

Vocabulary

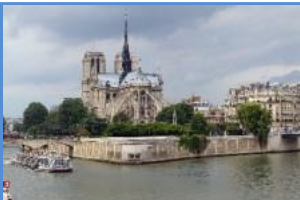
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|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Où est...? | Where is...? |
| Il est../Elle est... | It is... |
| Quel est ton animal préféré? | What is your favourite animal? |
| Mon animal préféré, c'est... | My favourite animal is... |
| Tu aimes...? | Do you like...? |
| J'aime... | I like... |
| Je n'aime pas... | I don't like... |
| Tu aimes quels animaux? | Which animals do you like? |
| Il y a combien de...? | How many.... are there? |
| Il | he/it |
| elle | she/it |
| en | of them |
| des | some/any |

Grammar

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|------------------|--|
| Subject pronouns | A noun can be replaced by a pronoun: masculine singular nouns by il, and feminine singular nouns by elle. The plural forms are ils and elles. |
| plural | French nouns generally adds 's' in the plural. The determiner must match the plural form of the noun, e.g. les furets, les chats. A numeral can be a determiner, e.g. deux coccinelles, trois chats. |
| Negative adverbs | A negative adverb changes a positive statement into a negative one. In English, the adverb not is used. In French, the adverb ne...pas is wrapped around the verb, e.g. j'aime / je n'aime pas. |
| Elision | Elision is the omission of a sound or syllable when speaking. When elision occurs in speaking, the written form uses an apostrophe to replace the missing letter(s), eg c'est. |

Culture

l'Île de la Cité



l'Île Saint-Louis



la Conciergerie



le Palais de Justice



la Sainte-Chapelle

