

**LISTENING/ SPEAKING/MEMORY**

- **Asseyez-vous!** = Sit down
- **Levez-vous!** = Stand up
- **Levez la main!** = Raise your hand
- **Silence!** = Be quiet
- **Ecoutez!** = Listen

**WRITING/ MEMORY**

- One way to make a sentence negative is to put *ne... pas* either side of the first verb in the sentence
- You may need to use a dictionary to look up if a noun is masculine or feminine but some endings are common e.g. *-eu* or *-eux* and you know that it is probably masculine

**CAREERS**

- International Criminal Police Organisation (INTERPOL) is an inter-governmental organisation made up of 194 member countries.
- They share and access data on crimes and criminals.
- The average working week is 37.5 hours Monday to Friday.

**DIVERSITY**

- All French nouns have a gender: masculine or feminine
- Adjectives and plural endings must agree with the gender of the noun they are linked to
- Exceptions like *les yeux* = eyes has a different word for a singular eye (*l'oeil*)
- Some nursery rhymes are based on historical events, although they can be changed from what actually happened
- French verbs are categorised by their endings. They all end in *-er*, *-ir* or *-re*.
- Regular verbs follow a pattern, but irregular verbs do not. These are known by the acronym MRS VANDERTRAMP.

INSPIRATIONAL PEOPLE

Jean Petit (Little John) was a French peasant who led a peasant rebellion against King Louis XIV in 1643, in Villefranche de Rouergue in France. When he lost, he was taken prisoner and sentenced to torture by the wheel. The nursery rhyme about him reflects each bone being broken e.g. it says that when his finger was broken, he danced with his finger etc.

Key facts:

- In the 1700s France was ruled by an **absolute monarchy**. Louis XVI ruled with complete power in France.
- Only the Nobles (who made up the second Estate), Catholic church (who made up the First Estate) and the King had any say in how the country was run - called the **Ancien Régime**. The Third Estate (Peasants) made up 90% of the population but they had no say and paid all the tax in the country.
- At this time the French King and government had run out of money and in order to get more money for France Louis XVI needed to raise taxes, paid by the Third estate, who were extremely unhappy with having to pay even more taxes.
- The Third Estate decided not to accept the new tax increases and were determined to change the *Ancien Régime* and on the 20th June 1789 the Third Estate set up a new group called the **National Assembly**.
- 26th August 1789 – National Assembly passed the **Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen**.
- The French Revolution began after a rumour spread through Paris that Louis XVI was intending to use the extra soldiers he'd brought to Paris to break up the National Assembly and arrest its leaders.
- 14th July 1789 – The poor of Paris, *sans culottes*, rose up and stormed the Bastille. The Bastille was a huge prison in Paris and seen as a symbol of the cruelty of the king and the power of the First and Second Estates. The prison was taken easily as it was not that well protected. The new French flag was raised above the prison – red, white and blue stripes we know today. White was the colour of the monarchy and by placing it in the centre it was clearly showing how French people wanted France to be governed. This is why Bastille Day is a national holiday in France on the 14th July.
- 21st January 1793 Louis XVI was executed by guillotine.

Key vocabulary and meanings

Avoir* — To have, **Etre*** - to do, **Le corps** - the body, **la tête** - the head, **La main** - The hand, **Le bras** = arm, **La Révolution Française**—The French Revolution