



LISTENING/ SPEAKING/MEMORY

- **Je m'appelle ...** = My name is...
- **Comment t'appelles-tu?** = What is your name?
- **Ça va?** = How are you?
- **Ça va bien merci** = I'm fine, thanks
- **Comment ça s'écrit?** = How do you write it?
- **Quel âge as-tu?** = How old are you?



DIVERSITY

- Word order is different in French than in English e.g. Je m'appelle = I myself am called
- The French alphabet is the same letters as the English, but is pronounced differently
- In French you have an age, rather than being an age as in English
- French months and days of the week do not use capital letters



WRITING/ MEMORY

- Colours are adjectives which go after the noun in French.
- E.g. **Le stylo rouge.** = The pen red
- **J'ai** = I have - a verb conjugation that can be a great way to start a list
- **Un/une** = a or one and **le/la** = the. These are articles which are needed before nouns and change depending on the gender of the noun.



INSPIRATIONAL PEOPLE

- **Louis Braille** (4th January 1809– January 6th 1852), was a blind French educator, who invented a system of reading and writing for the blind or visually impaired using embossed dots.
- **Nicolas-Jacques Conté** (4th August 1755– December 6th 1805) developed the method of which the modern pencil is based, using a mixture of clay and graphite.

CAREERS



- A **graphics designer** creates eye-catching visuals for a variety of products and activities such as websites, advertising, books, magazines, posters, computer games, product packaging, displays and many more. They work with a brief agreed with the client to meet the client's objectives. A graphics designer needs to meet with clients, accurately estimate the time and cost of jobs, think creatively, work with a range of media and keep up-to-date with emerging technologies. They also need to work as part of a team. The starting salaries are in the region of £15,000 but a creative director can make more than £60,000 a year.

Key facts:

- In French there is a formal and informal conjugation of verbs using **tu** for informal and **vous** for formal.
- A young person is expected to use the 'Vous' form as a mark of respect to those older than themselves or in positions of responsibility e.g. a teacher or police officer. They would use the 'Tu' form with people younger than him or her self, their friends and close family.
- Greetings are important in France to make the right impression.
- Handshakes are the norm in business meetings and you are expected to shake hands when arriving and leaving.
- Among friends and relatives, the most common greeting is a kiss on both cheeks followed by a hug. This can be three kisses depending on the region.
- 'Madam' and 'Monsieur' are formal greetings showing respect. 'Madam' is for a married woman and 'Mademoiselle' for an unmarried woman.

Key vocabulary and meanings

Il y a* — there is/are, **J'ai** ____ **ans** - I have ____ years, **Une trousse** - a pencil case, **une salle de classe**- a classroom, **Orange** - orange, **Dans ma trousse** - In my pencil case, **Il n'y a pas***— There isn't/ aren't