

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

la France (f)

français (m)/française (f)

Country

le Canada (m)

canadien (m)/canadienne (f)

Country

la Suisse (f)

suisse (m/f)

Country

la Belgique (f)

belge (m/f)

Country

le Luxembourg (m)

luxembourgeois (m)/luxembourgeoise (f)

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-ouest

north west

le nord

north

l'ouest

west

le sud-ouest

south west

le nord-est

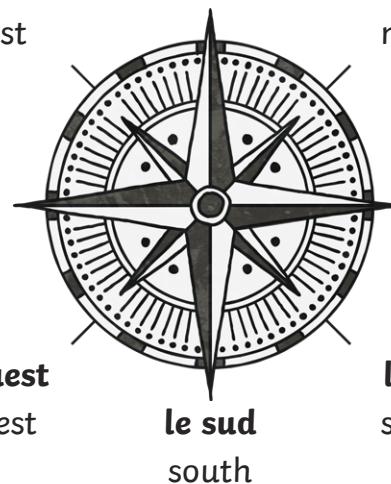
north east

l'est

east

le sud-est

south east



Key Knowledge and Grammar

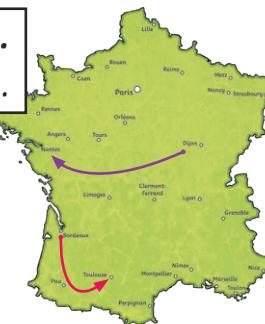
All compass points are masculine, so when saying **to the**, the word **au** is used, with the exception of **l'ouest** and **l'est**. As these words begin with a vowel, **à l'**... is needed.

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...

...visiter les bâtiments célèbres.
...visit famous buildings.

...marcher le long de la Seine.
...walk along the River Seine.

...se déplacer en métro.
...travel on the metro.

...se reposer dans le parc.
...rest in the park.

...aller à un spectacle musical.
...go to a musical show.

...manger un repas délicieux.
...eat a delicious meal.

...visiter les édifices religieux.
...visit religious buildings.

...aller au marché.
...go to a market.

...aller à un défilé de mode.
...go to a fashion show.

Key Vocabulary – Famous People



Raymond Blanc est un chef célèbre.
Raymond Blanc is a famous chef.



Marie Curie était une scientifique célèbre.
Marie Curie was a famous scientist.

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)

- 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.