

French Y9 Knowledge Organiser

Autumn 1 - Personal Relationships



1. Verbs *avoir* & *être*

Avoir	To have
J'ai	I have
Tu as	You have
Il a	He has
Elle a	She has
Nous avons	We have
Vous avez	You have
Ils ont	They have
Elles ont	They have

être	to be
Je suis	I am
Tu es	You are
Il est	He is
Elle est	She is
Nous sommes	We are
Vous êtes	You are
Ils sont	They are
Elles sont	They are

aller	to go
Je vais	I go
Tu vas	You go
Il va	He goes
Elle va	She goes
Nous allons	We go
Vous allez	You go
Ils vont	They go
Elles vont	They go

faire	to do
Je fais	I do
Tu fais	You do
Il fait	He does
Elle fait	She does
Nous faisons	We do
Vous faites	You do
Ils font	They do
Elles font	They do

Learn the 4 main irregular verbs to tunes.

AVOIR = Pink Panther

ETRE = Oh when the saints

ALLER = When Mary had a little lamb

FAIRE = Frère Jacques [Website: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-1RvCib-0Zg](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-1RvCib-0Zg)



4. Adjectival 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 doesn't change.

Some adjectives below differ from the rule when they agree

masculine	feminine
actif	active
courageux	courageuse
travailleur	travailleuse
gentil	gentille
long	longue
gros	grosse
national	nationale
roux	rousse
beau	belle

5. Comparatives

Comparatives are used to **compare** one person or thing with another.

There are three possible comparisons:

more than, less than and equally (as... as...):

plus...adjective.....que... (more...than...)

moins...adjective..que... (less...than...)

aussi.. adjective...que... (as...as...)

The adjective has to **agree** in the usual way:

Pierre est **plus bavard que** Paul. (masculine)
(Pierre is **more talkative than** Paul.)

Magalie est **moins sportive que** Marie. (fem)
(Magalie is **less sporty than** Marie.)

Arnaud et Anne sont **aussi travailleurs qu'** Antoine et Amélie. (plural)
(Arnaud and Anne are **as hard-working as** Antoine and Anne.)

5. Superlatives

2. Possessive adjectives

How we say 'my' in French changes.

Masculine	Feminine	Plural
mon	ma	mes

- Mon** cahier my exercise book
- Mon** copain my friend (male friend).
- Ma** gomme my rubber
- Ma** copine my friend (female friend).
- Mes** stylos my pens
- Mes** copains my friends (male or mixed group).

How to form reflexive verbs

Verbs starting with **se** or **s'** in the infinite are called reflexive verbs. Reflexive pronouns are needed to conjugate these verbs. They are placed after the subject pronoun.

Subject pronouns	Reflexive pronouns
Je	me (m')
Tu	te (t')
Il / Elle / On	se (s')
Nous	nous
Vous	vous
Ils / Elles	se (s')

m' / t' / s' are used before vowels or silent h.

3. Reflexive Verbs

Examples

SE RÉVEILLER (to wake up)

Je **me** réveille

Tu **te** réveilles

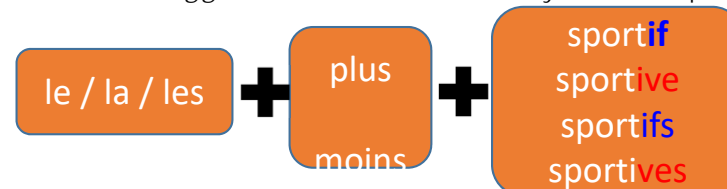
Il / Elle / On **se** réveille

Nous **nous** réveillons

Vous **vous** réveillez

Ils / Elles **se** réveillent

The Superlative is used to indicate the **extreme** e.g *the most, the least, the biggest, the smallest*. In French you need 3 parts:



Irregulars:

le / la / les
pire (s)
= the worst

le / la / les
meilleur (e)(s)
= the best

Glue here

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Homework

Week	Vocab	Grammar	Video
1	Question words Days of the week	Avoir & Etre (Irregular Present Tense)	
2	Adjectives II Prepositions I		Video 187 Parle-moi de ta famille
3	Adverbs I Connecting Words I	Possessive Adjectives	
4	Times I Quantities I		Video 210 Tu t'entends bien avec ta famille?
5	Countries I Nationalities I	Reflexive Verbs	
6	Expressions I Acronyms		Video 191 Tu as un(e) meilleur(e) ami(e)?
7	Adjectives I2 Connecting words 2	Adjectival Agreement	
8	Adverbs 2 Adjectives I3	Comparative & Superlatives	Video 445 Que penses-tu d'aider à la maison?

Topic vocabulary will be tested at home on a weekly basis via *This is Language*