

Key Vocabulary – Neighbours



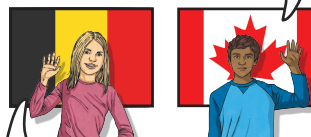
Key Language in Context

L'Espagne est un voisin **de** la France.
Spain is a neighbour **of** France.

La France est un voisin **du** Luxembourg.
France is a neighbour **of** Luxembourg.

Key Vocabulary – Nationalities

J'habite **au** Canada.
Je suis canadien.
I live **in** Canada.
I am Canadian.



J'habite **en** Belgique.
Je suis belge.
I live **in** Belgium.
I am Belgian.

Country	Nationality
la France (f)	français (m)/française (f)
le Canada (m)	canadien (m)/canadienne (f)
la Suisse (f)	suisse (m/f)
la Belgique (f)	belge (m/f)
le Luxembourg (m)	luxembourgeois (m)/luxembourgeoise (f)

Quelle est la distance entre Paris et Toulouse ?

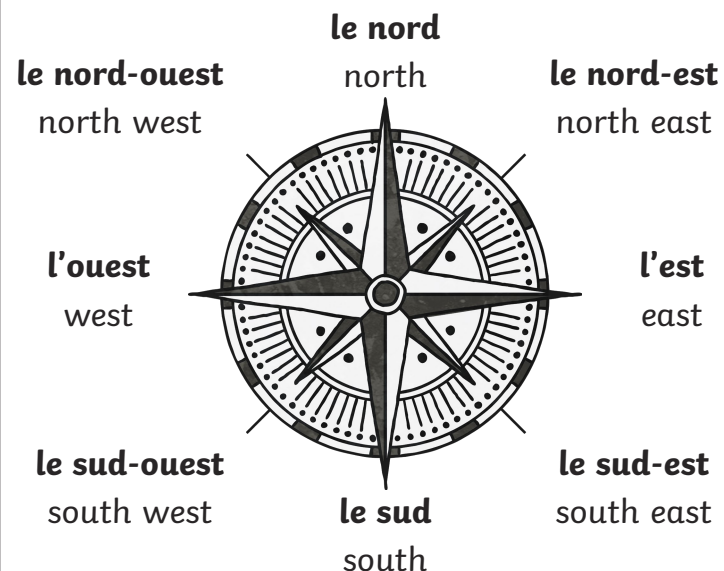
What's the distance between Paris and Toulouse?

C'est six-cent-soixante-dix-neuf kilomètres.
It's 679 kilometres.

Key Knowledge and Grammar

- Countries are nouns which means they are either masculine or feminine.
- If the country's name is masculine, the form of **de** to use is **du**. If it is feminine, then **de la** needs to be used. Regardless of gender, if the country's name begins with a vowel, then **de l'...** needs to be used.
- To say **to** or **in**, use **au** for masculine countries that start with a consonant and **en** for feminine countries or countries that start with a vowel.

Key Vocabulary – Directions



Key Knowledge and Grammar

All compass points are masculine, so when saying **to the**, the word **au** is used, with the exception of **l'ouest** and **l'est**. As these words begin with a vowel, **à l'...** is needed.

Nantes est à l'ouest de Dijon.

Nantes is **to the** west of Dijon.

Toulouse est au sud-est de Bordeaux.

Toulouse is **to the** south east of Bordeaux.



Key Vocabulary – What to Do in Paris

À Paris, on peut... In Paris, one can...

...visiter les bâtiments célèbresvisit famous buildings.	...marcher le long de la Seinewalk along the River Seine.	...se déplacer en métrotravel on the metro.
...se reposer dans le parcrest in the park.	...aller à un spectacle musicalgo to a musical show.	...manger un repas délicieuxeat a delicious meal.
...visiter les édifices religieuxvisit religious buildings.	...aller au marchégo to a market.	...aller à un défilé de modego to a fashion show.

Key Vocabulary – Famous People

 Raymond Blanc est un chef célèbre. Raymond Blanc is a famous chef.	 Marie Curie était une scientifique célèbre. Marie Curie was a famous scientist.
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un directeur/une directrice – manager/manageress
un acteur/une actrice – actor/actress
un empereur/une impératrice – emperor/empress
un joueur/une joueuse de foot – footballer (m/f)
un/une scientifique – scientist (m/f)
un homme/une femme politique – politician (m/f)
un/une chef – chef (m/f)
un/une artiste – artist (m/f)
un soldat – soldier (this is used for both m/f)
un chanteur/une chanteuse – singer (m/f)

Key Knowledge and Grammar

- Two forms of the verb **être** (to be) are used here: **est** (is) and **était** (was).
- The adjective **célèbre** (famous) stays the same for masculine and feminine jobs.