



Exmouth Community College French Grammar – Year 8 Autumn to Spring Term

Il est... midi ☀️ minuit 🌙

Quelle heure est-il?

onze heures une heure
dix heures deux heures
neuf heures trois heures
huit heures quatre heures
sept heures cinq heures
six heures

moins cinq cinq
moins dix dix
moins le quart et quart
moins vingt vingt
moins vingt-cinq vingt-cinq
et demie

The Infinitive!



The **infinitive** is the form of the **verb** that you find in the **dictionary** e.g. **jouer = to play**



To give your opinion of different activities: **opinion + infinitive**

E.g. **J'adore faire** du vélo = **I love to cycle**



Je voudrais = I would like!

This is called the conditional tense!

Je voudrais + infinitive

E.g. **Je voudrais jouer** au foot = **I would like to play** football



Adjectives

Make most adjectives **feminine** by adding an **e**
e.g. Il est grand = He is tall. Elle est grande_e = She is tall

Masculine plural **+ s**, feminine plural **+ es**

Most adjectives **follow** the noun

e.g. J'ai les yeux **bleus** = I have **blue** eyes



The Present Tense

Regular -er, -ir, and -re verbs follow these patterns

-Er verbs

e.g. regarder = to watch

remove the -er and add:



Je regarde = I watch/ am watching

Tu regardes = You watch/are watching

Il regarde = he watches/is watching

Elle regarde = She watches/is watching

On regarde = One/we watch, one/we are watching

Nous regardons = we watch/are watching

Vous regardez = You watch/are watching

Ils regardent = They (m) watch/are watching

Elles regardent = They (f) watch/ are watching

The Near Future Tense

We use the Near Future Tense to talk about what we are going to do. To form the Near Future:

The **form of the verb aller + infinitive**

e.g. **Je vais jouer** au tennis



Aller = To go

Je **vais** = I am going

Tu **vas** = You are going

Il **va** = He is going

Elle **va** = She is going

On **va** = One is going/ we are going

Nous **allons** = We are going

Vous **allez** = You are going

Ils **vont** = They (m) are going

Elles **vont** = They (f) are going

Examples of infinitives

jouer = to play

faire = to do/ make

aller = to go

regarder = to watch

écouter = to listen to

manger = to eat

être = to be

travailler = to work

avoir = to have

Exmouth Community College
French – Year 8 Autumn to Spring Term



Les matières scolaires	School Subjects
L'allemand	German
L'anglais	English
Le dessin	Art
L'espagnol	Spanish
Le latin	Latin
Le français	French
La géographie	Geography
L'histoire	History
L'histoire-géo	History-Geography
L'informatique	IT
Les maths	Maths
La musique	Music
Le sport	PE
L'EPS: L'éducation Physique et Sportive	PE
La technologie	Technology
Le théâtre	Drama
Les sciences	Science
La biologie	Biology
La Physique	Physics
La chimie	Chemistry



Les opinions continued	Opinions
Ennuyeux/ ennuyeuse	Boring
Facile	Easy
Intéressant (e)	Interesting
Ma matière préférée	My favourite subject
Le professeur	The teacher
Sévère	Strict
Sympa	Nice
Assez	Quite
Très	Very
Trop	Too
Un peu	A little
Et	And
Mais	But
Nous avons beaucoup de devoirs	We have lots of homework



L'emploi du temps	The timetable
Un cours	A lesson
Commencer	To start
Finir	To end/finish
L'étude	Supervised study time
Le déjeuner	Lunch
La cantine	The canteen
La récréation	Break time
Toujours	Always
Souvent	Often
Rarement	Rarely

Les Sports	Sports
Le basket	Basketball
Le billard	Snooker
Les cartes	Cards
Les échecs	Chess
Le football	Football
Le hockey sur glace	Ice hockey
Le rugby	Rugby
Le tennis	Tennis
Le tennis de table/ le ping-pong	Table tennis
Le volley-ball	Volleyball



Les opinions	Opinions
C'est super	It's super
C'est bien	It's good
C'est nul / nulle	It's rubbish
Ça va	It's okay
Le foot, ça va	Football is okay

Quand?	When?
En été/ en hiver	In summer/ in winter
Le lundi/ le mardi	On Mondays/ on Tuesdays
Tous les dimanches	Every Sunday
Le soir/ le matin	In the evening/in the morning
L'après-midi	In the afternoon
Tous les jours	Everyday
Le weekend	At the weekend
Normalement	Normally
Quelquefois/ de temps en temps/ parfois	Sometimes



Que fais-tu?	What do you do?
Je joue au foot	I play football
Je joue aux cartes	I play cards
Je joue aux échecs	I play chess
Je fais de la danse	I dance
Je fais de la voile	I go sailing
Je fais du ski	I go skiing



Le week-end	The weekend
J'aime...	I like...
Faire de la planche à voile	Going windsurfing
Faire du judo	Doing judo
Faire du skate	Skateboarding
Faire du ski	Skiing
Faire du sport	Doing sport
Faire du vélo	Cycling
Faire la cuisine	Doing the cooking
Faire les magasins	Going shopping
Envoyer des textos	Sending texts
Jouer sur l'ordinateur	Playing on the computer
Regarder des DVD	Watching DVDs
Surfer sur Internet	Surfing the internet
La lecture	Reading
La console de jeu	Games console
Les loisirs	Leisure activities

Quel temps fait-il?	What's the weather like?
Il fait chaud	It's hot
Il fait froid	It's cold
Il y a du vent	It's windy
Il y a du brouillard	It's foggy
Il y a du soleil	It's sunny
Il y a des orages	It's stormy
Il neige	It's snowing
Il pleut	It's raining



Le futur proche et les vacances	The Near Future and holidays
Je vais...	I am going...
Aller à la pêche	To go fishing
Faire de la planche à voile	To go windsurfing
Faire de la voile	To go sailing
Faire du camping	To go camping
Faire du canoë	To go canoeing
Faire du VTT (vélo tout terrain)	To go mountain-biking
Faire de l'équitation	To go horse-riding
Lire	To read
Rester	To stay
Visiter des châteaux et des musées	To visit castles and museums
Un camping	A campsite
La mer	The sea
La plage	The beach
Le soleil	The sun
Au bord de la mer	By the sea
Plein de bouquins	Loads of books
Ennuyeux	Boring
Passer des heures	To spend hours
Passer une semaine	To spend a week
Passer les vacances	To spend the holidays
Le soir	In the evening
car	because



Des verbes utiles avec "nous"	Useful verbs with "we"
Nous allons à la pêche	We go fishing
Nous faisons du karting	We go karting
Nous faisons du skate	We go skateboarding
Nous jouons au basket	We play basketball
Nous jouons aux jeux vidéo	We play video games
Nous regardons la télé	We watch TV



Year 8 Most Common Mistakes!

School Subjects



English	French	Check!
School subjects	Les matières	Grave accent
Drama	Le théâtre	Grave accent and circumflex
French	Le français	Cedilla
History	L'histoire	Spelling
Geography	La géographie	Acute accent & spelling

Adjectives



English	French	Check!
Boring	Ennuyeux	Spelling
Interesting	Intéressant	Acute accent & spelling
Favourite	Préfééré	3 x acute accents

Remember the days of the week!

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

Numbers

English	French	Check!
2	Deux	Spelling!
9	Neuf	
14	Quatorze	
16	Seize	
20	Vingt	
21	Vingt-et-un	
40	Quarante	

Time

English	French	Check!
Hour(s)	heure(s)	Spelling! Le bras = the arm La jambe = the leg
Quarter past	et quart	
Half past	et demie	
Quarter to	moins le quart	

à + le = au
J'ai mal **au** bras!

Opinions

English	French	Check!
I like	J'aime	Apostrophe Apostrophe Acute accent Natation = swimming Équitation = horse-riding
I don't like	Je n'aime pas	
I hate	Je déteste	

Weather

English	French	Check!
Sun	Soleil	Spelling! En car = by coach !
Fog	Brouillard	
Wind	Vent	

Clothes

English	French	Check!
A pair of trousers	Un pantalon	Trousers are singular = un Spelling Spelling, word order, adjective ending
Some socks	Des chaussettes	
Some black shoes	Des chaussures noires	

Sports

English	French	Check!
I go sailing	Je fais de la voile	Spelling ë
I go canoeing	Je fais du canoë	

En + feminine country
 Au + masculine country
 e.g. En Espagne = in/to Spain
 Au Canada = in/to Canada



In class

Quiz your neighbour	Your teacher will tell you which section to focus on. Test each other.
Low stakes quiz	Sometimes your teacher will prepare a quick quiz for you at the start of the lesson.
Key words	As you come across key words in lessons, tick them off. Record them in your vocabulary book.
Vocabulary test	Sometimes your teacher will give you a vocabulary test on the key words.
References	If you get stuck, check whether the information you need is here.
Extended translation	As your knowledge of the vocabulary increases, you will sometimes be asked to translate a passage of text from Latin into English.
Knowledge test	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

Homework (20 minutes per week)	Your teacher will tell you your homework for the week. The homework will also be posted on Class Charts.
Quiz Yourself	Sometimes your teacher will prepare a quick quiz for you at the start of the lesson.
Create flashcards	Turn the information into flashcards (Latin – English). You could also include pictures.
Quizlet	Use Quizlet to help you learn the vocabulary.
Application	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.
Revise	Use your flashcards/quizlet, exercise book, vocabulary book and Knowledge Organiser to revise regularly. You will be tested on your progress in lessons (weekly/once a term).



Exmouth Community College Latin – Year 8 Autumn Term 1

In the first three stages of the CLC, all of the verbs we encountered were in the third person.

Towards the end of last year, we met the first- and second-person!

What is a first person verb?

It uses the subject pronoun 'I.'

What is a second person verb?

It uses the subject pronoun 'you.'

What is a third person verb?

It uses the subject pronouns 'he,' 'she,' 'it' or 'they.'

3

As with all other nouns in Latin, 'I' and 'you' have a nominative and an accusative form. The accusative versions are as follows:

mē = *me*

tē = *you (accusative)*

servus mē salūtat
the slave greets me

servus tē salūtat
the slave greets you

ego ('I') and tū ('you') are nominative pronouns

sum, es, est

In one of our very first lessons, we met an irregular verb: *est*.

servus est irātus
the slave is angry

ancilla est laetus
the slave-girl is happy

If we want to say 'I am' or 'you are,' we must word it slightly differently. For example:

ego sum irātus
I am angry

tū es irātus
you are angry



Exmouth Community College Latin – Year 8 Autumn Term 1

What do all of the (third-person) verbs we have met have in common?

ambulat	sedet	scrībit
<i>walks</i>	<i>sits</i>	<i>writes</i>

They all end in the letter -t!

However, first- and second-verbs do not end in the letter -t. They have a different personal ending:

1st person verbs end in -ō

2nd person verbs end in -s

3rd person verbs end in -t

Sometimes, you will also come across the pronouns 'ego' (I) and 'tū' (you). These words are not needed, because the -ō and -s endings tell us whether 'I' or 'you' is performing the action of the sentence.

e.g. **ego** ad forum ambulō
I walk to the forum

tū ad forum ambulās
You walk to the forum

first-person verbs

ambulō	sedeō	scrībō
<i>I walk</i>	<i>I sit</i>	<i>I write</i>

second-person verbs

ambulās	sedēs	scrībīs
<i>you walk</i>	<i>you sit</i>	<i>you write</i>



Exmouth Community College Latin – Year 8 Autumn Term 1

What are declensions?

Nouns belong to groups, or families, called declensions.

We can identify which declension an accusative noun belongs to by looking at the letter before the **-m**.

If a noun belongs to the **first declension**, its accusative ending is **-am**.

If a noun belongs to the **second declension**, its accusative ending is **-um**.

If a noun belongs to the **third declension**, its accusative ending is **-em**.

In the third stage of the CLC, Caecilius went to his local *forum* (market-place). These nouns are all associated with the people who worked in the forum.

Nominative	Accusative	Translation
argentārius	argentāri um	<i>banker</i>
pecūnia	pecūni am	<i>money</i>
pictor	pictō em	<i>painter, artist</i>
pictūra	pictūr am	<i>picture</i>
poēta	poēt am	<i>poet</i>
senex	sen em	<i>old man</i>
taberna	tabern am	<i>shop, inn</i>
tōnsor	tōnsō em	<i>barber</i>
vēnālicius	vēnālici um	<i>slave-dealer</i>

Can you identify which declension these nouns belong to?



Exmouth Community College Latin – Year 8 Autumn Term 1

Why are declensions important?

Declensions are important for lots of reasons – firstly, because they tell us how a noun will look in the plural. (dogs, cats, etc).

If a noun belongs to the **first declension**, its nominative plural ending is **-ae**.

If a noun belongs to the **second declension**, its nominative plural ending is **-ī**.

If a noun belongs to the **third declension**, its nominative plural ending is **-ēs**.

Nominative plural	Declension	Translation
ancillae	first	
dominī		masters
fēminae		women
iuvenēs	third	
puellae		girls
puerī	second	
senēs	third	
servī		slaves
virī	second	

Can you complete the table above?

sunt = (they) are

mercātorēs sunt in viā
= the merchants **are** in the street

argentāriī sunt in forō
= the bankers **are** in the forum



Exmouth Community College Latin – Year 8 Autumn Term 1

Most common translation mistakes:

<p>Latin has no word for ‘the’ or ‘a.’ It is up to you to translate Latin sentences into good English – which means adding in ‘the’ or ‘a.’</p>	<p>bad: <i>Caecilius is father.</i> ❌ good: <i>Caecilius is the father.</i> ✅ <i>Caecilius is a father.</i> ✅</p>
<p>Latin only uses a capital letter for proper nouns (names). However, when you translate sentences into English, you should remember to put a capital letter at the start of your sentence.</p>	<p>bad: <i>the dog is in the street.</i> ❌ good: <i>The dog is in the street.</i> ✅</p>

Most common spelling mistakes (in translation):

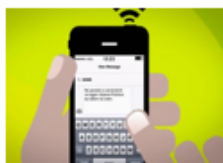
<p>correct: Caecilius ✅ incorrect: Ceacilius, Caecillius ❌</p>	<p>correct: praises ✅ incorrect: praizes ❌</p>
<p>correct: dining room ✅ incorrect: dinning room ❌</p>	<p>correct: peacock ✅ incorrect: peacok, peakok ❌</p>



Exmouth Community College

Spanish – Year 8 Unit 3 (Mis pasatiempos)

Mi tiempo libre



Mi tiempo libre – My free time	
los pasatiempos	hobbies
bailar salsa	to dance salsa
chatear en el móvil	to chat on the phone
descansar en casa	to relax at home
escuchar música	to listen to music
jugar a la videoconsola	to play on the games console
leer libros	to read books
navegar por internet	to surf the internet
practicar/hacer deportes	to do/play sports
salir con mis amigos	to go out with friends
ver la tele	to watch tv
la discoteca	nightclub
estupendo/a	wonderful
favorito/a	favourite
interesante	interesting
el programa	programme
el tipo	type





Exmouth Community College
Spanish – Year 8 Unit 3 (Mis pasatiempos)
Soy muy deportista



Soy muy deportista – I'm very sporty	
los deportes	Sports
los deportes acuáticos	Water sports
Jugar al... To play...	
bádminton	badminton
baloncesto	basketball
balonmano	hand ball
beisbol	baseball
fútbol	football
golf	golf
rugby	rugby
tenis	tennis
voleibol	volleyball
Hacer... To do...	
atletismo	athletics
ballet	ballet
boxeo	boxing
ciclismo	cycling
equitación	horse riding
gimnasia	gymnastics
natación	swimming



Más vocabulario	
con	with
deportista	sporty
el/la deportista	sportsperson
diferente	different
excelente	excellent
terrible	terrible
el equipo	team
el partido	match
la selección nacional	national team





Jugar – to play		
yo	juego	I play
tú	juegas	You play
él/ella	juega	He/She plays
nosotros	jugamos	We play
vosotros	jugáis	You play
ellos/ellas	juegan	They play

Hacer – to do		
yo	hago	I do
tú	haces	You do
él/ella	hace	He/She does
nosotros	hacemos	We do
vosotros	hacéis	You do
ellos/ellas	hacen	They do

Practicar – to practise		
yo	juego	I practise
tú	juegas	You practise
él/ella	juega	He/She practises
nosotros	jugamos	We practise
vosotros	jugáis	You practise
ellos/ellas	juegan	They practise



Exmouth Community College
Spanish – Year 8 Unit 3 (Mis pasatiempos)
Mis gustos deportivos

Mis gustos deportivos – My sporting tastes

aburrido/a	boring
apasionante	exciting
difícil	difficult
divertido/a	fun
emocionante	exciting
fácil	easy
lento/a	slow
rápido/a	fast
Me chifla	
Me chifla	I love
Me fascina fascinates me
Me interesa interests me
Me mola	I love
En mi opinión	
En mi opinión	In my opinion
Para mí	For me
porque	because



La natación es divertida



El fútbol es emocionante



El ciclismo es fácil



El golf es aburrido y lento



El ballet es difícil



El balonmano es rápido



Exmouth Community College
Spanish – Year 8 Unit 3 (Mis pasatiempos)
¡Brrr! ¡Hace frío!



El tiempo

El tiempo - weather	
¿Qué tiempo hace?	What's the weather like?
Hace (mucho) calor	It's (very) hot
Hace frío	It's cold
Hace sol	It's sunny
Hace viento	It's windy
Hay niebla	It's foggy
Hay tormenta	It's stormy
Llueve (mucho)	It's raining (a lot)
Nieva	It's snowing
El pronóstico	forecast

El tiempo cont...	
el calor	heat
el frío	cold
el invierno	winter
la lluvia	rain
la niebla	fog
la nieve	snow
el sol	sun
la tormenta	storm
el viento	wind
cuando	when
si	if





(1) - AR (reflexive)	Llamarse – to be called	
yo	Me llamo	I am called
tú	Te llamas	You are called
él/ella	Se llama	He/She is called
nosotros	Nos llamamos	We are called
vosotros	Os llamáis	You are called
ellos/ellas	Se llaman	They are called

Verbos AR	
bailar	to dance
chatear	to chat
descansar	to rest
practicar	to practice
navegar	to surf/browse
cantar	to sing

(4) - IRREG	Tener – to have	
yo	tengo	I have
tú	tienes	You have
él/ella	tiene	He/She has
nosotros	tenemos	We have
vosotros	tenéis	You have
ellos/ellas	tienen	They have

(2) - ER	Aprender – to learn	
yo	aprendo	I learn
tú	aprendes	You learn
él/ella	aprende	He/She learns
nosotros	aprendemos	We learn
vosotros	aprendéis	You learn
ellos/ellas	aprenden	They learn

Verbos ER	

(5) - IRREG	Ser – to be	
yo	soy	I am
tú	eres	You are
él/ella	es	He/She is
nosotros	somos	We are
vosotros	sois	You are
ellos/ellas	son	They are

(3) - IR	Vivir – to live	
yo	Vivo	I am called
tú	Vives	You are called
él/ella	Vive	He/She is called
nosotros	Vivimos	We are called
vosotros	Vivís	You are called
ellos/ellas	Viven	They are called

Verbos IR	
vivir	to live
escribir	to write

(6) - IRREG	Estar – to be	
yo	estoy	I am
tú	estás	You are
él/ella	está	He/She is
nosotros	estamos	We are
vosotros	estáis	You are
ellos/ellas	están	They are

Verbos - El presente

Year 8 Most Common Mistakes!

Mi tiempo libre- My free time

English	Spanish	Check!
To talk on the phone	chatear en el móvil	Spelling & pronunciation.
To do sports	practicar/hacer deportes	Punctuation = ¿?, accent
To go out with my friends	salir con mis amigos	Punctuation Spelling & pronunciation

A = un (m), una (f), unos (m plural) unas (f plural)

The = el (m), la (f), los (m plural) las (f plural)

Los deportes- Sports

English	Spanish	Check!
Football	El fútbol	Acute accent & spelling!
Horse riding	La equitación	Acute accent
Swimming	La natación	Acute accent
Tennis	El tenis	Spelling!



Remember!

We use the verb 'jugar' when we talk about ball sports.
We use the verb 'hacer' when we talk about sports without a ball.



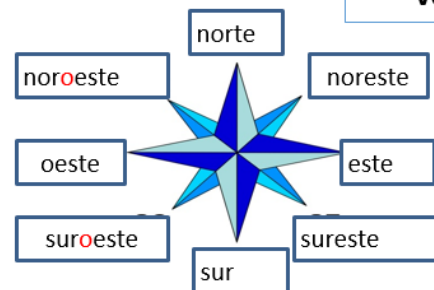
Jugar – to play		
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Hacer – to do		
yo	hago	I do
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nosotros	hacemos	We do
vosotros	hacéis	You do
ellos/ellas	hacen	They do

Key irregular verbs:

Soy= I am
Tengo = I have
Voy= I go



El tiempo- The weather



English	Spanish	Check!
It's sunny	Hace sol	Hace = it is
It's rainy	Llueve	Spelling!
It's windy	Hay viento	Hay = it is/ there is

Opinions



English	Spanish	Check!	Opinion + infinitive verb	Opinion + n for plurals!
I like	Me gusta(n)	Me ahead of gusta	Odio +bailar salsa	Me gusta mi gato
I don't like	No me gusta(n)	No ahead of the verb	Me gusta + leer	Me gustan mis gat <u>os</u>
I hate	Odio	NO me ahead of odio		

Check **word order** and **adjective endings!**

Tengo los **ojos azules** = I have **blue eyes**.

Tengo el pelo **castaño** = I have **brown hair**

Adjectives always follow the noun!!