

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

le nord
north

le nord-ouest
north west

le nord-est
north east

l'ouest
west

l'est
east

le sud-ouest
south west

le sud
south

le sud-est
south east

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...

<p>...visiter les bâtiments célèbres. ...visit famous buildings.</p>	<p>...marcher le long de la Seine. ...walk along the River Seine.</p>	<p>...se déplacer en métro. ...travel on the metro.</p>
<p>...se reposer dans le parc. ...rest in the park.</p>	<p>...aller à un spectacle musical. ...go to a musical show.</p>	<p>...manger un repas délicieux. ...eat a delicious meal.</p>
<p>...visiter les édifices religieux. ...visit religious buildings.</p>	<p>...aller au marché. ...go to a market.</p>	<p>...aller à un défilé de mode. ...go to a fashion show.</p>

Key Vocabulary – Famous People

 <p>Raymond Blanc est un chef célèbre. Raymond Blanc is a famous chef.</p>	 <p>Marie Curie était une scientifique célèbre. Marie Curie was a famous scientist.</p>
--	--

- 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.