

## Key Vocabulary – Numbers

cent 100	deux-cents 200	trois-cents 300
quatre-cents 400	cinq-cents 500	six-cents 600
sept-cents 700	huit-cents 800	neuf-cents 900
mille 1000	deux-mille 2000	trois-mille 3000
quatre-mille 4000	cinq-mille 5000	six-mille 6000
sept-mille 7000	huit-mille 8000	neuf-mille 9000

plus      moins      fois      divisé par      égale



$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 & + & 2 & 0 & 0 & + \\
 \hline
 7 & 0 & + & 5 & = & 1275
 \end{array}$$

Mille **plus** deux-cents **plus** soixante-dix **plus** cinq  
**égale** mille-deux-cent-soixante-quinze.

## Key Vocabulary – Verb Avoir (To Have)

<b>j'ai</b> I have	<b>tu as</b> you have (informal, singular)	<b>il/elle a</b> he/she/it has
<b>nous avons</b> we have	<b>vous avez</b> you have (plural/singular formal)	<b>ils/elles ont</b> they have (m/f)

Elle a **plus de**  
cent ans.  
It's **more than**  
100 years old.



J'ai **presque** dix ans.  
I'm **nearly** 10 years old.



Il a **environ** sept-cent-trente ans.  
It's **around** 730 years old.



## Key Knowledge and Grammar

- In French, the verb **avoir** [to have] is used to talk about age. The expression **J'ai \_\_\_\_\_ ans** literally means 'I have \_\_\_\_\_ years' rather than 'I am \_\_\_\_\_ years old'.
- The second person singular of **you** (**tu**) is informal and should only be used to address children, close friends or by an adult to a child. The French use the same word **vous** both for plural **you** and formal **you**. It is very impolite for a younger person to address an adult as **tu** unless they are very close family.
- When a noun is plural, we must choose the correct form of the verb. For all-male groups, use **ils**; all-female groups use **elles**; a mixture of male/female or masculine/feminine takes **ils**.

## Key Vocabulary – Verb Être (To Be)



Quelle est la date ?  
What's the date?

**Hier, c'était mardi,**  
treize décembre.  
Yesterday  
was Tuesday  
13<sup>th</sup> December.

**Aujourd'hui,**  
c'est mercredi,  
quatorze décembre.  
Today is Wednesday  
14<sup>th</sup> December.

**Demain, ce sera jeudi,**  
quinze décembre.  
Tomorrow will  
be Thursday  
15<sup>th</sup> December.

## Key Vocabulary – Verb Être (To Be)

je suis I am	tu es you are (informal, singular)	il/elle est he/she/it is
nous sommes we are	vous êtes you are (plural/singular formal)	ils/elles sont they are (m/f)

Quelle est votre  
date de naissance ?  
What's your date of birth?

Je suis née le 5 mars 2002.  
I was born on 5<sup>th</sup>  
March 2002.



Je suis né à Sheffield.  
I was born in Sheffield.

Où êtes-vous né ?  
Where were you born?



Voici l'empereur Napoléon. Il est né le quinze août dix-sept-cent-soixante-neuf et il est mort le cinq mai dix-huit-cent-vingt-et-un.

This is the emperor Napoleon. He was born on 15<sup>th</sup> August 1769 and he died on the 5<sup>th</sup> May 1821.

## Key Knowledge and Grammar

To say when someone was born, use the correct form of the verb **être** (to be) followed by **né**, which is called the past participle. This needs to agree with the gender and number of the subject, e.g. **elle est née en 2005** (she was born in 2005), **ils sont nés à Londres** (they were born in London).

## Key Knowledge and Grammar

- The years up to 1099 and 2000+ are said just as numbers (e.g. 721 = **sept-cent-vingt-et-un**), although any round numbers usually include **l'an** before them (e.g. 850 = **l'an huit-cent-cinquante**, 2010 = **l'an deux-mille-dix**).
- The years 1100 to 1999 are often said like old-fashioned English dates (such as seventeen hundred and eighty-nine), as two pairs of 2-digit numbers, with **cent** between, (e.g. 1789 = **dix-sept-cent-quatre-vingt-neuf**, 1340 = **treize-cent-quarante**), but they can also be said just as numbers (e.g. 1730 = **mille-sept-cent-trente**).