

French Year 10 Spring Term - De La Ville à la Campagne

French Phonics



Question formation

You can ask a question in 3 ways.
Use voice intonation
Use "est-ce que"
Use inversion of the subject and verb.



Objective: To discuss where you live

Threshold Concepts: In French, there are several translations of the preposition "in".

Most French adjectives are positioned after the noun and agree with the gender of the noun they are describing.

To form the superlative in French, the structures "le plus / le moins" + adjective are used. Unlike in English, there is no equivalent to the suffix "-est" in French. The position of the superlative structure is determined by the position of the adjective used. Most superlative structures go after the noun.

Questions are formed in different ways in French.

Where I live

J'habite...
dans une ville - in a town
au centre-ville - in the town centre
à la campagne
à la montagne
en angleterre
en ecosee - in scotland
au pays de Galle - in Wales
on peut - you can
faire du cheval
faire du ski
faire des promenades
faire les magasins
se detendre dans la mer
visiter le chateau - visit the castle
il y a - there is
il n'y a pas de - there isn't / aren't
un marché - a market
un stade - a stadium
une bibliothèque - a library
une église
une gare - a train station
des colines - hills
des stations de ski - ski resorts
des vignobles - vineyards

The **Oak National Academy** website has lessons which accompany work on this topic

The Weather

il fait beau - the weather is fine
il fait mauvais - the weather is bad
il fait chaud - the weather is hot
il y a du soleil - it is sunny
il y a du brouillard - it is foggy
il y a du vent - it is windy
il y a un orage - there is a storm
il pleut - it's raining
il neige - it's snowing
il grêle - it's hailing

Adjectives

c'est - it is
sale - dirty
propre - clean
pollue - polluted
anime - lively
tranquille - calm
bruyant - noisy
touristique - touristic
moderne - modern
hante -
haunted <https://www.bc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z389kqt/revision/1>
vieux - old
grand - big

Adjectives in French

Most adjectives go after the noun.

un chateau magnifique

There are some exceptions:

beau / belle - beautiful
vieux / vieille - old
nouveau / nouvelle - new
joli (e) - pretty
grand(e) / petit(e) - big / small

Adjectives also "agree" with the gender of the noun

La belle église - the beautiful church
Le grand château - the big castle
La nouvelle patinoire - the new ice rink
Le nouvel cinéma - the new cinema



Saying "in"

There are several ways of saying in:
en - feminine countries
en France - in France
au - masculine countries
au Portugal
à - a town or city
à Paris - in Paris
dans *une ville - in a town*
au *centre-ville - in the town centre*
en *ville - in town*

The Superlative

The superlative is used to express that something is *the best, biggest, most interesting, least boring, etc.*

In French, you use the structures:

le plus _____ + adjective to express the idea of "the most...."

le moins _____ + adjective to express the idea of "the least...."

The position of the superlative in a sentence depends on where the adjective is positioned. Most adjectives are positioned after the noun, therefore most superlatives are too:

Le château le plus intéressant - the most interesting castle

A few adjectives are positioned before the noun:

Le plus grand château - the biggest castle

