

occupé(e) (busy)



Occupé(e): another word for busy in English is **occupied**.

inquiet/inquiète (worried)



Inquiet/inquiète: when you are worried, you are restless and not **in** a **quiet** state.

s'habiller (to get dressed)



S'habiller: in English, nuns and horse riders wear **habits**. The French word "**habits**" means "clothes"; therefore "**s'habiller**" means to get dressed and "**se déshabiller**" means to get undressed.

se lever (to get up)

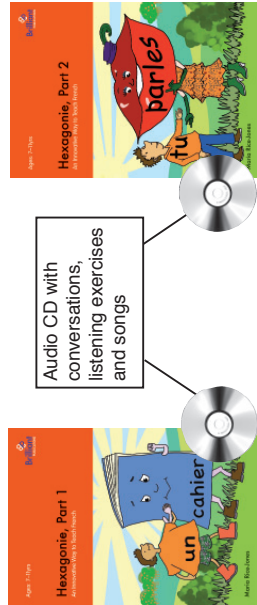


Se lever: imagine that when you get up you "**elevate**" yourself.

Is a noun masculine or feminine?

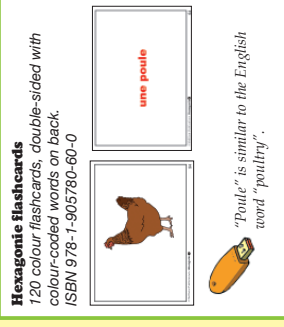
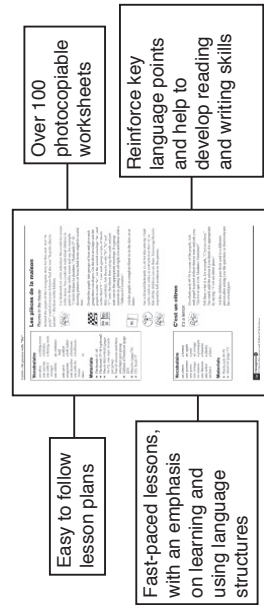
If it ends in "**e**" (eg chaise, gomme, table) it is most likely to be feminine.
Nouns ending in a consonant are usually masculine.
There are, of course, exceptions. We have memory tricks for those as well.

Resources available that use this method



Hexagonie, Part 1 (Yrs 3-4)
Book & CD
ISBN 978-1-905780-59-4

Hexagonie, Part 2 (Yrs 5-6)
Book & CD
ISBN 978-1-905780-18-1



The most logical way to teach French

Using the **Unforgettable French** method, you will introduce French in a logical way so pupils build up understanding, one building block on top of another. Language learners will be reinforcing what they already know as they move on to the next step giving them the confidence to start constructing sentences in French very early on.

Included in the method are memory tricks to make grammar and vocabulary recall easier. Stories about the imaginary land of **Hexagonie** and its inhabitants, such as King Être and Queen Avoir, reinforce the memory tricks and help pupils to visualise the language.

Try these memory tricks for choosing the right possessive and see if your pupils remember them next week!



When you say "la" before a feminine singular noun, simply replace the "l" with an "m" to make "ma":

la mère la sœur la maison
ma mère ma sœur ma maison



I'm a mère



When you say "le" before a masculine singular noun, don't replace the "l" with an "m", but remember the word "**monsieur**" because "mon" is used before a masculine singular noun:

le père le cousin
mon père mon cousin

mon père



Always say "mon" before any singular noun starting with a vowel (masculine and feminine) because it is much easier to pronounce before a vowel, such as:

l'ami l'adresse
mon ami mon adresse
l'école l'ordinateur
mon école mon ordinateur



mon adresse



mon ordinateur



When you say "les" before a plural noun, simply replace the "l" with an "m" to make "mes":

les parents les enfants
mes parents mes enfants



mes parents

The most logical way of introducing French

The *Unforgettable French* method for
teaching and learning French
developed by Maria Rice-Jones

