses)
un chien	a dog
un cochon d'inde	a guinea pig
un hamster	a hamster
un lapin	a rabbit
un oiseau (des oiseaux)	a bird (some birds)
un poisson	a fish
un serpent	a snake
une souris	a mouse
une tortue	a tortoise
Je n'ai pas d'animal	I don't have any pets

Some French nouns don't add an **s** in the plural.  
Words ending in **-al** change to **-aux** in the plural:  
un animal      des animaux  
Words ending in **-eau** add an **-x** in the plural:  
un oiseau      des oiseaux



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**Je me présente**

	Être – to be	
<b>je</b>	suis	I am
<b>tu</b>	es	You are
<b>il/elle</b>	est	He/She is
<b>nous</b>	sommes	We are
<b>vous</b>	êtes	You are
<b>ils/elles</b>	sont	They are

Je suis	I am...
grand(e)	tall
petit(e)	short
de taille moyenne	of medium height
assez	quite
très	very
un peu	a bit

caractère		
m	f	
actif	active	active
bavard	bavarde	chatty
gourmand	gourmande	greedy
marrant	marrante	funny
paresseux	paresseuse	lazy
sportif	sportive	sporty
sympa	sympa	nice
timide	timide	shy

Most adjectives change the way they are written in the feminine form. Many add **-e**, but if the word already ends in **-e**, it doesn't need another.

If the adjective ends in **-f**, then take off the **f** and add **ve**  
actif                      active

If it ends in **-eux**, then take off the **x** and add **se**  
paresseux              paresseuse



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### Portraits

	avoir– to have	
<b>J'</b>	ai	I have
<b>tu</b>	as	You have
<b>il/elle</b>	a	He/She has
<b>nous</b>	avons	We have
<b>vous</b>	avez	You have
<b>ils/elles</b>	ont	They have

vocabulaire additionnel	
je n'ai pas de cheveux	I don't have any hair
je suis chauve	I am bald
je porte des lunettes	I wear glasses
il a une barbe	he has a beard
il a une moustache	he has a moustache

J'ai	I have ...
les yeux bleus	blue eyes
les yeux verts	green eyes
les yeux gris	grey eyes
les yeux marron	brown eyes
les yeux rouges	red eyes
les cheveux courts	short hair
les cheveux longs	long hair
les cheveux mi-longs	medium length hair
les cheveux blonds	blond hair
les cheveux bruns	brown hair
les cheveux roux	red hair
les cheveux noirs	black hair
les cheveux verts	green hair
les cheveux frisés	curly hair
les cheveux raides	straight hair
les cheveux ondulés	wavy hair



Most adjectives add an **-s** when they describe plural nouns:  
 J'ai les yeux bleus et les cheveux blonds  
 However if the adjective already ends in **-s**, don't add another one:  
 J'ai les cheveux gris


## Year 7 Most Common Mistakes!

### Greetings and self-introductions

English	French	Check!
My name is	Je m'appelle	Spelling & apostrophe
I'm fine	Ça va	Cedilla Ç
How are you?	Ça va?	Punctuation = ?
I'm good	Ça va bien	Spelling
That is spelt..	Ça s'écrit	Cedilla, apostrophe & accent
Goodbye	Au revoir	Spelling
I have	J'ai	Apostrophe



### Numbers

English	French	Check!
2	Deux	Spelling! 
4	Quatre	
8	Huit	
9	Neuf	
14	Quatorze	
16	Seize	
20	Vingt	



### The Months

Check **accents** and that they start in **lower case**, **NOT capital letters!**

é = acute accent, è = grave accent, û = circumflex  
e.g février, décembre, août



### Remember the **days of the week!**

lundi, mardi, mercredi, jeudi, vendredi, samedi, dimanche



### Opinions

We **have**  
our age:  
J'ai onze  
ans

English	French	Check!
I like	J'aime	Apostrophe
I don't like	Je n'aime pas	Apostrophe
I hate	Je déteste	Acute accent

### Colours!

Blanc = white!  
Jaune = yellow  
Bleu = blue

### School equipment

English	French	Check!
An exercise book	Un cahier	Spelling
A ruler	Une règle	Gender and grave accent
A pencil case	Une trousse	Gender and spelling



### Adjective endings

Bleu = **masculine**  
Bleue = **feminine**  
Bleus = **masculine plural**  
Bleues = **feminine plural**  
\*marron never changes!

### Animals and family

English	French	Check!
A dog	Un chien	Spelling
A bird	Un oiseau	Spelling
My dad	Mon père	My + male person = <b>mon</b> , grave accent
My mum	Ma mère	My + female person = <b>ma</b> , grave accent
My sister	Ma sœur	accent
		Check the œ



Check word order! J'ai les yeux **bleus** = I have blue eyes







1. Parler		To speak
*This is a <b>regular -er</b> verb. Remove the <b>-er</b> from the <b>infinitive</b> and add the <b>endings</b> .		
<b>Je parle</b> <b>Tu parles</b> <b>Il/ Elle/ On parle</b> <b>Nous parlons</b> <b>Vous parlez</b> <b>Ils/ Elles parlent</b>	I speak You speak He/She/We speak(s) We speak You speak They speak	I am speaking You are speaking He is/She is/We are speaking We are speaking You are speaking They are speaking

2. Finir		To finish
*This is a <b>regular -ir</b> verb. Remove the <b>-ir</b> from the <b>infinitive</b> and add the <b>endings</b> .		
<b>Je finis</b> <b>Tu finis</b> <b>Il/ Elle/ On finit</b> <b>Nous finissons</b> <b>Vous finissez</b> <b>Ils/ Elles finissent</b>	I finish You finish He/She/We finish(es) We finish You finish They finish	I am finishing You are finishing He is/She is/We are finishing We are finishing You are finishing They are finishing

3. Vendre		To sell
*This is a <b>regular -re</b> verb. Remove the <b>-re</b> from the <b>infinitive</b> and add the <b>endings</b> .		
<b>Je vends</b> <b>Tu vends</b> <b>Il/ Elle/ On vend</b> <b>Nous vendons</b> <b>Vous vendez</b> <b>Ils/ Elles vendent</b>	I sell You finish He/She/We finish(es) We finish You finish They finish	I am selling You are selling He is/She is/We are selling We are selling You are selling They are selling

4. Avoir	To have
*This is an <b>irregular</b> verb and must be memorised!	
<b>J'ai</b> <b>Tu as</b> <b>Il/ Elle/ On a</b> <b>Nous avons</b> <b>Vous avez</b> <b>Ils/ Elles ont</b>	I have You have He has/She has/We have We have You have They have

5. Être	5. To be
*This is an <b>irregular</b> verb and must be memorised!	
<b>Je suis</b> <b>Tu es</b> <b>Il/ Elle/ On est</b> <b>Nous sommes</b> <b>Vous êtes</b> <b>Ils/ Elles sont</b>	I am You are He is/She is/We are We are You are They are