

## Overview:

1. *create lists of geometric properties of various types of quadrilaterals, including the properties of the diagonals, rotational symmetry, and line symmetry (Tues)*
2. *construct three-dimensional objects when given their top, front, and side views (Tues)*
3. *describe the difference between discrete and continuous data, and provide examples of each (Wed)*
4. *collect qualitative data and discrete and continuous quantitative data to answer questions of interest about a population, and organize the sets of data as appropriate, including using intervals (Wed)*
5. *read and represent whole numbers up to and including one million, using appropriate tools and strategies, and describe various ways they are used in everyday life (Opt)*
6. *read and represent integers, using a variety of tools and strategies, including horizontal and vertical number lines (Wed)*
7. *identify and describe repeating, growing, and shrinking patterns, including patterns found in real-life contexts, and specify which growing patterns are linear (thurs)*
8. *create and translate repeating, growing, and shrinking patterns using various representations, including tables of values, graphs, and, for linear growing patterns, algebraic expressions and equations (thurs)*
  1. *identify and compare exchange rates, and convert foreign currencies to Canadian dollars and vice versa (grade 7)*
  2. *explain why percentages are used to represent the distribution of a variable for a population or sample in large sets of data, and provide examples (grade 7)*
  3. *identify and represent perfect squares, and determine their square roots, in various contexts (grade 7)*

## Intro:

Roughly you can expect student to be covering the major skills and topics from their previous grade plus a refresher on all the work we have done during our lessons plus further work covering the new grade specific curriculum (2023-2024)

At the end of each lesson students will be directed to the [resources](#) page of the website to see their homework which can be submitted via the [Student Portal](#).

If you would like me to go over work with your child then please share that link/file/topic/etc..

## Les Idées Clés:

Il y a 6 sujets de français principaux. Quand on conjugue les verbes on doit faire attention aux pronoms de nos phrases, pour qu'on puisse appliquer la bonne terminaison à notre verbe.

*Je*

*Tu*

*Il/Elle/On*

*Nous*

*Vous*

*Ils/Elles*

### **Participe Passé:**

The past participle is a form of a verb used to create compound tenses in French, such as the passé composé. It is also used as an adjective in some cases. The past participle can change based on the gender and number of the subject it agrees with.

Example: For the verb "parler" (to speak), the past participle is "parlé" (spoken). In the sentence "J'ai parlé" (I spoke/I have spoken), "parlé" is the past participle.

### **Auxiliaire:**

The "auxiliaire" refers to the auxiliary verb used in compound tenses to conjugate the main verb. In French, there are two main auxiliary verbs: "être" and "avoir." "Être" is used with certain verbs of motion, reflexive verbs, and a few other intransitive verbs.

Example: "Je suis allé" (I went). "Avoir" is used with most verbs. Example: "J'ai mangé" (I ate).

### **Verbe:**

"Verbe" simply means "verb" in French. Verbs are action words that express actions, states, or occurrences. French verbs are conjugated based on the subject, tense, mood, and other grammatical factors.

Example: The verb "aimer" (to love) can be conjugated differently based on the subject and tense: "J'aime" (I love) "Tu aimes" (You love) "Il/elle aime" (He/she loves) "Nous aimons" (We love) "Vous aimez" (You love) "Ils/elles aiment" (They love)

*In summary, "Participe Passé" is the past participle of a verb, "Auxiliaire" is the auxiliary verb used in compound tenses, and "Verbe" is a verb itself. These concepts are important for understanding verb conjugation and constructing sentences in French.*

### **First Group (-er verbs):**

The majority of French verbs belong to this group. They end in -er in their infinitive form. Examples include "parler" (to speak), "manger" (to eat), and "aimer" (to love).

**Second Group (-ir verbs):** These verbs end in -ir in their infinitive form. They follow a relatively consistent pattern in their conjugations. Examples include "finir" (to finish), "choisir" (to choose), and "dormir" (to sleep).

**Third Group (-re verbs and irregular verbs):** This group is a catch-all for verbs that don't fit into the first two groups. It includes verbs that end in -re in their infinitive form, as well as various irregular verbs that don't follow predictable patterns. Examples of -re verbs include "attendre" (to wait), and irregular verbs include "être" (to be), "avoir" (to have), and "aller" (to go).

*Each of these verb groups has its own set of conjugation patterns, especially for different tenses and moods. Learning these patterns is crucial for properly conjugating verbs in French.*

*Keep in mind that irregular verbs, which do not follow the regular patterns, require memorization of their specific conjugations.*

### **Passé Composé**

"Passé composé" is a French term that describes how to talk about things that happened in the past. Imagine you are telling a story about something that happened yesterday.

You might say, "I ate breakfast," or "I played with my toys." In French, instead of using a simple past tense like we do in English, they use "passé composé."

This means they combine two parts of the verb to talk about what happened in the past. It's like putting together two puzzle pieces to make a whole picture.

For example, if you wanted to say "I ate breakfast" in French using passé composé, you would combine the verb "avoir" (which means "to have") and the verb "mangé" (which means "eaten").

So you would say, "J'ai mangé le petit déjeuner."

So, "passé composé" is a way of talking about what happened in the past using two parts of the verb.

### **"Dr. Mrs. Vandertramp"**

is a way to remember some special verbs in French that use "être" (which means "to be") instead of "avoir" (which means "to have") to form the "passé composé" (which is how you talk about things that happened in the past).

The letters in "Dr. Mrs. Vandertramp" stand for the first letter of each of these special verbs: These verbs are special because when you use them in the "passé composé," you need to use "être" instead of "avoir."

D - Devenir (to become) R - Rester (to stay) M - Monter (to go up) R - Retourner (to return) S - Sortir (to go out) V - Venir (to come) A - Aller (to go) N - Naître (to be born) D - Descendre (to go down) E - Entrer (to enter) R - Rentrer (to come back in) T - Tomber (to fall) R - Rendre (to give back) A - Arriver (to arrive) M - Mourir (to die) P - Passer (to pass by)

So instead of saying "J'ai mangé" (I have eaten), you would say "Je suis allé(e)" (I have gone).

So, "Dr. Mrs. Vandertramp" is just a fun way to remember some special verbs in French that use "être" instead of "avoir" to form the "passé composé."

### **Sentence Structure**

*Pronom/Sujet + Auxiliaire Avoir + Verb (conjugue avec les conseils de la groupe qu'il rapporte).*

*Pronom/Sujet + Auxiliaire être + Verb (conjugue en genre et en nombre avec le sujet qu'il rapporte).*

*Exemple: Je + ai + payer - payé = J'ai payé (pour la pizza).*

*Exemple: Elles + sont + partir - parti - parties = Elles sont parties (en vacances).*

Il existe un certain nombre de verbes dans l'aux. être, ces verbes sont parmi les plus importants de la langue française.

Si vous connaissez ces verbes et leurs conjugaisons, vous pourrez facilement conjuguer ces verbes irréguliers lorsque vous conjuguez passe compose.

On utilise "être" pour certains verbes intransitifs (comme aller, arriver, partir, naître, mourir, devenir, rester, monter, descendre, entrer, sortir, tomber, retourner, venir, passer) et certains verbes exprimant un changement d'état (comme devenir, redevenir, grandir, vieillir, etc.).

Dans cette aux., il n'y a pas de groupes (1er, 2ème, 3ème).