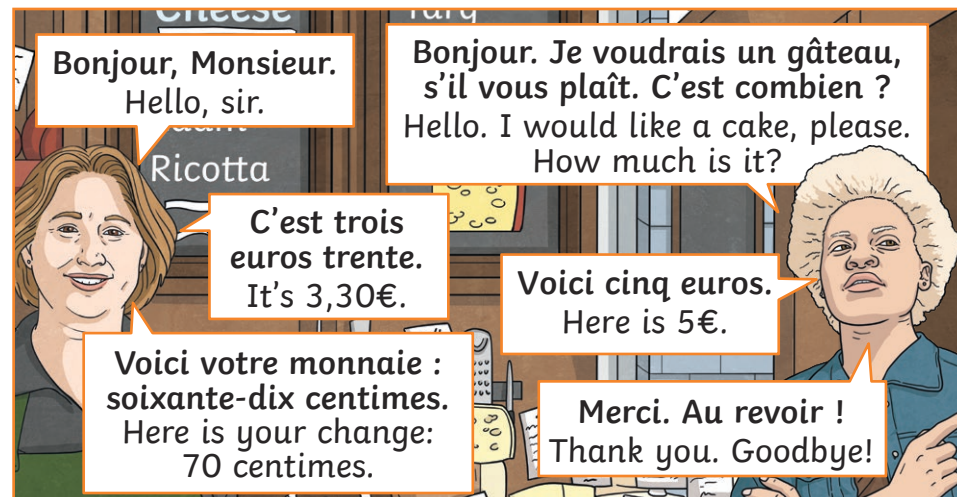


Key Vocabulary – French Money

			
cinq euros	dix euros	vingt euros	cinquante euros
			
un euro	deux euros	cinquante centimes	vingt centimes
			
dix centimes	cinq centimes	deux centimes	un centime

Key Vocabulary – Shopping Conversations

Bonjour, Madame/Mademoiselle/Monsieur Hello, madam/miss/sir			
Je voudrais... I would like...	le/la/les the (m/f/plural)	un/une a/an (m/f)	du/de la/de l'/des some (m/f/plural)
C'est combien ? How much is it?	C'est... euros. It's... euros.	Voici... Here is...	Voici votre monnaie. Here is your change.
s'il vous plaît please	Merci (beaucoup). Thank you (very much).		Au revoir ! Goodbye!



Key Knowledge and Grammar

Money










- In English, the pound sign comes before the money amount. In French, the euro sign comes **after** the amount. Euros and cents are separated by a comma as opposed to a full stop.
- It's more common to say **C'est deux euros quarante** (It's 2,40€), although it is also acceptable to say **C'est deux euros quarante centimes**.

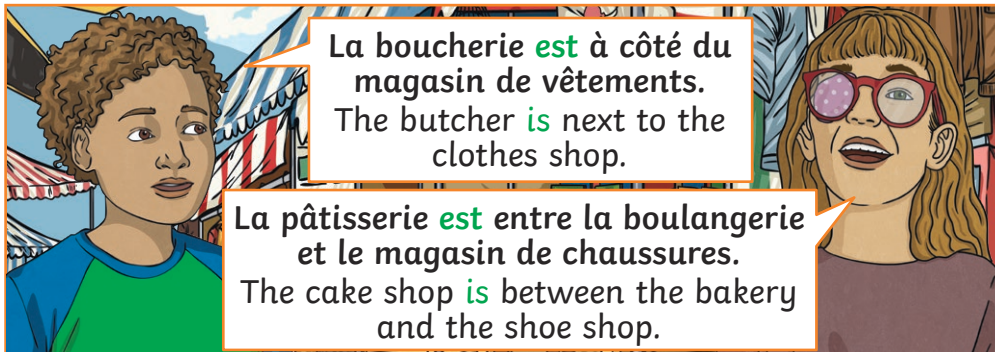
Numbers

- When the number is a multiple of 100, there is an **s** on **cents**, e.g. **quatre-cents** (400). However, if there are other numbers after the hundred, then there is no **s** on the end of **cent**, e.g. **quatre-cent-cinquante** (450).
- There is an **s** on **vingts** in **quatre-vingts** (80) but if there are other numbers after **vingt**, then there is no **s** at the end, e.g. **quatre-vingt-dix** (90).
















Key Vocabulary – At the Shops

Où est... ? Where is...?

		
le magasin de chaussures (m)	la fromagerie (f)	la boucherie (f)
		
la boulangerie (f)	la pâtisserie (f)	la bijouterie (f)
		
le magasin de jouets (m)	le magasin de vêtements (m)	la confiserie (f)
à côté de next to		entre between
Remember that if a noun is feminine, use de la. If the noun is masculine, use du.		



Key Vocabulary – All About Clothes

			
un manteau (m)	une jupe (f)	une chemise (f)	un pull (m)
			
bleu/bleue	blanc/blanche	jaune	noir/noire
			
rouge	vert/verte	gris/grise	violet/violette
			foncé – dark clair – light
marron	orange	rose	

Key Knowledge and Grammar

Adjectives

- In French, almost all adjectives go after the noun, e.g. **un pull bleu** (a blue jumper).
- Some colours have a feminine form when describing a feminine noun e.g. **une jupe bleue** (a blue skirt).
- If you add 'dark' or 'light' to the colour, it does not need to change to agree in gender or number, e.g. **une jupe vert foncé** (a dark green skirt), **une chemise rose clair** (a light pink skirt).