


Year 9 Most Common Mistakes!


The = **le (m), la (f), les (plural)**

Some = **de (m), de la/ del' (f), des (plural)**

Numbers


English	French	Check!
2	Deux	 <p>Spelling!</p> <p>Negatives: Check word order e.g. je ne joue pas = I don't play</p>
9	Neuf	
14	Quatorze	
16	Seize	
20	Vingt	
21	Vingt-et-un	
40	Quarante	
70	Soixante-dix	
80	Quatre-vingts	
90	Quatre-vingt-dix	
100	Cent	

Time

English	French	Check!
Hour(s)	heure(s)	<p>Spelling!</p> 
Quarter past	et quart	
Half past	et demie	
Quarter to	moins le quart	


Check **word order** and **adjective** endings!
J'ai les **yeux bleus** = I have **blue eyes**. J'ai les cheveux **bruns** = I have **brown hair**

Family

English	French	Check!
A dog	Un chien	 <p>Spelling My + male person = mon, grave accent My + female person = ma, grave accent Check the œ My + more than one person = mes, s-</p>
My dad	Mon père	
My mum	Ma mère	
My sister	Ma sœur	
My grandparents	Mes grands-parents	

Adjectives

English	French	Check!
Generous	Généreux/ euse	<p>Check! Accents Accents Spelling Feminine accent</p>
Selfish	Égoïste	
Old	Vieux/ vieille	
Expensive	Cher/ chère	

Un petit ami = a boyfriend 
Une petite amie = a girlfriend

Perfect Tense!

Is your verb a **MRS VAN DER TRAMP** verb?
These verbs take **être** e.g.
je suis allé(e) = I went!

Useful verbs!
Sortir (to go out)
Arriver (to arrive)
Entrer (to enter)
Rester (to stay)
Aller (to go)
Retourner (to return)

Check tenses
C'était = it was
C'est = it is
Ce sera = it will be

Pronouns

English	French	Check!
I love him/her/it	Je l'adore	<p>Check! Word order! Word order!</p>
I watch him/it	Je le regarde	

Food: Check spellings and accents!
Un **œuf** = an egg, de l'**eau** = some water, le petit-dé**jeun**er = breakfast, le thé = tea

Des raisins = grapes!

Check tenses!
Je suis allé(e) = I **went**
Je vais = I **go**
J'irai = I **will go**

Sports

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

Natation = swimming
Équitation = horse-riding

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Free Time and Food
Vocabulary:
Foundation

Music, Cinema & TV Qu'est-ce que tu aimes faire?	What do you like doing?
Les actualités (f) Avoir peur Le dessin anime Le documentaire L'émission (f) En moyenne Ennuyeux/ -euse Le film d'amour Le film d'animation Le film d'horreur Le film policier La guerre Le jeu télévisé Partager Pas du tout La série Le sondage Télécharger Le téléfilm La télé-réalité La variété française	The news To be scared Cartoon Documentary Programme On average Boring Romantic film Animated film Horror film Detective film War Game show To share Not at all Series Survey To download TV drama Reality television French easy listening music

Qu'est-ce que tu as fait ce week-end?	What did you do this weekend?
Le baladeur MP3 Bien sur Chez Choisir Communiquer Une façon de Faire un piquenique La fête Génial (e) Le hockey sur glace Incroyable S'informer Le journal Les loisirs Marrant(e) Par contre La patinoire Se relaxer Retrouver Utiliser	MP3 player Of course At the house of To choose To communicate A way to To have a picnic Party, festival, celebration Great Ice hockey Incredible To get information Newspaper/ the news Free time (activities) Funny On the other hand Ice rink To relax To meet To use

Le sport, c'est ma passion!	Sport is my passion!
Aquatique La balade Depuis L'escalade (f) Être passionné(e) de Le joueur La joueuse Le mur Nettoyer Rêver Le sport de combat Le sport de défense Le stage	Water (adjective) Walk, ride Since, for Rock climbing To be passionate about Player Player Wall To clean To dream Combat sport Defensive sport Course

Qu'est-ce que tu aimes manger?	What do you like to eat?
L'addition L'agneau Le bifteck Le bœuf La boisson Le champignon Chinois (e) La crêpe Cuit (e) Épicé (e) Evidemment Immangeable Indien(ne) Les légumes Musulman(e) Les nouilles La nourriture Le plat Le porc Le poulet Quel cauchemar! Râpé (e) Sale (e) Le serveur La serveuse Sucre (e) Végétarien(ne) La viande	The bill Lamb Beef steak Beef Drink Mushroom Chinese Pancake Cooked Spicy Obviously Uneatable, inedible Indian Vegetables Muslim Noodles Food Dish Pork Chicken What a nightmare! Grated Salty Waiter Waitress Sweet, sugary Vegetarian Meat

Tu fais du sport?	Do you do sport?
Le centre de loisirs Courir L'entraînement (m) S'entraîner L'équipe L'équitation Gagner	Leisure centre To run Training To train Team Horse riding To win

On parle de la nourriture	Talking about food
Ça m'énerve Les chips (f) L'eau (f) L'entrée (f) Les frites (f) Les haricots verts (m) Le jambon Le lait L'œuf (m) Oublier Le paquet Les pâtes (f) La pomme de terre Le pot Le repas Retourner Le riz La tablette La tranche Le verre La yaourt	It gets on my nerves Crisps Water Starter Chips Green beans Ham Milk Egg To forget Packet Pasta Apple Potato Pot Meal To go back, to return Rice Bar Slice Glass Yoghurt
Continued... Le gymnase Le jogging Le lac La médaille La musculation La natation La piscine La plongée sous-marine Le saut en longueur Le stade Le terrain de sport Le tournoi La voile	The sports hall Running Lake The medal Weight training Swimming Swimming pool Scuba diving Long jump Stadium Sports ground Tournament Sailing

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Self, Family & Friends
Vocabulary: Foundation

Ma famille et moi	My family and me
Adorer	To love
Aimer	To like, to love
Casse-pieds	Annoying
Le chat	Cat
Le chien	Dog
Le/la cousin(e)	Cousin
Le demi-frère	Half/step-brother
La demi-sœur	Half/step-sister
Détester	To hate
Divorcé(e)	Divorced
La famille monoparentale	Single-parent family
Le frère	Brother
La grande sœur	Big sister
La grand-mère	Grandmother
Le grand-père	Grandfather
Les grands-parents (m)	Grandparents
Habiter	To live
Le lapin	Rabbit
La mère	Mother
Mon, ma, mes	My
Le nom	Name
Les parents	Parents
Le père	Father
Le petit frère	Younger brother
La sœur	Sister



Ma famille et mes amis	My family and friends
Ami(e)	Friend
Amusant(e)	Funny
Bien s'entendre avec	To get on well with
La/la copain/ copine	Pal, mate
Critiquer	To criticise
Désagréable	Unpleasant
Difficile	Difficult
Disputer	To argue
Drôle	Funny
Égoïste	Selfish
En commun	In common
En/de plus	Moreover/ Furthermore
Le/la fils/fille unique	Only son/daughter
Généreux	Generous
Gentil/ gentille	Kind
Le gout	Taste, interest
Il/ elle m'énerve	He/she gets on my nerves
Intelligent(e)	Intelligent
Jaloux/ jalousie	Jealous
Laisser	To let
Méchant(e)	Naughty, nasty
Mignon/ mignonne	Cute
Paresseux/ paresseuse	Lazy
Parfois/ quelquefois	Sometimes
Le petit ami	Boyfriend
La petite amie	Girlfriend
Le petit copain	Boyfriend
La petite copine	Girlfriend
Sévère	Strict
Sortir	To go out
Souvent	Often
Sympa	Nice
Timide	Shy
Vraiment	Really

On se marie?	Shall we get married?
L'adolescent(e)	Adolescent
L'adulte (m/f)	Adult
Avoir de l'humeur	To have a sense of humour
Avoir des enfants	To have children
La beauté physique	Physical beauty
Le centre d'intérêt	Interest
Les cheveux	Hair
La compagnie	Company
Fantastique	Fantastic
La fille	Girl
Le garçon	Boy
Grand (e)	Big, tall
Les lunettes (f)	Glasses
Se marier avec	To marry
Le/la même	Same
Le/la partenaire idéal(e)	Ideal partner
Petit(e)	Small, short
Porter	To wear, to carry
Les qualités personnelles	Personal qualities
Se rencontrer	To meet
Les yeux (m)	Eyes



Tu aimerais te marier?	Would you like to get married?
À mon avis	In my opinion
Adopter	To adopt
La carrier	Career
Célibataire	Single, unmarried
Divorce	Divorce
L'église	Church
Ensemble	Together
La famille nombreuse	Large family
La femme	Wife
Les fiançailles	Engagement
Le/la fiancé(e)	Fiancé
Garder	To keep
Heureux/ heureuse	Happy
L'homme	Man
Jeune	Young
La liberté	Freedom
Libre	Free
Le mari	Husband
Le monde	The world
Religieux, religieuse	Religious
La rêve	Dream
La robe blanche	White dress
Séparé(e)	Separated
Traditionnel(le)	Traditional
La vie	Life
Vivre	To live
Voir	To see



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Technology Vocabulary: Foundation



On garde le contact	Keeping in touch
Au moins	At least
Les autres	(the) others
Avec	With
Communiquer	To communicate
Discuter	To discuss
Ecrire	To write
En ligne	Online
Le montage photo	Photo montage
Partager	To share
Penser	To think
Regarder	To watch
Sans	Without
Souvent	Often
Tchatter	To chat
Tout le temps	All the time
Travailler	To work
Trouver	To find

Tu es technophile?	Are you a technophile?
Assez	Quite
Cher/ chère	Expensive
Dernier/ dernière	Last, latest
Le gadget	Gadget
Le lecteur MP3	MP3
Lent(e)	Slow
Marcher	To work
Ne...plus	No more, no longer
Nouveau/ nouvelle	New
Le portable	Mobile phone
Pratique	Practical, handy
Rapide	Fast
La souris	Mouse
Super	Great
La tablette	Tablet (computer)
Très	Very
Utiliser	To use
Vieux/ vieille	Old
Vraiment	Really

Les réseaux sociaux	Social Media
Blogger	To blog
Des centaines (f)	Hundreds
Connaitre	To know (someone)
Croire	To believe
Devoir	To have to. Must
Dire	To say, to tell
En train de	In the process of
Envoyer	To send
Exprimer	To express
Faire confiance à	To trust
Faire partie de	To belong to
Le forum de discussion	Internet forum
Grâce à	Thanks to
Isolé(e)	Isolated
Montrer	To show
Passer	To spend (time), to pass (on)
Passer des commentaires	To make comments
Permettre	To allow
La réalité	Reality
Remplir un formulaire	To fill in a form
Le réseau social	Social network
Savoir	To know (a fact)
Le sondage	Survey
Le sujet	Topic
Virtuel(le)	Virtual
Vivre	To live
Voir	To see
Vouloir	To want



Tu t'en sers souvent?	Do you use them often?
Accro	Hooked
L'agenda (m)	Diary
L'application (f)	Application
Avoir raison	To be right
Avoir tort	To be wrong
Ça me suffit	That's enough for me
Contacter	To contact
Dégoutant(e)	Disgusting
Dépendant(e)	Dependent
Devenir	To become
En cas d'urgence	In case of emergency
Le GPS	Satnav
Gratuit(e)	Free (of charge)
Illégalement	Illegally
Le mail	Email
Mettre en marche	To start, switch on
Sans	Without
Se servir de	To use
Le smartphone	Smartphone
Télécharger	To download
Le texto	Text (message)



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Free Time and Food
Vocabulary: Higher

Que mange-t-on dans le monde?	What do people eat around the world?
L'assiette (f)	Plate
Bon marché	Cheap
Le café au lait	Milky coffee
Cru (e)	Raw
Le/ la cuisinier/ ière	Cook/ chef
Entier /-ière	Whole
Équilibré(e)	Balanced
Fondu(e)	Melted
Le fruit de la passion	Passion fruit
Les fruits de mer (m)	Seafood
L'habitude (f) alimentaire	Food habit
Incontournable	Unmissable
La mangue	Mango
Marocain(e)	Moroccan
Le monde	The world
Le petit déjeuner	Breakfast
Pressé(e)	Squeezed
Le sirop d'érable	Maple syrup
La tartine	Slice of bread and butter
La vapeur	steam

Qu'est-ce que tu aimes manger?	What do you like to eat?
L'addition	The bill
L'agneau	Lamb
Le bifteck	Beef steak
Le bœuf	Beef
La boisson	Drink
Le champignon	Mushroom
Chinois (e)	Chinese
La crêpe	Pancake
Cuit (e)	Cooked
Épicé (e)	Spicy
Evidemment	Obviously
Immangeable	Uneatable, inedible
Indien(ne)	Indian
Les légumes	Vegetables
Musulman(ne)	Muslim
Les nouilles	Noodles
La nourriture	Food
Le plat	Dish
Le porc	Pork
Le poulet	Chicken
Quel cauchemar!	What a nightmare!
Râpé (e)	Grated
Sale (e)	Salty
Le serveur	Waiter
La serveuse	Waitress
Sucre (e)	Sweet, sugary
Végétarien(ne)	Vegetarian
La viande	Meat

Le week-end, qu'est-ce que tu fais?	What do you do at the weekend?
Banaliser	To become the norm
Les bons cotes (m)	The good sides, the pros
Ça dépend	It depends
Découvrir	To discover
Divertir	To entertain

En fait	In fact
Eduquer	To teach
Faire des courses	To do some shopping
	To belong to
Faire partie de	To have/ go to a party
Faire un fête	The bad sides, the cons
	The weather forecast
Les mauvais(es) cotes (m)	Never
La météo	To have a coffee
Ne...jamais	When
Prendre un café	Only
Quand	To go to a club/ clubbing
Seulement	
Sortir en boîte	

Qu'est-ce que tu as fait ce week-end?	What did you do this weekend?
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Le baladeur MP3	MP3 player
Bien sur	Of course
Chez	At the house of
Choisir	To choose
Communiquer	To communicate
Une façon de	A way to
Faire un piquenique	To have a picnic
La fête	Party, festival, celebration
	Great
Génial (e)	Ice hockey
Le hockey sur glace	Incredible
Incroyable	To get information
S'informer	Newspaper/ the news
Le journal	Free time (activities)
Les loisirs	Funny
	On the other hand
Marrant(e)	Ice rink
Par contre	To relax
La patinoire	To meet
Se relaxer	To use
Retrouver	
Utiliser	

Le sport, c'est ma passion!	Sport is my passion!
Aquatique	Water (adjective)
La balade	Walk, ride
Depuis	Since, for
L'escalade (f)	Rock climbing
Être passionné(e) de	To be passionate about
Le joueur	Player
La joueuse	Player
Le mur	Wall
Nettoyer	To clean
Rêver	To dream
Le sport de combat	Combat sport
Le sport de défense	Defensive sport
Le stage	Course

Les sports extrêmes	Extreme sports
La combinaison	Suit
Le défi	Challenge
Essayer	To try
Le genou	Knee
Glisser	To slide, to skid
Incroyable	Incredible
Le moniteur	Coach, teacher
La monitrice	Coach, teacher
L'œuvre (f) caritative	Charity work
Oublier	To forget
La peur	Fear
Pieds nus	Barefoot
La planche	Board
Risquer	To take risks
Le saut à l'élastique	Bungee jumping
Sauter	To jump
Se sentir	To feel
Le sport extrême	Extreme sport
Tracte(e) par	Pulled/ towed by
La vague	Wave
Le vide	Void
La vitesse	Speed
Voler	To fly

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Self, Family & Friends
Vocabulary: Higher

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Ami(e)	Friend
Amusant(e)	Funny
Bien s'entendre avec	To get on well with
La/la copain/ copine	Pal, mate
Critiquer	To criticise
Désagréable	Unpleasant
Difficile	Difficult
Disputer	To argue
Drôle	Funny
Égoïste	Selfish
En commun	In common
En/de plus	Moreover/ Furthermore
Le/la fils/fille unique	Only son/daughter
Généreux	Generous
Gentil/ gentille	Kind
Le gout	Taste, interest
Il/ elle m'énerve	He/she gets on my nerves
Intelligent(e)	Intelligent
Jaloux/ jalousie	Jealous
Laisser	To let
Méchant(e)	Naughty, nasty
Mignon/ mignonne	Cute
Paresseux/ paresseuse	Lazy
Parfois/ quelquefois	Sometimes



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La petite amie	Girlfriend
Le petit copain	Boyfriend
La petite copine	Girlfriend
Sévère	Strict
Sortir	To go out
Souvent	Often
Sympa	Nice
Timide	Shy
Vraiment	Really

On se marie?	Shall we get married?
L'adolescent(e)	Adolescent
L'adulte (m/f)	Adult
Avoir de l'humeur	To have a sense of humour
Avoir des enfants	To have children
La beauté physique	Physical beauty
Le centre d'intérêt	Interest
Les cheveux	Hair
La compagnie	Company
Fantastique	Fantastic
La fille	Girl
Le garçon	Boy
Grand (e)	Big, tall
Les lunettes (f)	Glasses
Se marier avec	To marry
Le/la même	Same
Le/la partenaire idéal(e)	Ideal partner
Petit(e)	Small, short
Porter	To wear, to carry
Les qualités personnelles	Personal qualities
Se rencontrer	To meet
Les yeux (m)	Eyes

Tu aimerais te marier?	Would you like to get married?
À mon avis	In my opinion
Adopter	To adopt
La carrier	Career
Célibataire	Single, unmarried
Divorce	Divorce
L'église	Church
Ensemble	Together
La famille nombreuse	Large family
La femme	Wife
Les fiançailles	Engagement
Le/la fiancé(e)	Fiancé
Garder	To keep
Heureux/ heureuse	Happy
L'homme	Man
Jeune	Young
La liberté	Freedom
Libre	Free
Le mari	Husband
Le monde	The world
Religieux, religieuse	Religious
La rêve	Dream
La robe blanche	White dress
Séparé(e)	Separated
Traditionnel(le)	Traditional
La vie	Life
Vivre	To live
Voir	To see



Seul ou en couple?	Alone or in a couple?
L'amour	Love
Apporter	To bring
Attirant(e)	Attractive
Attirer	To attract
Avoir confiance en/ faire confiance à	To trust
Avoir envie de	To feel like, to want
Charmant(e)	Charming
Continuer ses études	To continue one's studies
Élever	To raise
S'engager a	To commit to
Etre d'accord avec	To agree with
Exprimer	To express
Fidèle	Faithful
Il/elle me fait rire	He/she makes me laugh
Se mettre en couple	To get together
Le mode de vie	Way of life
Montrer	To show
Permettre	To allow
La personnalité	Personality
La relation amoureuse	Romantic relationship
Sans	Without
La sécurité	Security, safely
Travailleur/ travailleuse	Hard-working
Vivre en concubinage	To cohabit



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Technology Vocabulary: Higher

Tu es technophile?	Are you a technophile?
Assez	Quite
Cher/ chère	Expensive
Dernier/ dernière	Last, latest
Le gadget	Gadget
Le lecteur MP3	MP3
Lent(e)	Slow
Marcher	To work
Ne...plus	No more, no longer
Nouveau/ nouvelle	New
Le portable	Mobile phone
Pratique	Practical, handy
Rapide	Fast
La souris	Mouse
Super	Great
La tablette	Tablet (computer)
Très	Very
Utiliser	To use
Vieux/ vieille	Old
Vraiment	Really



Les réseaux sociaux	Social Media
Blogger	To blog
Des centaines (f)	Hundreds
Connaitre	To know (someone)
Croire	To believe
Devoir	To have to. Must
Dire	To say, to tell
En train de	In the process of
Envoyer	To send
Exprimer	To express
Faire confiance à	To trust
Faire partie de	To belong to
Le forum de discussion	Internet forum
Grâce à	Thanks to
Isolé(e)	Isolated
Montrer	To show
Passer	To spend (time), to pass (on)
Passer des commentaires	To make comments
Permettre	To allow
La réalité	Reality
Remplir un formulaire	To fill in a form
Le réseau social	Social network
Savoir	To know (a fact)
Le sondage	Survey
Le sujet	Topic
Virtual(le)	Virtual
Vivre	To live
Voir	To see
Vouloir	To want



Tu t'en sers souvent?	Do you use them often?
Accro	Hooked
L'agenda (m)	Diary
L'application (f)	Application
Avoir raison	To be right
Avoir tort	To be wrong
Ça me suffit	That's enough for me
Contacter	To contact
Dégoutant(e)	Disgusting
Dépendant(e)	Dependent
Devenir	To become
En cas d'urgence	In case of emergency
Le GPS	Satnav
Gratuit(e)	Free (of charge)
Illégalement	Illegally
Le mail	Email
Mettre en marche	To start, switch on
Sans	Without
Se servir de	To use
Le smartphone	Smartphone
Télécharger	To download
Le texto	Text (message)



Bienfaits et dangers	Benefits and dangers
L'agenda	Diary
Avoir peur	To be afraid
Le bienfait	Benefit
Ça me convient	It suits me
La carte	Map
Le cerveau	Brain
Le chercheur	Researcher
La chercheuse	Researcher
Compenser	To compensate
Le compte bancaire	Bank account
La fonctionnalité	Functionality
Manquer	To miss
Le monde réel	The real world
N'importe quel(le)	Any
Se permettre de	To afford to
La poche	Pocket
Rappeler	To remind
Reprocher	To reproach
La réunion	Meeting
Séduire	To seduce
souffrir	To suffer





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Grammar

Avoir = To have

J'ai = I have
Tu as = You have
Il a = He has
Elle a = She has
On a = one/we have
Nous avons = we have
Vous avez = You have
Ils ont = they (m) have
Elles ont = they (f) have

Être = To be

Je suis = I am
Tu es = You are
Il est = He is
Elle est = She is
On est = One is/ we are
Nous sommes = we are
Vous êtes = You are
Ils sont = They (m) are
Elles sont = they (f) are



*Remember you **"have"** your age:
J'ai quatorze ans = I am 14

Reflexive Verbs

Reflexive verbs have an extra word called the reflexive pronoun e.g **se** disputer = to argue, **s'**entendre = to get on
Je **me** dispute = I argue
Tu **te** disputes = You argue
Il **se** dispute = He argues
Elle **se** dispute = She argues
On **se** dispute = One argues/ we argue
Nous **nous** disputons = we argue
Vous **vous** disputez = you argue
Ils **se** disputant = They (m) argue



Adjectives

Make most adjectives **feminine** by adding an **e**
e.g. Il est grand = He is tall. Elle est grande = 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
However, these adjectives go **in front of** the noun:



English	Masculine	Feminine
big, tall	grand	grande
pretty	joli	jolie
bad	mauvais	mauvaise
little, short	petit	petite
handsome/ beautiful	beau	belle
good	bon	bonne
new	nouveau	nouvelle
old	vieux	vieille

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

The Future Tense

The Future Tense is used to talk about what **will** happen.
The **stem** = the **infinitive** (-e for -re verbs) then add the **endings**:

Je **jouerai** = I will play
Tu **joueras** = You will play
Il **jouera** = He will play
Elle **jouera** = She will play
On **jouera** = One/ we will play
Nous **jouerons** = We will play
Vous **jouerez** = You will play
Ils **joueront** = They will play
Elles **joueront** = They (f) will play

Irregular Verbs have a different stem!
J'**irai** = I will go
Je **ferai** = I will do/make
J'**aurai** = I will have
Je **serai** = I will be



Possessive Adjectives

There are **3 ways** to say "my", "your", "his/her" ...
If the person or thing you are talking about is **masculine** e.g. My **dad**, use the masculine form = **mon** père

English	Masculine	Feminine	Plural
My	mon	ma	mes
Your	ton	ta	tes
His/her	son	sa	ses
Our	notre	notre	nos
Your	votre	votre	vos
Their	leur	leur	leurs

Direct Object Pronouns

These are placed before the noun
e.g. Je **l'**adore = I love **it/him/her**



me (m')	te (t')	le (l')	la (l')	nous	vous	les
me	you	Him/it	Her/it	us	you	them

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).



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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**.

Can you identify which declension the nouns on your vocabulary list belong to?

3

Nominative	Accusative	Translation
amīcus	amīcum	friend
ancilla	ancillam	slave girl
argentārius	argentārium	banker
canis	canem	dog
cēna	cēnam	dinner
cibus	cibum	food
clāmor	clāmōrem	uproar, noise, shout
coquus	coquum	cook
dominus	dominum	master
fēmina	fēminam	woman
fīlius	fīlium	son
iānuā	iānuam	door
iuvenis	iuvenem	young man
māter	mātrēm	mother
mercātor	mercātōrem	merchant
mōns	montem	mountain
nauta	nautam	sailor
nāvis,	nāvem	ship
nūntius	nūntium	messenger, news
pater	patrem	father
pecūnia	pecūniam	money
poēta	poētam	poet
puella	puellam	girl
puer	puerum	boy
senex	senem	old man
servus	servum	slave
taberna	tabernam	shop, inn
urbs	urbem	city
vīlla	vīllam	house
vir	virum	man



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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).

To make a plural noun, we remove the accusative ending (-am, -um or -em) and replace it with the correct plural ending.

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

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

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

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

Can you complete the table above?



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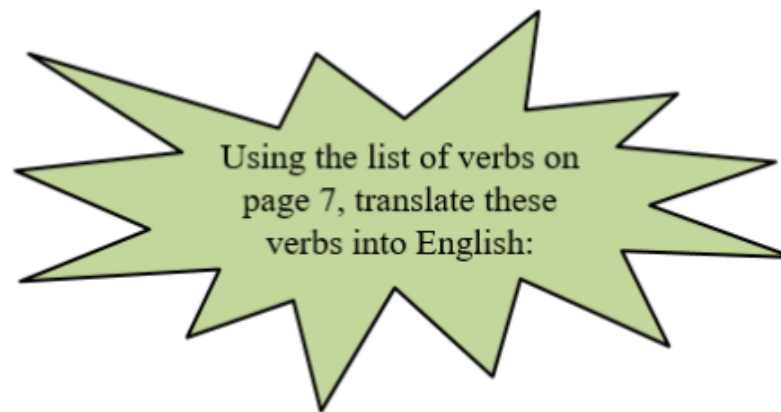
Verbs: person endings

Latin verbs change their endings according to who is performing the verb.

The present tense person endings are as follows:

ambulō	I walk
ambulās	you (singular) walk
ambulat	he/she/it walks
ambulāmus	we walk
ambulātis	you (plural) walk
ambulant	they walk

These person endings are attached onto a 'stem,' usually adding a vowel between the stem and the personal ending. In this case, the stem is 'ambul' and the vowel is 'a'.



Verb	Translation
spectō	<i>I look at</i>
cōnsūmitis	
labōrāmus	
trādis	
clāmat	
salūtant	
laudāmus	
audiō	
bibitis	
habent	
sedēs	
dormit	



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The imperfect tense

The imperfect tense has its own set of endings. It places the letters -ba- in front of the personal ending (which remain the same for five of the six endings).

The imperfect tense person endings are as follows:

ambulā bam	I was walking
ambulā bās	you (<i>singular</i>) were walking
ambulā bat	he/she/it was walking
ambulā bāmus	we were walking
ambulā bātis	you (<i>plural</i>) were walking
ambulā bant	they were walking



Verb	Translation
spectābam	<i>I was looking at</i>
salūtābāmus	
circumspectābat	
ambulābātis	
portābant	
rīdēbāmus	
numerābās	
exspectābāmus	
respondēbās	
stābam	
currēbat	
vīsītābant	



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Conjugation

What are conjugations?

Verbs belong to groups, or families, called conjugations.

There are four (or four and a half) conjugations.

Verbs belonging to a conjugation follow a similar pattern in the perfect and imperfect tense.

Can you spot any patterns when looking at the perfect tense of these verbs?

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	present tense	present tense translation	perfect tense
1	ambulat	<i>he walks</i>	ambulāvit
4	audit	<i>he hears</i>	audīvit
3	bibit	<i>he drinks</i>	bibit
1	clāmat	<i>he shouts</i>	clāmāvit
1	circumspectat	<i>he looks around</i>	circumspectāvit
3	cōnsūmit	<i>he eats</i>	cōnsūmpsit
3	currit	<i>he runs</i>	cucurrit
3	dīcit	<i>he says</i>	dīxit
4	dormit	<i>he sleeps</i>	dormīvit
1	exspectat	<i>he waits for</i>	exspectāvit
1	festīnat	<i>he hurries</i>	festīnāvit
2	habet	<i>he has</i>	habuit
1	intrat	<i>he enters</i>	intrāvit
1	labōrat	<i>he works</i>	labōrāvit
1	laudat	<i>he praises</i>	laudāvit
2	manet	<i>he remains, he stays</i>	mānsit
1	numerat	<i>he counts</i>	numerāvit
1	portat	<i>he carries</i>	portāvit
3	quaerit	<i>he looks for</i>	quaesīvit
3	reddit	<i>he gives back</i>	reddidit
2	respondet	<i>he replies</i>	respondit
2	rīdet	<i>he laughs, he smiles</i>	rīsit
1	salūtat	<i>he greets</i>	salūtāvit
2	sedet	<i>he sits</i>	sēdit
1	spectat	<i>he looks at</i>	spectāvit
1	stat	<i>he stands</i>	stetit
3	trādit	<i>he hands over, he trades</i>	trādīdit
2	videt	<i>he sees</i>	vīdit
1	vīsitat	<i>he visits</i>	vīsītāvit
1	vituperat	<i>he blames/curses</i>	vituperāvit



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The perfect tense

The perfect tense has its own set of endings. They are generally quite different from other tenses. These endings are added to a perfect stem. This consists of the basic verb stem that has been either slightly added to or modified.

The perfect tense person endings are as follows:

ambulāvī	I walked
ambulāvistī	you (<i>singular</i>) walked
ambulāvit	he/she/it walked
ambulāvimus	we walked
ambulāvistis	you (<i>plural</i>) walked
ambulāvērunt	they walked

Verb (1 st conjugation)	Translation
spectāvī	<i>I looked at</i>
vituperāvī	
expectāvērunt	
festināvistis	
salūtāvimus	
clāmāvistī	

Using the list of verbs on the previous page, translate these verbs into English:

Verb (2 nd , 3 rd or 4 th conjugation)	Translation
reddidī	<i>I gave back (returned)</i>
cucurrimus	
habuistī	
cōsūmpsērunt	
rīsit	
audīvistis	



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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>
<p>Tenses – we translate the imperfect tense as ‘I was ___ing’ and the perfect tense as ‘I ___ed.’ Be careful not to confuse the two!</p>	<p>good: <i>ambulābat = he was walking.</i> ✅ <i>ambulāvit = he walked.</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 9 Mi insti

Knowledge Organiser





Exmouth Community College Spanish –Unit 6 (Mi insti)

6.1 Todo lo que estudio – Everything I study



Todo lo que estudio	
las asignaturas	subjects
la clase	class
estudiar	To study
¿Qué estudias?	What do you study?
Estudio...	I study
el colegio	school
el instituto	school
obligatorio/a	compulsory

Todo lo que estudio	
la biología	Biology
las ciencias	Sciences
el dibujo	Art
la educación física	PE
el español	Spanish
la física	Physics
el francés	French
la geografía	Geography
la gimnasia	Gymnastics, PE
la historia	History
los idiomas	Languages
la informática	ICT
el inglés	English
las matemáticas	Maths
la música	Music
la química	Chemistry
el teatro	Drama
la tecnología	Technology

Todo lo que estudio	
Me aburre(n)	It bores me
Me anima(n)	It cheers me up
Me apasiona(n)	It's a passion of mine
Me da(n) igual	It's all the same to me
Me entretiene(n)	It entertains me





Exmouth Community College
Spanish – Unit 6 (Mi insti)
6.2 ¡Uff! ¡Qué rollazo! – How dull!



¡Uff! ¡Qué rollazo!	
aburrido/a	boring
difícil	difficult
divertido/a	fun
duro/a	hard
fácil	easy
interesante	interesting
práctico/a	practical
útil	useful
El/la profesor(a) es...	The teacher is
Los profesores son...	The teachers are... (m)
Las profesoras son...	The teachers are... (f)
despistado/a	forgetful
estricto/a	strict
gracioso/a	funny
guay	cool
inteligente	intelligent
severo/a	strict
tolerante	tolerant
trabajador(a)	hard-working



Exmouth Community College
Spanish – Unit 6 (Mi insti)

6.3 Mi horario escolar – My school timetable



- 1 - uno
- 2 - dos
- 3 - tres
- 4 - cuatro
- 5 - cinco
- 6 - seis
- 7 - siete
- 8 - ocho
- 9 - nueve
- 10 - diez
- 11 - once
- 12 - doce
- 13 - trece
- 14 - catorce
- 15 - quince
- 16 - dieciséis
- 17 - diecisiete
- 18 - dieciocho
- 19 - diecinueve
- 20 – veinte

Los números

- 21 - veintiuno
- 22 - veintidós
- 23 - veintitrés
- 24 - veinticuatro
- 25 - veinticinco
- 26 - veintiséis
- 27 - veintisiete
- 28 - veintiocho
- 29 - veintinueve
- 30 - treinta
- 31 - treinta y uno
- 32 - treinta y dos
- 33 - treinta y tres
- 40 - cuarenta
- 41 - cuarenta y uno
- 42 - cuarenta y dos
- 50 - cincuenta
- 60 - sesenta

Mi horario escolar	
la hora	time
¿Qué hora es?	What time is it?
Es/Son...	It is...
¿A qué hora...?	At what time...?
A la/las	At...
y cuarto	Quarter past
y media	Half past
menos cuarto	Quarter to
el día	day
especial	special
el horario	timetable
el recreo	break
los domingos	on sundays
los sábados	on Saturdays



Exmouth Community College
Spanish – Unit 6 (Mi insti)

6.4 Lo que hay en mi insti – What's in my school



Lo que hay en mi insti	
Las instalaciones	facilities
¿Qué hay en tu instituto?	What is there in your school?
los aseos	toilets
el aula	classroom
la biblioteca	library
la cancha (de baloncesto)	(basketball) court
el comedor	cantine
el gimnasio	gym
el laboratorio	laboratory
el patio	playground
la planta baja	ground floor
la sala de profesores	staff room
el salón de actos	theatre
las taquillas	lockers
el uniforme	uniform

Lo que hay en mi insti	
Se debe / no se debe	You must / you must not
Se puede / no se puede	You can / you can not
charlar	to chat
comer chicle	to chew gum
comer en el comedor	to eat in the canteen
ensuciar las instalaciones	to dirty/damage the facilities
estar en silencio	to be silent
gritar en clase	to shout in class
hacer los deberes	to do homework
prestar atención	to pay attention
respetar a los profesores	to respect the teachers
ser educado/a	to be polite
ser maleducado/a	to be rude
ser puntual	to be on time
usar el móvil	to use your mobile



Exmouth Community College
Spanish – Unit 6 (Mi insti)
6.5 Y despues de las clases... – And after school...



Y después de las clases... (verbos)	
cocinar	to cook
memorizar	to memorise
participar	to participate
tener que	to have to
tener tiempo	to have time

Y después de las clases... (nombres)	
la actividad	activity
anual	annual
los artes marciales	martial arts
el campeonato	championship
el club	club
el club de ajedrez	chess club
el club de cine	film club
el club de deberes	homework club
el club de literatura	book club
el club de fotografía	photography club
la excursión	excursion
extraescolar	extracurricular
la jornada	day
las manualidades	craft
el partido	match
el taller	workshop
el viaje	trip





Exmouth Community College
Spanish – Unit 6 (Mi insti)
6.6 Mis planes – My plans



Mis planes (verbos)	
aprender	to learn
concentrarse	to concentrate
esperar	to hope
hacer nuevos amigos	to make new friends
repasar	to revise
sacar notas altas	to get high grades
tener la intención de	to have the intention of
trabajar	to work

Mis planes (nombres)	
competitivo/a	competitive
el curso que viene	next academic year
estresado/a	stressed
voluntario/a	volunteer
el yoga	yoga
el/la asistente/a	assistant
el/la ayudante	helper
el/la canguro	babysitter
el/la cuidador(a)	carer
el/la entrenador(a) de deportes	sports coach
el/la repartidor(a) de periódicos	paper delivery boy/girl
el trabajo a tiempo parcial	part-time job



Year 9 Most Common Mistakes!


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

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

Numbers

English	Spanish	Check!
2	cuatro	 Spelling and Pronunciation!
5	cinco	
6	seis	
7	siete	
9	nueve	
10	diez	
20	veinte	

Time

English	Spanish	Check!
hour(s)	hora (s)	Silent h and feminine Spelling Spelling Spelling 
quarter past	y cuarto	
half past	y media	
quarter to	menos cuarto	

Remember the **days of the week!**

lunes, martes, miércoles, jueves, viernes, sábado, domingo

- Los sábados - on Saturdays
- Los domingos - on Sundays



The verb *doler* ('to hurt') (o>ue)

English	Spanish	Check!
It hurts me	Me duele(n)	Me / (n)
It hurts you	Te duele(n)	Te / (n)
It hurts him/her	Le duele(n)	Le / (n)

Me duele **la** cabeza / Me duelen **las** piernas

School Subjects

English	Spanish	Check!
Spanish	el español	Tilde (ñ) Acute accent Acute accent Acute accent Acute accent & spelling! 
French	el francés	
English	el inglés	
Biology	la biología	
Technology	la tecnología	

Opinions

English	Spanish	Check!
I like	Me gusta(n)	Me ahead of gusta
I don't like	No me gusta(n)	No ahead of the verb
I hate	Odio	NO <u>me</u> ahead of odio

Adjectives

English	English	Check!
difficult	difícil(es)	Accents
easy	fácil(es)	Accents
practical	práctico/a/os/as	Spelling/agreement
boring	aburrido/a/os/as	Spelling/agreement

Negatives

English	English	Check!
I don't like rice	No me gusta el arroz	Accents
I never eat ceviche	Nunca como ceviche	Accents
I drink neither juice nor milk	No bebo ni zumo ni leche	Spelling/agreement
I don't like mushrooms at all	No me gustan nada los champiñones	Spelling/agreement

NOTE that **nada** is also used to mean '**nothing**' or '**anything**' in a negative sentence:

No como **nada**

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!!



School Subjects!

To express your **opinion** about them, remember to put **el/la/las** ahead of the school subject.

Me gusta **el** español
Me gustan **las** ciencias





Verbos - El presente

(1) - AR	hablar – to talk	
yo	hablo	I talk
tú	hablas	You talk
él/ella	habla	He/She talks
nosotros	hablamos	We talk
vosotros	habláis	You all talk
ellos/ellas	hablan	They talk

Verbos AR	
estudiar	to study
repasar	to revise
usar	to use
cocinar	to cook
trabajar	to work
gritar	to shout

(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 all 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 all learn
ellos/ellas	aprenden	They learn

Verbos ER	
aprender	to learn
comer	to drink
correr	to run
hacer	to do

(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 all are
ellos/ellas	son	They are

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

Verbos IR	
vivir	to live
escribir	to write
abrir	to open

(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 all are
ellos/ellas	están	They are

Reflexive Verbs

Reflexive Pronouns		Reflexive Pronoun	Llamarse – to call (oneself)		
yo	Me	yo	Me	llamo	I call (myself)
tú	Te	tú	Te	llamas	You call (yourself)
él/ella	Se	él/ella	Se	llama	He/She calls (him/her self)
nosotros	Nos	nosotros	Nos	llamamos	We call (ourselves)
vosotros	Os	vosotros	Os	llamáis	You all call (yourselves)
ellos/ellas	Se	ellos/ellas	Se	llaman	They call (themselves)

acostarse	to go to bed
afeitarse	to shave
bañarse	to bathe
ducharse	to shower
enfadarse	to get angry
lavarse	to wash
Levantarse	to get up
pelearse	to fight
peñarse	to comb
quedarse	to stay
sentarse	to sit

The near future tense (el futuro inmediato)

By combining a form of the verb **ir** in the present tense with the preposition **a** and an **infinitive**, you can say what you or others are going to do in the near future.

Voy	} + a + infinitive	Voy a ir de vacaciones – I am going to go on holiday
Vas		Vas a hacer los deberes – You are going to do homework.
Va		Va a estudiar mucho – He/She is going to study a lot.
Vamos		Vamos a ir de vacaciones – We are going to go on holiday
Vais		Vais a hacer los deberes – You are all going to do homework.
Van	Van a ir de vacaciones – They are going to go on holiday	

The Conditional tense (el condicional)

The conditional is usually translated into English as 'would'. To form the conditional in Spanish, add the following endings to the infinitive form of the verb.

	AR, ER & IR	hablar	comer	vivir
yo	ía	hablaría	comería	viviría
tú	ías	hablarías	comerías	vivirías
él/ella	ía	hablaría	comería	viviría
nosotros	íamos	hablaríamos	comeríamos	viviríamos
vosotros	íais	hablaríais	comeríais	viviríais
ellos/ellas	ían	hablarían	comerían	vivirían

Note that the irregular verbs in the future tense are also irregular in the conditional



Poner	To put	Pondr-
Decir	To say	Dir-
Haber	To have	Habr-
Salir	To go out	Saldr-
Hacer	To do	Har-
Poder	To be able	Pod-
Tener	To have	Tendr-
Querer	To want	Querr-
Saber	To know	Sabr-
Venir	To come	Vendr-

(7) - IRREG	Hacer – to do/make	
yo	hago	I do
tú	haces	You do
él/ella	hace	He/She does
nosotros	hacemos	We do
vosotros	hacéis	You all do
ellos/ellas	hacen	They do

(8) - IRREG	Ir – to go	
yo	voy	I go
tú	vas	You go
él/ella	va	He/She is
nosotros	vamos	We go
vosotros	vais	You all go
ellos/ellas	van	They go

(9) - IRREG	salir – to go out	
yo	salgo	I go out
tú	sales	You go out
él/ella	sale	He/She is goes
nosotros	salimos	We gobout
vosotros	salís	You all go out
ellos/ellas	salen	They go out

Cheeky Verbs

Cheeky Verbs	u > ue	Cheeky	jugar – to play	
yo	✓	Cheeky	yo	juego I play
tú	✓	Cheeky	tú	juegas You play
él/ella	✓	Cheeky	él/ella	juega He/She plays
nosotros	X	No	nosotros	X jugamos We play
vosotros	X	No	vosotros	X jugáis You all play
ellos/ellas	✓	Cheeky	ellos/ellas	✓ juegan They play

u > ue	Cheeky	perder – to lose	
yo	✓	pierdo	I lose
tú	✓	pierdes	You lose
él/ella	✓	pierde	He/She loses
nosotros	X	perdimos	We lose
vosotros	X	perdéis	You all lose
ellos/ellas	✓	pierdan	They lose

volver – to return (ouue)

e > ie	Cheeky	preferir – to prefer	
yo	✓	prefiero	I prefer
tú	✓	prefieres	You prefer
él/ella	✓	prefiere	He/She prefers
nosotros	X	preferimos	We prefer
vosotros	X	preferís	You all prefer
ellos/ellas	✓	prefieren	They prefer

pensar – to think (e>ie)

The imperfect tense (el imperfecto)

This tense is used to describe repeated actions in the past (what **used** to be done) or what someone **was** doing. To form it, remove the last two letters of the infinitive and add the following endings:-

	AR	ER & IR	hablar	comer	vivir
yo	aba	ya	hablaba	comía	vivía
tú	abas	ías	hablabas	comías	vivías
él/ella	aba	ía	hablaba	comía	vivía
nosotros	ábamos	íamos	hablábamos	comíamos	vivíamos
vosotros	abais	íais	hablabais	comíais	vivíais
ellos/ellas	aban	ían	hablaban	comían	vivían

Note: there are only 3 irregular verbs in the imperfect tense (ser, ir & ver)

	ser (to be)
yo	era
tú	eras
él/ella	era
nosotros	éramos
vosotros	erais
ellos/ellas	eran

	ir (to go)
yo	iba
tú	ibas
él/ella	iba
nosotros	íbamos
vosotros	ibais
ellos/ellas	iban

	Ver (to see)
yo	veía
tú	veías
él/ella	veía
nosotros	veíamos
vosotros	veíais
ellos/ellas	veían