

1 Topic 1 Ça va?

• Pupil Book pages 8–9

Aujourd'hui, c'est le



. Il est



Langue et grammaire

Asking someone how they are

Here are three ways of asking this question:

- Ça va?* To use with a friend or someone you know very well
- Comment ça va?* To use with a young person you don't know well
- Comment allez-vous?* To use with an adult who isn't a close friend

Using verbs (doing words)

Learning to use French verbs is very important.

Regular verbs follow patterns you can learn to use (see page 130). Those that don't follow these patterns are called irregular verbs.

To talk about how you are feeling you can use the verb *être* (to be). It's an irregular verb.

Look at how it works:

<i>je suis</i>	I am	<i>tu es</i>	you are
<i>il est</i>	he is	<i>elle est</i>	she is

Using adjectives (describing words)

In French, the spelling of an adjective often changes depending on the person or thing it is describing. For example, many have an extra 'e' at the end to show that they are describing a girl or woman.

Pronunciation

The cedilla mark under the letter 'c' (ç) before the letters 'a', 'o' and 'u' makes it sound like the letter 's'. The letter 'c' always sounds like the letter 's' in front of the letters 'e' and 'i'.

Listen to the sound of the letter é, for example in the word *fatigué*.



What would you say? Underline the correct expression.

- a** To your doctor: *Ça va?* / *Comment ça va?* / *Comment allez-vous?*
- b** To a close friend: *Ça va?* / *Comment ça va?* / *Comment allez-vous?*
- c** To your teacher: *Ça va?* / *Comment ça va?* / *Comment allez-vous?*
- d** To someone you know quite well: *Ça va?* / *Comment ça va?* / *Comment allez-vous?*



Practise out loud. Ask these people how they are.

- a** an adult neighbour *Comment allez-vous?*
- b** your brother _____
- c** your best friend _____
- d** a girl you've met before _____
- e** the postman _____

3

Draw lines to link the French expressions to the pictures.

1 Ça va bien, merci.

2 Ça va très mal aujourd'hui.

3 Comme ci comme ça.

4 Bof! Pas mal.

5 Ça va super bien.



4

Fill in the gaps in the conversation with words from the list.

suis va ça très toi que

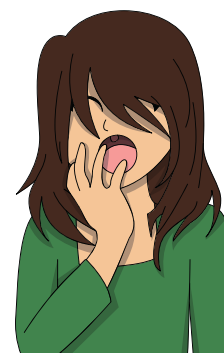
Salut, Paul. Ça va ?

Ça va bien, merci, Amina! Et _____?

_____ va _____ mal aujourd'hui.

Ah bon, pourquoi?

Parce _____ je _____ fatiguée.



5

Write down how these people feel.

a Chloé only got two hours' sleep last night. *Chloé est* fatiguée.

b Louis has got a rotten cold. *Louis est* m.

c Sarah has had some bad news. *Sarah est* t.

d Everything has gone wrong today for Emma. *Emma est* s.

e Hugo didn't get to bed till very late. *Hugo est* f.

f Maëlle has toothache. *Maëlle est* m.

6

Translate these words into English.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| a French: merci | English: _____ |
| b French: pourquoi? | English: _____ |
| c French: très | English: _____ |
| d French: et toi? | English: _____ |
| e French: pas mal | English: _____ |
| f French: parce que | English: _____ |

7

Are these statements true or false? ★



Bonjour. Ça va? Moi, je suis Estelle. Aujourd'hui, ça va mal. Je suis fatiguée et je suis stressée. Pourquoi? Parce que je suis malade.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------|
| a Estelle is talking. | True |
| b Estelle is ill. | _____ |
| c She's feeling happy. | _____ |
| d She's stressed out. | _____ |
| e She isn't tired. | _____ |
| f She asks how you are. | _____ |

8

Say how you're feeling in French. ★

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| a You're feeling great. | Ça va super bien. |
| b You're feeling bad. | _____ |
| c You're feeling good. | _____ |
| d You're feeling sad. | _____ |
| e You're feeling stressed. | _____ |

1 Topic 2 Je suis moi

• Pupil Book pages 10–11

Aujourd'hui, c'est le



. Il est



Langue et grammaire

Using the verb être

You learned how to say 'I am' using the verb *être* in the previous topic. Here is a reminder of the other forms of the same verb that you looked at:

<i>je suis</i>	I am	<i>tu es</i>	you are
<i>il est</i>	he is	<i>elle est</i>	she is

Making a negative sentence

Use *ne* and *pas* around a verb to make it negative. For example:

<i>Je suis timide.</i>	I'm shy.
<i>Je ne suis pas timide.</i>	I'm not shy.
<i>Il est drôle.</i>	He's funny.
<i>Il n'est pas drôle.</i>	He isn't funny.
<i>Elle est sympa.</i>	She's friendly.
<i>Elle n'est pas sympa.</i>	She isn't friendly.

Notice how 'ne' changes to 'n' when the verb starts with a vowel.

Asking what someone is like

Ask:

Tu es comment? What are you like?

Il/Elle est comment? What is he/she like?

Remember, your voice must go up to sound like a question.

Pronunciation

If a word in French ends in a 't', 's' or 'd', you don't pronounce the last letter. For example:

bavard, intelligent

If a word ends in 'te' or 'de' then you do pronounce the 't' or 'd'. For example, *intelligente, bavarde*.



Draw lines to link the French and English expressions.

pas du tout	false
un peu	also
assez	very
mais	true
aussi	quite
vrai	a bit
faux	too
très	but
trop	not at all

2

Copy a French word from the box below to describe these people.

sympa | intelligente | timide | parasseux | drôle | impatiente | bavarde

- a Maeva never stops talking. bavarde
- b Sophie gets annoyed when the bus is late. _____
- c Justine always gets top marks at school. _____
- d Abdou blushes when meeting new people. _____
- e Lucas lies around on the sofa all day. _____
- f Félix is a great laugh. _____
- g Everyone likes Manon. _____



3

Unjumble these anagrams of French adjectives.

- a metidi timide
- b eliaroansnb _____
- c rabvda _____
- d xarsepesu _____
- e miptienat _____
- f yaspm _____
- g ntleineitlg _____

4

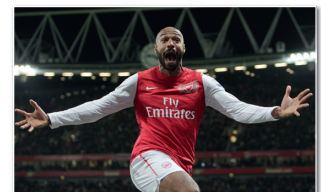
Write **M** if the word describes a male person and **F** if the person is female. (One word could be either, so put **M/F**.)

- a bavard M
- b paresseuse _____
- c bavarde _____
- d impatient _____
- e intelligente _____
- f paresseux _____
- g sympa _____
- h intelligent _____

5

Circle the correct answer according to the text.

Voici Thierry. Thierry est très sympa et assez drôle. Il n'est pas paresseux et il n'est pas timide. Thierry est assez intelligent et aussi un peu bavard.



- a Thierry is extremely / quite / not funny.
- d He is / isn't lazy.
- c He's quite / very / not intelligent.
- f He's not / quite / very friendly.
- e He is extremely / a bit / not chatty.
- b He is / isn't shy.

6

Write in *suis* or *est*.

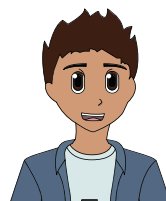
a Je suis paresseux.



b Elle _____ timide.



c Il _____ intelligent.



d Je _____ bavarde.



e Je _____ impatient.



f Elle _____ drôle.



7

Write a few lines about yourself. Copy this outline and fill in the gaps. It doesn't all have to be true! ★

Bonjour! Je m'appelle _____. Je pense que je suis très _____ et _____. Je ne suis pas du tout _____, mais je suis assez _____. Je suis trop _____.

Need more adjectives? Ask your teacher or use a dictionary.

8

Now choose someone else. It can be a famous person or a friend. Use the outline from exercise 7 but replace *je* with *il* or *elle* and *suis* with *est*. Remember, if your subject is not the same gender as you, some adjectives may change. ★

1 Topic 3 C'est qui ?

• Pupil Book pages 12–13

Aujourd'hui, c'est le



. Il est



Langue et grammaire

Describing people

To describe someone's height and build, use the verb *être*. You have seen this in the last two topics:

je suis petit I am small

je ne suis pas grand I am not tall

Use the verb *avoir* to talk about the kind of hair and eyes someone has. Look at how this verb works:

j'ai I have

tu as you have

il a he has

elle a she has

Using adjectives correctly

You've already seen how an adjective can change depending on whether it is describing a male or female person. An adjective also changes if it is describing more than one thing or more than one

person. For example, the words for eyes and hair are both plural so you add an 's' to adjectives you use to describe them:

les yeux bleus blue eyes

les cheveux blonds blond hair

The adjective *marron* is unusual and does **not** change:

les yeux marron brown eyes

Adjectives usually go after the noun they are describing. Look at the examples above again.

Pronunciation

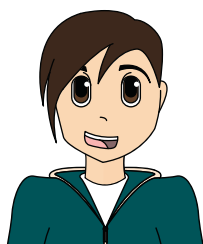
The letter 'x' at the end of a word is silent:

cheveux, yeux

The letter combination *aille* is pronounced like the English word 'eye': *de taille moyenne*.



Who is being described? Underline Nathan or Marielle.



Nathan



Marielle

- a Nathan / Marielle a les cheveux noirs.
- b Nathan / Marielle a les cheveux blonds.
- c Nathan / Marielle a les yeux bleus.
- d Nathan / Marielle a les cheveux courts.
- e Nathan / Marielle a les cheveux longs.
- f Nathan / Marielle a les yeux marron.

2

Now describe your own eyes and hair. Fill in the gaps.

J'ai les yeux _____ et les cheveux _____ et _____.

3

Play a guessing game in pairs. You describe one of your classmates and your partner guesses who you are talking about. Then swap roles.

Il/Elle a les yeux _____ et les cheveux _____ et _____.

4

Draw lines to link the French and English expressions.

she is	j'ai
he has	tu es
I am	elle est
I have	il est
you are	tu as
she has	je suis
he is	il a
you have	elle a

5

Write *M* if the adjective describes a male person and *F* if the person is female. If it could be either, put *M/F*.

a grand	<u> M </u>
b petite	<u> </u>
c mince	<u> </u>
d petit	<u> </u>
e grande	<u> </u>
f grosse	<u> </u>
g gros	<u> </u>

6

Write in the missing adjectives. Remember to use the correct form (masculine or feminine).

- a Marine n'est pas mince. Elle est grosse.
- b Robert n'est pas grand. Il est _____.
- c Nathan n'est pas petit. Il est _____.
- d Yasmine n'est pas grosse. Elle est _____.
- e Amir n'est pas mince. Il est _____.
- f Sofia n'est pas petite. Elle est _____.



7

Translate these sentences into English. ★

- a Il n'est pas gros. He isn't fat.
- b Elle est de taille moyenne. _____
- c Elle n'est pas grande. _____
- d Il n'est pas petit. _____
- e Elle a les cheveux bruns. _____
- f Elle a les cheveux mi-longs. _____
- g Il est grand mais il n'est pas gros. _____
- h Elle est grande et elle est mince aussi. _____

8

Translate these sentences into French. ★

- a He isn't fat. Il n'est pas gros.
- b She isn't tall. _____
- c He is short and thin. _____
- d He has red hair. _____
- e She has green eyes. _____
- f She is of medium build. _____

1 Topic 4 La famille type

• Pupil Book pages 14–15

Aujourd'hui, c'est le



. Il est



Langue et grammaire

Using masculine and feminine nouns

Nouns in French are masculine or feminine. Use *un* to mean 'a' for a masculine noun and *une* to mean 'a' for a feminine noun:

un frère a brother *une sœur* a sister

Making a noun plural

In most cases, add 's' just like in English:

J'ai deux frères. I have two brothers.

J'ai trois sœurs. I have three sisters.

Talking about age

Use the verb *avoir* to talk about age. You learned how to use *avoir* in the previous topic.

J'ai douze ans. I'm twelve years old.

Tu as quel âge? How old are you?

Il/elle a seize ans. He/she is sixteen years old.

Using 'my' and 'your'

There are three French words for 'my' and three for 'your'. To know which word to use, check whether the noun that comes after it is masculine, feminine or plural.

	masculine	feminine	plural
my	<i>mon</i>	<i>ma</i>	<i>mes</i>
your	<i>ton</i>	<i>ta</i>	<i>tes</i>

For example:

mon frère my brother *ton frère* your brother
ma sœur my sister *ta sœur* your sister
mes frères my brothers *tes sœurs* your sisters

Pronunciation

If a word ending in 's' or 'x' is followed by a word beginning with a vowel, you pronounce the 's' or 'x', although usually it is silent. For example: *trois ans*



How old are these people? Write in their ages.

a J'ai douze ans. 12

c J'ai onze ans. _____

e J'ai vingt ans. _____

g J'ai seize ans. _____

b J'ai treize ans. _____

d J'ai quatorze ans. _____

f J'ai dix-huit ans. _____

h J'ai quinze ans. _____



Read aloud what the people in exercise 1 are saying. Say your own age as well. Then ask a few people *Tu as quel âge?* and note down their answers.

3

Write in the numbers in French.

3

trois

4

7

8

10

12

15

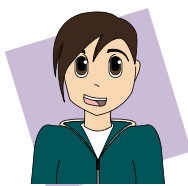
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19

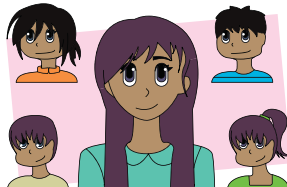
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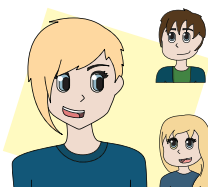
Who is speaking? Write in a name.



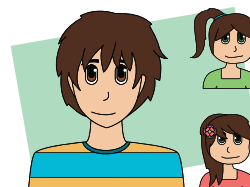
Nathan



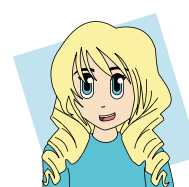
Fatima



Chloé



Charlie



Marielle

a J'ai un frère et une sœur. Chloé

b Je suis fille unique.

c Je suis fils unique.

d J'ai une grande famille.

e J'ai deux sœurs.

5

Draw lines to link the French and English expressions.

mon frère your brothers

ta sœur your brother

mes sœurs my brother

ma sœur my sisters

ton frère your sister

mes frères my brothers

tes frères your sisters

tes sœurs my sister

6

Write in *mon, ma, mes, ton, ta or tes*.

a mon frère (my)

b _____ sœurs (your)

c _____ sœur (my)

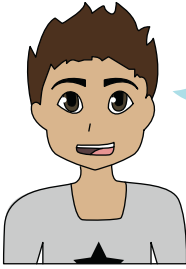
d _____ frères (your)

e _____ sœur (your)

f _____ frère (your)

7

Read Mehdi's description and fill in the information below. ★



Salut! Je m'appelle Mehdi et j'ai douze ans. J'ai une grande famille. J'ai deux frères et une soeur. Mon petit frère s'appelle Noam et il a trois ans. Mon grand frère s'appelle Amir et il a quinze ans. Ma soeur s'appelle Maya et elle a cinq ans.

Name: Mehdi

Little brother's name: _____

Little brother's age: _____

Older brother's name: _____

Older brother's age: _____

Sister's name: _____

Sister's age: _____

8

Now write a similar paragraph for this person. ★

ID	
NAME:	Marine
AGE:	11 ans
YOUNGER SISTER:	Olivia, 8 ans
OLDER SISTER:	Anne, 16 ans
YOUNGER BROTHER:	Lucas, 6 ans

1 Topic 5 Ici on parle français

• Pupil Book pages 16–17

Aujourd'hui, c'est le



. Il est



Langue et grammaire

Using verbs

Verbs are used to talk about what people do. In French, the most common type of verbs are *-er* verbs, like *habiter* (to live) and *parler* (to speak):

<i>parler</i>	to speak	<i>habiter</i>	to live
<i>je parle</i>	I speak	<i>j'habite</i>	I live
<i>tu parles</i>	you speak	<i>tu habites</i>	you live
<i>il/elle parle</i>	he/she speaks	<i>il/elle habite</i>	he/she lives

Notice how *je* changes in *j'habite*. You've seen this before with *j'ai* (I have). This is because the letter 'h' in French is thought of as a vowel.

Using nouns

All nouns in French are either masculine or feminine, not just the ones to do with people. Remember to use *le* (the) or *un* (a/an) with a masculine noun and *la* (the) or *une* (a/an) with a feminine noun.

Questions

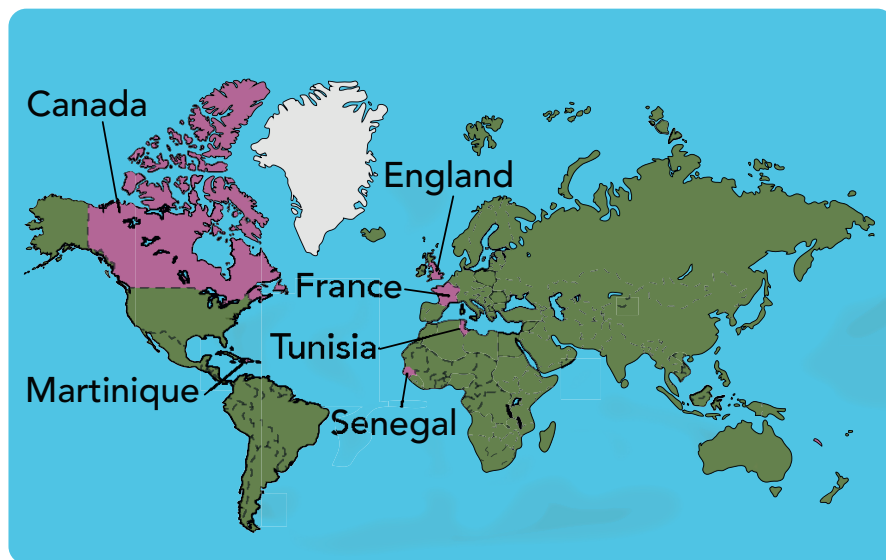
The French word *où* means 'where'. If you write *ou* without the accent, it sounds the same but it means 'or', so make sure you remember the accent!

To ask someone where they live:

Tu habites où?



Read the text and fill in the gaps in the sentences in English.



Samil habite au Sénégal, Pierre habite en France, Oliver habite en Angleterre, Sophie habite au Canada, Thérèse habite en Tunisie et Kenzo habite en Martinique.

a Thérèse lives in Tunisia.

b Samil lives in _____.

c Sophie lives in _____.

d Oliver lives in _____.

e Kenzo lives in _____.

f Pierre lives in _____.

2

Complete the sentences with *en*, *au* or *à la*.

- a Pierre habite en France.
- b Sophie habite _____ Canada.
- c Kenzo habite _____ Martinique.
- d Samil habite _____ Sénégal.
- e Oliver habite _____ Angleterre.
- f Thérèse habite _____ Tunisie.

3

a Ask a few classmates where they live: *Tu habites où?* Make sure they reply giving both the country and the town, for example: *J'habite en Angleterre, à Bristol.*

b Answer the question your classmates ask you.

4

Some of these verbs need an *-s* on the end. Add it where it's necessary. Draw a dash (–) if it isn't.

- a J'habite – en France.
- b Tu parle _____ français?
- c Il parle _____ arabe.
- d Tu t'appelle _____ comment?
- e Tu habite _____ où?
- f Elle habite _____ au Canada.
- g Elle s'appelle _____ Agnés.
- h Il parle _____ créole.

5

Write *Je* or *J'* in front of these verbs.

- a Je m'appelle
- b _____ habite
- c _____ parle
- d _____ suis
- e _____ ai

6

Who is saying these things? Circle boy or girl.

- a Je suis anglais. boy / girl
- b Je suis canadienne. boy / girl
- c Je suis française. boy / girl
- d Je suis sénégalais. boy / girl
- e Je suis tunisienne. boy / girl
- f Je suis canadien. boy / girl

7

Give these people's nationality in French.

a Elle est sénégalaise.

b _____

c _____

d _____

e _____

a



b



c



d



e



8

Read this information and answer the questions in English. ★

X
-
□

Salut! Je m'appelle Émilie et j'habite à Montréal, au Canada. Je suis canadienne et je parle anglais et français parce qu'on parle deux langues au Canada. Mon père est canadien mais ma mère est anglaise.

a What nationality is Émilie? Canadian

b What nationality is her mother? _____

c What nationality is her father? _____

d Which languages does she speak? _____

e Which city does she live in? _____

9

Now write a similar paragraph about yourself. ★

Mention:

- the town where you live
- which country it is in
- your nationality
- your parents' nationality/nationalities
- which languages you speak

1

Topic 6 Un portrait de ma ville

• Pupil Book pages 18–19

Aujourd'hui, c'est le



_____ . Il est



_____ .

Langue et grammaire

Il y a

You can use the phrase *il y a* to talk about what there is in a place. This phrase can mean both 'there is' and 'there are' so it is very useful. For example:

Qu'est-ce qu'il y a à Paris? Il y a des monuments. Il n'y a pas de volcan!

What is there in Paris? There are monuments. There is no volcano!

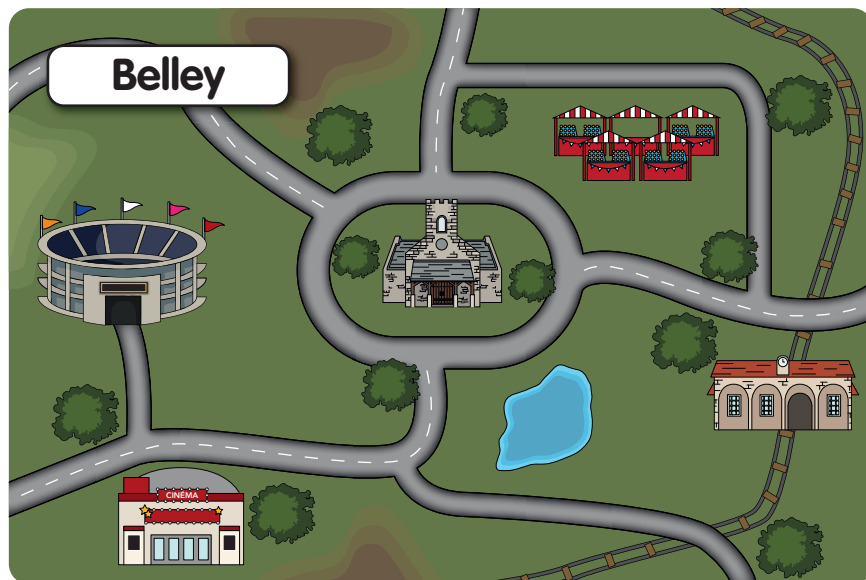
Notice that *il n'y a pas* is always followed by *de*, instead of *un*, *une* or *des*.

Using nouns

You've already seen how to use *un* and *une* when talking about one item. To talk about more than one item, use *des*, which means 'some'.

Look at these examples:

<i>un magasin</i>	a shop
<i>des magasins</i>	some shops
<i>une plage</i>	a beach
<i>des plages</i>	some beaches



Answer the questions with *oui* or *non*.

- | | |
|---|---|
| a Est-ce qu'il y a un stade? <u>oui</u> | b Est-ce qu'il y a un port? _____ |
| c Est-ce qu'il y a une église? _____ | d Est-ce qu'il y a une ferme? _____ |
| e Est-ce qu'il y a une plage? _____ | f Est-ce qu'il y a une gare? _____ |
| g Est-ce qu'il y a un cinéma? _____ | h Est-ce qu'il y a une patinoire? _____ |

2

Now write five true French sentences about Belley.

a Il y a une gare.

b Il y a _____.

c Il y a _____.

d Il y a _____.

e Il y a _____.

3

Write *un* or *une* in front of these words.

a une bibliothèque

b _____ village

c _____ ville

d _____ gare

e _____ magasin

f _____ centre commercial

g _____ port

h _____ plage

4

Draw lines to link the French and English expressions.

some shops

une église

a church

des cinémas

some churches

une plage

a shop

des plages

a beach

un cinéma

some cinemas

un magasin

some beaches

des églises

a cinema

des magasins

5

Translate these phrases into English.

a des églises

some churches

b il y a

c un magasin

d il n'y a pas

e une bibliothèque

f des magasins

6

Next to these words, write M for masculine or F for feminine.

a une ferme

F

b un volcan

c un stade

d une tante

e un oncle

f un marché

g une patinoire

h une église

7

Contradict these sentences (write the opposite). ★

a Il y a un centre commercial.

Non. Il n'y a pas de centre commercial.

b Il y a une ferme.

c Il y a un magasin.

d Il y a un volcan.

8

Describe these pictures. Follow the example. ★

a



Il y a une église mais il n'y a pas de musée.

b



c



d



9

Invent a town and write a description of it in French. ★