

Year 7 Most Common Mistakes!

Greetings and self-introductions

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

We have our age:
J'ai onze ans



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

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



Colours!

Blanc = white!
Jaune = yellow
Bleu = blue

School equipment

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



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 Spelling My + male person = mon, grave accent My + female person = ma, grave accent Check the œ
A bird	Un oiseau	
My dad	Mon père	
My mum	Ma mère	
My sister	Ma sœur	



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





BONJOUR!



Vocabulaire clé	
Bonjour	Hello
Salut	Hi
Au revoir	Goodbye
merci	Thank you
À bientôt	See you soon
Bonsoir	Good evening
Bonne nuit	Good night

Dans la classe	
écoutez	listen
répétez	repeat
parlez	speak
lisez	read
écrivez	write
demandez	ask
indiquez	point to
répondez	answer
regardez	look
liez	match

Comment ça va?	
Ça va?	How are you?
Oui, ça va bien, merci	Yes, I'm OK, thanks
Pas mal	Not bad
Comme ci, comme ça	So, so
Non, ça ne va pas	No, I'm not OK
Et toi?	And you?



Comment t'appelles-tu?	What's your name?
Je m'appelle ...	My name's ...
Comment s'appelle-t-il?	What's his name?
Elle s'appelle	She 's called

Les opinions	Opinions
J'adore	I love
J'aime	I like
Je n'aime pas	I don't like
Je déteste	I hate
Je préfère	I prefer

Les activités	Activities
Le foot	Football
Le tennis	Tennis
Le ballet	Ballet
La musique	Music
Le volley	Volleyball

Les adjectifs	Adjectives
car parce que c'est	because because it is
super cool amusant ridicule difficile	super cool funny ridiculous difficult
et mais	and but





Exmouth Community College
French – Year 7 Autumn Term

Les jours de la semaine

lundi	Monday
mardi	Tuesday
mercredi	Wednesday
jeudi	Thursday
vendredi	Friday
samedi	Saturday
dimanche	Sunday



C'est quand, ton anniversaire?



mon anniversaire,
c'est le neuf mai

Les mois de l'année

janvier	January
février	February
mars	March
avril	April
mai	May
juin	June
juillet	July
août	August
septembre	September
octobre	October
novembre	November
décembre	December

Vocabulaire

un an	year
un anniversaire	birthday
la date	date
un mois	month
le premier	1st
la semaine	week

Les saisons de l'année

 au printemps <i>in spring</i>	 en été <i>in summer</i>
 en automne <i>in autumn</i>	 en hiver <i>in winter</i>

Quelle est la date
aujourd'hui?



Aujourd'hui c'est:
mercredi **le premier novembre**

jeudi **le deux février**



Quel âge as-tu?

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

J'ai deux ans



la carte d'identité	
un(e) ami(e)	a friend
un copain, une copine	a friend
un nom de famille	a surname
une carte d'identité	an identity card
l'âge	the age
la date de naissance	the date of birth
un prénom	a first name

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
un	deux	trois	quatre	cinq	six	sept	huit	neuf	dix
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
onze	douze	treize	quatorze	quinze	seize	dix-sept	dix-huit	dix-neuf	vingt
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
vingt et un	vingt-deux	vingt-trois	vingt-quatre	vingt-cinq	vingt-six	vingt-sept	vingt-huit	vingt-neuf	trente
31	32	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	1000
trente et un	trente-deux	quarante	cinquante	soixante	soixante-dix	quatre-vingts	quatre-vingt-dix	cent	mille

www.linguascope.com / elementary / houlala / nombres 1- 31

www.linguascope.com / beginners / French / les bases - les nombres (1- 10), les dizaines



Exmouth Community College
French – Year 7 Autumn Term

Dans la salle de classe	
le professeur	the teacher
la chaise	the chair
la table	the table
le tableau blanc	the whiteboard
la porte	the door
la fenêtre	the window
un lecteur CD	the CD player
un projecteur	the projector

Dans mon sac 	
le stylo	the pen
le crayon	the pencil
la trousse	the pencilcase
la gomme	the rubber
la feuille de papier	the piece of paper
un cahier	the exercise book
un livre	the book
la règle	the ruler
la calculatrice	the calculator

en plus – furthermore / ou – or / mais – but
cependant – however / aussi - also / et - and












il y a	There is/are
il n'y a pas (de)	There isn't/aren't

C'est à qui?	
c'est le crayon de Luc	it's Luc's pencil

In French all nouns are masculine (masculin) or feminine (féminin). There are two words for a and three words for the, because “les” is for plural nouns. Usually to make the plural you add an s just like in English.

	masc sing	fem sing	plural
a, an	un	une	des (some)
the	le	la	les



Les couleurs	 bleu(e)	 blanc(he)	 noir(e)	 vert(e)	 jaune
 orange	 gris(e)	 marron	 rose	 violet(te)	 rouge

In French adjectives mostly come after the word they describe. They also need an “e” adding if the thing they describe is feminine and “s” if they describe more than one thing. However, marron and orange never change and blanc and violet behave slightly differently.

Les instructions

Dans la salle de classe	
écoutez	listen
fermez	close
ouvrez	open
prenez	take
regardez	look at
travaillez à deux	work with a partner

Mes préférences

	J'adore
	J'aime (bien)
	Je déteste
	Je n'aime pas
	Je préfère
	Ma couleur préférée, c'est

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 7 Autumn Term 1

At the start of the lesson:

salvē	<i>hello!</i>
salvē, magistra	<i>hello, teacher!</i>
adsum	<i>I am here</i>

How are you?

quid agis?	<i>how are you?</i>
optimē	<i>very well!</i>
bene	<i>well</i>
satis bene	<i>okay</i>
pessimē	<i>not well!</i>
et tū?	<i>and you?</i>

At the end of the lesson:

grātias	<i>thank you</i>
valē	<i>goodbye!</i>

Roman numerals

I	1	XXX	30
II	2	XL	40
III	3	L	50
IV	4	LX	60
V	5	LXX	70
VI	6	LXXX	80
VII	7	XC	90
VIII	8	C	100
IX	9		
X	10	D	500
XI	11	M	1000
XII	12	MM	2000
XIII	13		
XIV	14		
XV	15		
XVI	16		
XVII	17		
XVIII	18		
XIX	19		
XX	20		

Can you
write today's
date?



Exmouth Community College Latin – Year 7 Autumn Term 1

Family members

pater	<i>father</i>
māter	<i>mother</i>
filius	<i>son</i>
fīlia	<i>daughter</i>
frāter	<i>brother</i>
soror	<i>sister</i>

Pets

canis	<i>dog</i>
cattus	<i>cat</i>
mūs	<i>mouse</i>
piscis	<i>fish</i>
avīs	<i>bird</i>



Rooms of the house

Where is Caecilius?

Caecilius est...

in tablinō	<i>in the study</i>
in ātriō	<i>in the atrium/ main room</i>
in tricliniō	<i>in the dining room</i>
in culinā	<i>in the kitchen</i>
in cubiculō	<i>in the bedroom</i>
in lātrīnā	<i>in the bathroom</i>
in viā	<i>in the street</i>
in hortō	<i>in the garden</i>



Exmouth Community College Latin – Year 7 Autumn Term 1

Most common translation mistakes:

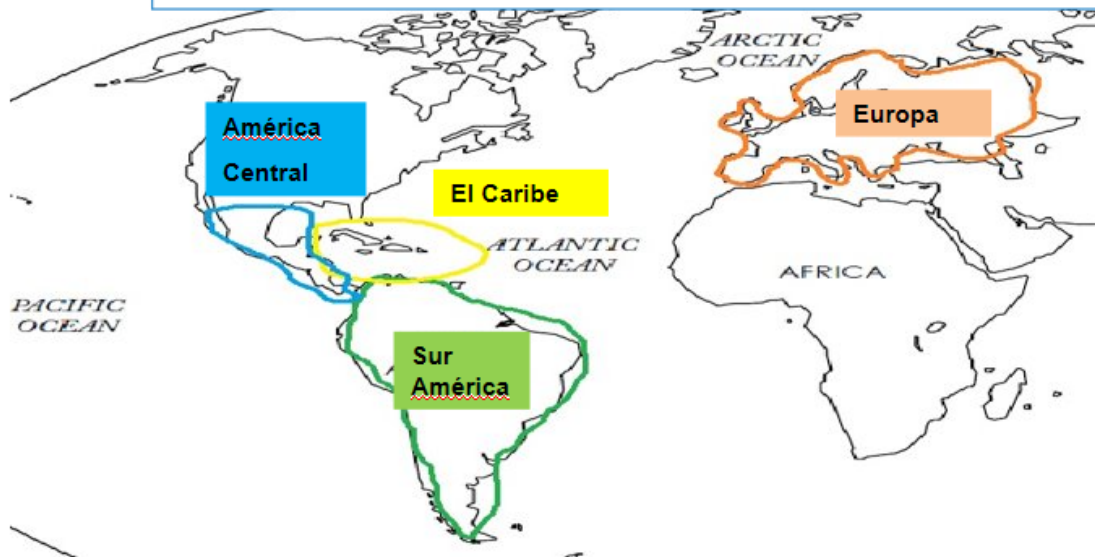
<p>Latin has no word for ‘the’ or ‘a.’ It is up to you to translate Latin sentences into good English – which means adding in ‘the’ or ‘a.’</p>	<p>bad: <i>Caecilius is father.</i> ❌ good: <i>Caecilius is the father.</i> ✅ <i>Caecilius is a father.</i> ✅</p>
<p>Latin only uses a capital letter for proper 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: study ✅ incorrect: studdy ❌</p>
<p>correct: dining room ✅ incorrect: dinning room ❌</p>	<p>correct: greets ✅ incorrect: greats ❌</p>



El Mundo



Se habla español en...

Sur América

1. Venezuela
2. Colombia
3. Ecuador
4. Perú
5. Bolivia
6. Chile
7. Argentina
8. Uruguay
9. Paraguay

América Central

1. México
2. Guatemala
3. El Salvador
4. Costa Rica
5. Panamá
6. Nicaragua
7. Honduras

El Caribe

1. Cuba
2. República Dominicana
3. Puerto Rico

Europa

1. España

20 países



Vocabulario clave	
!Hola!	Hello
Saludos	Greetings
Adiós	Goodbye
Gracias	Thank you
Hasta luego	See you later
Hasta pronto	See you soon
Hasta la vista	Until the next time
Soy Ana	I am Ana
Me llamo Juan	My name is Juan

Durante la clase	
escucha	listen
repite	repeat
habla	speak
lee	read
escribe	write
pregunta	ask
indica	point to
contesta	answer
mira	look
empareja	match

¿Cómo estás? / ¿Qué tal?	
bien	well
fantástico	fantastic
Fenomenal	phenomenal
regular	OK
fatal	awful/terrible
mal	bad
¿Y tú?	And you?



¿Cómo te llamas?	What is your name?
Se llama Olivia	Her name is Olivia
¿Qué tal?	How are you?
Buenos días	Good morning
Buenas tardes	Good afternoon
Buenas noches	Good night





El Alfabeto / abecedario

A ah	E eh	J ho-ta	N en-eh	R erre	W ooobeh dobleh
B beh	F eh-feh	K kah	Ñ enyeh	S esseh	X eh-kiss
C th-eh	G heh	L eh-leh	O oh	T teh	Y eegree-eh- gah
CH cheh	H ah-cheh	LL eh-yeh	P peh	U ooh	Z Th-eh-tah
D deh	I ee	M eh-meh	Q kuh	V oo-beh	



Exmouth Community College
Spanish – Year 7 Autumn Term

Los días de la semana

lunes	Monday
martes	Tuesday
miércoles	Wednesday
jueves	Thursday
viernes	Friday
sábado	Saturday
domingo	Sunday



¿Cuándo es tu cumpleaños?



Mi cumpleaños es
el **nueve** de **febrero**

Los meses del año

enero	January
febrero	February
marzo	March
abril	April
mayo	May
junio	June
julio	July
agosto	August
septiembre	September
octubre	October
noviembre	November
diciembre	December

Vocabulario

el año	year
el cumpleaños	birthday
la fecha	date
el mes	month
el primero	1st
la semana	week

Las estaciones del año

 primavera spring	 verano summer
 otoño autumn	 invierno winter



¿Qué es la fecha hoy?



Hoy:
miércoles **primero** de **enero**
jueves **dos** de **febrero**



¿Cuántos años tienes?

	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

Tengo dos años



Carnet de identidad	
el/la amigo/a	friend
el apellido	surname
el carnet de identidad	identity card
la edad	age
el lugar de nacimiento	date of birth
el nombre	name

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
uno	dos	tres	cuatro	cinco	seis	siete	ocho	nueve	diez

11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
once	doce	trece	catorce	quince	dieciséis	diecisiete	dieciocho	diecinueve	veinte

21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
veintiuno	veintidós	veintitrés	veinticuatro	veinticinco	veintiséis	veintisiete	veintiocho	veintinueve	treinta

31	32	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	1000
treinta y uno	treinta y dos	cuarenta	cincuenta	sesenta	setenta	ochenta	noventa	cien	mil