

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



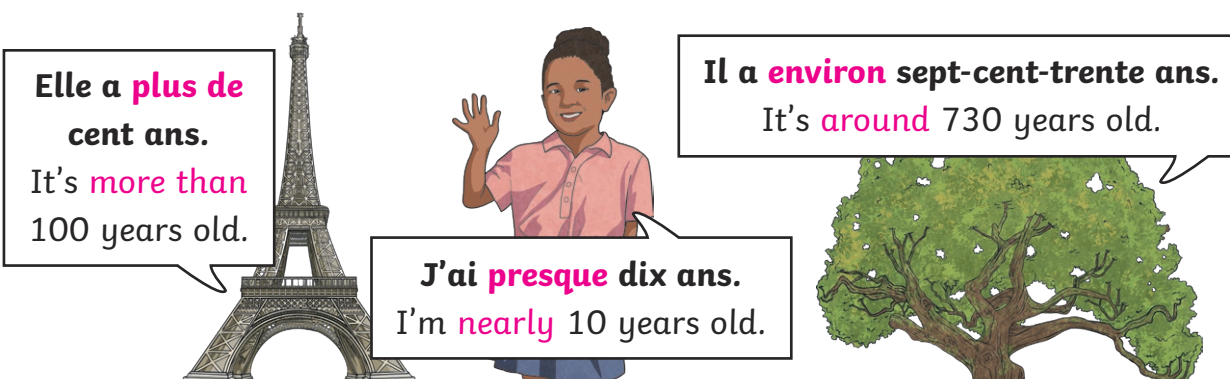
1 0 0 0 + 2 0 0 +

7 0 + 5 = 1275

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

Key Vocabulary – Verb Avoir (To Have)

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



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
13th December.

Aujourd'hui,
c'est mercredi,
quatorze décembre.

Today is Wednesday
14th December.

Demain, ce sera jeudi,
quinze décembre.

Tomorrow will
be Thursday
15th 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 5th
March 2002.



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 15th August 1769 and **he died** on the
5th May 1821.

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

Où êtes-vous né ?
Where were you born?

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**).