

## Key Vocabulary – Numbers

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

plus      moins      fois      divisé par      égale



$$1000 + 200 +$$

$$70 + 5 = 1275$$

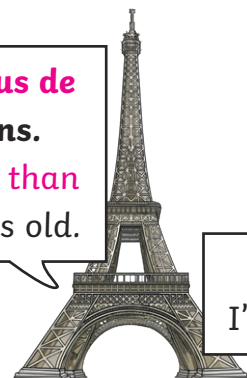
Mille **plus** deux-cents **plus** soixante-dix **plus** cinq  
**égale** mille-deux-cent-soixante-quinze.

## 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.



**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.

**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**).