

French Y8 Knowledge Organiser

Autumn 1 - Sports and well-being



1. Être & avoir (present tense) Adjective agreement & position

Avoir	To have	être	to be
J'ai	I have	Je suis	I am
Tu as	You have	Tu es	You are
Il a	He has	Il est	He is
Elle a	She has	Elle est	She is
Nous avons	We have	Nous sommes	We are
Vous avez	You have	Vous êtes	You are
Ils ont	They have	Ils sont	They are
Elles ont	They have	Elles sont	They are

POSITION: Differently from English, they go AFTER the noun, eg, un chat gris – a grey cat

AGREEMENT: Most adjectives agree with the noun. The sound and spelling change according to whether the noun they describe is masculine or feminine, singular or plural.

They add an –e in the feminine and an –s in the plural. If the adjective already ends in an –e, it does not change.

2. Faire & jouer (+ correct prepositions)

FAIRE	JOUER
Je fais	Je joue
Tu fais	Tu joues
Il/Elle/On fait	Il/Elle/On joue
Nous faisons	Nous jouons
Vous faites	Vous jouez
Ils/Elles font	Ils jouent

When faire is used with de, it means "to do a certain activity." Faire de or faire du is used with any sport or activity that does not involve a bat, stick, club, or ball

• examples:

• faire du ski = "to ski"

• faire de l'équitation = "to ride horseback"

When jouer is used with à, it is used to express the idea of playing games and sports—more precisely all the sports that use a bat, club, stick, and/or a ball.

• Example - jouer au foot = to play soccer

Jouer – to play

Faire – to do; to make



faire is often used in expressions involving sports or activities that DO NOT involve a team or ball.

jouer is used for sports that DO involve a team and ball.



When you put the prepositions de or à next to a definite article (le, la, l', les), the preposition changes based on the number and gender of the noun being described.

de + le = du	à + le = au
de + la = de la	à + la = à la
de + l' = de l'	à + l' = à l'
de + les = des	à + les = aux

• Ex le vélo, when placed next to faire de, becomes faire du vélo (de + le = du) because vélo is masculine

• les échecs, when placed next to jouer à, becomes jouer aux échecs (à + les = aux).

3. Comparisons

Comparatives are used to compare people or things:

plus ..(que)... - more...(than)

moins..(que)...- less...(than)

aussi..(que)...- just as...(as)

e.g Marie est plus grande que Sofie - Marie is taller than Sofie

Superlatives are used to say that someone / something is the best, tallest etc

le/la plus...- the most...

e.g. Marie est la plus grande - Marie is the tallest

C'est le garçon le plus intelligent de la classe
- he's the most intelligent boy in the class

4. Modal verbs

Pouvoir (to be able to), *devoir* (to have to) and *vouloir* (to want to) are the three key modal verbs. You use them to talk about what people can, must or want to do.

	DEVOIR	POUVOIR	VOULOIR
	dois	peux	veux
	doit	peut	veut
	doivent	peuvent	veulent

All modal verbs are followed by an INFINITIVE

To make a modal verb negative, put the negative expression around the modal verb:

Elle **ne peut pas** travailler

Common infinitive verbs

- × parler = to talk
- × Chanter = to sing
- × Nager = to swim
- × Danser = to dance
- × Étudier = to study
- × Jouer = to play
- × écouter = to listen
- × Marcher = to walk
- × arreter = to stop
- × Aimer = to like , to
- × Visiter = to visit
- × Regarder = to look (at)
- × Donner = to give
- × Sauter = to jump
- × Acheter = to buy
- × Porter = to bring
- × Demander = to ask
- × Travailler = to work
- × Habiter = to live
- × Manger = to eat

Glue here

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Homework		
Week	Grammar point	Quizlet study set complete?
1		
2	Être & avoir (present tense) Adjective agreement & position	
3		
4	Faire & jouer (+ correct prepositions)	
5		
6	Comparisons	
7	Modal verbs	
8		

Vocabulary from your vocabulary list should also be learned using Quizlet on a weekly basis ready for fortnightly spelling tests.