



















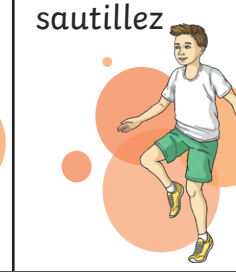
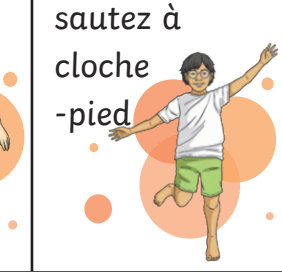


Key Vocabulary – Transport			
f = feminine		m = masculine	
une voiture	un autobus	un vélo	à pied
			
un cheval	un train	un camion	un hélicoptère
			
un avion	une moto	un taxi	une trottinette
			

Key Language in Context	
Comment vas-tu à l'école ? How do you get to school?	
Je vais à l'école <b>en</b> autobus	Ils vont à l'école <b>à</b> pied.
	

Key Vocabulary – Body and Actions			
le bras (m)	le coude (m)	la jambe (f)	la main (f)
			
courez	marchez	sautillez	sautez à cloche-pied
			
<b>pliez</b> bend/fold	<b>tendez</b> stretch/extend	<b>liez</b> link/bind	<b>tenez</b> hold
<b>lâchez</b> let go/release	<b>arrêtez</b> stop	<b>Liez les bras !</b> Link your arms!	<b>Tenez les mains !</b> Hold hands!

Verb – aller (to go)		
<b>je vais</b> I go	<b>tu vas</b> you go	<b>il/elle va</b> he/she/it goes
<b>nous allons</b> we go	<b>vous allez</b> you (plural) go	<b>ils/elles vont</b> they (m/f) go

Key Vocabulary – Directions

<b>allez</b> go	<b>tournez</b> turn	<b>tout droit</b> straight on	<b>à droite</b> to the right
<b>à gauche</b> to the left	<b>c'est</b> it is	<b>la première</b> first	<b>la deuxième</b> second
<b>la troisième</b> third	<b>voilà</b> there you are	<b>bien sûr</b> of course	<b>Pour le/la/l'..., s'il vous plaît ?</b> How do I get to the..., please?

Pronunciation

- The last **e** in the word **gauche** is silent and the **ch** is pronounced /sh/.
- The last **e** in **à droite** makes the **t** voiced but in **tout droit** the **t** is silent as usual.

Key Knowledge and Grammar

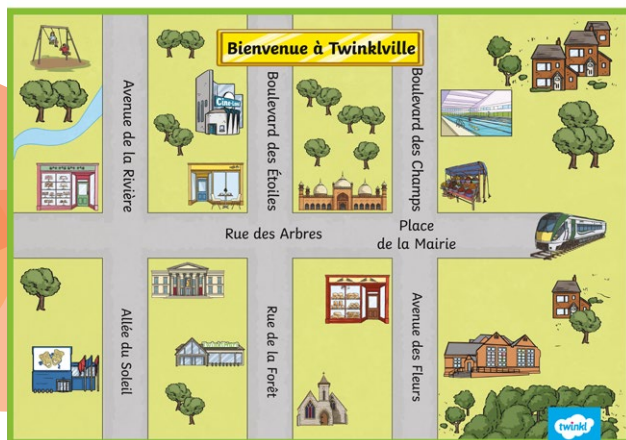
The prepositions **en** and **à** are used to introduce the type of transport you use to travel to places. Use **en** for any kind of vehicle (it means **by**). Use **à** for anything involving human/animal power (it means **on**). Just like in English, you will not need the determiner **une/une** before the transport name.

- e.g. Je vais à l'école **en** voiture [I go to school **by** car].
- e.g. Je vais à l'école **à** pied [I go to school **on** foot].

The preposition **à** is used to say where you are going and it means to, e.g. Je vais **à** la piscine [I go to the swimming pool], Je vais **à** l'école [I go to the school].

However, remember that when using the preposition **à** before **le** (definite article in the masculine singular), **à + le** becomes **au**: e.g. **le marché** is a masculine noun, so you would say Je vais **au** marché [I go to the market].

In the plural form of French verbs, **ils** means 'they' for plural males or a group of males/females together. You only use **elles** for a group consisting purely of females.



**Pour la piscine, s'il vous plaît ?**

How do I get to the swimming pool, please?

**Pour la gare, s'il vous plaît ?**

How do I get to the station, please?

**C'est la troisième à gauche.**

It's the third on the left.

**C'est tout droit.**

It's straight on.