

CARSHALTON BOYS SPORTS COLLEGE

Excellence • Character • Aspiration

MODERN FOREIGN LANGUAGES DEPARTMENT

Vocabulary Booklet

YEAR 10

French — AQA (9-1) GCSE

Units 1–6: Free Time, Healthy Living, Education and Work, Customs and Festivals, Travel and Tourism, Celebrity Culture

Tier 2 & Tier 3 Vocabulary — Expected & Aspirational

Academic Year 2026 – 2027

For pupils, parents and carers

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A Note for Parents and Pupils

Welcome to your son's Year 10 French vocabulary booklet. This document is one of the most important tools we will give him this year, and we are asking for your help to use it well.

Year 10 is the year in which pupils begin formal preparation for the AQA GCSE French (9-1) examinations, all four papers of which — Listening, Speaking, Reading and Writing — are encountered for the first time this year. Research is unambiguous: high marks at GCSE consistently depend on confident, accurate use of subject vocabulary, deployed fluently and spontaneously rather than simply recognised on a page.

For each of the six Year 10 units, we have set out two tiers of vocabulary. Tier 2 vocabulary is the academic and functional language used to talk about language itself (e.g. "opinion", "justify", "comparative"). Tier 3 vocabulary is the actual French — words, phrases and structures — that a confident GCSE linguist needs at his fingertips.

Within each tier, words are marked Expected (E) — every pupil is expected to know, spell and use these by the end of the unit — or Aspirational (A) — stretch language for pupils aiming for top grades and the Higher tier paper.

Your son will be tested on each unit's vocabulary through weekly knowledge tests, through Work Outside the Classroom (the vast majority of homework this year will be learning these words), and through PATHS-assessed speaking and writing tasks, which credit accurate use of subject vocabulary directly.

You do not need to speak French to help. The metacognitive strategies on the next page give pupils — and parents — concrete tools for learning words to long-term memory. Quizzing him in the car, at the dinner table, or before bed costs nothing and works.

How to Learn Vocabulary by Heart

"Learning by heart" doesn't mean memorising blindly. It means committing words and structures to long-term memory so that they can be retrieved fluently when needed — in a Speaking exam, in extended writing, in understanding a listening passage. Below are five strategies, used in this order, that will get you there.

1. Look, Cover, Write, Check

Look at the French word, its type and its English definition. Cover them up. Write the word and its definition from memory, then write the example sentence in your own words. Uncover and check. If you got it wrong, do it again. Effortful retrieval — not copying — is what builds memory.

2. The Leitner System (Spaced Practice with Flashcards)

Make flashcards (paper or digital — Quizlet works well) with the French word on one side and the definition and example on the other. Sort them into three boxes: Box 1 — review every day (words you don't yet know); Box 2 — review every three days (words you got right once); Box 3 — review once a week (words you got right twice in a row). When you get a Box 2 or Box 3 word wrong, it goes back to Box 1.

3. Dual Coding — A Word, A Picture, A Sentence

For every Tier 3 word, draw a small sketch and write a sentence that uses it correctly in context. This is especially powerful for verb phrases and structures — *j'ai joué*, *je vais aller*, *je voudrais* — where a small storyboard of past, present and future can fix the tense in your memory alongside the meaning.

4. Self-Quizzing Out Loud

Close the booklet. Say the French word and its English meaning aloud, without looking. Then check. If you can say it correctly, in full sentences, without notes, you know it. Speaking out loud forces you to retrieve, not recognise — and retrieval is what builds memory.

5. Use the Word in Writing

A word you have used in a sentence is a word you own. After learning a set of words, write a short paragraph (50–100 words) in French using as many as you can in correct context. Bring your paragraph to your teacher — they will gladly read it. The Aspirational words in this booklet are unlocked through this strategy.

A Weekly Routine That Works

- Monday — 15 mins. Look-Cover-Write-Check on this week's new Literacy List words.
- Wednesday — 15 mins. Leitner-system review of all current flashcards.
- Friday — 15 mins. Self-quiz out loud, then write one short paragraph in French using five of the words.

Tier Markers — Expected and Aspirational

E — Expected Every Year 10 pupil should know, spell and use these words by the end of the unit. There is no opt-out — this is the minimum entitlement.	A — Aspirational Stretch vocabulary for pupils aiming for top grades and the Higher tier. Using these confidently in extended writing and speaking reliably moves work up a grade.
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Why these tiers?

All pupils — every single Year 10 boy — are expected to learn the Expected vocabulary. Aspirational words are how pupils targeting the top grades distinguish themselves in extended speaking and writing; they are not "extra credit", they are the language of a confident GCSE linguist. Every AQA paper credits accurate use of subject vocabulary directly.

Unit 1 — Free Time Activities

Popular Culture: hobbies, sport and free-time activities, past and future. The vocabulary of preference, comparison and justified opinion.

Tier 2 — Academic Vocabulary

Academic and functional language — the vocabulary of talking about language itself, used across this and other units.

Word	Type	Definition	Example	Tier
opinion	<i>noun</i>	A view or judgement about something, which should be justified with a reason.	<i>Give your opinion on a hobby and justify it with parce que.</i>	E
justify	<i>verb</i>	To give a reason that supports an opinion or statement.	<i>Justify your preference using parce que or car.</i>	E
compare	<i>verb</i>	To set two or more things side by side to show similarities or differences.	<i>Compare two hobbies using plus... que.</i>	E
prefer	<i>verb</i>	To like one thing more than another.	<i>Say which sport you prefer and why.</i>	E
frequency	<i>noun</i>	How often something happens.	<i>Adverbs of frequency show how often you do an activity.</i>	E
connective	<i>noun</i>	A word that links two ideas or clauses together.	<i>Et, mais and car are useful connectives.</i>	E
extend	<i>verb</i>	To make a sentence longer and more detailed by adding a reason or extra detail.	<i>Extend your answer with when, where and with whom.</i>	A
comparative	<i>noun</i>	A grammatical structure used to compare two things.	<i>Plus... que and moins... que are comparative structures.</i>	A

Tier 3 — Subject-Specific Vocabulary

The French vocabulary of this topic, grouped by sub-topic as taught across the unit.

My Spare Time

Word	Type	Definition	Example	Tier
le temps libre	<i>noun</i>	free time	<i>Qu'est-ce que tu fais pendant ton temps libre ?</i>	E
un loisir	<i>noun</i>	a hobby, a leisure activity	<i>La lecture est un loisir populaire.</i>	E
jouer à / au / à la	<i>verb</i>	to play (a sport or game)	<i>Je joue au foot le week-end.</i>	E
faire du / de la	<i>verb</i>	to do (an activity)	<i>Je fais de la natation deux fois par semaine.</i>	E
j'aime / j'adore / je déteste / je préfère	<i>verb phrase</i>	I like / I love / I hate / I prefer	<i>J'adore le sport mais je déteste la natation.</i>	E
un match	<i>noun</i>	a match, a game	<i>Le match commence à quatorze heures.</i>	E
une équipe	<i>noun</i>	a team	<i>Mon équipe préférée s'appelle Arsenal.</i>	E

Word	Type	Definition	Example	Tier
un sportif / une sportive	<i>noun</i>	a sportsperson	<i>C'est un sportif célèbre en France.</i>	E
regarder la télé	<i>verb</i>	to watch television	<i>Je regarde la télé tous les soirs.</i>	E
sortir avec des amis	<i>verb</i>	to go out with friends	<i>Le samedi, je sors avec des amis.</i>	E

Past and Future Activities

Word	Type	Definition	Example	Tier
hier	<i>adverb</i>	yesterday	<i>Hier, j'ai mangé du fromage.</i>	E
je suis allé(e)	<i>verb, perfect tense</i>	I went	<i>Je suis allé(e) au cinéma avec mon frère.</i>	E
c'était	<i>verb, imperfect tense</i>	it was	<i>C'était fantastique !</i>	E
je vais aller	<i>verb, near future</i>	I am going to go	<i>Je vais aller au cinéma ce week-end.</i>	E
je voudrais	<i>verb, conditional</i>	I would like	<i>Je voudrais faire du ski un jour.</i>	E
d'habitude	<i>adverb</i>	usually	<i>D'habitude, je joue au tennis le mercredi.</i>	E
car	<i>connective</i>	because, for	<i>J'aime le foot car c'est amusant.</i>	A

Sport and Preferences (Higher Tier)

Word	Type	Definition	Example	Tier
depuis	<i>preposition</i>	since, for (a length of time)	<i>Je joue au tennis depuis deux ans.</i>	A
ce sera	<i>verb, simple future</i>	it will be	<i>Ce sera génial !</i>	A
ce serait	<i>verb, conditional</i>	it would be	<i>Ce serait intéressant d'essayer un nouveau sport.</i>	A
plus... que / moins... que / aussi... que	<i>comparative</i>	more... than / less... than / as... as	<i>Le rugby est plus dangereux que le tennis.</i>	A

Unit 2 — Healthy Living and Lifestyle

People and Lifestyle: food and drink, fitness, and attitudes to smoking, vaping, drugs and alcohol. The vocabulary of wellbeing and consequence.

Tier 2 — Academic Vocabulary

Academic and functional language — the vocabulary of talking about language itself, used across this and other units.

Word	Type	Definition	Example	Tier
wellbeing	<i>noun</i>	A person's physical and mental health and happiness.	<i>Discuss physical and mental wellbeing.</i>	E
consequence	<i>noun</i>	A result, often negative, of an action or choice.	<i>Explain the consequences of an unhealthy lifestyle.</i>	E
moderation	<i>noun</i>	Doing something in a sensible, limited amount.	<i>Eating fast food in moderation is not necessarily unhealthy.</i>	E
describe	<i>verb</i>	To say what something is like using clear detail.	<i>Describe your daily diet and exercise routine.</i>	E
reason	<i>noun</i>	A justification given for an opinion or choice.	<i>Give a reason for staying healthy.</i>	E
attitude	<i>noun</i>	A settled way of thinking about something.	<i>Explain your attitude towards smoking and alcohol.</i>	A
negative structure	<i>noun</i>	A grammatical construction that expresses 'not'.	<i>Ne... rien is a negative structure meaning 'nothing'.</i>	A

Tier 3 — Subject-Specific Vocabulary

The French vocabulary of this topic, grouped by sub-topic as taught across the unit.

Ailments and Wellbeing

Word	Type	Definition	Example	Tier
être en forme	<i>verb phrase</i>	to be fit, in good shape	<i>Je suis en forme parce que je fais du sport.</i>	E
être en mauvaise forme	<i>verb phrase</i>	to be unfit, in poor shape	<i>Il est en mauvaise forme car il ne fait rien.</i>	E
avoir faim / avoir soif	<i>verb phrase</i>	to be hungry / to be thirsty	<i>Si j'ai faim, je mange un fruit.</i>	E
la santé	<i>noun</i>	health	<i>La santé est très importante pour moi.</i>	E
sain / malsain	<i>adjective</i>	healthy / unhealthy	<i>Je mange un repas sain tous les jours.</i>	E
fumer	<i>verb</i>	to smoke	<i>Fumer est dangereux pour la santé.</i>	E
vapoter	<i>verb</i>	to vape	<i>Certains jeunes commencent à vapoter.</i>	E
la drogue	<i>noun</i>	drugs	<i>La drogue peut détruire une vie.</i>	E
l'alcool	<i>noun</i>	alcohol	<i>Boire trop d'alcool est mauvais pour la santé.</i>	E

Healthy or Unhealthy Choices

Word	Type	Definition	Example	Tier
manger / boire / prendre	<i>verb</i>	to eat / to drink / to take	<i>J'ai mangé, bu et pris beaucoup hier.</i>	E
courir	<i>verb</i>	to run	<i>Je cours tous les matins.</i>	E
je le / la / les trouve	<i>verb phrase</i>	I find it / them (to be)	<i>Je la trouve délicieuse mais grasse.</i>	E
garder la forme	<i>verb phrase</i>	to keep fit	<i>Il faut faire du sport pour garder la forme.</i>	E
pouvoir / vouloir / savoir / devoir	<i>modal verb</i>	to be able to / to want to / to know how to / to have to	<i>On doit manger sainement pour rester en bonne santé.</i>	A
ne... rien	<i>negative</i>	nothing	<i>Il ne fait rien pour rester en forme.</i>	A

Lifestyle Choices

Word	Type	Definition	Example	Tier
le mode de vie	<i>noun</i>	lifestyle	<i>Mon mode de vie a beaucoup changé.</i>	E
autrefois	<i>adverb</i>	in the past, formerly	<i>Autrefois, je mangeais beaucoup de fast-food.</i>	A
de nos jours	<i>adverb phrase</i>	nowadays	<i>De nos jours, je fais plus attention à ma santé.</i>	A

Unit 3 — Education and Work

People and Lifestyle: school subjects, rules and routine, post-16 options, and jobs and ambitions.

Tier 2 — Academic Vocabulary

Academic and functional language — the vocabulary of talking about language itself, used across this and other units.

Word	Type	Definition	Example	Tier
qualification	<i>noun</i>	A skill, quality or achievement needed for a job or course.	<i>What qualifications do you need for your ideal job?</i>	E
ambition	<i>noun</i>	A strong desire to achieve something in the future.	<i>Describe your ambitions for after school.</i>	E
routine	<i>noun</i>	A fixed, regularly repeated sequence of actions.	<i>Describe your daily school routine.</i>	E
timetable	<i>noun</i>	A schedule showing when lessons or events take place.	<i>Describe your school timetable.</i>	E
reflexive verb	<i>noun</i>	A verb whose action reflects back on the subject, using a reflexive pronoun.	<i>Se lever and se coucher are reflexive verbs.</i>	A
post-16	<i>adjective</i>	Relating to education or training after the age of 16.	<i>Discuss your post-16 options.</i>	A

Tier 3 — Subject-Specific Vocabulary

The French vocabulary of this topic, grouped by sub-topic as taught across the unit.

My Studies and School Life

Word	Type	Definition	Example	Tier
une matière	<i>noun</i>	a school subject	<i>Ma matière préférée, c'est les maths.</i>	E
être fort(e) / faible en	<i>verb phrase</i>	to be good / weak at (a subject)	<i>Je suis fort en sciences mais faible en histoire.</i>	E
l'uniforme	<i>noun</i>	the uniform	<i>Je porte un uniforme tous les jours.</i>	E
les règles	<i>noun</i>	the rules	<i>Il y a beaucoup de règles au collège.</i>	E
un examen	<i>noun</i>	an exam	<i>J'ai un examen important cette année.</i>	E
l'emploi du temps	<i>noun</i>	the timetable	<i>Mon emploi du temps est chargé le lundi.</i>	E
un club	<i>noun</i>	a club	<i>Je fais partie du club de théâtre.</i>	E
se lever / se laver / se coucher	<i>reflexive verb</i>	to get up / to wash / to go to bed	<i>Je me lève à sept heures et je me couche à vingt-deux heures.</i>	E
partir / rentrer	<i>verb</i>	to leave / to return home	<i>Je pars à huit heures et je rentre à seize heures.</i>	E
commencer / terminer (finir)	<i>verb</i>	to start / to finish	<i>Les cours commencent à neuf heures et finissent à quinze heures.</i>	E

Post-16 and the World of Work

Word	Type	Definition	Example	Tier
un métier	<i>noun</i>	a job, an occupation	<i>Quel métier voudrais-tu faire ?</i>	E
un emploi	<i>noun</i>	a job, employment	<i>Je cherche un emploi à temps partiel.</i>	E
les qualités	<i>noun</i>	qualities, personal strengths	<i>Il faut avoir de bonnes qualités pour ce métier.</i>	E
travailler à l'étranger	<i>verb phrase</i>	to work abroad	<i>Je voudrais travailler à l'étranger un jour.</i>	A
j'ai vu / bu / lu / étudié / fait	<i>verb, perfect tense</i>	I saw / drank / read / studied / did	<i>Hier, j'ai étudié pour mon examen de français.</i>	A
on doit	<i>modal verb phrase</i>	one must, we have to	<i>On doit choisir ses options avant le mois de mars.</i>	A

Unit 4 — Customs, Festivals and Celebrations

Popular Culture: festivals and celebrations in the UK and in French-speaking countries and communities, including Senegal and Morocco.

Tier 2 — Academic Vocabulary

Academic and functional language — the vocabulary of talking about language itself, used across this and other units.

Word	Type	Definition	Example	Tier
tradition	<i>noun</i>	A custom or belief passed down through generations.	<i>Explore traditions from Francophone countries.</i>	E
custom	<i>noun</i>	A way of behaving that is particular to a place or people.	<i>Compare customs in the UK and in France.</i>	E
celebrate	<i>verb</i>	To mark a special occasion with enjoyable activities.	<i>Describe how your family celebrates a festival.</i>	E
narrate	<i>verb</i>	To tell a story of events, usually in the past.	<i>Narrate what happened at a celebration using the perfect tense.</i>	A

Tier 3 — Subject-Specific Vocabulary

The French vocabulary of this topic, grouped by sub-topic as taught across the unit.

Celebrations

Word	Type	Definition	Example	Tier
je célèbre / on célèbre	<i>verb phrase</i>	I celebrate / we celebrate	<i>On célèbre Noël en famille.</i>	E
une fête	<i>noun</i>	a festival, a party	<i>Ma fête préférée, c'est Noël.</i>	E
un anniversaire	<i>noun</i>	a birthday	<i>Mon anniversaire est en juillet.</i>	E
un mariage	<i>noun</i>	a wedding	<i>Je suis allé(e) à un mariage l'année dernière.</i>	E
un lieu de culte	<i>noun</i>	a place of worship	<i>On va au lieu de culte pour prier.</i>	E
le 14 juillet	<i>noun</i>	Bastille Day (14 July)	<i>Le 14 juillet est la fête nationale en France.</i>	E

Customs and How We Celebrate

Word	Type	Definition	Example	Tier
manger / donner / organiser / préparer	<i>verb</i>	to eat / to give / to organise / to prepare	<i>On prépare un grand repas pour le mariage.</i>	E
cacher / acheter	<i>verb</i>	to hide / to buy	<i>On cache des œufs à Pâques.</i>	E
s'amuser	<i>reflexive verb</i>	to have fun, to enjoy oneself	<i>On s'amuse bien pendant les fêtes.</i>	E
croire / voir / boire / recevoir / écrire	<i>verb</i>	to believe / to see / to drink / to receive / to write	<i>Je reçois beaucoup de cadeaux à Noël.</i>	A

Unit 5 — Travel and Tourism, including Places of Interest

Communication and the World Around Us: holiday destinations, transport, accommodation and the advantages and disadvantages of tourism.

Tier 2 — Academic Vocabulary

Academic and functional language — the vocabulary of talking about language itself, used across this and other units.

Word	Type	Definition	Example	Tier
advantage	<i>noun</i>	A benefit or positive point.	<i>Give an advantage of green tourism.</i>	E
disadvantage	<i>noun</i>	A drawback or negative point.	<i>Give a disadvantage of mass tourism.</i>	E
describe	<i>verb</i>	To say what something is like using clear detail.	<i>Describe your ideal holiday destination.</i>	E
nationality	<i>noun</i>	The country a person legally belongs to.	<i>Ask someone about their nationality.</i>	E
environmental impact	<i>noun</i>	The effect an activity has on the natural world.	<i>Discuss the environmental impact of tourism.</i>	A

Tier 3 — Subject-Specific Vocabulary

The French vocabulary of this topic, grouped by sub-topic as taught across the unit.

Going on a Trip

Word	Type	Definition	Example	Tier
les vacances	<i>noun</i>	the holidays	<i>Je vais aller en vacances en Espagne.</i>	E
je vais au / aux	<i>verb phrase</i>	I am going to (masculine/plural country)	<i>Je vais aux États-Unis cet été.</i>	E
je vais en	<i>verb phrase</i>	I am going to (feminine country)	<i>Je vais en France pour les vacances.</i>	E
en avion / en train / en bateau / en voiture	<i>prepositional phrase</i>	by plane / by train / by boat / by car	<i>Je voyage en avion parce que c'est rapide.</i>	E
avec	<i>prepositional</i>	with (travel companions)	<i>Je pars en vacances avec ma famille.</i>	E

On Holiday

Word	Type	Definition	Example	Tier
nous restons	<i>verb phrase</i>	we stay	<i>Nous restons dans un hôtel de luxe.</i>	E
le logement	<i>noun</i>	accommodation	<i>Le logement était confortable.</i>	E
le temps (qu'il fait)	<i>noun</i>	the weather	<i>Il faisait beau pendant les vacances.</i>	E
un problème	<i>noun</i>	a problem	<i>J'ai eu un problème avec ma valise.</i>	E

Tourism and Places of Interest

Word	Type	Definition	Example	Tier
la nationalité	<i>noun</i>	nationality	<i>Quelle est ta nationalité ?</i>	E
le tourisme vert	<i>noun</i>	green / eco-tourism	<i>Le tourisme vert protège l'environnement.</i>	A
un lieu d'intérêt	<i>noun</i>	a place of interest	<i>La tour Eiffel est un lieu d'intérêt célèbre.</i>	E
plus... que / moins... que	<i>comparative</i>	more... than / less... than	<i>Ce musée est plus intéressant que l'autre.</i>	A

Unit 6 — Revision, Exam Skills and Celebrity Culture

Consolidation of the whole year's vocabulary and grammar, extended into opinions on celebrities and celebrity culture using higher-tier structures.

Tier 2 — Academic Vocabulary

Academic and functional language — the vocabulary of talking about language itself, used across this and other units.

Word	Type	Definition	Example	Tier
influence	<i>noun</i>	The effect one person or thing has on another.	<i>Discuss the influence of celebrities on young people.</i>	E
risk	<i>noun</i>	The possibility of a negative outcome.	<i>Explain a risk linked to celebrity culture.</i>	E
consolidate	<i>verb</i>	To make knowledge or skills more secure through practice and review.	<i>Consolidate the full tense range before the mocks.</i>	A
relative clause	<i>noun</i>	A clause introduced by <i>qui</i> or <i>que</i> that gives more information about a noun.	<i>Use a relative clause to add detail about a celebrity.</i>	A

Tier 3 — Subject-Specific Vocabulary

The French vocabulary of this topic, grouped by sub-topic as taught across the unit.

Life as a Celebrity

Word	Type	Definition	Example	Tier
une célébrité	<i>noun</i>	a celebrity	<i>C'est une célébrité très connue en France.</i>	E
je l'adore / je le / la trouve	<i>verb phrase</i>	I love him/her / I find him/her/it (to be)	<i>Je la trouve très talentueuse.</i>	E
on peut / on doit	<i>modal verb phrase</i>	one can / one must	<i>On doit faire attention à son image publique.</i>	E
ça m'inquiète / je m'inquiète	<i>verb phrase</i>	that worries me / I worry	<i>Ça m'inquiète que les jeunes copient les célébrités.</i>	E
à l'avenir	<i>adverbial phrase</i>	in the future	<i>À l'avenir, je vais suivre moins les réseaux sociaux.</i>	E

Celebrities' Actions and Influences (Higher Tier)

Word	Type	Definition	Example	Tier
il y a un risque de	<i>impersonal phrase</i>	there is a risk of	<i>Il y a un risque de perdre sa vie privée.</i>	A
il existe le risque de	<i>impersonal phrase</i>	there exists the risk of	<i>Il existe le risque de devenir trop influencé.</i>	A
qui / que	<i>relative pronoun</i>	who/which / that/which	<i>C'est une célébrité qui aide beaucoup de charités.</i>	A
le / la / les (preverbal object pronoun)	<i>pronoun</i>	him/her/it/them, placed before the verb	<i>Je les trouve très inspirants.</i>	A

Appendix — Grammar Glossary and Language Reference

The following reference material underpins all six units and is used consistently in lessons, vocabulary tests and revision materials.

Grammar Glossary

Term	Definition	Example
noun	a word that names a person, place, thing or idea	<i>église (church), musique (music)</i>
article	a word used with a noun meaning 'the' or 'a/an'	<i>le, la, les (definite); un, une, des (indefinite)</i>
pronoun	a word that replaces a noun	<i>je, tu, il/elle</i>
adjective	a word that describes a noun and agrees in gender and number	<i>une maison moderne</i>
infinitive	the basic form of a verb, ending in -er, -ir or -re	<i>parler, finir, vendre</i>
conjunction / connective	a word that links two ideas or sentences	<i>et, mais, car, aussi</i>
preposition	a word showing the relationship between words in a sentence	<i>dans, avec, pour</i>
verb	a word expressing an action or state, conjugated to show who does it	<i>je joue, tu joues, il joue</i>
tense	the form of a verb showing when an action happens	<i>present, past, future</i>
possessive adjective	words showing to whom something belongs	<i>mon (my), ton (your)</i>
demonstrative adjective	words indicating specific nouns based on proximity	<i>ce (this), ces (those)</i>
cognate	a word which looks similar in both languages	<i>hôpital (hospital)</i>
regular / irregular verb	a verb that does, or does not, follow a standard conjugation pattern	<i>jouer (regular); aller (irregular)</i>
modal verb	expresses ability or necessity	<i>pouvoir (to be able to), devoir (to have to)</i>

Essential Verbs (High Frequency)

French	English	Example Sentence
être	to be	<i>Je suis grand. (I am tall.)</i>
avoir	to have	<i>J'ai un frère. (I have one brother.)</i>
aller	to go	<i>Je vais en France. (I go to France.)</i>
aimer / adorer	to like / to love	<i>J'adore les serpents. (I love snakes.)</i>
jouer	to play	<i>Je joue au foot. (I play football.)</i>
faire	to do / to make	<i>Tu fais du sport. (You do sport.)</i>
habiter	to live	<i>Elle habite à la campagne. (She lives in the countryside.)</i>
pouvoir	to be able to	<i>Tu peux aller au parc. (You can go to the park.)</i>
vouloir	to want	<i>Je veux aller au cinéma. (I want to go to the cinema.)</i>

Connectives & Sequencing

French	English	Example Sentence
et	and	<i>J'aime lire et écrire.</i>
mais	but	<i>J'aime la viande mais pas le poisson.</i>
parce que / car / puisque	because / for / since	<i>Il est fort parce qu'il étudie beaucoup.</i>
bien que	although	<i>Bien qu'il pleuve, j'irai au parc.</i>
cependant / par contre	however	<i>C'est délicieux cependant c'est assez gras.</i>
de plus	furthermore	<i>De plus, je pense qu'il est super fort.</i>
donc / par conséquent	therefore	<i>Je n'ai pas d'argent donc je ne peux pas sortir.</i>
puis / ensuite / après	then / later	<i>Je me suis habillé puis je suis sorti.</i>
finalement	finally	<i>Finalement, j'ai fini mes devoirs.</i>

Opinion Phrases

French	English	Example Sentence
Je pense que...	I think that...	<i>Je pense que c'est magnifique.</i>
Je crois que...	I believe that...	<i>Je crois que c'est ennuyant.</i>
À mon avis...	In my opinion...	<i>À mon avis, il est marrant.</i>
Selon moi / pour moi...	According to me...	<i>Selon moi ce n'est pas normal.</i>
Le meilleur (le mieux) est que...	The best thing is that...	<i>Le meilleur est que c'est relaxant.</i>
Le pire est que...	The worst thing is that...	<i>Le pire est que c'est dégoûtant.</i>

Intensifiers

French	English	Example Sentence
très	very	<i>C'est très grand.</i>
assez	quite	<i>C'est assez difficile.</i>

French	English	Example Sentence
trop	too	<i>C'est trop dangereux.</i>
un peu	a little	<i>C'est un peu salé.</i>
totalement	totally	<i>C'est totalement terminé.</i>

This booklet should be kept at home and used as the basis for weekly homework throughout the year. A digital copy is available on Google Classroom.